

REVIEW OF 1987 GULF OF ALASKA FLOUNDER QUOTAS,
THEIR APPORTIONMENT AND POSSIBLE QUOTA ADJUSTMENTS

In December 1986, based on the Resource Assessment Document, the NMFS Industry Survey, JV permit requests, SSC and AP recommendations, and public testimony, the Council approved the following target quotas and apportionments (all in metric tons) for 1987:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Flounder</u>				<u>Retainable JVP Bycatch</u>	
	<u>ABC</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>DAP</u>	<u>JVP</u>	<u>Cod</u>	<u>Pollock</u>
Western	101,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
Central	346,000	5,500	4,000	1,500	225	300
Eastern	90,000	500	500	-	-	-
Total	537,000	9,000	7,500	1,500	225	300

In adopting these harvest quotas and apportionments, the Council satisfied all DAP and JVP requests for flounder while keeping the TQs low to minimize bycatch. Sufficient JVP for Atka mackerel, squid, thornyhead rockfish, and other species also was set aside to accommodate the flounder joint venture. The bycatch amounts most likely won't need to be increased if flounder DAP is reapportioned to JVP.

The Council also approved the following nonretainable PSCs for joint ventures:

Halibut	47 mt	Pacific ocean perch	111 mt
Sablefish	48 mt	Other rockfish	20 mt

Four alternatives are analyzed below, ranging from a simple reapportionment of DAP to JVP in the Central Gulf to various increases in TQ, giving the excess to JVP:

Alternative 1: Central Gulf Flounder TQ remains 5,500 mt and 2,000 mt is reapportioned from DAP to JVP. Reapportion cod and pollock DAP to JVP as necessary for retainable bycatch.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Flounder</u>			<u>Retainable JVP Bycatch</u>	
	<u>TQ</u>	<u>DAP</u>	<u>JVP</u>	<u>Cod</u>	<u>Pollock</u>
Central	5,500	2,000 (-2,000)	3,500 (+2,000)	525 (+300)	700 (+400)

Nonretainable PSCs would be increased because of increased mortality associated with codend transfers:

Halibut	108 (+61)	Pacific ocean perch	234 (+123)
Sablefish	102 (+54)	Other rockfish	41 (+21)

Alternative 2: Increase Central Gulf Flounder TQ by 2,500 mt to 8,000 mt; maintain DAP at 4,000 mt and increase JVP. Reapportion cod and pollock as necessary:

<u>Area</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>Flounder</u>		<u>JVP</u>	<u>Retainable JVP Bycatch</u>	
		<u>DAP</u>			<u>Cod</u>	<u>Pollock</u>
Central	8,000 (+2,500)	4,000		4,000 (+2,500)	600 (+375)	800 (+500)

Increase PSCs to:

Halibut	123 (+76)	Pacific ocean perch	265 (+154)
Sablefish	115 (+67)	Other rockfish	47 (+27)

Alternative 3: Increase Central Gulf Flounder TQ by 4,500 mt to 10,000 mt; maintain DAP at 4,000 mt and increase JVP. Reapportion cod and pollock DAP to JVP as necessary:

<u>Area</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>Flounder</u>		<u>JVP</u>	<u>Retainable JVP Bycatch</u>	
		<u>DAP</u>			<u>Cod</u>	<u>Pollock</u>
Central	10,000 (+4,500)	4,000		6,000 (+4,500)	900 (+675)	1,200 (+900)

Increase PSCs to:

Halibut	183 (+136)	Pacific ocean perch	388 (+277)
Sablefish	169 (+121)	Other rockfish	68 (+48)

Alternative 4: Increase the Central and Western Gulf Flounder TQs by 5,000 mt each to 10,500 mt and 8,000 mt; maintain DAPs in the Central and Western Gulf at 4,000 mt and 3,000 mt, and increase JVP. Reapportion cod and pollock as necessary:

<u>Area</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>Flounder</u>		<u>JVP</u>	<u>Retainable JVP Bycatch</u>	
		<u>DAP</u>			<u>Cod</u>	<u>Pollock</u>
Central	10,500 (+5,000)	4,000		6,500 (+5,000)	975 (+750)	2,300 (+2,000)
Western	8,000 (+5,000)	3,000		5,000 (+5,000)	750 (+750)	-

Increase PSCs to:

Halibut	350 (+303)	Pacific ocean perch	727 (+616)
Sablefish	317 (+269)	Other rockfish	127 (+107)

KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP

David Harville

F/V Margaret Lyn
 Little Bear
 Hickory Wind
 Adgee
 Joey Lee II

P.O. Box 1578
 Kodiak, AK 99615
 Telephone:
 (907) 486-6460 Office
 (907) 486-4628 Home
 Telex:
 AK DAGRS KODK 26429

TO: ALL VESSEL SKIPPERS PARTICIPATING IN THE KODIAK AND WESTERN
 TRAWLERS - KANAI FISHERIES JOINT VENTURE
 ALL COMPANY REPS AND NMFS OBSERVERS

RE: BYCATCH CONTROL

As most of you are aware, bycatch of prohibited species in the Gulf of Alaska is a sensitive subject.

In order to assure the success and future of this joint venture it is essential that bycatch be tightly controlled. This is the cooperative responsibility of each skipper, company representative and NMFS observer. Failure to follow the attached bycatch control plan will result in immediate dismissal from the venture.

Attached is a summary of the bycatch control plan followed by a full explanation of the plan.

Basically, the bycatch control plan is similar to the one used in the Bering Sea yellowfin sole fishery.

For halibut, king crab, Tanner crab and salmon rates have been set which reflect either the biological condition of the stock or what is considered an acceptable rate based on historic performance.

If, in any tow, these rates are exceeded, the vessel exceeding the rate will move, or, if all vessels are exceeding the rates, the venture will move.

Any vessel which notably exceeds the average of the other vessels over a period of time will take a break to retune his nets.

Because localized depletion is a concern of local fleets, area caps have been voluntarily set for Tanner crab. The caps are based on Tanner crab management areas. If the bycatch reaches the cap in an area, the fleet will move to a different Tanner crab management area.

We ask the NMFS observer and company reps to assure that each skipper is informed of his bycatch rates as soon as possible after each delivery and that Kodiak and Western Trawl Group's office is informed daily of the bycatch rates.

We ask that vessels share any information which help keep the bycatch rates low. MRC's experience on yellowfin sole indicates that towing at night increases the bycatch rates and that any

action which reduces the bycatch rate of one prohibited species also reduces the bycatch rate of other prohibited species.

This venture will be contributing valuable information to management agencies on species composition and bycatch. Observers, state and federal, are welcome aboard the motherships or catcher vessels.

A clean, successful joint venture will make it possible to have flounder joint ventures in the Gulf of Alaska in the future.

We thank all of you for your cooperation and attention to bycatch.

BYCATCH CONTROL PLAN SUMMARY

Fleet action: Action taken when bycatch of whole fleet exceeds limit.

Vessel action: Action taken when bycatch of individual vessel is notably above average of other vessels, or exceeds rate.

Time refers to how long a bycatch problem can be allowed to occur before mandatory action must be taken.

KING CRAB: Limit - one (1) crab per trawl hour

<u>Fleet</u>		<u>Vessel</u>	
Time	Action	Time	Action
24 Hours	Move to new grounds	3 day	Retune nets before setting back

TANNER CRAB: Cap by crab management district

<u>District</u>	<u>Cap</u>
Northeast	6,000 animals..
Eastside	14,500 animals
Southeast	3,750 animals
Southwest	4,500 animals
Westside	6,000 animals
Mainland	6,000 animals

When the cap in a district is reached, the venture will leave the district.

***It is possible, though not probable, that a vessel may encounter a ball of very small Tanner crab. If this should happen notify Kodiak and Western Trawl Group office at once so that proper action should be taken. The above caps are based on the average size distribution seen in trawl bycatch. A ball of small crab requires an adjustment in the cap.

***If a vessel exceeds over three days the average rate for the rest of the fleet, the vessel will be asked to retune his nets before setting back.

HALIBUT: 50 pounds per metric ton

<u>Time</u>	<u>Fleet</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Action</u>
3 Days		Move to new grounds	3 hauls		Retune net before setting back

SALMON: two (2) salmon per metric ton

<u>Time</u>	<u>Fleet</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Action</u>
7 Days		Move to new grounds	7 Days		Move to new grounds

*Change fishing methods whenever excessive salmon bycatch occurs

END

NOV 24 1987

907-486-3910
Box 991



Kodiak, Alaska

99615

Tuesday, August 18, 1987

ROUTE TO	INITIAL
Exec. Dir.	
Deputy Dir.	
Admin. Off.	J
Exec. Sec.	RL
Staf Assl. 1	
Staf Assl. 2	
Staf Assl. 3	
Equip. Maint.	
Sec. Serv.	
Sec./Typist	

Jim Campbell, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 9 510

Dear Jim:

Alaska Dragger's Association has reviewed the plans for the Kodiak and Western Trawler Group's joint venture with Kanai Fisheries.

While many of ADA's members oppose joint ventures in the Gulf, we feel that this venture on flounders should be an exception; first, because there is little shorebased activity on flounders, and second, because we feel the by-catch information and species composition information will assist in the development of a shore based flounder fishery.

During the past year, as shore based plants have come on line, we have recieved from shore based plant operators many requests for information on catch per unit effort, species mix, bycatch rates, seasonal catches, quality by season, and anticipated political, biological, and social problems in the groundfish fisheries.

The shorebased plants considered this information essential in forming their investment plans.

Because of the excellent data from joint ventures and foreign fisheries in the Gulf we were able to supply much of the requested information. We feel that the proposed flounder joint venture will contribute similar information.

There is also great concern over the potential by-catch in a flounder fishery and we feel a well run joint venture will give us the data to begin addressing these concerns in a rational manner.

Because we see more advantages than disadvantages, ADA supports reapportioning any unused DAP flounder to JVP and increasing the flounder TQ in the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska.

Sincerely,

al

Alvin R. Burch,
Executive Director,
Alaska Dragger's Association

Harvesting Alaskan Shrimp and Whitefish

Summary of Sablefish Situation

The longline fishery for sablefish began April 1 in the Gulf with about 370 vessels participating. It closed on April 9 in the Southeast/East Yakutat District, on April 15 in the West Yakutat District, on May 29 in the Central Area, and on June 9 in the Western Area. As in the past the fleet progressed westward as area quotas were reached.

The directed trawl fishery for sablefish opened on January 1 and closed in the Western area on March 21 and in the Central area on May 5. The bycatch amounts of sablefish allocated to trawls in the Eastern Area were exhausted by June 20.

The pot fishery for sablefish in the Western Area opened on April 1 and remains open. As of August 1, 1987, pots took 682 mt. NMFS estimates the 68 mt remaining will be caught by late August.

Recently compiled fish tickets indicate the following sablefish catches:

Area	ABC	(all in metric tons)		CATCH	
		QUOTA		Area	Gear
		Area	Gear		
Southeast Outside/ E. Yakutat	5,250	4,200		3,264	
H&L (95%)			3,990		3,199 - 791
Trawl (05%)			210		65
West Yakutat	5,500	4,000		3,198	802
H&L (95%)			3,800		2,710 1090
Trawl (05%)			200		488 0
Central	11,000	8,800		10,595	
H&L (80%)			7,040		8,772
Trawl (20%)			1,760		1,823
Western	3,750	3,000		3,367 3,280	
H&L (55%)			1,650		2,192
Pot (25%)			750		682
Trawl (20%)			600		406
	<u>25,500</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,337</u>	<u>20,337</u>
				20420	

The total catch exceeds the target quota of 20,000 mt, with shortfalls in the eastern areas balanced by overages in the Central and Western areas. All catches remain below the ABC. The pot fishery still has about 68 mt remaining in the Western Area and there will also be some nonretainable bycatches of sablefish in other fisheries.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Exec. Dir.	_____
Deputy Dir.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Environ. Mon.	_____
Exec. Sec.	_____
Fin. Asst. 1	_____
Staff Asst. 2	_____
Staff Asst. 3	_____
Economist	_____
Sec./Bkkr.	_____
Sec./Typist	_____

August 11, 1987

For immediate release

BERING SEA SUBAREA CLOSES
TO DIRECTED SABLEFISH FISHING

The Bering Sea subarea is closed to further directed fishing for sablefish effective noon, ADT, August 15, according to Robert W. McVey, Alaska Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service. Incidental catches of sablefish may be retained; however, they must not amount to 20 percent or more of the total amount by weight of fish or fish products aboard at any time.

The estimated catch to date of sablefish in the Bering Sea subarea is 2,900 mt, and will soon reach the 3,295 mt quota if directed fishing for sablefish continues. The domestic (DAP) sablefish quota in the Bering Sea subarea was originally 3,145 mt but this has been increased to 3,295 mt through release of reserves. NMFS calculates that the estimated remainder of 395 mt is necessary to provide bycatch for domestic fisheries for at least 100,000 mt of other groundfish species during the rest of the year.

Domestic fisheries which are targeting on other groundfish species should rarely experience sablefish bycatches in excess 5 percent. If higher bycatch amounts are taken, and the sablefish TAC is reached before the end of the year, NMFS will take further action either to require that sablefish catches be treated as prohibited species and discarded at sea, or to close those fisheries with high sablefish bycatches in order to protect the sablefish stocks.

For further information, call Janet Smoker at 907-586-7230.

ECI
AUG 11 1987
NEWS RELEASE
Robert W. McVey
907-586-7221



Mr. Robert W. McVey
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

July 6, 1987
Page 2

The Alaskanization of bottomfish clearly depends upon the orderly phasing out of directed fisheries and joint ventures. It is critical that the money being gambled by Kodiak processors not be lost to those people unwilling or unable to comply with the long range goals of the North Pacific Management Council and the mandates of the Magnusson Act.

Joint venture operations have virtually decimated the commercially harvestable pollock stocks in Shelikof Strait. Since joint ventures commenced operations, each year has shown a stock decline and produced lower catches per hour of fishing. In January 1986, All Alaskan Seafoods began processing pollock with three trawlers delivering to our shore plant in Kodiak. The yields were approximately 100,000 pounds of pollock per boat per day of fishing. In February, 1986, the joint venture vessels began fishing in Shelikof Strait. They immediately concentrated upon the pollock near Outlet Cape-the same stocks being fished by the shore plant vessels. Those fish were quickly harvested and the remainder of the Shelikof stocks were dispersed, requiring up to ten hour tows by joint venture boats to retrieve a partially filled net. Two years previously a one hour tow over-filled the trawl. The domestic effort was essentially eliminated due to the inability to compete with joint venture expertise, larger, more sophisticated vessels, and efficiency which includes unloading at sea.

In 1987, NMFS acoustical surveys recorded a dearth of commercial sized pollock in Shelikof Strait. Modern, state-of-the-art trawlers including most of the domestic fleet combed the waters with little success. Large stocks of immature pollock although not of a commercially harvestable size; however, were encountered throughout Shelikof Strait. Some of these fish will enter the fishery in 1988. Clearly the domestic bottomfish harvesting potential exceeds the existing Shelikof resource and, quite likely, challenges the predictions of NMFS as to the anticipated recruitment. Too many times biologists have predicted vast fishery resources with unlimited potential only to realize, too late, that every population is finite and overharvesting and overcapitalization were occurring as fisheries were being developed. It seems highly unlikely, given the considerable capacity of the domestic processing effort including shore plants, factory trawlers and floaters, that joint ventures could be allocated any quota in Shelikof Strait. Even should a reserve exist, the future of Shelikof Strait depends upon the 1988 recruit class of pollock. Sound economics of fishery management require that some of this recruitment be bankrolled for future years. The commitment to bottomfish by shore based processors dictates a conservative management approach. Unlike joint ventures, shore plants must concentrate on stocks close to home.

Mr. Robert W. McVey
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

July 6, 1987
Page 3

Pollock and cod joint ventures are not needed in Kodiak. Joint ventures add relatively little to the local economy or to the tax base. They return no money to the community as fish tax revenue and, most of the time, don't even buy fuel or groceries in Alaska. Their products return to the U.S. to the detriment of domestic marketing efforts. For years, Pacific bottomfish species have been considered to be inferior to Atlantic species due to the preponderance of reprocessed joint venture products. At great expense to the State of Alaska and Alaskan processors, advertising and marketing campaigns have educated consumers to appreciate the higher quality of domestic cod and pollock products. The demand for high quality whitefish products is now greater than the Alaskan pollock resource. It's important, therefore, that markets be supplied with products meeting those standards of quality.

To issue joint venture pollock quotas in Shelikof Strait despite the need for Alaskan processors to harvest the same stock, would constitute a major setback in the development of our industry. Should joint ventures prevail, the fiscal hardships realized by Alaskans will be immediate and more importantly, will be projected into the growth, stability, and perpetuation of future pollock fisheries.

If you'd care to discuss this letter in more detail, please phone me at (206) 285-8200 or (907) 486-3266.

Sincerely,

ALL ALASKAN SEAFOODS, INC.


Melvan E. Morris
General Manager

Enclosure:

cc: Senator Stevens
Senator Murkowski
Representative Young
Governor Cowper
Commissioner Collingsworth
NPMC - Jim Campbell

KODIAK BOTTOMFISH DEVELOPMENT

<u>Kodiak Shore Plant Processors</u>	<u>Filleting Machines</u>		<u>Daily Processing Domestic Capacity (Tons)</u>		<u>Tons-Annual Domestic Capacity @ 30%</u>	
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Alaska Fresh	0	2	0	75	0	8,200
All Alaskan	2	5	75	200	8,200	21,900
Al Kod	0	2	0	100	0	10,900
Alaska Pacific	1	3	125	400	13,700	43,800
Columbia Wards	0	2	0	200	0	21,900
Eagle	0	2	0	100	0	10,900
International	3	5	100	150	10,900	16,400
KKCI	0	4	0	150	0	16,400
Northern Alaskan	0	5	0	200	0	21,900
Ursin	0	1	0	75	0	8,200
Western	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>16,400</u>
Total	7	34	330	1,800	36,100	196,900

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

James O. Campbell, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

411 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99510



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 271-4064

June 10, 1987

Robert W. McVey, Director
NMFS-Alaska Region
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Bob:

At the May Council meeting there was considerable discussion on whether any surplus groundfish would be available for JVP and TALFF for the rest of 1987. The Council passed two motions on this issue. First, the Council unanimously requested NMFS to review in July the DAP and JVP projected harvests for the Bering Sea and Aleutians for species other than Pacific cod and pollock to determine if surpluses exist. These should be made available as rapidly as possible.

The second motion concerned just pollock and cod in the Bering Sea/Aleutians and the Gulf of Alaska. The Council will hold a teleconference, with industry included, on September 1 to determine if surpluses for either species exist. We would like to have available your best projections of DAP and JVP as close to September 1 as possible.

In our review at the Council meeting, it appeared that some surplus may exist for Greenland turbot, other flatfish, other species, and possibly Pacific cod. However, with pollock and then yellowfin sole closing down early, we should be very cautious about moving fish to TALFF until we know how joint venture operations respond to the early closures.

Best regards,

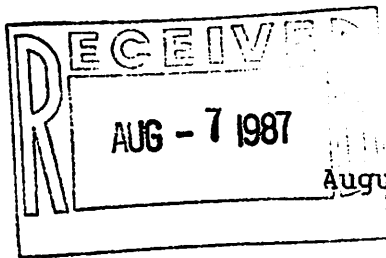
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Clarence G. Pautzke', written in a cursive style.

Clarence G. Pautzke
Deputy Director

KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP

David Harville

F/V Margaret Lyn
Little Bear
Sickory Wind
Adgee
Joey Lee II



August 5, 1987

P.O. Box 1578
Kodiak, AK 99615
Telephone:
(907) 486-6460 Office
(907) 486-4628 Home

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

Dear Jim:

When the Council meets Sept. 1 by teleconference I appreciate the members giving consideration to increasing the flounder TQ in the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska by 5,000 metric tons and allocating any TQ not needed for DAP to JVP.

As you are aware Kanai Fisheries and Kodiak and Western Trawler Group planned last December to conduct a small, late summer joint venture in the Gulf of Alaska on flounder and in the Bering Sea on yellowfin sole using Alaskan vessels. The venture starts August 20.

Since December, Kanai Fisheries has indicated it would like to increase the amount of product purchased through its joint venture and the JVP for yellowfin in the Bering Sea has been taken. This means that even to produce the amount of product originally planned, we would need an increase in the Gulf flounder JVP.

I wrote to Bob McVey June 24. A copy of the letter is enclosed. It details the stock status, historic catches, etc. Briefly,

1. The historic flounder fishery in the Gulf of Alaska has been far larger than the 1987 TQ;
2. The stocks are in excellent shape, according to NMFS data;
3. The TQ was set far below the ABC as a halibut savings measure;
4. Unless the TQ is raised there is little tonnage available to reallocate to JVP.

Since my letter to McVey, Council staff and NMFS have reviewed the estimated halibut bycatch in the Gulf and, I understand, have concluded that raising the Central and Western Gulf TQ for flounder by 5,000 metric tons each will not result in the groundfish fishery halibut bycatch exceeding the cap.

Further, any joint venture must carry observers. This will produce badly needed data on bycatch, stock composition and CPUE for Gulf flounders; information which will help in the future management of the DAP flounder fishery as it comes on line. My discussions locally indicate several processors are seriously interested in buying flounder in the near future.

Kodiak and Western Trawler Group is very sensitive to the socio-economic and biological concerns in the Gulf over bycatch and

ACTION	ROUTE	INITIAL
	Exec. Dir.	AK DAGRS KODK 26429
	Deputy Dir.	
	Admin. Off.	
9/1/87	Exec. Sec.	He
	Staff Asst. 1	
	Staff Asst. 2	
	Staff Asst. 3	
	Economist	
	Sec./Bkkr.	
	Typist	

Harville to Campbell - page 2

have voluntarily put together a by-catch control plan which has been reviewed by the council's Bycatch Committee. My instructions to the fleet, bycatch control plan summary and complete plan document are enclosed.

Quite frankly I can see no disadvantages to raising the TQ for flounder so that the JVP can be increased. The advantages seem to be

- 1) Additional income to local vessels for a species not yet being utilized by the domestic processors;
- 2) Observer data on what is currently an underutilized species;
- 3) An opportunity for local vessels to learn the grounds and fishery before domestic processors need their product; and
- 4) The ability to tightly control how vessels fish because this is a joint venture.

We have invited the State of Alaska to put observers out on our vessels or processing ships and will share all data with the State.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely



Dave Harville
Kodiak and Western Trawler Group

- Encl: June 24 Letter to McVey
July 13 Response from McVey
Memo to fleet on bycatch
Bycatch control plan summary
Letter to Larry Cotter
Bycatch Control Operational Plan

KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP

David Harville

FA Margaret Lyn
Little Bear
Lockory Wind
Adgee
Joey Lee II

June 24, 1987

P.O. Box 1578
Kodiak, AK 99615
Telephone:
(907) 486-6460 Office
(907) 486-4628 Home
Telex:
AK DAGRS KODK 26429

Bob McVey, Director
Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

RE: Gulf of Alaska Flounder

Dear Bob:

I am writing to request that NMFS review the target quota set for Western and Central Gulf of Alaska flounders and, secondly, to request an increase in the JVP apportionment for Western and Central Gulf of Alaska flounders.

FLOUNDER TQ

In December the North Pacific Fishery Management Council accepted an ABC of 346,000 metric tons for Central Gulf flounder and 101,000 metric tons for Western Gulf flounder. The target quota was then set a 5,500 metric tons for the Central Gulf and 3,000 metric tons for the Western Gulf.

Historically, the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska have had small, but not as small as proposed for 1987, flounder fisheries by joint venture and directed foreign operations.

GULF OF ALASKA FLOUNDER CATCHES METRIC TONS

<u>Year</u>	<u>TALFF</u>	<u>JVP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1977	16,038	N/A	16,038
1978	14,314	5	14,319
1979	13,474	70	13,544
1980	15,497	209	15,706
1981	14,443	18	14,461
1982	8,986	18	9,004
1983	9,531	2,692	12,223
1984	3,033	3,449	6,482
1985	170	2,447	2,617
1986	71	534	605

To McVey from Harville - page 2

We understand that there were several reasons for setting the 1986 (as well as the 1985) target quota so low:

1. Concern over potential bycatch
2. A political decision to keep foreign processors out of the Gulf
3. Lack of interest in flounder processing by domestic and joint venture operations.

As you are well aware, a whole lot has changed since these decisions were made in December. There is now a growing interest in flounders by domestic operations; the joint venture fisheries in the Bering Sea have ended and there is joint venture interest in Gulf flounders. The "lack of interest reason" for holding the flounder quota down is no longer applicable.

Regarding "keeping foreign processors out of the Gulf," this political reality still remains; but I question whether it is appropriate to deprive one group of U.S. fishermen an opportunity to fish simply because their only available market is foreign. Unless there were adequate domestic markets for Gulf flounder, keeping the joint ventures out of the Gulf "just because" doesn't legally work.

However, the bycatch, particularly halibut bycatch, argument is a very real, and legitimate argument. This same argument played a role in setting the Pacific cod target quota.

I would point out that the most obvious advantage of allowing joint ventures to fish Gulf of Alaska flounders is the collection of biological data on a directed flounder fishery through the mandatory observer -- data which will aid in successful management of the fishery as the domestic operations come on line.

In addition, it should be considered that there is a cap on halibut bycatch in the Gulf.

I would suggest that the following be done

1. Analyze the catch and bycatch data for the domestic fisheries to determine how much halibut bycatch may be available;
2. Increase the flounder target quota in the Central and Western Gulf to allow additional fishing within the halibut cap plus a surplus in case the joint ventures are able to reduce their halibut bycatch below expectations;
3. Apportion flounder to JVP only for those ventures with a bycatch control plan. Specify a permit condition that the venture will be stopped if the bycatch exceeds the specified rate.

Since this procedure will take some time and I understand that the target quotas are to be published in the Federal Register shortly, I suggest that the Central and Western Gulf flounder

To McVey from Harville - page 3

quotas each be raised by 5,000 metric tons and those increases be held in reserve for use only under the above conditions.

This will also allow time for the entire issue to be brought before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF GULF FLOUNDER TO JVP

Currently there are 1,500 metric tons of Central Gulf flounder available for joint ventures and 4,000 metric tons available for domestic operations. I request that any Central and Western Gulf flounder tonnage not required by domestic operations be reapportioned to joint ventures in September after review by the Council.

I also request reapportionment of any increase in the flounder quota to JVP under the conditions described above.

IN SUMMARY

There is a need for as much flounder as can be released for JVP in the Gulf of Alaska. I request that NMFS take all possible steps, with full consideration for resource conservation, to increase the Central and Western Gulf target quotas for flounder. Secondly I request that any flounder not needed by domestic operations be apportioned or reapportioned to JVP.

Thank you for considering this issue.

Sincerely,

Dave Harville
Kodiak and Western Trawler Group



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service

P.O. Box 1668

Juneau, Alaska 99802

JUL 17 REC'D

July 13, 1987

Dave Harville
Kodiak and Western Trawler Group
P.O. Box 1578
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Dave:

We have considered your June 24, 1987, request that we (1) review the target quota (TQ) set for flounders in the Central and Western Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska, and (2) increase the JVP apportionment for flounders in both areas. You noted that the only JVP amount established to-date is 1,500 mt for flounder in the Central Regulatory Area, although the TQs in the Central and Western Areas are 5,500 mt and 3,000 mt, respectively. The remainder in the Central Area, 4,000 mt, and all of the TQ in the Western Area is apportioned to domestic annual processing (DAP). You are correct that the "existing law of the land" numbers are established at this time only on an interim basis and will be established as final through a forthcoming notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

We do not routinely make changes to TQs during the fishing year. As you know, TQs are recommended by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) to the Secretary in December of each year after rather arduous deliberation. We are not at this time inclined to make changes to current JVP specifications without Council involvement. Joint venture participation is always a major interest of the Council.

The Council intends to review the status of all Alaska groundfish fisheries on September 1, 1987 and make recommendations about apportionments, which might be implemented soon thereafter. We suggest that you request the Council to review the status of the joint venture flounder fishery and to consider increases in the flounder TQ and/or reapportionments to JVP.

Sincerely,

Robert W. McVey,
Director, Alaska Region



KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP

David Harville

F/V Margaret Lyn
Little Bear
Slickory Wind
Adgee
Joey Lee II

P.O. Box 1578
Kodiak, AK 99615
Telephone:
(907) 486-6460 Office
(907) 486-4628 Home
Telex:
AK DAGRS KODK 26429

Larry Cotter, Chairman
Bycatch Committee
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Larry:

As you are aware Kodiak and Western Trawler Group will be conducting a small joint venture for flounders in the Gulf of Alaska this fall with Kawai Fisheries.

We are taking every step to operate as a responsible joint venture. A major objective of our operation will be to control bycatch.

Because no guidelines for bycatch in the Gulf have been formally established, we have reviewed all the available data, including the work of the local groundfish committee, and voluntarily come up with what we feel are reasonable guidelines that will both assure minimal bycatch of all species, and, in the case of Tanner crab, avoidance of any localized stock damage.

There will be National Marine Fisheries Service observers aboard the processing vessels. We also welcome state observers on the venture. All data will be shared to assist in the future management of the fishery.

Because there is a growing domestic interest in flounder fisheries we hope the data generated by this venture will help form part of the data base necessary for rational management and development of a flounder fishery.

This is the first time such a comprehensive plan has been attempted for the Gulf.

We are submitting the draft plan to the council's bycatch committee for the members' information and review. We would appreciate comments from the committee members.

It is our intent to work closely with all interested agencies and regulatory bodies.

Sincerely,



David Harville,
Kodiak and Western Trawler Group Member

Alaska Druggers Association
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP

David Harville

FAY Margaret Lyn
Little Bear
Wickory Wind
Adgee
Joey Lee II

P.O. Box 1578
Kodiak, AK 99615
Telephone:
(907) 486-6460 Office
(907) 486-4628 Home
Telex:
AK DAGRS KODK 26429

BYCATCH OPERATIONAL PLAN 1987
KODIAK AND WESTERN TRAWL GROUP - KANAI FISHERIES
JOINT VENTURE
GULF OF ALASKA

I. PURPOSE

In order to assure the success of the 1986 Kodiak and Western Trawl Group - Kanai Fisheries joint venture in the Gulf of Alaska and retain the potential for future joint ventures in the Gulf of Alaska it is necessary to minimize the bycatch of king crab, Tanner crab, halibut and salmon.

In order to control bycatch;

1. The bycatch rates in each tow must be carefully monitored by the company representative.
2. The company representative will keep vessels informed of their bycatch rates on a tow by tow basis.
3. Catcher vessels must keep accurate logs of each tow which include
 - a. area fished
 - b. depth
 - c. towing speed
 - d. gear rigging
 - e. duration of tow
 - f. any additional useful information such as fish sign.
4. When the bycatch rates for an individual vessel exceed any of the recommended limits the vessel shall either move to a different area or change fishing technique.
5. When the bycatch rates for the entire fleet exceed any of the recommended limits the fleet shall move to a new area.
6. Catcher vessels will share information on reducing bycatch rates and avoiding areas of high bycatch.

The bycatch control methods outlined below are only for this joint venture and are not to be construed as setting any precedents. Council and state committees are now working on comprehensive plans for controlling bycatch and there is no intent to supersede, direct or interfere with their work. However, the participants in the joint venture do recognize that, in the absence of any formal bycatch control plans, it is necessary to voluntarily set up a reasonable plan to assure that the venture operates as a responsible entity.

II. RECOMMENDED LIMITS

The recommended limits detailed below are derived from rates accepted by the Kodiak Fish and Game Advisory Committee's Groundfish subcommittee and/or rates accepted by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on past joint ventures and/or the average anticipated rate based on past catcher vessel experience.

A. King crab

1. Background

King crab in the Kodiak area have declined to what the Alaska Department of Fish and Game considers to be critical levels.

Because of the critical condition of the king crab stocks, bycatch of king crab in the trawl fisheries is considered serious and is to be avoided if at all possible.

Because the king crab stocks are at a low level, little bycatch is anticipated. Many local trawlers report little or no king crab bycatch.

Historically king crab appear to clump. Vessels, historically, took king crab in only a small number of tows, but in those few tows encountered large numbers of king crab.

The areas where large bycatches of king crab are known to have occurred in the past are now closed to trawling.

For trawlers sorting on deck Fish and Game has suggested 10 king crab per trawl hour as the maximum allowable. This assumes the crab are hard shelled and that the observed mortality on deck is less than 5 percent. In joint venture operations the observed mortality is about 70 percent. This means the king crab bycatch should average less than 1 crab per trawl hour.

2. The following guidelines are recommended:

- a. vessels will make every effort to rig their gear to avoid king crab bycatch.
- b. Whenever the average king crab bycatch rate for the fleet exceeds one crab per trawl hour during a 24 hour period the fleet will move to new grounds immediately.
- c. Whenever a large bycatch of crab occurs in a tow, the fleet will be informed of the area in which the catch was made and avoid any further tows in that area.

- d. Any vessel whose king crab bycatch exceeds the fleet average in a three day period will be asked to retune its nets before making another tow.
- e. All information on rigging, towing, etc., which avoids king crab bycatch will be shared among all vessels on the venture.

B. Tanner crab bycatch

1. Background

The Gulf of Alaska Tanner crab stocks are in decline, though not yet at critical levels. Any crab removed from the grounds represents a loss to the commercial fishery. Therefore, bycatch of Tanner crab is a de facto reallocation of the crab from the pot fishery to the groundfish fishery. This is a political, rather than biological problem, but should be taken seriously.

Tanner crab are not tightly aggregated, or clumped, so bycatches will occur. Based on the size frequency of the Tanner crab taken in trawls and natural mortality, Fish and Game estimates for every Tanner crab killed in a trawl, half a crab is lost to the commercial fishery. For joint venture fisheries it is assumed, because no data is available, that all Tanner crab taken will be killed.

In the domestic fishery the average Tanner crab bycatch rates in the last nine months have ranged from 13 per metric ton of groundfish (East side of Kodiak) to .1 per metric ton of groundfish (West side of Kodiak).

No bycatch caps have been suggested by Fish and Game or the local groundfish committee, though using caps has been suggested as the proper approach.

Because there are no existing Tanner crab caps nor any guidelines for setting caps, we are suggesting the lowest possible caps which would allow the venture to operate. The following caps on the bycatch of male Tanner crab would represent a loss of 1.5 percent of the future catch to the pot fishery, based on 1986 survey data.

District	Male Tanner crab
Northeast	6,000
Eastside	14,500
Southeast	3,750
Southwest	4,500
Westside	6,000
Mainland	6,000

Obviously, this joint venture should not reach these male Tanner crab caps as its catch represents only a portion of the trawl fishing done in any area.

Observers cannot be expected to separate male and female Tanner crab in their reports. Therefore, we suggest the above caps be used for the total Tanner crab bycatch in this joint venture. This assures that the joint venture Tanner crab take will not exceed .75% of the directed fishery take.

A second way to look at the bycatch is that, in the domestic fishery, about 80 percent of the hauls contained Tanner crab in 1985 and the mean number of Tanner crab per haul (not to be confused with per ton) was 128 with a standard error of plus or minus 51. Joint venture rates in the non-pelagic trawl fisheries average around 10 Tanner crab per metric ton.

A third consideration is that the natural mortality on small crab is considered to be 30 percent per year; so small crab taken in the trawl represent a small loss to the directed fishery. On occasion a clump of small tanner crab is taken, which throws the average bycatch rate way up.

Because the above caps are based on the average size distribution found in trawl caught Tanner crab, the taking of a clump of small crab represents a special situation which must be handled separately.

Because the Tanner crab fishery is fished by many small vessels who stay in one area, small area reductions in stocks are of concern.

2. Recommended Guidelines

- a. The total bycatch of Tanner crab should not exceed the above suggested cap in any area. Because both male and female Tanner crab will be counted, the actual loss to the pot fishery will be less than 1.5%.
- b. Any vessel with a consistently higher rate than other vessels on the venture over a three day period will be asked to retune his gear before setting back out.
- c. If the suggested cap for an area is reached, the joint venture operation will move out of the area.

- d. If a ball of small crab is picked up, the number and average weight will be taken and the information conveyed immediately to Fish and Game so that appropriate action can be taken to assess the actual loss to the pot fishery and the prohibited species cap adjusted accordingly.

C. Halibut

1. Background

The Gulf halibut stocks are at record high levels and bycatch is unavoidable.

The best any operation can do is not exceed the average observed rates and, if possible, keep below the average observed rates.

For the domestic trawl fishery, Fish and Game data for the last nine months indicates an average rate of 9.3 halibut per metric ton on the East side and 44 halibut per metric ton on the west side. Earlier data indicates about 100 halibut per haul in domestic operations. Average weight is about 5 pounds per halibut.

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council uses a rate of 2.53 percent, by weight, to estimate halibut bycatch, or about 50 pounds of halibut per metric ton.

All the data, catch and numbers per metric ton and per haul appear to be fairly consistent. Therefore anything over 2.53 percent by weight should be considered excessive.

It should be noted that there is a 3,000 metric ton cap on the Gulf halibut bycatch for domestic fisheries and a 47 metric ton cap for joint ventures under federal regulations. The overall mortality limit is 1,340 metric tons

2. Recommended Guidelines

- a. When the halibut bycatch exceeds 100 pounds per metric ton of groundfish, (about 20 animals per metric ton), average for the catcher fleet in a three day period, the venture will move to new grounds.
- b. Any vessel which exceeds the recommended rate in three consecutive hauls, will move to a different area or retune the net before setting back.

- c. Any vessel which consistently exceeds the average bycatch rate of the other vessels on the venture will be asked to retune the gear before setting back.

D. Salmon bycatch

1. Background

Salmon bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska occurs erratically. Occasionally vessels have pulled their nets through schools of salmon and created a high bycatch in a short period of time.

All efforts should be made to avoid salmon. The Kodiak and Western Trawl Group - Kanai Fisheries joint venture will use the salmon bycatch control set up by Alaska Contact, Ltd., in 1984 and approved by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

2. Recommended Guidelines

- a. The fleet will move when the average salmon catch exceeds two salmon per metric ton of groundfish over a seven day period.
- b. Any vessel exceeding two salmon per metric ton of groundfish over a seven day period will move. Vessels will change fishing methods whenever an excessive salmon bycatch rate is encountered.

III. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Observers from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will be invited to and welcome to observe on the mothership or catcher vessels.
2. All catch and bycatch information will be released to the Department of Fish and Game as though it were gathered by a Fish and Game observer and under the understanding that all state and federal confidentiality statutes and data release policies will apply to the use and release of the data.

It is the intent of Kodiak and Western Trawlers and Kanai Fisheries to contribute to the data base necessary for state and federal management of the Gulf of Alaska fisheries, cooperate with state and federal agencies and respect the Gulf of Alaska's other fishermen and fisheries.

3. This bycatch operational plan will be reviewed by Kanai Fisheries, Kodiak and Western Trawl Group, the Department of

OPERATIONAL PLAN - PAGE 7

Fish and Game and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council
through its Bycatch Committee.

END

Thank you for your consideration .

Sincerely,

Kazuo Shima

Kazuo Shima
Councillor
Japan Fishery Agency

Additional Allocation to Japan in September 1987

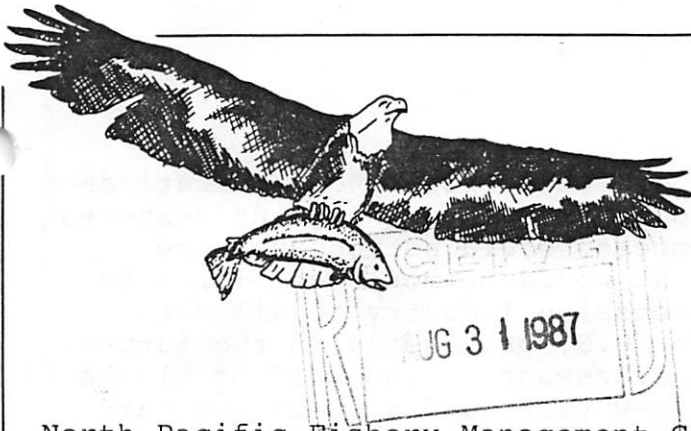
(unit:mt)

Species	A DAP Surplus	B JVP Surplus	C RES	A+B+C Surplus Total	Additional Allocation Request
(Target)	*1/	*3/			*4/
P.Cod	65,847	20,000	20,000	105,847	20,000
G.Turbot	4,635	0	2,970	7,605	7,605
A.Flounder	600	0	1,369	1,969	1,969
O.Flatfish	6,060	33,000	22,205	61,265	61,265
Total Target				176,686	90,839
(By-Catch)			for Trawl	for Longline	Total
Pollock			4,360	120	4,480
POP			16	1	17
O.Rockfish			16	1	17
Sablefish			4	1	5
Atkamackerel			5	1	6
Squid			74	1	75
Others			3,840	240	4,080
Total Bycatch Request			8,315	365	8,680
Total Allocation Request					99,519

Re; *1/ NMFS Estimate as of August 14.
 *2/ JAPAN Estimate based upon DAP performance.
 *3/ JAPAN Estimate based upon JVP performance.
 *4/ 6,000 mt for longliners and 14,000 mt for trawlers.

Eagle Fisheries Inc.

P.O. Box 868 • Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-5607



August 28, 1987

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

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in connection with the Council's Policy and Planning Committee meeting scheduled for September 1 to review groundfish apportionments in the Gulf of Alaska. Eagle Fisheries operates a groundfish processing plant in Kodiak which commenced operations in March of this year and is dedicated exclusively to processing pollock, cod and other groundfish. We are opposed to reapportioning the Gulf of Alaska pollock reserve to the joint ventures.

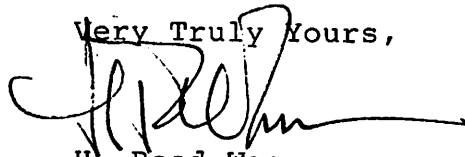
The shore plants in Kodiak, including ourselves, have made a very large investment in groundfish processing equipment during the first half of 1987. Much of this equipment, including our own, came on line after the most intense part of the winter fishing season had passed. The spring and early summer was the most slack period of the year for pollock and cod, when the fish dispersed after spawning. Thus the DAP catch figures for the first half of the year are likely to be a small fraction of the second half-year's potential, when all of the new Kodiak groundfish lines are in place and the fish school up in large quantities again.

Our own experience is probably indicative. Between our start of operations in mid-March and the end of June, we processed approximately 250 tons of pollock and 600 tons of cod. We were in a start-up mode, working one shift with very limited quantities of fish due to the spawn cycle, intervening halibut openings and sustained bad weather in June. When fishing conditions started to improve in July, the volume rapidly increased and we expanded to a two-shift operation. In July we processed about 550 tons of pollock and 300 tons of cod. In August to date we have processed about 200 tons of pollock and 800 tons of cod. Thus our total volume in each of these months equalled or exceeded our total volume for the entire first half of 1987. Moreover, our fishermen expect the fish availability in September through December to be even better than the summer months, based on past experience. Given these considerations, we expect that the monthly production of U.S. groundfish plants in Kodiak and elsewhere in the Gulf may well exceed the total first half year catch of 7796 tons cited in your August 7 newsletter.

Looking beyond the numbers, there are other policy considerations which weigh against releasing the pollock reserve to the joint ventures at this time. Even if the domestic processors did not consume the entire remaining allocation this year, it would be more beneficial to the overall development of the U.S. processing industry to allow the remaining fish to grow and propagate for U.S. processing in the future, rather than be consumed now by foreign processors. The Gulf of Alaska pollock stock has declined in the past few years and a lot of the harvested fish this year have been small. Rather than pushing the species to the limit of the quota, why not allow the resource to recover and grow for the large-scale U.S. production capacity which is now being developed?

There was a time earlier in this decade where the joint ventures were reasonably accorded high priority as being a vital transition step toward full Americanization of the Alaskan groundfish resource. The joint ventures have played an important role. However, now that so many U.S. processors, both ashore and afloat, have made such a major commitment to groundfish, we believe the Council should place highest priority on enhancing this full-scale Americanization. The joint ventures bring 5 cents per pound to American fishermen and the balance of the value goes to foreign interests. When the same pollock is processed by a U.S. plant and sold at wholesale prices from \$1.25 to \$1.50, there is a huge increase in the value in American hands. The value is passed on in wages to American workers, in payments to U.S. suppliers and fishermen, and in taxes to support the governmental functions of U.S. communities. This scale of Americanization is ultimately what the Magnuson Act was designed to accomplish, and it dwarfs the economic contribution of the joint ventures. We sincerely hope that the Council will address future groundfish allocation issues with this perspective in mind.

Very Truly Yours,



H. Reed Wasson
President

cc: Mr. Robert W. McVey
Director, Alaska Region, NMFS

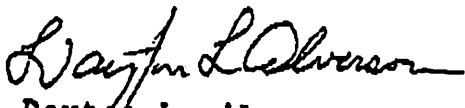
September 1, 1987


Mr. Robert McVey
Regional Director
Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Bob:

By letter dated May 12, 1987, we requested the Council to reassess DAH priority allocation needs and determine if further TALFF allocations could be made. At its May meeting, the Council unanimously endorsed a recommendation to NMFS that any and all identifiable surpluses be apportioned to TALFF and that full allocation be made to Japan as expeditiously as possible. It is our understanding that you have now completed your most recent survey and that fishery resources surplus to the needs of the domestic industry have been identified. In keeping with our original and remaining commitment under the U.S./Japan industry agreement to support TALFF at the highest level possible consistent with the Council findings, we would strongly urge you to reapportion the surplus amounts to TALFF and recommend to Washington that a higher than historical percentage of the TALFF be allocated to Japan.

Sincerely,


Dayton L. Alverson
Natural Resources Consultants


Ronald R. Jensen
ConAgra, Inc.

For GOA -

Review DAP and determine whether 16 BOD net
pollock reserve can be released

Final decision on transferring any part of
67,200 net DAP to JSP will be
held for Sept C mtg.

For BSA

- AP motion: ① release 75k pollock reserves to JSP
② Do not reappropriate DAP to JSP at
this time. Reconsider at
Sept. meeting

Winstler: M to accept AP motion. - wait until
Mau Sept meeting.

Mace: moves to have NMFs review DAP need,

Mace: moves to review surpluses available
in BS pollock & cod at Sept 1 telemtg

Ruby sec. 2.

reemphasize pollock & cod

need

~~# by mid Aug.~~ no -

For 2008 -
 Review 2007 and determine whether 100% of
 follow-up research can be released
 Find a decision on transferring and part of
 report on 2007 to 2008 will be
 held for 2008 2009

For 2008

AP research: ① release 2008 follow-up research to 2009
 ② To not transfer 2008 to 2009 +
 this time, research at
 Dept. meeting

Winter: All the work of 2008 - wait until
 when the meeting

When: 2008 to have 2008 work

How: errors to review and discuss and
 in 2008 follow-up work at 2008 2009

Empirical research 2008 2009

and
 the 2008 2009

COUNCIL DISCUSSION AND ACTION

GOA

John Harville suggested the Council accept the current DAP figure and consider a release of approximately 20,000 mt in September after a survey of DAP processors and fishermen.

John Pedrick, NOAA-GC, pointed out that if the Council accepts the DAP apportionment and doesn't change the TQ, a surplus will be created which could be reapportioned.

Bob Mace moved to retain the 84,000 mt TQ for pollock in the Gulf, establish a 20% reserve of 16,800 mt, and reassess the DAP, recognizing that more factory trawlers are coming on line. The Council will have a conference call on September 1 to review current survey information and make a decision at the September Council meeting whether to recommend releasing the reserves. The motion was seconded by Henry Mitchell and carried with no objection. Rudy Petersen was not present for the vote.

Amendment 16 to the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

Amendment 16 was sent out for public review after the March Council meeting.

The amendment addresses the following proposals:

1. DAP PRIORITY WITHIN 100 MILES OF UNALASKA ISLAND.
Alternative 1: Do nothing (the status quo).
Alternative 2: Establish a year-round area closure not to exceed Zone A wherein only DAP operations are allowed.
Alternative 3: Establish a year-round area closure not to exceed Zone A wherein DAP fishing would be allowed only for those vessels delivering to DAP and those delivering to foreign processors outside Area A.

valued species such as rock sole in the winter fishery and catcher/processors are also concentrating on their commitment to process pollock.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

No recommendation.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel recommended a release of the remaining 75,000 mt of pollock from reserves but recommended against reapportioning fish from DAP to JVP at this time.

Public Testimony on this agenda item is found in Appendix II.

COUNCIL DISCUSSION AND ACTION

BSA

There was discussion among Council members about releasing enough fish to live up to prior commitments (industry-to-industry). Most Council members felt enough fish has been made available for industry to do this.

John Winther moved to release 75,000 mt from Bering Sea/Aleutians pollock reserves. The motion was seconded by Bob Mace and carried with Bob McVey abstaining.

Bob Mace moved that NMFS be requested to provide updated DAP survey information to the Council by the September 1 teleconference. At that time the Council can review the information and make additional recommendations if necessary. The motion was seconded by Oscar Dyson and carried with Bob McVey abstaining.

Bob Mace moved that the Council review available surpluses of pollock and cod in the Bering Sea at the September 1 teleconference. The motion was seconded by Henry Mitchell and carried with Bob McVey abstaining. Council staff will make arrangements for the public to listen in on the Sept. 1 teleconference at at least two sites outside of Anchorage.

(b) Amendment 11 to the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

Amendment 11 was sent out for public review after the March Council meeting.

The amendment addresses the following proposals:

1. DAP PRIORITY WITHIN 100 MILES OF UNALASKA ISLAND.

Alternative 1: Do nothing (the status quo).

Alternative 2: Establish a year-round area closure not to exceed Zone A wherein only DAP operations are allowed.

Alternative 3: Establish a year-round area closure not to exceed Zone A wherein DAH fishing would be allowed only for those vessels delivering to DAP and those delivering to foreign processors outside Area A.

Alternative 4: As in Alternative 3, except Zone A closure is seasonal (January through June).

Alternative 5: Establish a fee structure for foreign processors who receive joint venture caught pollock.

Alternative 6: Establish a seasonal schedule for release of annual JVP apportionments for pollock in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands management area.

2. REVISE THE DEFINITION OF PROHIBITED SPECIES.

Alternative 1: Do nothing (the status quo).

Alternative 2: Revise definition of prohibited species.

Minority report. The minority vote was collectively concerned that the lack of a cap on PSC limits contributes to unacceptable wastage rates of PSC species such as halibut and salmon. Although discussion on the proposal favored that the "Bycatch Committee of the AP" take up this proposed resolution during the committee's regular meetings, it was perceived by the minority vote as not realistic in terms of a timely resolution of the problem. A serious conservation problem is present and needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

Staff testimony supports the minority vote concern with estimated catch ranges of Pacific salmon from 20,000 to 80,000 fish per annum that are taken and discarded. Establishing a PSC cap would bring this loss under control and within acceptable limits. The Bycatch Committee needs the above proposed to direct and speed up their own deliberations.

Signed by: Dave Woodruff, Rupe Andrews, Lamar Cotten, Ron Hegge, Oliver Holm.

Update the Gulf of Alaska FMP

The AP recommends that the revised Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP be sent to the Council, SSC, and AP and be available for public comment between now and the September Council meeting. At that time a final vote would be taken and, if approved, the material sent to the Secretary of Commerce.

Gulf Pollock TQ and Reapportionment

The AP recommends that the final TQ for Gulf pollock be specified at the low end of the plan team recommended ABC range of 70,000 mt, down from the 84,000 mt recommended in December.

The AP is concerned about the health of the Gulf pollock stocks, particularly in light of much testimony regarding the small size of fish, the percentage of sexually immature fish, and concern over the status of the stock on the east side of Kodiak.

The AP recommends that no fish be reallocated from DAP to JVP until November 1 to provide the domestic industry every opportunity to meet their harvesting and processing objectives. Testimony indicated that although DAP is off to a slow start, new shoreside processing capacity and the possibility of floating processors moving into the pollock fishery may lead to larger DAP harvests later in the year. The AP heard conflicting testimony about the availability of catcher vessels later this year and the ability of domestic processors to contract with boats.

The motion carried unanimously.

As an aside the AP recommends to NMFS that they look at the correlation between stock status and feed availability in their pollock sampling program.

The AP also questioned NMFS about the adequacy of its port sampling program, and the appropriateness of mesh size requirements.

D-4 BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS GROUND FISH

Amendment 11

Revise Prohibited Species Definition

See Gulf of Alaska Amendment 16 section of minutes (page 3).

Catch Recording Requirements

See Gulf of Alaska Amendment 16 section of minutes (page 3).

DAP Priority Access and Pollock Roe-Stripping

The AP recommends the Council adopt the compromise of the industry committee which is as follows:

flexibility to augment the overall benefit to the nation derived from our fisheries by allowing the full utilization of surplus production. Alternative 2, "Increase the upper end of the OY range to 2.4 million mt" provides this needed flexibility.

The Council is not obliged to establish OY at the top of the range and can set lower TACs to account for any uncertainties, such as uncounted discards or pollock harvest in the Donut Hole area. It should also have the flexibility to take advantage of stocks improved through effective management.

Signed by Thorn Smith, R. Barry Fisher, Cameron Jensen, and Al Burch.

Reapportionments of DAP and JVP in the Bering Sea

The AP recommends a release of the remaining 75,000 mt of pollock from the Bering Sea reserves, recognizing that a bycatch amount will not be released. The motion carried 12 to 3.

The AP recommends that no fish be reapportioned from DAP to JVP at this time with understanding that this will be reconsidered at the September meeting if necessary. The motion carried unanimously.

The AP heard testimony that shorebased and at-sea capacity scheduled to come on-line during the third and fourth quarters may total 50% of the total DAP capacity. The AP is concerned about reapportioning fish at this time since they are not convinced there will be surplus DAP.

The AP recommends that NMFS make it a policy to advise companies when they make adjustments to their DAP survey.

The AP had no motion on Pacific cod, but heard testimony that TALFF cod caught in the Bering Sea was affecting prices in Japan.

With the pollock JVP ending so early this year the AP anticipates additional request for cod JVPs and DAP.

Transcript: Pollock DAP/JVP etc, May 1987 Council meeting.

Gulf of Alaska:

MACE: I would like to move that we retain the 84,000 ton TQ; establish a 20% reserve figure, which would amount to 16,800 tons; that we reassess the DAP, recognizing that some more factory trawlers may be coming on line, to a figure of 67,200 tons. The recent NMFS survey indicates 63,400; what we're going to say is that that's a conservative figure and are going to up that to 67,200. The Council will then meet on September 1 by teleconference to review the information and make a decision as to whether the 16,800 ton reserve can be released and then make a final decision at the September 23 Council meeting. (Branson: on DAP?) Yes, on DAP.

MITCHELL: Second.

CAMPBELL: Mr. McVey, does that accommodate what you need?

McVEY: With regard to the time for the reevaluation, yes.

CAMPBELL: And for advice from us and all those things?

McVEY: Yes.

JOHN PETERSON: Mr. Chairman, let me make sure I understand this. The TQ will remain at 84,000 mt; there'll be a reserve of 16,800 tons; the DAP will be established at 67,200 mt; then on September 1st, by teleconference or some other basis, there will be, if the Council agrees, a release of the reserves of 16,800 tons. Then at the Council meeting discussion will occur to determine whether or not a portion of the DAP should also be transferred to JVP. Is that correct?

MACE: Right on. Yes.

MITCHELL: Call for the question.

CAMPBELL: Does everyone understand? I think that accommodates the industry as far as not being aware of what they're going to really gear up to in that last period of time.

HARVILLE: I think it's very close to the things we discussed in principle early on. This gives us a good way of handling it. I think it's workable.

CAMPBELL: Then, I think the thing that's understood is the 20% is what you'll be addressing at that teleconference.

JOHN PETERSON: Yes, only that.

CAMPBELL: Any objections? Hearing none, the motion carries unanimously.

Bering Sea:

AP Report

BOB ALVERSON: Mr. Chairman, under Bering Sea/Aleutian reapportionment of DAP/JVP in the Bering Sea, the Advisory Panel recommends release of the remaining 75,000 mt of pollock from the Bering Sea reserves, recognizing that a bycatch amount will not be released. This passed in the Advisory Panel, 12 to 3.

The second action on this issue taken by the Advisory Panel recommends that no fish be reapportioned from DAP to JVP at this time. The understanding is that this will be reconsidered at the September Council meeting if necessary. This motion carried unanimously. The AP recommends in this regard that NMFS make it a policy to advise companies when the (NMFS) makes significant adjustment to their DAP surveys. The AP heard testimony that shorebased and at-sea processing capacities scheduled to come on line during the third and fourth quarters may total 50% of the total DAP capacity. The AP is concerned about reapportioning fish at this time since the AP is not convinced that there will be surplus DAP.

The third action on this agenda item, the Advisory Panel took no specific action in regard to cod in the Bering Sea but the AP wanted to point out that at the December Council the AP expressed concern over allocations to TALFF for codfish in the Bering Sea and that this would affect prices. According to industry testimony and Japanese press quotations and the Atkinson Report, this has indeed happened. Prices of F.O.B., Dutch Harbor, have fluctuated 20-25¢ and this contradicts expert scientific testimony before the Council December which indicated an maximum price fluctuation of 3¢/lb. With the pollock JVP ending so early this year, the AP anticipates additional requests for codfish, both from JVP operations and DAP operations.

COUNCIL ACTION

JOHN WINTHER: Mr. Chairman, I'll move we accept the AP's recommendation.

CAMPBELL: In your motion, John, their recommendation was for the regular meeting of the Council. Do you intend that, or did you intend it to be the 1st of September when we have the teleconference.

WINTHER: I intended that when we have the September Council meeting because when they reevaluate the DAP . . . [tape faded] in the Bering Sea area. I'd like to wait until September to see what happens to DAP.

MACE: Second.

MITCHELL: Mr. Chairman, the AP had a number of recommendations. I think we ought to take them one at a time.

CAMPBELL: O.K., let's take the first motion which referred to release of the 75,000. You have the motion for the release of the 75,000 mt; is there any other comments or questions. Record pretty much speaks for itself; are there any objections?

JOHN PETERSON: There's an appropriate adjustment for bycatch on that; is that included?

CAMPBELL/WINTHER: Yes, in the AP recommendation.

McVEY: Mr. Chairman, I probably should abstain.

CAMPBELL: O.K. Do I hear any objections? Hearing no objections, then the motion carries showing Mr. McVey as abstaining. I guess the next motion would be in reference to the meeting date? Is that what you're referring to, Henry?

MITCHELL: The second motion was that no fish be reapportioned at this time and I wasn't exactly clear about that. In light of what Mr. Hastings has presented and in light of that industry discussion about what the Council would like to do as far as directing Mr. McVey to reassess what may be excess to DAH at this time on those TALFF species that we identified back in December, I think the Japanese in particular have lived up to their commitments and I think that the industry did make some commitments and I think the Council should go on record in favor of taking a good hard look and making possible some fish available to live up to

JOHN PETERSON: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, just to clarify in my mind. You're talking about release of TALFF to Japan, is that . . .

MITCHELL: Reassessing at this point. What Mr. Hastings is asking is that the Council go on record and ask the Regional Director to go through at this time for those species that were identified as TALFF species in December, to assess if there is any surplus fish available at this time and release what the Regional Director feels is a fair amount to Japan. And I haven't seen the letter from this industry-to-industry meeting on May 8.

JOHN PETERSON: It's in our agenda book under D-4(a) and it says we believe this amount is somewhere over 11,000 mt. It does not identify species, however.

MITCHELL: Generally, I think it's a good idea that . . .

BRANSON: Mr. Chairman, if I may, there is no unallocated TALFF at the moment. I don't remember when the date was, Bob, but wasn't the last release made here two or three weeks ago?

BOB FORD: Two weeks ago. There's no TALFF left.

BRANSON: So there is no unallocated TALFF. They released what amounts to the third-quarter release early on the Council's recommendation. So that's all gone. What Jay is asking for now is a reassessment of DAP to see what can be shifted from DAP to TALFF.

MACE: Mr. Chairman, . . . if we're going to reassess DAP, then the next priority would be the JV, wouldn't it, and then, go to TALFF.

BRANSON: That's the proper priority, you're quite right.

MITCHELL: Well, quite clearly on some species the DAP is never going to approximate anywhere near where it was set. If you were to take turbot, for example, I don't think you're going to get there on turbot and I don't think you're going to get anywhere close to the DAP that we set on cod.

CAMPBELL: I didn't hear anything from the AP requesting that we review the DAP at this time.

MITCHELL: Well, they said no specific action on cod, that's what they said.

COLLINSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I just read the letter that came from Dayton Alverson and Ron Jensen and I think it's consistent with what Mr. Mitchell has just said. There is certainly in addition to pollock and Pacific cod, there are other species for which there has been DAP and JVP established and while DAP and JVP are the priority use categories I think that the normal process for NMFS to go through at this time is to make a determination of the rates at which those products are being used and based upon their surveys and other information, need to go through the process of making adjustments in the DAP/JVP and TALFF columns based upon the assessment of whether there is a surplus to the priority needs which, again, are DAP and JVP and I think that's a legitimate process. I think we make considerations in December and at that time in determining what the OYs and TQs ought to be, we interject at that time considerations for biological, economic and other considerations in setting those numbers and we have also through kind of a fish and chips process and working with foreign nations have solicited from them various kinds of activities and as long as they have met those obligations I think then it is our obligation to do an assessment of what our priority needs are and if there are surplusses then those should be allocated to TALFF. If we're not happy with the amount that might go to TALFF we need to take that into account when we choose our path in December and make our determinations at that point. I don't think you get into the middle of the ball game and then change unless there is some significant justification for changing the rules; it might be some bad faith or action on the part of one of the foreign nations or absence of fulfilling their agreements -- none of that has been brought before us at this time . . .

MACE: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Council go on record as requesting that NMFS do this review.

DYSON: Second.

CAMPBELL: By what date?

MACE: Time is of the essence is sort of what I got . . .

COLLINSWORTH: Under the management plan there are three points of assessment identified and the last assessment I believe is identified as July 2 is the date at which NMFS will make that review. I'm curious whether the Service has done any preliminary analysis on the other categories in addition to the cod and pollock.

McVEY: Mr. Chairman, part of this is arrayed in the table on D-4(a) and I think maybe Bill has some additional comments.

BILL ROBINSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We're always in a process of reevaluation using not only our last survey but the up-to-date catch figures, generally within 10-12 days lag time in getting the catch. With respect to pollock and cod, the Council's already dealt with those in setting schedules for review. So, we're looking at arrowtooth flounder, turbot, other flatfish, other species, those categories of fish and we'll probably be in a position to make some preliminary determinations as to whether there are surplusses available to TALFF sometime in the June/July to early August period.

RUDY PETERSEN: I certainly don't have any objection to an ongoing evaluation of the fishery, but it seems like to me that July would be a little early to make a decision on allocating additional fish in some species and especially the Greenland turbot. We already allocated last year and that's one of the fisheries that the fleet will at this time just be beginning to get in involved in; catcher/processors have been involved in other types of species and I think to go for a release that soon, I would object to that.

MITCHELL: I'm going to support Mr. Mace's motion because basically the Council is asking Mr. McVey's shop to make this review to determine if there is something excess and then using his reasonable judgement, to release a portion. We're not telling him to release all or it or any of it and he may come to the decision not to release any based on information that he picks up. That motion speaks to him going through the review process and then using his judgement. He's going to take into account many different factors.

HARVILLE: My point was very much to that direction. I guess I was going to ask Rudy wouldn't that be a part of the judgement that the Regional Director would use. If there's a species such as Greenland turbot to be harvested later, then that would be taken into account it would seem to me. I guess my view on this is that we're really just talking about pushing into action what should be our normal procedure and at the same time we're verbally and actively supporting an industry-to-industry agreement that would . . . operation, I hope we would approve the measure.

RUDY PETERSEN: My understanding is that we're talking about the Regional Director in July at his evaluation releasing some of this fish and I think that's too early to make that decision on that particular species.

COTTER: Just for the record, have we not complied with the terms of the industry-to-industry agreement? My understanding is that we've fulfilled our obligation entirely. Is that correct or incorrect?

CAMPBELL: The Council doesn't have an obligation.

COTTER: Well, I'm talking about the industry and the commitment that the Council made at the December Council meeting. I think we've fulfilled that as well.

CAMPBELL: We're asking Bob to do nothing but what he would normally do, as I read the motion now.

MACE: Mr. Chairman, this is what we were asked to do by Jay Hastings and I think that he simply asked the Council to exercise its prerogative to urge that this be done.

Paul MacGregor made a brief statement here.

CAMPBELL: I guess the only question I still have is as to that September meeting. Did we cover that in our motions? It's not clear as to which date you want this review procedure to . . .

MACE: Well, we've had a request from JV people to look at this issue and review this issue at our September 1 teleconference. I hate to be in the position of at least implying that the Council is holding back on these stocks to the point where it's impossible for businessmen to function and I would like to move that the Council in its September 1 teleconference review the surplusses available in the Bering Sea for pollock and cod at the same time we discuss the Gulf of Alaska potential release.

RUDY PETERSEN: Second that.

MITCHELL: Call for the question.

BRANSON: We're talking about pollock DAP at this time.

CAMPBELL: Are you ready for the question?

COLLINSWORTH: Clarification, Mr. Chairman. I just heard the Executive Director say pollock DAP and Mr. Mace said something about cod.

MACE: I said pollock and cod, I think cod should be included.

Ted Evans said that if the Council is going to do this, industry would like the opportunity to react to the NMFS survey because it could be wrong and I don't know if this procedure could allow for that.

CAMPBELL: I guess that's up to Mr. McVey prior to the Council meeting.

JOHN PETERSON: Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that it's important for Mr. McVey to get this information out to the Council members with sufficient lead time to study it and to confer with members of the industry. If we're going to have this as a teleconference call, which is a most unsatisfactory way of doing these things, but that would be an essential part of this and I don't know whether you'd be able to do that, Mr. McVey, or not.

McVEY: Mr. Chairman, I think it poses some problems. We can certainly call around and validate the information we have from our survey now. We can do that in late summer and see where we stand, would provide that information to the group involved in the teleconference, but right off hand I don't see the mechanism for assuring time for an industry review there before . . .

CAMPBELL: Well, you know this is going to be a teleconference; we're trying to do this to accommodate the industry at an earlier date and I understand what your problems are going to be; it's just a risk they'd take. They can be involved in that teleconference call and I think that's all we can do. We can set it later if you want to give more time for everybody to do it. We can set it for the public hearing in September if you want. That'll take care of your problem but it won't take care of others.

BRANSON: Mr. Chairman, if I may make a suggestion. If Bob can get us the updates numbers by the middle of August I'll endeavor to get them out to all of the interested parties and we'll have points at both ends of the teleconference where the public can listen and participate if the Council wishes.

CAMPBELL: O.K.

COLLINSWORTH: I have a little concern that we're moving this schedule into the summer months and the shorter time period between now and when this reassessment is done is going to make it more difficult to speculate what the DAP and JVP requirements are going to be to the end of the year and if we're talking about getting this distributed by August 15 then probably the information will be through sometime in late July in terms of where we actually stand in terms of total catch and production by the various categories as well as the assessment. We're getting it back to a point in time where we're not going to have the kind of information we're going to be comfortable with.

McVEY: We can commit to make our assessment the latest possible, we'll figure out a way to make it the latest possible so it will be the farthest into the year possible and give us the best accuracy and we'll also explore if there are quicker ways of getting the information out to the people to participate. We'll make it as near the date of the conference call, September 1, as we can, but that is a good point and coupled with the fact that we have indications of fairly heavy fisheries during the last quarter, that will get more difficult to estimate the use later in the year.

WINTHER: I can^{it} support this motion. When the new survey came in in May there was an increase in DAP requests because evidently from what we've heard there's a lot of new capacity coming on line in the last part of the year. That was the reason I wanted to use the September Council meeting to make this decision of what we're going to release. By then I think we'll now almost exactly what we're going to need for the rest of the year for DAP, maybe even more accurately will be able to release the additional fish to JVP; it might even be more than we can release on September 1. I think we should wait to . . . for some reason there's more requests for DAP than there was in November and I'd like to hold off as long as possible to see if it's accurate.

RUDY PETERSEN: I guess I'm probably on the other side. I feel that it would be really helpful if we could be in a position as close to the September 1 as possible to actually make the decision and I would certainly hope that we would have the information available. There's a lot of reasons for doing this and I think it would be advisable to do it as soon as possible.

CAMPBELL: Are you ready for the question?

MACE: Question.

CAMPBELL: Mr. Branson, roll call.

COTTER: Yes
DYSON: Yes
MACE: Yes
McVey: Abstain
MITCHELL: Yes
BLUM: Yes
R. PETERSEN: Yes
J. PETERSON: Yes
WINTHER: No
COLLINSWORTH: No
CAMPBELL: Yes

BRANSON: Motion passes, Mr. Chairman.

DRAFT -
For interested Council Staff only.
Not for release!!

//2//

DATE:

August 17, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: F/AKR1 - Dale Evans

FROM: F/AKR1 - Janet Smoker

SUBJECT: Documentation of Determination of Annual DAP
catch for Groundfish

Each year the Regional Office surveys all domestic processors, shoreside and floating, to determine their projected catches of "non-fully-utilized species" for the following year. In November 1986 we conducted a survey to provide figures to the Council so they could determine the initial specifications for 1987 for both groundfish plans. Bill Robinson and I presented the results at the December meeting, along with tables and graphics demonstrating that the difference between the actual versus initially projected catches for 1986 for pollock and Pacific cod was substantial. The Council choose to accept the survey amounts as submitted for initial DAP figures (NMFS did not provide them with alternative figures, and later General Counsel suggested that we had an obligation to do so).

The Region generally conducts two comprehensive (all areas and species) surveys a year. This year we resurveyed the industry in May. I revised the format of the survey slightly to request actual catch for the first quarter and intended catches by quarter for the remainder of the year. In addition, we critically reviewed each survey return and compiled a separate file representing our "edited" numbers. Carl Rosier and I were the chief editors. Because we did not have access to fish ticket data to show actual production figures for the previous year, we relied on Carl's substantial knowledge of the industry to edit shoreside data. Although 1986 landings data would have been interesting, it was not critical in that most shoreside operations have considerably "beefed up" their facilities since 1986 so a comparison with the previous year would not have been very helpful. In contrast, for floating operations, I had over a year's worth of weekly catch reports from most of the catcher/processors so I was able to adjust amounts for those vessels, as well as for six vessels which were not planning to be operational until much later in 1987. We provided tables derived from each file (actual request and NMFS edited) to the Council in May. (see attached). Their only action at that time regarding reapportionments was to recommend that the Western/Central Gulf pollock TQ of 84,000 mt be apportioned between a DAP of 67,200 mt and a 16,800 mt reserve to be considered for reapportionment to JVP later in the year.

* changes, but then in the context.
Will try to come up with something more
comparable to the fish @

During the last few weeks I have been fine-tuning our edited figures in order to provide new figures to the Council for their September 1 conference. I did not conduct another full-scale survey, contrary to the implication in the August 6 Council newsletter. I think there may have been some confusion because of the term "survey"; I have had Jessica "survey" the shoreside processors each month for their catch-to-date, in absence of fish ticket data. Carl and I had agreed that a whole new resurvey three months after the first one would not be particularly productive. The rest of this memo documents the "fine-tuning" procedure.

I began with the data file of "edited" data. On a vessel or company basis, I substituted actual catch data for the second quarter, so the file now contains actual catch data for the first half of the year. I then made adjustments to the third and fourth quarter figures if the first and second quarter performance was substantially different from what we had anticipated.

I received and entered data from one major Kodiak processor for the first time. For three other Kodiak processors, I revised our estimates back upward toward the original request amounts based on excellent second quarter performance. This accounts for an increase in NMFS estimates in the shoreside portion for the Central Gulf, although this is counteracted by decreases in the "new floaters" component.

I did resurvey all the floaters which had expressed an intent to enter the fishery in late 1987 (these had accounted for over 80,000 mt of intended DAP catch, which I had revised in May based on my knowledge of operations of similar vessels, to 30,000 mt). Of these, one claimed to be still "on target"; four were delayed and reduced their planned catches considerably; and one indicated a change in its planned target species. The resulting total catch for this category was only about 20,000 mt. This category accounts for most of the decrease in the Aleutians pollock estimate and part of the BSA turbot estimate decrease.

In the "current floaters" category, I received information from one floater which entered the fishery in July and which had not originally been surveyed, and from another vessel which has been refitted to target pollock rather than turbot as originally planned. In addition, I adjusted third and fourth quarter amounts for several floaters back upwards toward their original requests based on better-than-expected performance in the first part of the year. This category accounts for most of the increase in our Bering Sea pollock estimate and BSA "other flatfish" estimate, and part of the decrease in the BSA turbot estimate.

The attached table tracks the numbers for key species/areas.

NMFS/AKR1/GHARRETT
 PREPARED: 14-Aug

**** NON-CONFIDENTIAL ****

DAP QUOTA MONITORING FOR GROUND FISH THROUGH: 01-Aug

	BERING SEA	ALEUTIAN ISLAND	BSA	WEST GULF	CENT GULF	EAST GULF	OTHER GULF	GOA	TOTAL ALASKA
POLLOCK						110	8725		97831
CATCH	88541	455				4000	83700		334897
QUOTA	189987	57210							29%
% TAKEN	47%	1%				3%	10%		
YFINSOLE									0
CATCH			0						100
QUOTA			100						0%
% TAKEN			0%						
GRTURBOT									4217
CATCH			4217						15213
QUOTA			15213						28%
% TAKEN			28%						
ARTHFLounder									21
CATCH			21						830
QUOTA			830						3%
% TAKEN			3%						
FLOUNDERS									13807
CATCH			12898	70	798	41			30603
QUOTA			23103	3000	4000	500			45%
% TAKEN			56%	2%	20%	8%			
PACIFIC COD									42022
CATCH			30650	767	10575	31			161542
QUOTA			111767	15000	32775	2000			26%
% TAKEN			27%	5%	32%	2%			
POP									1923
CATCH	135	42		676	693	377			14209
QUOTA	2423	6786		1500	1500	2000			14%
% TAKEN	6%	1%		45%	46%	19%			
ROCKFISH @								4215	4478
CATCH	201	63						4000	5383
QUOTA	382	1001						105%	83%
% TAKEN	53%	6%							
THORNYHEAD								1596	1596
CATCH								3700	3700
QUOTA								43%	43%
% TAKEN									
SABLEFISH (ALL GEAR)									4951
CATCH	2527	2424							6612
QUOTA	3295	3317							
% TAKEN	77%	73%							
SABLEFISH (LL) \$									16873
CATCH				2192	8772	2710	3199		16480
QUOTA				1650	7040	3800	3990		102%
% TAKEN				133%	125%	71%	80%		
SABLEFISH (TRAWL) \$									2782
CATCH				406	1823	488	65		2770
QUOTA				600	1760	200	210		100%
% TAKEN				68%	104%	244%	31%		
ATKA MACKERAL									0
CATCH			0	0	0	0			465
QUOTA			250	100	75	40			0%
% TAKEN			0%	0%	0%	0%			
SQUID									0
CATCH			0					0	4954
QUOTA			4					4950	0%
% TAKEN			8%						
OTHER									6
CATCH			5					9212	9712
QUOTA			500					0%	0%
% TAKEN			1%						
TOT CATCH	91404	2984	47791	4111	22661	3757	11989	5816	170856
TOT QUOTA									607470
TOT %									28%

*** Totals excl. W Gulf Blcod pot data

NOTES: EXCEPT BLCOD, Catch includes survey of shoreside/floating processors through JULY 1987 & weekly C/P reports
 Blcod in BSA from fish tickets(shoreside), survey(floaters), C/P BLCOD in Gulf from fish tickets
 BS Blcod quota inc. to 3295 mt, CLOSED to directed fishing 8/15
 Gulf flounder quota includes grturbot, arthflounder, yfinsole
 Rock sole included in flounder quotas
 Bering Sea and Aleutian rockfish quotas include thornyhead
 Pot data are excluded as confidential
 East Gulf closed to trawl gear as of noon ADT 7/15/87

* "other gulf" quotas: Pollock = West PLUS Cent.
 Sablefish: "Other Gulf" = E Yak. PLUS S.E.
 \$ Sablefish: "east gulf" = W Yak; "other gulf" = E Yak & S.E.
 Blcod LL CLOSED in West, Cent., W Yak, E Yak/SE
 Blcod trawl CLOSED Central, W Yak; E Gulf closed to trawling
 @ Rockfish: West, Cent, East; 'Other Rockfish' = prohibited species