

ADVISORY PANEL REPORT

May 25, 1978

The Panel took up the question of foreign fee schedules and adopted a schedule of proposed ex-vessel values on which foreign fee schedules should be based. A copy of that schedule with supporting documents is included as a part of this report. The Panel has always believed that the fees were set unrealistically low in the past. The Panel recommends that Bob Alverson be sent to the National Conference on Foreign Fee Scheduling.

Panel members presented a resolution to the Panel from the Bristol Bay Native Association relating to the socio-economic herring study - this is already on the Council's agenda.

The Panel had a presentation and discussion relating to the ongoing Bristol Bay herring fishery. Mark Hutton and, Dames & Moore Project Director, Jim Hemming provided the Panel with an update on the fishery. (Copy attached.)

The Panel reviewed the domestic groundfish observer program with Phil Rigby of the ADF&G.

The Advisory Panel reviewed the proposed regulations implementing the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Plan and has taken two significant actions:

First, specific recommendations for changes are recommended to the Council, they are Attachment #3.

The second significant action recommended by the Advisory Panel is that the Council is urged to request implementation of emergency regulations to protect the domestic blackcod fishery. The Panel

believes that there may be an inordinate delay in adoption of regulations and wants something in place and recommends as Attached #4.

The Advisory Panel held a discussion on the status of joint ventures and proposed amendments to the FCMA and adopted the following recommendations; Attachment #5.

The Panel adopted a motion introduced by Bob Alverson relating to the high incidental catch of halibut in the new foreign fishery for Pacific cod west of 157° W. longitude. This is on the Council's agenda, see Attachment #6.

The Advisory Panel determined that it would not discuss the Tanner crab regulations until the June meeting. The Panel also determined not to take up consideration of the troll salmon plan as substantial changes are now underway.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council Advisory Panel
Proposed Ex-vessel Values on Which 1979 Foreign Fee
Schedules will be Based

Prices on Which 1977 and 1978 Foreign Fee Schedules Were Based:

PROPOSALS FOR 1979

<u>SPECIES CATAGORY</u>	<u>1977/ \$/M.T.</u>	<u>¢/lb 1977</u>	<u>1978/\$/M.T.</u>	<u>¢/lb 1978</u>	<u>1979\$/M.T.</u>	<u>¢/lb</u>
PACIFIC COD	251	.113	282	.128	418	.190
PACIFIC FLOUNDERS	318	.114	355	.161	374	.170
PACIFIC ROCKFISH	350	.159	298	.135	374	.170
PACIFIC OCEAN PEARCH	350	.159	280	.127	374	.170
POLLOCK ALASKA	98	.044	84	.038	132-265	.06-
PACIFIC SQUID	82	.037	55	.025	60	.027
ATEKA MACKEREL	130	.059	138	.063	151	.069
OTHER GROUND FISH	45	.020	48	.022	53	.024
SABLEFISH	372	.169	399	.181	1344	.610
TANNER CRAB	441**	.200**	441**	.200**	272**	.330**
OPELIO* BERDI**					551*	.250*
PACIFIC HERRING	161	.073	355	.161	991.	.450
HAKE	34	.015	32	.014	132	.106

X 6 # 1

RATIONAL FOR 1979 VALUES FOR FOREIGN FEES

PACIFIC COD
PACIFIC FLOUNDER
PACIFIC ROCKFISH
PACIFIC OCEAN PEARCH

In the examination of negotiated prices for bottomfish by the various marketing associations on the Pacific Coast the price list effective October 25th, 1977 for Winchester Bay to Monterey was felt to be representative of the market demand and pricing that would be appropriate for setting 1979 values for the four categories above. (Marketing agreements are attached for comparison.) There was some thought that values for Pacific Cod taken in a longline fishery such as that proposed west of 157 west longitude in the Gulf of Alaska should be based on prices not taken from negotiated trawl prices. Since this will be the first year for a directed longline fishery on the Pacific coast for cod and the lack of market information on longline or pot caught Pacific cod it was felt that it would be reasonable to adopt the trawl price for 1979.

POLLOCK ALASKA

Attached is an article from the Alaska Fishermens Journal news paper indicating that the South Korean firm of KMDC is prepared to offer United States vessel owners 6¢ per pound to deliver their catches of Pollock to Korean processors on the high seas. This price has also been testified to before the North Pacific Management Council in hearings involving the sale of fish caught by U.S. fishermen to KMDC processor ships on the high seas. This would indicate that the value of pollock may be \$132 per metric ton.

The United States department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration foreign fishery information released numbers 78-4, 77-14 and 77-11, copies attached, indicate C.I.F., F.O.B. and wholesale prices negotiated between Japan, U.S.S.R. and Europe ranging between \$151 per metric ton to \$264 per metric ton. The proposed value for which foreign fees should be based is determined to be .

PACIFIC SQUID
ATKA MACKEREL
OTHER GROUND FISH

Due to the lack of domestic markets for these species and the lack of U.S. participation it is difficult to develop a pricing structure for these fish categories. The proposed increases over 1978 values represent a 10% increase over last years values in order to reflect inflationary trends of the time.

SABLEFISH (BLACKCOD)

The proposed price reflects the price paid during the 1977 season in S.E. Alaska to U.S. fishermen who landed blackcod with longlines or pots. The price paid as indicated on the National Marine Fisheries Service Market News Report was 72¢ per pound for fish over five pounds headed and gutted and 50¢ per pound for fish under five pounds. The proposed value for a metric ton of blackcod is based on the assumption that 50 percent of the catch is greater than 5 pounds and 50 percent of the fish are under five pounds. The proposed value was arrived at as follows.

50 percent of 2204lbs equals 1102 pounds times 72¢ equals \$793.44

50 percent of 2204lbs " " " " 50¢ " \$551.00

Proposed value for BC. \$1344.--

The proposed value is not weighted by prices paid to U.S. fishermen in the ports of Washington, Oregon or California. The reason for this is that foreign nations are not allowed to fish for blackcod except off the coast of Alaska. The price paid to U.S. fishermen in Alaskan ports therefore best indicates the value of blackcod taken from waters adjacent to the State of Alaska.

If foreign nations are given a quota of blackcod to be taken by trawls the fee they are charged should not be based on the proposed value for longline caught fish. The prices paid to U.S. fishermen for trawl caught blackcod is roughly one half of the price paid to longline and pot fishermen, therefore the value of a metric ton of blackcod taken with trawls should be \$672.00.

TANNER CRAB, OPILIO & BAIRDI

The 1977 exvessel price paid in Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and Kodiak, Alaska, for bairdi Tanner crab was 33¢/lb. in 1977. The value paid for opilio was 25¢/lb.

HERRING

The exvessel price for herring roe caught fish was 45¢/lb. in Alaska.

HAKE

The negotiated price for hake with the marketing associations was 8¢/lb.

In February joint venture promoter Robert Davenny told the Council that they had treated him and fishermen in the state "poorly." Davenny added that by refusing to approve his joint venture proposal last year KMIDC, the Council had caused the loss of \$20 million worth of business which could help the sagging U.S. balance of trade.

New England Fish company (NEFCO) representative Ed Furia told the Council that American processors were ready to compete with foreign processors "toe to toe." Furia said that domestic processors were offering higher prices than KMIDC, and could still not attract enough boats to fish bottomfish. Furia said that NEFCO is currently offering 6¢ a pound for pollock, 15¢ per pound for cod, and 10¢ per pound for flatfish. KMIDC is offering 5¢ per pound plus two half cent bonuses for pollock with a 30 percent bi-catch of Pacific ocean perch and other higher-value species.

One possibility for joint ventures which will surely come up in July was mentioned by vice-chairman Clem Tillion at the February meeting. Tillion suggested attaching the quota for a joint venture proposal to the total foreign allowable catch in an area. Currently, fish for a joint venture would come from the domestic catch.

Tillion's suggestion appears similar to the joint venture position being considered by the mid-Atlantic Fisheries Council. Their policy allows joint ventures provided there are periodic reviews to consider a joint venture's continuation, the catch comes from the foreign nation's quota, and that a foreign nation's quota may be increased if it enters a joint venture. Proponents of this policy argue that it would provide short-term benefits for fishermen without retarding the expansion of U.S. processors. Proponents argue that as the U.S. capacity increases, the surplus of fish available to foreigners decreases, and any joint ventures would automatically phase out.

Atlantic Fishermen Joined 75-23

Prices and conditions effective Oct. 15, 1976 to May 1, 1977
 Until Further Notice

Winchester Bay to San Francisco, inclusive

Species	Minimum Prices Allowable	Cents per Pound
Dover Sole, 13½" up, No Milky Deductions Allowed.....		16
Dover Sole, 13½" up		175
Petrale Sole, 13" up		31
Petrale Sole, under 13"		27
Sand Sole		27
True Turbits or Rough Backs		27
English Sole*, 13½" up, Specified Size		28
English Sole**, 12" and up		22
Sable, Large Dressed, 5 lb. and up		32
Sable, Large Round, 7 lb. and up		215
Sable, Medium Dressed, 3 lb. to 5 lb.		18
Sable, Medium Round, 5 lb. to 7 lb.		125
Sable, Small Round, under 5 lb.		07
Ling Cod, Dressed		32
Ling Cod, Round		16
Rock Fish & Ocean Perch		155
Widow Rock and Rose Fish		135
Channel Rock		15
Flounder		135
Sand Dabs		23
Rex Sole		22
Octopus		30
California Halibut		65
Bolinas Rock		30
Arrowtooth Sole		07
Soupfin Shark, Round		18
Soupfin Shark, Dressed		36
Grenadiers		05
Skate Wings		15
Dog Shark		04
Hake		06
King Fish		23
Unlisted Species to sell for not less than		06

* Specified prior to vessel departure
 ** Ocean Run

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR "CONDITIONS"

Prices and conditions effective May 1, 1977 - Oct 25, 1977
 Until Further Notice

Winchester Bay to Monterey, inclusive

Specie	Minimum Prices Allowable	Cents per Pound
Dover Sole, 13½" up, No Milky Deductions Allowed.....		.16
Dover Sole, 13½" up175
Petrals Sole, 13" up33
Petrals Sole, under 13"29
Sand Sole29
True Turbits or Rough Backs30
English Sole*, 13½" up, Specified Size32
English Sole**, 12" and up24
Sable, Large Dressed, 5 lb. and up40
Sable, Large Round, 7 lb. and up27
Sable, Medium Dressed, 3 lb. to 5 lb.25
Sable, Medium Round, 5 lb. to 7 lb.17
Sable, Small Round, under 5 lb.08
Ling Cod, Dressed35
Ling Cod, Round17
Rock Fish & Ocean Perch155
Widow Rock and Rose Fish135
Channel Rock155
Flounder15
Sand Dabs25
Rex Sole23
Octopus35
California Halibut70
Bolinas Rock35
Arrowtooth Sole08
Soupin Shark, Round18
Soupin Shark, Dressed36
Grenadiers06
Skate Wings20
Dog Shark.....		.08
Hake06***
King Fish27
Bellingham Sole.....		.16
Unlisted Species to sell for not less than.....		.08

- * Specified prior to vessel departure
- ** Ocean Run
- *** Subject to negotiation on a volume basis

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR "CONDITIONS"

**Prices and conditions effective Oct. 25, 1977
Until Further Notice
Winchester Bay to Monterey, inclusive**

Specie	Minimum Prices Allowable	Cents per Pound
Dover Sole, 13½" up, No Milky Deductions Allowed.....		.1825
Dover Sole, 13½" up2025
Petrale Sole, 13" up36
Petrale Sole, under 13"32
Sand Sole315
True Turbits or Rough Backs32
English Sole*, 13½" up, Specified Size36
English Sole**, 12" and up265
Sable, Large Dressed, 5 lb. and up55
Sable, Large Round, 7 lb. and up35
Sable, Medium Dressed, 3 lb. to 5 lb.35
Sable, Medium Round, 5 lb. to 7 lb.22
Sable, Small Round, under 5 lb.10
Ling Cod, Dressed36
Ling Cod, Round185
Rock Fish & Ocean Perch1725
Small Rock Fish Species1525
Channel Rock1725
Flounder1725 .175
Sand Dabs27
Rex Sole27
Octopus37
California Halibut73
Bolinas Rock38
Arrowtooth Sole08
Soupin Shark, Round20
Soupin Shark, Dressed40
Grenadiers08
Skate Wings24
Dog Shark.....		.08
Hake		open
King Fish30
Bellingham Sole.....		.1825
True Cod19
Unlisted Species to sell for not less than08

- * Specified prior to vessel departure
- ** Ocean Run
- *** Subject to negotiation on a volume basis

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR "CONDITIONS"

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FISHERMEN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Prices and conditions effective Feb. 19, 1978
Until Further Notice

Newport, Oregon to Ilwaco, Washington, Inclusive

SPECIE	MINIMUM PRICES ALLOWABLE	CENTS PER POUND
Petrale Sole, 13" up.....		.355
Sand Sole, 13" up.....		.285
English Sole, 12½" and up.....		.21
Dover Sole, 13½" and up.....		.1825
Rock Cod.....		.165
Perch.....		.1625
True Cod.....		.185
Ling Cod.....		.185
Flounder.....		.135
Sable, Large Dressed, 5 lb. and up.....		.60
Sable, Large Round, 7 lb. and up.....		.35
Sable, Medium Dressed, 3 lb. to 5 lb.....		.40
Sable, Medium Round 5 lb. to 7 lb.....		.22
Sable, Small Round.....		.10
Sand Dabs.....		.185
Rex Sole 12½" up.....		.21
Sturgeon - White.....		.30
Sturgeon - green.....		.15
Rock Sole.....		.285
Arrowtooth.....		.08
Bellingham Sole.....		.175
Small Sole.....		.15
Dog Shark.....		.08
Hake.....		open*
Unlisted Species to sell for not less than.....		.08

*Subject to negotiation on a volume basis

5% slime allowance on Dover, Rex, and Sand Dabs

*Those are the same prices as were negotiated in
Newport on November 1, 1977.*

Japan's black cod prices on rise

NOV 1977 FAJ NEWS

Wholesale prices of Japanese-caught black cod at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market have edged up since early September and are now being quoted at US\$1.25-1.31/lb for size of 4 to 6 fish to the case (case = 16 kg). Black cod caught by South Korean vessels which began arriving in the Tokyo area in early September is currently being quoted for wholesale at US\$1.18/lb for size of 4 to 6 fish to the case and at \$1.04/lb for size of 7 to 8 fish to the case. Informed sources are predicting a continued uptrend in black cod prices in Japan. South Korea's catch quota for black cod in the U.S. waters this year is reported to be drastically reduced to around 2,000 metric tons.

NMFS, Foreign Fishery
Information Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FOREIGN FISHERY INFORMATION RELEASE NO. 77-14
Supplement to Market News Report
The government of Guyana on September 29 announced its decision to ban all fishing operations by foreign-based vessels in its 200-mile fishing zone, effective October 1, 1977. The decision deals a serious blow to 42 Japanese vessels based at Georgetown, Guyana, are not affected by the announced ban, they are expected to be displaced under similar restrictions by a ban to foreign-based vessels soon to be announced by the Surinam government. The European Economic Community on October 1 also issued new regulations for foreign vessels in the 200-mile zone off the coast of French Guyana. Under the new regulations, effective October 1, 1977, the fishing and season for the foreign vessels in this area was limited to a three-month period of October, November and December, and the number of licensed foreign shrimp vessels was reduced by 25%. The number of foreign shrimp vessels which are being licensed to operate in this area will be 65 for the United States, 21 for Japan, 16 for South Korea, and 10 for Surinam. ("Suisan Keizai Shinbun," October 3 and 6, 1977.)

SOVIET UNION REPORTED OFFERING TO EXPORT ALASKA POLLOCK SURIMI TO JAPAN
The Soviet Union in late September reportedly approached several Japanese trading firms with an offer to export 2,000 metric tons of frozen surimi processed from Alaska pollock at \$700/metric ton F.O.B. Nakhodka. The offer reportedly surprised the Japanese as a Soviet offer to sell frozen Alaska pollock which the Japanese could use to process into surimi has fallen through only recently. Sources close to Japanese trading firms disclosed that the latest offer, though attractive from the point of view of price, probably will not be taken up by the Japanese firms because of a serious concern over the quality of the Soviet-made surimi. Furthermore, more, the Japanese government is not likely to expand the import quota for surimi because such an action would aggravate the plight of Japanese surimi processors which has been brought about by the scarcity of Alaska pollock to be processed into surimi. ("Suisan Keizai Shinbun," October 3, 1977.)

SOVIET UNION REPORTED EXPORTING FROZEN ALASKA POLLOCK FROM NAKHODKA TO EUROPE
The Soviet Union is reported to be exporting frozen Alaska pollock from Nakhodka to Europe at prices ranging from C.I.F. \$220 to \$230/metric ton, according to the source close to Japanese trading firms. Approximately 3,500 tons of frozen Alaska pollock is believed to be involved in the export deals to Europe, which would reduce the stockpile at Nakhodka to about 1,500 tons from the original 5,000 tons. The Soviet Union had previously offered to export 2,000 tons of frozen Alaska pollock to Japan at \$220/metric ton, F.O.B. Nakhodka, and later reduced the price in steps of \$5/metric ton to a final offer of \$195/metric ton. The Japanese firms are reported to be hesitant to accept the offer because of a concern over the quality of the Soviet product for surimi production. ("Suisan Keizai Shinbun," October 14 and "Suisan Keizai Shinbun," September 21, 1977.)

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Terminal Island
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Mar. 14, 1978
Compiled by:
Sunee C. Sonu

FOREIGN FISHERY INFORMATION RELEASE NO. 78-4

Supplement to Market News Report

JANUARY 1978 TUNA LANDINGS AT YAIZU, JAPAN, UP 20%

Tuna and billfish landings at the major tuna port of Yaizu, Japan, during January 1978 totaled 8,644 metric tons valued at ¥3,551 million (US\$14.6 million at ¥242=US\$1), according to the Yaizu Fishery Cooperative Association. The landings were up 1,462 tons or 20% from the January 1977 figure. The increase was due to a sharp gain in skipjack landings, which recorded 5,391 tons compared with 3,274 tons for the same month last year. Exvessel prices of tuna at Yaizu in January averaged \$1,420/short ton for albacore and \$858/short ton for skipjack. ("Katsuo-maguro Tsushin," February 9, 1978.)

January 1978 tuna and billfish landings and average exvessel prices at Yaizu

Species	Landings Metric ton	Value ¥1,000	Average exvessel price ^{1/2}		
			¥/kg	\$/short ton	\$/metric ton
Bluefin	88	109,104	1,235	4,629	5,103
So. Bluefin	590	879,374	1,488	5,578	6,148
Bigeye	859	648,965	754	2,826	3,115
Yellowfin (lge)	921	380,655	413	1,548	1,706
Albacore	186	70,605	379	1,420	1,566
Yellowfin (small)	306	68,127	222	832	917
Swordfish	32	10,905	649	2,423	2,681
Striped marlin	70	65,779	929	3,482	3,838
Blue marlin	49	26,351	536	2,009	2,214
Black marlin	35	24,538	695	2,605	2,871
Skipjack	5,391	1,235,020	229	858	946
Total 2/	8,644	3,551,549			

1/ Based on ¥242=US\$1, 1 short ton = 907.198 kg, and 1 metric ton is 1,000 kg.
2/ Total also includes small tuna and some billfish.

U.S.S.R. HIKES HIGH-SEAS SALE PRICE OF ALASKA POLLOCK BY 93.4%

Japanese and Soviet negotiators have agreed to settle this year's high-seas purchase price for Soviet-caught Alaska pollock at US\$157 a metric ton, to be delivered off of Kamchatka in barter for sundry goods. The new price represents a hike of as much as 93.4% over the price for 1977. The Soviet Union initially proposed US\$230 a metric ton for egg-bearing fish and US\$180 a metric ton for non-egg-bearing fish. This year's high-seas transaction, involving a total 65,000 tons of fish as in 1977, is scheduled to be completed by April 27. Recently, the Soviet Union charged US\$195 a metric ton, F.O.B. Nakhodka, for frozen Alaska pollock for export to South Korea ("Suisan Tsushin," February 24, and "Minato Shinbun," March 4, 1978.)

Tuna and billfish landings at the leading tuna port of Yaizu, Japan, during July, 1977, totaled 16,282 metric tons valued at ¥7,713 million (US\$28.6 million, based on ¥270=US\$1), according to the Yaizu Fishery Cooperative Association. The landings were up 1,649 tons or 11 percent above the July 1976 total of 14,633 tons. The increase was attributed primarily to heavy skipjack landings which, at 12,393 tons, were up 6,021 tons or 94 percent above the same month in 1976. Albacore landings were 962 tons, down 4,763 tons from the year-ago figure. Exvessel prices of tuna at Yaizu, in July 1977, averaged \$2,026 a short ton for albacore, \$1,062 a short ton for skipjack, and \$1,751 a short ton for yellowfin. ("Katsuo-maguro Tsushin," August 8, 1977.)

July 1977 tuna and billfish landings and average exvessel prices at Yaizu

Species	Quantity		Average exvessel price ^{1/}			
	1977		1977		1976	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
	Metric tons		¥/kg	\$/S.T.	¥/kg	\$/S.T.
Albacore	962	5,015	603	2,026	396	1,226
Skipjack	12,393	5,190	316	1,062	209	647
Bluefin (lge)	1	2	642	2,157	1,529	4,734
Sb. bluefin	2,241	1,006	1,864	6,263	1,538	4,762
Bigeye (lge)	464	670	741	2,490	537	1,663
Yellowfin (lge)	415	451	521	1,751	449	1,390
Swordfish	24	23	784	2,634	711	2,201
Striped marlin	8	17	621	2,087	779	2,412
Others ^{2/}	774	1,043				
Total	16,282	13,417				

^{1/} Based on ¥270=US\$1 for July 1977; ¥271=US\$1 for June 1977, and ¥293=US\$1 for July, 1976.

^{2/} Includes small yellowfin and bigeye tuna and some billfish.

FIRST ALASKA POLLOCK LANDINGS FROM SOVIET 200-MILE ZONE ARRIVE IN JAPAN

Six Japanese trawlers which had been fishing for Alaska pollock in waters off the Pacific side of the Kurile Islands returned on July 27 to the home port of Kushiro, Hokkaido, bringing a total of 660 tons of fish. These vessels were the first to return home from among those which had left for the fishing ground inside the Soviet 200-mile zone about four months ago. The current Alaska pollock fishing is reported to be quite good for the summer season, and daily arrival of returning vessels bringing similar amounts of fish is expected for some time. The recent landings were purchased at the landing port by local surimi manufacturers at wholesale prices ranging from ¥40 to ¥70 a kilogram (\$151-264 metric tons at ¥265=US\$1), approximately double the prices quoted a year ago. Surimi manufacturers in Hokkaido have recently been suffering from the lack of raw material. ("Suisan Keizai Shinbun," Aug. 9, 1977.)

JAPANESE SAURY LANDINGS EIGHT TIMES THE PREVIOUS SEASON RECORD

Japanese catch of saury to early August this year amounted to 5,300 metric tons, more than eight times the 651 metric tons landed to August 31 last year, according to the announcement by the Fishery Information Service Center. Exvessel prices of medium to large saury are currently reported to be between ¥400 and ¥900/kilogram in Hokkaido (US\$0.69-1.54/lb., at ¥265=US\$1). ("Suisan Tsushin," August 16, 1977.)

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 179

DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE (907) 842-5257

The #2

May 15, 1978

Mr. Truman Emberg, Advisory Member
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
General Delivery
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear Mr. Emberg:

Please find attached a resolution, referring to the socio-economic study being conducted by the NFFMA on the herring fishery at Kulukak/Togiak area passed by the Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc.

We would appreciate very much if you could bring this resolution before the NPFMC at their meeting of May 25-26, 1978 in Anchorage.

We have notified Mr. Jim H. Branson, Executive Director of the NPFMC in Anchorage already about the resolution, yet we thought it would be more appropriate for you to present the resolution.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Fred T. Angasan

Fred T. Angasan
Executive Director

FTA/db

SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY OF HERRING

RESOLUTION NO. 78-4

WHEREAS, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council has set aside funds to complete a socio-economic study of the herring fishery development occurring at the Togiak/Kulukak Bay area of Bristol Bay, and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Board of Fisheries has decided to exclude the participation of the foreign processors in the local herring fishery, and

WHEREAS, such a decision may have an adverse impact on the income and participation of the herring sac roe and roe-on-kelp fishermen of Bristol Bay;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc., gathered in Dillingham, Alaska this 11 day of May, 1978 that the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council includes in their socioeconomic study the affects of the decision of the Alaska Board of Fisheries to exclude the foreign processors on the income of the local herring sac roe and roe-on-kelp fishermen of Bristol Bay.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the study includes how much income, the local Bristol Bay herring fisherman has made, as compared to the domestic processors participating in the herring fishery.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the study reveals the marketing outlets of the local Bristol Bay herring fishermen in the 1978 herring season with the exclusion of the foreign processors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the study reveals the average price per ton received by the local Bristol Bay fisherman, as well as, determines it's benefit to the local economy.

SIGNED: Andrew F. Richard, V.P.
President

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Secretary

CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly passed by the Full Board of Directors of the Bristol Bay Native Association, Inc., at a meeting in Dillingham, Alaska this 11 day of May, 1978.

[Signature]
Secretary

Attachment # 3

Proposed Changes To:

Proposed Regs for Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Plan

Page 3,

Reserve

The Advisory Panel seriously questioned allocating the reserve quotas on a quarterly basis and believes that the usual delay in assembling data necessary to make the allocation will prevent a quarterly allocation.

Page 4,

The Advisory Panel objected to the requirement that all inseason adjustments and closures be published in the Federal Register prior to enactment.

Page 4,

Scientific Observers

The Advisory Panel objects to portions of this section and has amended the scientific observer language later in the body of the regulations.

Page 8,

Regulations, Section 672.3

The Advisory Panel noted that these regulations (672.3) differed greatly from the recommended regulations submitted by the Council, February 15, 1978.

In noting the differences, the Advisory Panel felt that foreign and domestic fishing should not be treated the same in the event that foreign or domestic quotas are reached in mid-season.

The achievement of OY for a non target or underutilized specie prevents achieving OY for target specie. Or a specie that is fished by longline could reach OY and result in a closure of a trawl pollock fishery.

A 2000 metric squid catch could close the entire Gulf of Alaska.

Page 10,

Section 672.3, Paragraph D.

The Advisory Panel felt that the permissive language which stated the Regional Director may allocate all or part of the reserve should not be construed to mean that a quarterly allocation is mandatory but rather annual allocations are more realistic.

It noted that 611.92b FFR that apportionment of the 20% reserve is mandatory. The Panel believes that the usual delay in obtaining data to support the allocation would prevent quarterly allocation.

672.3 Continued

The Advisory Panel felt that:

#1. If any domestic allocation is exceeded, then the adjustment should be made in the foreign allocation to accommodate the expanding domestic fishery.

#2. That once a nation's allocation of any specie or species group in any area is reached, then where possible the directed fishery for that species and gear type should be prohibited. The Panel felt that a major directed fishery for a species should not be prohibited when an incidental catch quota is reached considering gear types and further damage to the released prohibited species.

Page 10,

Section 672.6 Gear Restrictions

The Advisory Panel substituted the following language for 672.6.

(a) Trawl. During the period January 1 to May 31, 1978 and from December 1 to 31, 1978;

(1) Only off bottom trawls may be used in the Gulf of Alaska during times and in areas not otherwise closed to trawling;

(b) There are no gear restrictions on fishing by longline method.

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Section 672.7

The Advisory Panel agreed with the mandatory need for scientific observers but felt the regulatory language should be amended to prohibit any uses of the scientific information gathered for possible civil and criminal prosecution.

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Section 672.9, Reporting Requirements

The Advisory Panel substituted the following language for 672.9:

All persons, individuals, firms or corporations, at any point or place within the United States or the FCZ, that bring from any vessel of the United States or from a carrier licensed as a common carrier engaged in either interstate or intrastate commerce any species of fish covered by these regulations taken by any vessel, shall submit a completed Alaskan fish ticket. The fish ticket shall be submitted within 72 hours after buying or receiving such fish, to an official of the National Marine Fisheries Service or a local representative of the Department designated as an authorized Federal official for such purpose.

Orig. language

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Section 672.10 Permit Requirements

While the Advisory Panel took no action on this section, they agreed that the procedures for acquiring a permit should be simplified and in the most efficient manner; i.e., the Duck Stamp concept and/or the Federal Seal on State fishing licenses.

50 CFR, Part 611 -- Foreign Fishing Regulations

Alaska Trawl Fishery and the Sablefish (Blackcod) Fishery

In general, the Advisory Panel requested that all language in the Federal Register portion of the regulations for foreign fishing be brought into conformity with Part 672.--Domestic Regulations; i.e., the Advisory Panel's objection to the quarterly reallocation of the reserve.

Attachment # 4

In order to prevent the collapse of a healthy domestic blackcod fishery in the eastern Gulf of Alaska which is imminent as a result of the delay in implementation of the FMP for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska due to problems existing with the adoption of the proposed regulations, we urge the Council to insist on the adoption by the Secretary of Commerce of an emergency amendment to the existing groundfish regulations. Such emergency amendment would take effect immediately and would implement closures for:

- a) Foreign longline fishing:
 - 1) East of 141° W. longitude
 - 2) East of 157° W. longitude and landward of the
500 meter depth contour;
- b) All foreign fishing year around in the following areas:
 - 1) Cape Edgecumbe - Salisbury Sound:
between 56°53' N. latitude and
57°24' N. latitude east of 137°00' W. longitude.
 - 2) Cross Sound Gully: between 57°50' N. latitude and 58°12'
N. latitude east of 137°25' W. longitude.
 - 3) Fairweather Gully: The area bounded by rhumb lines
connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
58°28'	140°00'
58°48'	138°50'
58°10'	139°11'
58°23'	140°00'

Attachment #5

Advisory Panel recommends that the NPFMC endorse the efforts of Senators Maguson, Stevens and Representatives Young and Leggett to amend the FCMA, P.L. 94-265, relating to the domestic seafood processing industry.

We would, however, urge that the Act, P.L. 94-265, be amended:

1. To require that the interests of the seafood processing industry be weighed equally with those of other segments of the fishing industry in implementing P.L. 94-265.
2. To direct the Secretary of Commerce to evaluate the effect of any proposed action under the FCMA on the seafood processors and on the development of the entire U.S. fishing industry.
3. To specify that foreign processing vessels be authorized to purchase fish caught by vessels of the U.S. in the FCZ only if:
 - a. The domestic seafood processing industry lacks the capability to process the fish.
 - b. The conservation and management provisions of the 1976 Act are satisfied; and
 - c. The Secretary evaluates the many considerations relevant to whether the authorization would in the long term benefit the domestic fishing industry and the U.S. economy.
4. To grant to regional councils greater input into the decision making process prior to the granting of permits for foreign processing vessels.

Attachment #6

MOTION

Because of the possibility of a high incidental catch of halibut from the new foreign Pacific cod fishery west of 157° W. longitude that THE FISHERY BE DESIGNATED A TEST FISHERY from the implementation date of the Gulf Management Plan until the July meeting of the NPFMC at which time observers will report on the incidental catch of halibut. If the incidental catch rate is such that when extrapolated over the remainder of quota it would causes the EY of halibut to be exceeded the new Pacific cod fishery would be terminated until such time that the incidental catch rate can be minimized to an acceptable level.