

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Many of the items usually found in the special reports section of a Council meeting agenda have either been deferred at this meeting because of the short time since we last met and heard reports from the Coast Guard, NMFS and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or incorporated in the Director's report. I've also incorporated some of the items under Fishery Management Plans since they are only status reports.

I'm sure you're all aware that Jim Glock has moved to Portland to go to work as the Chief Staff Assistant for the Pacific Fishery Management Council. We have hired Denby Lloyd to replace him on this Council's staff. Denby comes to us from several years with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; he's well known by many of the people in the industry, particularly from Kodiak where he worked for some time. We all look forward to working with him. You'll have an opportunity to see a good bit of him at this meeting since he will be responsible for presentations on the Bering Sea and Aleutian groundfish plan.

Tanner Crab and Crab FMPs

The Crab Plan Workgroup, chaired by Larry Cotter, expects to meet in Seattle the first week of March. The plan team will have a first draft of a Bering Sea/Aleutian Crab FMP for them to look at at that time. It may be possible to have that draft available for Council review in March, although I would expect that full Council review in May is more likely. May review will still allow a plan to be developed and ready for next year's amendment cycle, as you directed.

You will recall that the King Crab FMP, developed in cooperation with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, calls for an annual joint public hearing in Seattle on shellfish regulations. You need to decide at this meeting whether there should be a public hearing and, if so, when. It's unlikely that it can be a joint hearing with the Board of Fisheries because it's very possible there will not be an organized Board of Fisheries by mid-March and even if there is, the Board is unlikely to consider any of the State shellfish regulations this year. If the Council wishes to have a public hearing it might be the most efficient to hold it as part of the crab workgroup meeting I've already mentioned. The timing and subject matter is certainly appropriate.

The Secretarial amendment to repeal the Tanner Crab FMP is now in Washington undergoing review. It was submitted as a complete package by the Region some time ago. The Region expects that it will be approved sometime within the next few days and probably go to the Federal Register for publication as a proposed rule by the first of February. It then goes through a 60-day comment period (this is the period during which the Council may comment) and will be published as a final rule around the end of March. It's expected to be in effect well before the emergency rule suspending the regulations expires on April 29.

Status of Salmon FMP

The Region is continuing their rewrite of the Salmon FMP. A draft document, when completed, will be sent to the rest of the team members for comment and input. There is no schedule for initial submission to the Council. There appears to be little chance that there will be any problems with the existing FMP through 1988 at least. That and the press of work on other FMPs make it unlikely that we will be able to expedite this plan rewrite.

Groundfish Bycatch Workgroups

A single groundfish bycatch workgroup has been organized to cover both the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. They expect to have their first meeting Friday, January 23, probably in this room. The workgroup is chaired by Larry Cotter and is comprised of: Bill Woods, Barry Fisher, Arni Thompson, Rich White, Bob Alverson, Ted Evans, Chris Blackburn, Ed Fuglvog, Harold Thompson and Bill Jacobson. Ron Rogness is staffing this workgroup and he will have details of meeting place, time and agenda.

Legislative Update

A bill concerning the use of driftnets within the U.S. EEZ has been filed in the Senate by Senator Stevens. It is essentially the same as the bill he proposed last session.

Congressman Young has introduced a bill prohibiting reflagging, again very similar to the one he introduced last session with some new language on manning requirements. Copies of both bills are under this tab [item B-1(a)].

Council Chairmen's Meeting

The Council Chairmen's Meeting is going to be in San Juan February 25-27. We have sent them some items for the agenda; they're included as item B-1(b).

NMFS Recommendations on Foreign Allocations and Initial Foreign Allocations

Agenda item B-1(c) is a breakdown by country and species of the initial foreign allocations. The NMFS recommendation to the Department of State was in complete accord with that made by the Council in December, i.e. 77% to Japan, 22% to Korea, and 1% to the People's Republic of China. The State Department followed that recommendation as well as the recommendation by the Council to release mostly codfish to Japan so the longline fleet could make a trip during the first quarter of the year.

M E M O R A N D U M

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

FROM: Ron Miller *RM*
Special Advisor

DATE: January 15, 1987

SUBJECT: S. 62 - The Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act
of 1987 and H.R. 438 - Reflagging Legislation

On January 6, 1987 Senator Stevens introduced the above-referenced bill (copy attached) to improve efforts to monitor, assess and reduce the adverse effects of foreign driftnets on marine life. This bill is essentially the same legislation Senator Stevens introduced on June 26, 1986, S. 2611, that was not moved in the last Congress. Key provisions of the bill are:

1. an amendment to Section 201 of the MFCMA requiring U.S. observers on Japanese salmon vessels fishing in the U.S. EEZ under the aegis of the INPFC and prohibiting issuance of foreign fishing permits for vessels deemed unsafe for the carriage of U.S. observers. S. 2611 required observers on all Japanese salmon vessels in the EEZ, but S. 62 allows the Secretary of Commerce to require less than 100% observer coverage if the Secretary places at least two observers aboard each processing vessel serving the salmon harvesting vessels and a sufficient number of observers aboard the harvesting vessels to ensure that catch sampling is obtained at a 95% confidence level;
2. a requirement that the Secretary of Commerce, through the Secretary of State, negotiate with foreign nations fishing in the U.S. EEZ with driftnets to cooperate in assessing the impacts of driftnets on marine life. Foreign directed fishing permits will be withheld if any nation fishing with driftnets in the U.S. EEZ does not cooperate with the U.S. in the impact studies. S. 2611 applied the permit sanction to joint venture permits as well as directed fishing permits.
3. a requirement that the Secretary of Commerce, within one year of the bill's enactment and annually thereafter, report to Congress on the impacts of driftnets on marine life. The Secretary must, within six months of the bill's enactment, develop recommendations on a driftnet marking and registration system to aid in identifying the vessel of origin of lost, discarded or abandoned nets as well as evaluate the feasibility of the use of biodegradable plastics in the nets.
4. an amendment to Section 204 of the MFCMA to include in foreign fishing fee calculations the cost of an effective Coast Guard enforcement program concerning INPFC fishing activity within the U.S. EEZ;

5. a requirement that the Secretary implement a program that pays a bounty for the retrieval from the U.S. EEZ of lost, abandoned or discarded driftnets, "or other plastic fishing net material." The bounties are to be paid from the Fishing Vessel Gear Damage Compensation Fund established by the Fishermen's Protective Act; and
6. the creation of a 60-mile "seabird protection zone" around the Aleutian Islands, within which no driftnet fishing (as defined in the bill) would be allowed. After consultations with the Secretaries of State and the Interior, and providing opportunities for public comments, the Secretary of Commerce may modify by regulation the boundaries of the zone if such modification will provide an equal or greater degree of protection for seabirds. The outer boundary of the zone may not be modified to extend beyond the U.S. EEZ.

No hearings have, as yet, been scheduled on the bill; however, Senator Stevens is expected to move for committee action early this year. The Council may receive a request for comments from Senator Stevens or the Senate Commerce Committee.

On January 7, 1987 Representative Don Young introduced H.R. 438 (copy attached), a bill requiring American ownership, construction and manning of commercial fishing, fish processing and fish tender vessels. H.R. 438 is similar to H.R. 5662, a bill Representative Young introduced last Congress. The new legislation amends the Vessel Documentation Act by requiring any fishing, fish processing or fish tender vessel over 5 nt applying for U.S. documentation after October 31, 1986 to be built in the U.S. If the vessel is owned by a corporation, the controlling interests in the corporation must be owned by a U.S. citizens. Included in H.R. 438 but not addressed in H.R. 5662, is a requirement that at least 75% of the entire complement on U.S. documented fishing, fish processing and fish tender vessels must be U.S. citizens. The Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee is expected to hold hearings on H.R. 438 in the near future.

Senators Stevens and Murkowski are expected to introduce a Senate bill on reflagging within the next few days. Copies of the bill will be mailed to the Council family as soon as it is received at the Council office.

(STAFF WORKING DRAFT)
(JANUARY 6, 1987)

100th CONGRESS --
1st Session

S. 62

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. STEVENS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A B I L L

To improve efforts to monitor, assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
2 Representatives of the United States of America in Congress
3 assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Driftnet
4 Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987".

5 FINDINGS

6 Sec. 2. The Congress finds that--

7 (1) the use of long, plastic driftnets is a
8 wasteful, indiscriminate, and destructive fishing
9 technique that results in the entanglement and death of
10 enormous numbers of target and nontarget fish, marine

11

1 mammals, seabirds, and other living marine resources in
2 the Pacific Ocean (including the Bering Sea) off the
3 coasts of the United States;

4 (2) there is a pressing need for detailed and
5 reliable information on the number of fish, marine
6 mammals, seabirds, and other living marine creatures
7 that become entangled and die in actively fished
8 driftnets and in netting that is lost, abandoned, or
9 discarded; and

10 (3) increased efforts are necessary to monitor,
11 assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets.

12 DEFINITIONS

13 Sec. 3. As used in this Act, unless the context
14 otherwise requires, the term--

15 (1) "driftnet" or "drift gillnet" means a gillnet
16 composed of a panel of plastic webbing one and one-half
17 miles or more in length that is placed in the water and
18 allowed to drift with winds and currents for the purpose
19 of entangling fish in the webbing in the course of
20 commercial fishing operations;

21 (2) "living marine resources of the United States"
22 includes--

23 (A) anadromous species, as defined in section
24 3(1) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and
25 Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(1)); and

1 (B) species of marine mammals, seabirds, and
2 marine turtles which breed within, or are otherwise
3 dependent upon, areas subject to the jurisdiction
4 of the United States, including its territorial
5 waters and its exclusive economic zone; and
6 (3) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce, or
7 the Secretary's designee.

8 MONITORING

9 Sec. 4.(a) Section 201(i) of the Magnuson Fishery
10 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1821(i)) is
11 amended--

12 (1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "(2)," and
13 inserting in lieu thereof "(2) and (3),";

14 (2) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting immediately
15 after "vessels" the following: ", other than vessels
16 harvesting anadromous species under the International
17 Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North
18 Pacific Ocean, and the North Pacific Fisheries Act of
19 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.),";

20 (3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (2)
21 the following:

22 "(3) The requirement in paragraph (1) that a United
23 States observer be placed aboard each foreign fishing vessel
24 may be waived by the Secretary with respect to foreign
25 fishing vessels harvesting anadromous species under the
26 International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the

1 North Pacific Ocean, and the North Pacific Fisheries Act of
2 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.) if the Secretary stations--

3 "(A) at least two research observers aboard
4 each fish processing vessel serving such harvesting
5 vessels; and

6 "(B) a sufficient number of research observers
7 aboard such harvesting vessels to ensure that an
8 adequate sample is obtained to estimate, with 95
9 percent confidence, the number of fish, marine
10 mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources
11 harvested or killed and discarded or lost by such
12 vessels.

13 The costs of providing such research observers shall be
14 included in the surcharge imposed under section 201(i)(4).";
15 and

16 (4) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (6) as
17 paragraphs (4) through (7), respectively.

18 (b) Section 204(b)(6) of the Magnuson Fishery
19 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1924(b)(6)) is
20 amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

21 "(C) The Secretary shall not approve any
22 permit for a vessel aboard which the facilities for
23 quartering of any United States observer required
24 by section 201(i) or for carrying out the functions
25 of such observer are determined by the Secretary to

1 be so inadequate that the health, safety, or
2 welfare of such observer cannot be assured."

3 (c). The Secretary shall--

4 (1) immediately initiate, through the Secretary of
5 State, negotiations with each foreign government that
6 conducts, or authorizes its nationals to conduct,
7 driftnet fisheries that result in the taking of living
8 marine resources of the United States in waters off the
9 coasts of the United States, for the purpose of
10 arranging for reliable cooperative monitoring and
11 assessment, with 95 percent confidence, of the numbers
12 of fish, marine mammals, seabirds, and other living
13 marine creatures killed and retrieved, discarded, or
14 lost by that government's driftnet fishing vessels in
15 waters beyond the jurisdiction of the United States;

16 (2) not issue any permit under section 204(b) of
17 the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16
18 U.S.C. 1924(b)) for fishing, other than to receive at
19 sea or transport United States harvested fish from
20 vessels of the United States, to any vessel of any
21 foreign government that fails, within one year after the
22 date of enactment of this Act, to enter into an
23 arrangement under paragraph (1) that is determined to be
24 adequate by the Secretary after consultation with the
25 Secretary of State, except that the Secretary may deny
26 any such permit to receive at sea or transport United

1 States harvested fish for any vessel of any foreign
2 government that fails, within two years after the date
3 of enactment of this Act, to enter into such an
4 arrangement; and

5 (3) provide to the Congress by not later than one
6 year after the date of enactment of this Act a full
7 report on the results of the Secretary's efforts under
8 this section.

9 IMPACT REPORT

10 Sec. 5. The Secretary shall provide to the Congress,
11 within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and
12 every twelve months thereafter, a report identifying the
13 nature, extent, and impact upon living marine resources of
14 all driftnet fisheries in waters off the coasts of the
15 United States, both within and beyond the exclusive economic
16 zone of the United States (as defined in section 3(6) of the
17 Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C.
18 1802(6))). The report shall include the best available
19 information on the number and flag state of vessels
20 involved, the areas fished, the length, width, and mesh size
21 of driftnets used, the target species, and the number of
22 fish, marine mammals, seabirds, and other living marine
23 creatures killed by such fishery, as well as any other
24 information the Secretary considers appropriate. The
25 Secretary, through the Secretary of State, shall request
26 such information for inclusion in such report from the

1 relevant foreign governments and shall include in such
2 report an evaluation of the adequacy and reliability of the
3 data and estimates received from such governments or other
4 sources.

5 ENFORCEMENT AND FOREIGN FISHING PERMIT FEES

6 Sec. 6. Section 204(b)(10) of the Magnuson Fishery
7 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1824(b)(10)) is
8 amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

9 "(7) The Secretary shall include in the
10 determination of the total costs of carrying out
11 the provisions of this Act the costs of an
12 effective enforcement program for the exercise of
13 exclusive management authority and, in particular,
14 to ensure the conservation and management of all
15 anadromous species throughout their migratory
16 range, consistent with section 101 of this Act.
17 The Secretary shall consult at least annually with
18 the Secretary of the department in which the Coast
19 Guard is operating to determine the costs of an
20 optimally effective enforcement program so that it
21 can be reflected in and fully recovered through the
22 schedule of fees established pursuant to
23 subparagraph (A)."

24 NET BOUNTY SYSTEM

25 Sec. 7. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to
26 implement a net bounty system to pay persons who retrieve

1 from the marine waters of the United States and deposit with
2 the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, lost, abandoned,
3 or discarded driftnet or other plastic fishing net material.
4 The Secretary shall make such payments for this purpose as
5 the Secretary determines to be appropriate from the Fishing
6 Vessel and Gear Damage Compensation Fund established under
7 section 10 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22
8 U.S.C. 1980) to the extent and in such amounts as are
9 provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

10 NET MARKING, REGISTRY, AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

11 Sec. 8.(a) The Secretary shall, in consultation with
12 officials of other Federal agencies and such other persons
13 as may be appropriate, evaluate the feasibility of and
14 develop recommendations for: (1) the establishment of a
15 driftnet marking, registry, and identification system to
16 provide a reliable mechanism for the determination of the
17 origin by vessel, if possible, of lost, discarded, or
18 abandoned driftnets and fragments of driftnets; (2) the
19 establishment of a cooperative driftnet fishing vessel
20 tracking system making use of transponders aboard such
21 vessels and satellites or other equipment and techniques to
22 facilitate cooperative efforts to monitor the location of
23 driftnet fishing vessels; and (3) the use of biodegradable
24 or other materials in a portion or all of the driftnet that
25 would accelerate the decomposition of driftnets left to

1 float at sea and thereby reduce the hazards such driftnets
2 pose to living marine resources.

3 (b). The Secretary shall provide to the Congress, not
4 later than six months after the date of enactment of this
5 Act, a report setting forth--

6 (1) the evaluations and recommendations developed
7 under subsection (a) of this section;

8 (2) the most effective and appropriate means of
9 implementing such recommendations;

10 (3) the need, if any, for further research and
11 development efforts and the estimated cost and time
12 required for completion of such efforts; and

13 (4) the need, if any, for legislation to provide
14 authority to carry out such recommendations.

15 SEABIRD PROTECTION ZONE

16 Sec. 9.(a) There is established a seabird protection
17 zone surrounding the Aleutian Islands off Alaska within
18 which no driftnet fishing is permitted. The inner boundary
19 of the zone is a line coterminous with the low water line on
20 the shore of each of the Aleutian Islands and the outer
21 boundary of the zone is a line drawn in such a manner that
22 each point on the line is no less than sixty miles from the
23 inner boundary line, except to the extent that such outer
24 boundary would extend beyond waters or territory subject to
25 the jurisdiction of the United States.

1 (b) The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of
2 the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall
3 enforce the prohibition against driftnet fishing in the
4 seabird protection zone established under subsection (a) of
5 this section. Any such driftnet fishing within the zone
6 shall constitute, be treated as, and be deemed to be a
7 prohibited act under section 307 (16 U.S.C. 1857) and
8 subject to sections 307 through 311 of the Magnuson Fishery
9 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1857-1861)
10 relating to enforcement and penalties for such prohibited
11 acts.

12 (c) The Secretary, after consultation with the
13 Secretaries of State and the Interior, may modify by
14 regulation the inner and outer boundaries of the seabird
15 protection zone established under subsection (a) of this
16 section if the Secretary determines, after notice and an
17 opportunity for comment, that such modification will provide
18 an equal or greater degree of protection for seabirds. The
19 Secretary shall not modify the outer boundary of the seabird
20 protection zone to extend beyond waters or territories
21 subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

22 CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER LAWS

23 Sec. 10. Nothing in this Act shall serve or be construed
24 to expand or diminish the sovereign rights of the United
25 States, as stated by Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March

1 - 10, 1983, and reflected in existing law on the date of
2 enactment of this Act.

100th CONGRESS

1st SESSION

H.R. 438

(Original signature of Member)

Insert
title
here

A bill requiring American ownership, construction, and manning
of commercial fishing industry vessels.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 7, 1987

Insert
sponsor's

Mr. Young of Alaska

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
- 2 *States of America in Congress assembled,*

Section 1. Except as provided in section 2, a fishing, fish processing, or fish tender vessel (as defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code) greater than 5 net tons may not be issued a certificate of documentation under chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, after October 31, 1986, unless the vessel was built in the United States and, in the case of a vessel owned by a corporation, the controlling interest in the corporation is owned by citizens of the United States.

Section 2. The provisions of section 1 do not apply to a fishing, fish processing, or fish tender vessel that has been issued a certificate of documentation before November 1, 1986.

Section 3. Section 8103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended--

(a) in subsection (b) by inserting ", fish processing, fish tender," after "fishing"; and

(b) by adding a new subsection (i) as follows:

"(i) On a fishing, fish processing, or fish tender vessel that has been issued a certificate of documentation under chapter 121 of this title, at least 75 percent of the entire complement (including licensed individuals) must be citizens of the United States."

Vessels of the U.S. Eligible to Operate in the U.S. EEZ
Under the U.S. Fisheries Laws

	Vessel Size	U.S. Manning Requirements	Documentation Eligibility	U.S. Build Requirement	Ownership Requirement
Fishing Vessels	under 5 net tons	none	none - must be 5 net tons to document	no	none, but during national emergency,
	5 net tons or over	none, unless 200 gross tons or greater then U.S. master required (46 U.S.C. 8103 & 8304)	46 U.S.C. 12102 requires U.S. individual, corp board of directors, or general partners & 50% limited partners	yes, 46 U.S.C. 12108	controlling interest must be by U.S. citizens unless Secretary of Trans-
Fish Processing Vessels	under 5 net tons	none	none - must be 5 net tons to document	no	portation approves greater than 50%
	5 net tons or over	75% U.S. crew on departure; otherwise none except U.S. master required if over 200 gross tons (46 U.S.C. 8103 & 8304)	46 U.S.C. 12102 requires U.S. individual, corp board of directors, or general partners & 50% limited partners	no, 46 U.S.C. 12105	foreign ownership under Shipping Act, 1916 (46 App. U.S.C. 802 & 835)
Fish Tender Vessels	under 5 net tons	none	none - must be 5 net tons to document	no	
	5 net tons or over	75% U.S. crew on departure; otherwise none except U.S. master required if over 200 gross tons (46 U.S.C. 8103 & 8304)	46 U.S.C. 12102 requires U.S. individual, corp board of directors, or general partners & 50% limited partners	no, 46 U.S.C. 12105	

AGENDA B-1(a) (H.R. 438)
SUPPLEMENTAL

ITEMS SUGGESTED FOR CHAIRMEN'S MEETING AGENDA

- Council Funding

- a. FY 1987 administrative request vs. award
- b. Use and distribution of programmatic funds

- NOAA Fishery Management Study - current status and is there a next step?

- Legislative agenda for 1987

This is related, of course to the previous item, the Fishery Management Study. It should include a discussion of the MFCMA rewrite, preferably using the Pat Travers draft document as a basis for discussion. More on this in a later paragraph. Other items that should be considered are

- (1) Vessel safety and liability bills;
- (2) Reflagging of foreign ships to be used as U.S. processors;
- (3) High seas gillnet fisheries in the context of the bill introduced by Senator Stevens in the last session; and
- 4) Tuna management - where it should be within the regulatory structure.

- Has the Council/NMFS Task Force finished its job? If not, what remains to be done.

- NOAA Domestic Observer Policy - what is it; will it fit the various problems faced by the Regional Councils; how can we get some input?

- Need for a Council Liaison Office in Washington, DC.

This subject has been discussed before; there now appears to be some possibility of independent funding for such an office, as indicated by Senator Stevens' letter of last year.

- Discussion of the 1986 MFCMA amendments and what effect they will have on the Councils and the fisheries managed by the Councils.

- Plastic debris in the oceans, particularly lost and/or discarded fishing gear and debris associated with the industry - the Council role in this area.

12-Jan

1987 BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS INITIAL ALLOCATIONS
 XTALFF
 TALFF REMAIN ALLOCATED

	JAPAN	ROK	PRC	TOTAL	TALFF	REMAIN	ALLOCATED
BERING SEA							
POLLOCK	675	500	25	1200	5000	3800	24.0%
POP	1	1	1	3	12	9	25.0%
ROCKFISH	2	1	1	4	9	5	44.4%
SABLEFISH	22	5	1	28	40	12	70.0%
BERING/ALEUT							
YELLOWFINSOLE	50	1477	69	1596	5000	3404	31.9%
GREEN TURBDT	850	5	1	856	1750	894	48.9%
ARR. FLOUNDER	350	50	3	403	4133	3730	9.8%
OTH. FLOUNDER	100	4250	172	4522	14480	9958	31.2%
PACIFIC COD	22000	500	35	22535	31295	8760	72.0%
ATKA MACKEREL	1	2	1	4	10	6	40.0%
SGUID	125	40	1	166	373	207	44.5%
OTHER	600	248	12	860	2250	1390	38.2%
TOTAL	24776	7079	322	32177	64352	32175	50.0%
CHECK	24776	7079	322	32177	64352	32175	