

Executive Director's Report

There has been a lot of activity since the Council meeting in May. Virtually all of it, however, will be covered under the specific agenda items so I will not review it in this report.

Among the dignitaries attending this Council meeting is Mr. Toshiyuki Wanibuchi, the mayor of Kushiro City on Hokkaido. He has asked to speak to the Council and I have told him that we will schedule his presentation for after lunch today.

Mr. Max Stanfield, the Pacific salmon negotiator for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of Canada, is in attendance at this meeting. He is replacing Mr. Bob Staubach, who was at the January Council meeting. Also, we have heard that Don Martens, who has represented the Canadian Consulate in Seattle at the Council for two years now, has been extended in his position for another year. Don was unable to make this meeting, however.

The Council luncheon today is being held in the Council conference room. In order to beat the high cost of living, we are having the lunch catered rather than eating here at the hotel. It will be the last Council luncheon that Bart Eaton will attend as a Council member.

The Finance Committee is scheduled to meet on Thursday morning at 7 a.m. in the Council conference room. This is an important meeting since we will do the last review of the 1983 budget proposal before it goes to Washington.

Action has been taken on several GIFAs by the United States in the last two months. Several were due to expire the first of July; others are due later in the year. Chris Dawson should have the details on this subject.

The Guidelines for Fishery Management Plans based on interpretation of the National Standards have been published (June 23) in the Federal Register as Proposed Rulemaking. The comment period ends August 23, 1982. I have copies of the Federal Register publication available for those who would like to have it. I would recommend that a small review group look at the Guidelines and comment directly to NMFS prior to the August deadline. We had a lot of input into these guidelines so I doubt if there are very many surprises in them as published.

Staff travel has been limited to workgroup or plan team meetings. Jeff Povolny attended the U.S./Canada Groundfish Commission meeting at Port Ludlow, Washington in June and Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea plan team meetings in Seattle in late June. Jim Glock spent several days at Togiak during the herring fishery and then made a trip with a troller off Southeastern the week before the June closure. He combined the trip on the troller with a two-day meeting of the Herring Team in Juneau. Clarence Pautzke made two trips to Seattle, one for a steering group meeting with the limited entry contractor and one with me on July 9 when the Limited Entry Workgroup met with the contractor to review the work in Phase I, the same review you will be hearing from Bob Stokes later in this meeting.

We have received a copy of the report from Natural Resources Consultants on Alaska cod titled "U.S. Harvesting and Processing Capacity for Alaska Cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*) in Relation to Markets and Potential Yields." The Council, along with a number of other groups including the industry, financed the preparation and printing of this report. We will have copies for all of you in the very near future. I am only waiting on the printing. There will also be some copies available for general distribution.

Make your plane reservations for the September meeting in Sitka early. There is only one flight a day in and out of Sitka on the fall schedule. We will be meeting there the 22nd and 23rd, the SSC on the 20th and 21st, and the AP on the 21st. Also, don't forget to send in your hotel reservation cards for that meeting. We sent them to you in the last Council mailing.

A summary of the status of the Council's FMPs is included as attachment B-1(a).

STATUS OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Salmon FMP

Though no Council action is required on the FMP at this meeting, the Council will consider formulating a policy on the management of natural fish stocks. No amendment was needed for 1982 because the chinook OY range of 1981 was retained.

2. Herring FMP

At this meeting the Council may review the State of Alaska request for revision of the FMP to limit the probability of an offshore fishery. The FMP was submitted for Secretarial review on March 17, 1982. The review period has been postponed until the draft proposed regulations and Regulatory Impact Review could be prepared. These documents are now ready and will be submitted after this meeting.

3. King Crab FMP

No action is required on king crab at this meeting. Secretarial review of the FMP began on June 10 and is scheduled to end on August 9. All support documents have been submitted except for the FEIS which will be submitted July 23.

4. Tanner Crab FMP

At this meeting the Council will consider sending to public review Amendment #8 which would remove inconsistencies between state and federal regulations.

Amendment #7, which established new C. bairdi OY's and set C. opilio OY equal to DAH (i.e. TALFF = 0), was published as a proposed rule on September 3, 1981. No date has been given by NMFS for final publication.

5. Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

The Council will make final decisions on the remaining portions of Amendment #11 concerning sablefish. The unresolved parts include the exclusion of pot gear east of 140°W and exclusion of directed foreign fisheries for sablefish between 140 and 147°W. The Council will also review the status of pollock stocks.

Amendment #10 lowering the Pacific Ocean Perch OY in the Eastern Area and closing out foreign fishing east of 140°W was implemented on June 1, 1982.

6. Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

At this meeting the Council will consider sending Amendment #6 concerning the fisheries development zone out to public review. A proposal to allow foreign longlining in the Winter Halibut Savings Area will also be reviewed.

Amendment #5 decreasing the prohibited species catch of chinook to 45,500 salmon for 1982 began Secretarial review on June 1, 1982.

Amendment #4 revising fishery allocations for various species or groups began Secretarial review on February 22, 1982. The review should have ended on April 18 but no word has been received from NMFS.

Amendment #3 concerning prohibited species catch limitations is ready to go to Regional review and then to the Secretary. It was held up pending changes in Amendment #1.

Amendment #1 on managing groundfish as a complex will be submitted to Secretarial review in late July. Most support documents are done with the exception of the Regulatory Impact Review which is now being completed.

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JULY 1982



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

ROUTE TO		INITIAL
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July 7, 1982	Recorder	
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Mr. James H. Branson
Executive Director,
North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of June 10, 1982 to Secretary Haig regarding allocations to the Soviet Union and Poland. I appreciate the time you have taken to express the Council's views on this matter.

While allocations to the Soviets could lead to increased joint ventures, as well as to the potential sale of salmon, it is the Administration's view that the sanctions imposed on Poland and the Soviet Union - which include the denial of fishery allocations - should remain in place.

As you know, the Soviet allocation was withdrawn as one of the U.S. sanctions following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Since that time, not only has there been no improvement in the situation in Afghanistan, but additional sanctions have been imposed as a result of Soviet-inspired repression in Poland. The President's position on sanctions was clearly reaffirmed on June 18 when he decided to extend the reach of oil and gas controls to U.S. subsidiaries and licenses abroad. It is our view that, in the continuing environment of unacceptable Soviet international behavior, an allocation of fish would give the wrong signal to the USSR, and would also undermine our efforts to seek greater cooperation from our allies in exercising restraint in economic relations with that country.

I should point out that this sanction is but one of many imposed on the Soviets. These include:

- suspension of all commercial Soviet airline service to the United States;

-- closure of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, responsible for a major portion of trade with the United States;

-- suspension of export licenses to the Soviet Union for high-technology equipment;

-- postponement of negotiations on the future of the long-term grain agreement;

-- suspension of U.S.-Soviet Maritime Agreement negotiations;

-- further tightening of port access by Soviet ships;

-- new restrictions on the export of oil and gas equipment;

-- non-renewal of expiring energy, science and technology agreements.

With regard to Poland, we denied fishery allocations to the Poles after the Polish government imposed martial law. Unfortunately, however, there has been little indication that the Polish government has begun to meet the three conditions which the President and our NATO Allies agreed were necessary for a lifting of the sanctions, and a return to more normal relations with Poland. The three conditions are: (1) the lifting of martial law, (2) the release of detained Polish citizens, and (3) the resumption of a meaningful dialogue between the government, the trade union Solidarity, and the Catholic Church. Until there is substantial progress by Poland toward meeting these conditions, there is no prospect that our sanctions program against Poland, including the revocation of Polish fishing rights in U.S. waters, will be relaxed.

As in the Soviet case, the fisheries sanction is one of several. These include:

-- suspension of consideration of Polish requests for U.S. agricultural assistance;

-- suspension of Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States;

-- withholding of Polish fishing allocations in U.S. waters;

-- non-renewal of the export-import bank's line of export credit insurance for Poland;

-- suspension of delivery of the remaining unshipped amounts of government-to-government food aid; and

-- restrictions on exports of high technology items to Poland.

We remain aware of the Council's interest in this matter, and of the potential such an agreement offers U.S. fishermen, but in order to continue our firm stance toward the Soviet Union and Poland, we must continue to oppose any relaxation of our present sanctions.

Sincerely,



Theodore G. Kronmiller
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs

Jim -
This is under constant
review. I'll stay in
touch.

