


M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, AP and SSC Members

FROM: Clarence G. Pautzke 
Deputy Director

DATE: January 8, 1986

SUBJECT: Bycatch Restrictions on Joint Venture Permits

ACTION REQUIRED

Decide which fully-DAP and PSC species bycatch limits should be placed in joint venture permits and how to go about it.

BACKGROUND

Our joint venture policy provides for the Council to use foreign vessel permit restrictions to limit the harvest of fully-DAP and prohibited species by individual joint venture companies. A company's limit would be based on their target tonnage requests. When the limit was reached, the company must stop fishing in an area even if its target goals are unmet.

Setting company limits for 1986 was postponed until now because operational plans for many companies were unsettled pending final decisions by the Council on JVP and TALFF availability and the mechanical aspects of setting bycatch limits have yet to be worked out.

The Council needs to answer two major questions under this agenda item:

1. For which species and areas are company bycatch limits needed this year?
2. What is the best way to set these limits?

At the end of the following discussion is an example of how company bycatch limits could be set in the Gulf of Alaska.

THE NEED FOR COMPANY LIMITS

Purpose of Limits

Total joint venture removals of a fully-DAP or PSC species can be controlled with an overall bycatch limit available in common to all joint ventures. The only purpose in further apportioning this overall limit to individual companies is to keep one company with high bycatches from closing down all others. The following discussion examines the conditions under which this might happen in the Bering Sea or Gulf of Alaska in 1986.

Joint Venture Closures and Fully-DAP Groundfish Species

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands. The FMP and regulations allow the Regional Director to apportion small tonnages of fully-DAP species to JVP and TALFF which can be retained and processed on foreign vessels. These are minimal but can be increased from reserves. Because of this management flexibility, it's unlikely that one joint venture company, because of high bycatches of fully-DAP groundfish species, would close all joint ventures.

The cause of last year's 200 fm closure in the Bering Sea to protect sablefish was the inability of NMFS under current regulations [50 CFR 675.20(a)(7)] to slow down the DAP fishery until the combined domestic and foreign catch reached TAC. DAP fisheries fished into the JVP and TALFF bycatch allowances for sablefish and, when TAC for this single species was harvested, all fisheries had to stop unless, as with the 200 fm closure, they could be reconfigured by time/area/gear restrictions to prevent further removals of sablefish. The Council will consider a regulatory amendment under agenda item C-8 to prevent a reoccurrence of this problem in 1986.

Gulf of Alaska. Current regulations require closing all groundfish fisheries when any single species OY is attained. (An exception is that longliners can continue if their target species OY is not exhausted.) The proposed regulatory amendment under C-8 would allow fishing to continue; the exhausted species would be treated as a prohibited species.

There is, however, an additional, important provision in the Gulf plan that was enacted last July as an Emergency Interim Rule and that will be in force again this year: POP and Other Rockfish PSCs will be set for joint ventures. These are outside the OYs and, once taken, will cause all joint ventures to stop fishing. The limits for 1986 are shown below. Based on past observations, they are generous and should be adequate for the joint ventures anticipated for the Gulf this year. Any increases in these limits would require new rulemaking.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>JVP-PSC</u>
Pacific Ocean Perch	CGOA	35 mt
	WGOA	200 mt
Other Rockfish	W/C GOA	50 mt

Sablefish is treated differently than rockfish and POP. All trawl catches will count toward the 20% share of OY allocated to trawls by Amendment 14. However sablefish caught by joint venture trawlers must be discarded or taken to U.S. processors. There is no DAP and JVP division of the 20% trawl share. The Council would have to make this division before company bycatch limits could be established. There is further discussion of the 20% trawl share under agenda item D-3(a).

Pollock also could limit joint ventures this year. NMFS plans on releasing some reserves to JVP once the initial 40,000 mt JVP (excluding the "Outside Shelikof" fishery) is taken. Directed pollock joint ventures will cease but bycatches of pollock, made available from reserves, will be retainable and count against DAP.

Joint Venture Closures and Halibut, Crab, and Salmon

Traditional PSC species such as halibut, crab, and salmon cannot be retained by joint venture fisheries. Currently only halibut has a specific bycatch limit and it's only for the Gulf: At the last meeting the Council approved 322 mt for joint venture bottom trawlers. When that is reached, bottom trawling stops. The Regional Director has sufficient flexibility to allow, after the appropriate findings, bottom trawling to continue and to raise the PSC inseason by notice in the Federal Register.

There currently are no other bycatch limits on halibut, crab and salmon in the joint venture groundfish fisheries off Alaska. However, there could be on Bering Sea crab and/or halibut depending on the Council's decisions on agenda item C-3. In particular, one proposal is to distribute bycatch limits for Tanner crab, king crab and halibut to individual joint venture operations based on the percentage of their respective JVP tonnages of yellowfin sole and other flounders.

Conclusions on Needs for 1986

POP and Other Rockfish in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska appear to be the only species with fixed JVP bycatch limits, which when reached, could cause total closure of joint venture fishing. A limit on sablefish would only help joint ventures if the Council were to divide the 20% OY trawl share between JVP and DAP trawlers. Halibut PSCs could be constraining but there is flexibility to increase them relatively quickly and trawls could be moved off-bottom.

No species in the Bering Sea and Aleutians will close all joint ventures unless the Council chooses a solution under item C-3 that provides for fixed bycatch ceilings on crab and/or halibut.

METHODS FOR SETTING LIMITS

C-6(a) is a letter from Bob McVey posing serious questions about how a bycatch system should be put together. I have paraphrased his points below and presented some tentative responses.

Question 1: Will basing bycatch limits on company target requests lead to inflationary requests?

Response: Probably not. The Council annually reviews harvest goal achievement which is a criterion in the joint venture policy. Secondly, the U.S. and foreign partners have contracted tonnages which it is doubtful would be very different from the permit request.

Question 2: Is the permit information that is reviewed in December sufficiently accurate for calculating company bycatch limits?

Response: No, unless companies become much more precise in their tonnage needs by management area. This probably is impossible because operational plans depend on Council decisions made in December on JVP and TALFF availability. Even after December, operations must have the flexibility to move between management areas in response to factors such as CPUE, roe

content, weather, etc. At the very least, PSC limits by company should be set on a Gulfwide or Bering Sea/Aleutian Island-wide basis, not by specific regulatory area.

Questions 3 and 8: How should company bycatch limits be apportioned when several foreign vessels serve one company? How can permits be amended in season?

Response: The Council views each U.S.-foreign company partnership as a single operational unit with an associated bycatch limit. The limit applies in aggregate to all foreign vessels that take deliveries in the name of the company. Company representatives monitor company deliveries and NMFS should be able to also. Foreign processing vessels and U.S. catchers should be given maximum flexibility to move between companies if necessary. Any permit changes required inseason should be done electronically, through company representatives, or NMFS. These are mechanical questions that really only NMFS can answer, but a "No" would make the company bycatch allocation scheme unworkable.

Questions 4-7: These questions deal with similar problems - how to handle new joint ventures, unused bycatch allowances, whether to have flexibility to increase company limits, and how to distribute reserve releases and unused bycatch allocations.

Response: If the Council determines that a bycatch limit set for joint ventures at the first of the season is inviolable, then it becomes very important how that limit tonnage is managed during the season. The Council may want to set aside a small reserve of bycatch to accommodate unforeseen operations or inseason augmentations. An alternative would be to distribute all bycatch in January; new companies or inseason augmentations would be accommodated only if, after a mid-season survey, a joint venture was projected not to need its bycatch share. An important consideration is whether a company that does not increase its target tonnage, should be given more bycatch after reaching its original limit.

Question 9: Can a JVP fishery legally be terminated on achievement of a bycatch allocation if TALFF fisheries for the same target species are permitted to continue?

Response: A legal opinion is needed from NOAA General Counsel.

NMFS Personnel Requirements: The letter expresses concern over whether NMFS has adequate personnel to monitor this kind of bycatch limit program.

Response: It is hoped that staffing is adequate to at least monitor Pacific ocean perch and Other Rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska and possibly crab and halibut in the Bering Sea.

EXAMPLE USING POP AND OTHER ROCKFISH

The following example illustrates one approach to setting bycatch limits for Pacific ocean perch and Other rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska, assuming NMFS will publish an Emergency Interim Rule setting the JVP-PSC for POP at 200 mt in the Western Gulf and 35 mt in the Central Gulf and that Other Rockfish JVP-PSC will be 50 mt in the Western/Central area combined. In addition it is assumed that the Council will want to allow joint ventures operational flexibility by setting company limits Gulfwide.

There are many unknowns surrounding the Shelikof pollock fishery and the needs for bycatches of POP and Other rockfish are difficult to determine ahead of time. Therefore in this example, initial bycatch limits are set for January 1-April 10 and then finalized for April 11-December 31 after an inseason checkpoint.

January 1 through April 10

As indicated in C-6(b), 24 joint ventures^{1/} have requested pollock in the Gulf of Alaska and presumably will fish before April 10 (the end of the Inside/Outside Shelikof separation). The pollock JVP is 40,000 mt inside and 35,000 mt outside. Assuming that the 75,000 mt total is taken in midwater trawls, total bycatch is calculated as follows:

	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Bycatch Rate^{2/}</u>		<u>Bycatch Tonnage</u>	
		<u>POP</u>	<u>O. Rockfish</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>O. Rockfish</u>
Midwater Trawl	75,000 mt	.0002	.0003	15 mt	22 mt

Assuming all 24 companies compete equally in the fishery, each will require, on average, the following initial bycatch allowance:

POP	15 mt/24 companies = 0.6 mt
Other Rockfish	22 mt/24 companies = 0.9 mt

These initial limitations would be placed in the vessel permits and apply, in aggregate, to all foreign vessels serving that company. Their main purpose would be to carry the fishery through April 10. In addition Alaska Contact/Taiwan will need an initial allocation though they probably won't fish Shelikof and pollock will just be a bycatch in other target fisheries.

Inseason Checkpoint

In early April after the pollock fishery winds down, NMFS should tabulate each company's actual bycatch of POP and Other Rockfish and confirm the company's operational plan for the rest of 1986. Only eight of the 25 companies that requested to operate in the Gulf also requested cod and/or flatfish. It is assumed that these eight companies will need additional bycatch allowances after April 10.

1/ The Japanese operations with "Unknown" under GOA pollock are not included.
2/ Based mainly on observer estimates in Shelikof joint ventures in 1984.

April 11 through December 31

There are two choices in allocating bycatch to the remaining eight companies for the rest of 1986:

- (1) Subtract the actual bycatch through April 10 from the annual limit and distribute the remainder to the eight companies; or,
- (2) Subtract the initially permitted bycatches and distribute the remainder.

The actual bycatch may be substantially less than the initially permitted allowances because some companies fished cleanly or did not operate. Choosing Option 1 above could make available more bycatch for the rest of 1986. Choosing Option 2 may leave some bycatch unused but would allow companies with unharvested bycatch on their permits flexibility to return to the Gulf later on.

Let's assume that the 24 companies fishing pollock before April 10 either exhausted their initial PSC limits of 0.6 mt POP and 0.9 mt Other rockfish or were allowed to keep their initially permitted bycatch even though not totally used (Option 2 above). Then the following amounts are left for further allocation by company:

	<u>POP</u>	<u>Other Rockfish</u>
Total Available	235 mt	50 mt
Assigned and/or fully used before April 10	<u>15^{1/}</u>	<u>23^{2/}</u>
Available after April 10	220 mt	27 mt

Using the proportion that each company's target request for cod/flatfish is to the total, annual company bycatch limits are calculated as in Table 1.

The other 16 companies that left for the Bering Sea would still have the original 0.6 mt POP and 0.9 mt Other rockfish Gulf allowances. If they did not exhaust these bycatches, they could move back into the Gulf to fish later in the year.

Using the above approach, no reserve was set aside and therefore all companies wishing to operate in the Gulf after April 10 had to have declared themselves by April or have bycatch quota remaining from the pollock fishery. Setting a 10% or 15% reserve aside would give added flexibility to accommodate new joint ventures.

1/ Approximately 0.6 mt for each of 24 companies and Alaska Contact/Taiwan.
2/ Approximately 0.9 mt for each of 24 companies and Alaska Contact/Taiwan.

TABLE 1. Joint venture company bycatch limits in Gulf of Alaska for Pacific ocean perch (POP) and Other rockfish (OR).

<u>Company</u>	<u>Cod/Flatfish Request (mt)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Company Limits (mt)</u>					
			<u>Jan 1 - Apr 10</u>		<u>Apr 11 - Dec 31</u>		<u>Annual</u>	
			<u>POP</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>OR</u>
14. Alaska JV/Samho Moolsan	390	6.9	0.6	0.9	15	1.9	15.6	2.8
15. Alaska JV/Nambug	200	3.6	0.6	0.9	8	1.0	8.6	1.9
19. ProFish/Silla	300	5.3	0.6	0.9	12	1.4	12.6	2.3
20. ProFish/Dongbang	130	2.3	0.6	0.9	5	0.6	5.6	1.5
22. Alaska JV/Daerim	100	1.8	0.6	0.9	4	0.5	4.6	1.4
25. Arctic Venture/Trans Ocean	100	1.8	0.6	0.9	4	0.5	4.6	1.4
26. Alaska Contact/Korea Wonyang	400	7.1	0.6	0.9	15	1.9	15.6	2.8
28. Alaska Contact/Taiwan	4,000	71.2	0.6	0.9	156	19.2	156.6	20.1
Other 17 companies	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>15.3</u>
TOTAL	5,620	100.0	15.0	22.5	219	27.0	234.0	49.5



AGENDA C-6(a)
JANUARY 1986

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

December 9, 1985

Jim Branson, Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management
Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Jim:

At its September meeting, the Council adopted a joint venture permit review policy which proposes to allocate to individual U.S. joint venture companies an amount of bycatch (PSC and fully utilized DAP species) based on requested amounts of target species. When a company's bycatch allocation is reached, that company must stop fishing regardless of whether target tonnage has been achieved. The Council's adoption of this policy followed a new opinion by NOAA General Counsel that reversed its previous legal opinion. Our understanding is that the Council recommended individual company bycatch allocations to ensure that a single company did not take a disproportionate share of the total JVP bycatch amount, thereby prematurely closing the entire JVP fishery. The administration and monitoring of this program would be carried out by NMFS Alaska Region and NWAFC.

We support the Council's objectives for allocating bycatches and are in the process of determining how we might administer such a program.

In our examination of this subject, however, we have discovered a number of potential issues and operational problems which need to be addressed before we proceed. Many of these issues stem from the fact that we would be attempting to regulate fishing by domestic vessels via restrictions on the permits of foreign processing vessels. We have summarized some these issues here for consideration by the Permit Review Committee and the Council.

1. The Council proposes to base the amount of each U.S. company's bycatch allocation on the amount of target species requested. We are concerned that this approach might act non-uniformly by rewarding inflationary requests and penalizing realistic estimates of harvesting capability.
2. Is the information supplied by foreign joint venture applicants on their permit application both timely and accurate enough to serve as the basis for bycatch allocations? Do we need to revise our requests for information?



3. If more than one foreign processing vessel will receive fish from a single U.S. company, by what method do we apportion the bycatch allocation for that company among several foreign processing vessels?
4. How can new joint ventures that start up during the year be provided with a bycatch allocation?
5. What is the fate of bycatch allocations for operations that never start up or never perform up to their target goals? Are they redistributed among the remaining joint ventures?
6. Are the initial JVP bycatch allocations final? With respect to fully utilized species, does the Council intend to preclude the use of procedures similar to those of BSA Amendment 1 to increase the TAC of bycatch species from the operational reserve?
7. If operational reserves or unused allocations were to be redistributed, what would be the basis for distribution.
8. Current regulations require that foreign vessels have their permits on board at all times. We may face a logistical problem of amending permits, in season, and getting them back to each vessel.
9. Under the present domestic priority requirements of the Magnuson Act, we wonder whether a domestic JVP fishery can legally be terminated upon achievement of a bycatch allocation if TALFF fisheries for the same target species are permitted to continue? This is a legal question which may require an opinion from NOAA, General Counsel.

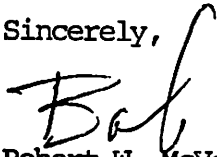
We believe it is important that each company be treated uniformly. Any deviation from complete impartiality would almost certainly require substantive administrative procedures which could take considerable time to develop. Before NMFS can commit to implementing individual company allocations, administrative procedures must be developed that are workable and do not discriminate against any U.S. fishermen.

The Council should be aware that the establishment of administrative procedures for allocating bycatches will reduce the operational flexibility that presently exists between foreign and U.S. JV partners. Foreign processing vessels will be restricted by their permit conditions to receiving fish only from those U.S. companies and in the amounts listed on their permits. A foreign company will no longer be able freely to substitute or switch foreign processing vessels between various joint ventures.

Finally, we note that the Northeast Region, NMFS commits a significant amount of personnel to administer joint venture allocations to a very few companies. We have requested additional personnel for the Alaska Region to administer this and other programs, but these additional resources are not yet available. Because we have many more joint venture operations in Alaska than in the Northeast, full implementation of a comprehensive system of administering and monitoring bycatch allocations to individual U.S. companies may be delayed by the time

needed to develop appropriate administrative procedures and secure additional staffing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bob", written in dark ink.

Robert W. McVey
Director, Alaska Region

TABLE 2. JOINT VENTURE REQUESTS BY COMPANY FOR 1986

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>JAPAN^{1/}</u>								
1.	Whitney Fidalgo/Ohtori	BSA	23,300	358	UNKNOWN	1,226	1,164	--	26,048
		GOA	<u>20,900</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>20,900</u>
			44,200	358		1,226	1,164	--	46,948
2.	Westward Trawlers/Taiyo	BSA	111,750	545	--	1,862	1,768	--	115,925
		GOA	<u>29,450</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>29,450</u>
			141,200	545	--	1,862	1,768	--	145,375
3.	Westward Trawlers/Kanai	BSA	UNKNOWN	270	UNKNOWN	949	901	--	2,120
		GOA	UNKNOWN	--	--	--	--	--	UNKNOWN
				270		949	901	--	2,120
4.	Alyeska Ocean/Hoko	BSA	28,200	333	--	1,138	1,082	--	30,753
		GOA	<u>11,400</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>11,400</u>
			39,600	333	--	1,138	1,082	--	42,153
5.	Peter Pan/Nichiro	BSA	14,950	750	UNKNOWN	2,564	2,436	--	20,700
		GOA	<u>10,450</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>10,450</u>
			25,400	750		2,564	2,436	--	31,150
6.	Northern Deep Sea Fisheries/Nippon Suisan	BSA	129,500	696	--	2,379	2,261	--	134,836
		GOA	<u>41,800</u>	--	--	--	--	--	<u>41,800</u>
			171,300	696	--	2,379	2,261	--	176,636
7.	Alaska Contact/Anyo Group	BSA	UNKNOWN	368	UNKNOWN	1,256	1,194	--	2,818
		GOA	UNKNOWN	--	--	--	--	--	UNKNOWN
				368		1,256	1,194	--	2,818

1/ BSA tonnages are minimum estimates and may be revised upwards.
Japanese requests identified so far by company sum to only 460,594 mt.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>JAPAN (Continued)</u>								
8. Alaska Contact/Nansei Group	BSA	UNKNOWN	856	UNKNOWN	2,923	2,777	--	6,556
	GOA	UNKNOWN	--		--	--	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
			<u>856</u>		<u>2,923</u>	<u>2,777</u>		<u>6,556</u>
9. Profish/Hamaya	BSA	UNKNOWN	--	--	--	--	--	UNKNOWN
10. Profish/Matsubun	BSA	UNKNOWN	--	--	--	--	--	UNKNOWN
11. North Pacific Cooperative Fisheries/Japan Longliners	GOA	--	2,000	--	--	--	100	2,100
12. Westward Trawlers/Hokkaido Fisheries	BSA	2,300	318	--	1,087	1,033	--	4,738
	GOA	--	--	--	--	--	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
		<u>2,300</u>	<u>318</u>	--	<u>1,087</u>	<u>1,033</u>		<u>4,738</u>
JAPAN TOTAL	BSA	405,000	6,500	5,000	20,000	19,000	--	455,500
	GOA	<u>120,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	--	--	--	<u>5,000</u> ^{1/}	<u>127,000</u>
	B/G	525,000	8,500	5,000	20,000	19,000	5,000	582,500

1/ "Others" in GOA will include Pacific cod, flounders and Atka Mackerel.

SOUTH KOREA

13. Cal-Alaska/Marine Ent.	BSA	3,460	230	680	420	280	60	5,130
	GOA	<u>1,640</u>	--	--	--	--	30	<u>1,670</u>
		5,100	230	680	420	280	90	6,800
14. Alaska JV/Samho Moolsan	BSA	17,660	800	2,360	1,470	980	280	23,550
	GOA	<u>7,680</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>260</u>	--	<u>260</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>8,450</u>
		25,340	930	2,620	1,470	1,240	400	32,000
15. Alaska JV/Nambug	BSA	8,100	500	1,500	900	600	--	11,600
	GOA	<u>4,000</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>	--	<u>150</u>	--	<u>4,300</u>
		12,100	550	1,600	900	750		15,900

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>SOUTH KOREA (continued)</u>									
16.	ProFish/Namyang Frozen Foods	BSA	--	500	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	5,000
17.	ProFish/Namyangsa	BSA	--	1,000	5,000	1,200	800	500	8,500
		GOA	<u>5,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>5,000</u>
			5,000	1,000	5,000	1,200	800	500	13,500
18.	ProFish/Dongwon	BSA	--	1,500	5,500	1,800	1,200	--	10,000
		GOA	<u>12,900</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12,900</u>
			12,900	1,500	5,500	1,800	1,200	--	22,900
19.	ProFish/Silla	BSA	15,000	850	2,700	1,680	1,120	200	21,550
		GOA	<u>6,100</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7,800</u>
			21,100	1,000	4,000	1,680	1,270	300	29,350
20.	ProFish/Dongbang	BSA	5,500	300	1,000	660	440	100	8,000
		GOA	<u>2,640</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,900</u>
			8,140	350	1,080	660	520	150	10,900
21.	JV Fisheries/Oyang	BSA	8,000	--	1,200	720	480	--	10,400
		GOA	<u>10,800</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10,800</u>
			18,800	--	1,200	720	480	--	21,200
22.	Alaska JV/Daerim	BSA	2,000	500	2,000	1,590	1,060	100	7,250
		GOA	<u>7,700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>8,350</u>
			9,700	600	2,500	1,590	1,060	150	15,600
23.	N.W. JV Fisheries/Hansung	BSA	12,200	800	1,600	240	160	--	15,000
		GOA	<u>13,900</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>13,900</u>
			26,100	800	1,600	240	160	--	28,900
24.	N.W. JV Fisheries/Sajo	BSA	--	550	4,000	900	600	--	6,050
		GOA	<u>6,250</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6,250</u>
			6,250	550	4,000	900	600	--	12,300

<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>SOUTH KOREA (continued)</u>								
25. Arctic Venture/Transocean	BSA	3,600	200	700	420	280	100	5,300
	GOA	<u>1,800</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	--	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,000</u>
		5,400	250	750	420	330	150	7,300
26. Alaska Contact/ Korean Wonyang	BSA	16,000	900	2,900	1,800	1,200	250	23,050
	GOA	<u>7,500</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>250</u>	--	<u>250</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8,250</u>
		23,500	1,050	3,150	1,800	1,450	350	31,300
KOREA TOTAL	BSA	91,520	8,630	32,640	15,300	10,200	2,090	160,380
	GOA	<u>87,910</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>2,540</u>	--	<u>940</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>92,570</u>
		179,430	9,310	35,180	15,300	11,140	2,590	252,950
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>								
27. Marine Resources Co.	BS	3,000	19,200	--	85,100	56,500	825	164,625
	AI	<u>200</u>	--	<u>17,100</u>	--	--	<u>100</u> ^{1/}	<u>17,400</u>
USSR TOTAL		3,200	19,200	17,100	85,100	56,500	925	182,025
<u>TAIWAN</u>								
28. Alaska Contact	BSA	--	1,000	--	--	800	--	1,800
	GOA	<u>500</u>	<u>2,800</u>	--	--	<u>1,200</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>5,000</u>
		500	3,800	--	--	2,000	500	6,800
29. Windjammer Seafoods	BSA	500	1,100	--	--	1,500	100	3,200
TAIWAN TOTAL	BSA	500	2,100	--	--	2,300	100	5,000
	GOA	<u>500</u>	<u>2,800</u>	--	--	<u>1,200</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>5,000</u>
		1,000	4,900	--	--	3,500	600	10,000

1/ Includes 75 mt POP and 25 mt Other rockfish from Aleutians.

	<u>Company</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollock</u>	<u>Pacific cod</u>	<u>Atka mackerel</u>	<u>Yellowfin sole</u>	<u>Flatfish</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>POLAND</u>									
30.	Alaska JV Fisheries	BSA	14,000	800	--	--	--	--	14,800
		GOA	<u>3,500</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,500</u>
			17,500	800	--	--	--	--	18,300
31.	ProFish International	BSA	12,000	800	--	--	--	--	12,800
		GOA	<u>3,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,000</u>
			15,000	800	--	--	--	--	15,800
32.	Quest Alaska	BSA	14,000	800	--	--	--	--	14,800
		GOA	<u>3,500</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3,500</u>
			17,000	800	--	--	--	--	18,300
	POLAND TOTAL	BSA	40,000	2,400 ^{1/}	--	--	--	--	42,400
		GOA	<u>10,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10,000</u>
			50,000	2,400	--	--	--	--	52,400
<u>PRC</u>									
33.	Internat'l Ocean Opportunities	BSA	--	1,000	500	4,000	1,668	--	7,168
		GOA	<u>4,500</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,500</u>
									11,668
34.	North Pacific International	BSA	--	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,666	--	7,666
		GOA	<u>4,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,000</u>
									11,666
35.	Marco Seattle	BSA	--	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,666	--	7,666
		GOA	<u>4,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,000</u>
									11,666
	PRC TOTAL	BSA	--	3,000	2,500	12,000	5,000	--	22,500
		GOA	<u>12,500</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12,500</u>
			12,500	3,000	2,500	12,000	5,000	--	35,000
<u>PORTUGAL</u> ^{2/}									
36.	Pascoal and Filhos	BSA	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	8,000
<hr/>									
GRAND TOTALS		BSA	540,220	49,830	57,240	132,400	93,000	3,115	875,805
		GOA	<u>230,910</u>	<u>5,480</u>	<u>2,540</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,140</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>247,070</u>
		TOTAL	771,130	55,310	59,780	132,400	95,140	9,115	1,122,875

^{1/} Represents bycatch in pollock fishery. From testimony to Permit Review Committee.

^{2/} Internal waters request.

MINUTES

PERMIT REVIEW COMMITTEE

January 14, 1986

The Council's Permit Review Committee met on January 14, 1986 in Sitka to determine which fully-DAP and PSC species bycatch limits should be placed in joint venture permits and how to go about it. In attendance were Admiral Lucas (Chairman), John Winther, Henry Mitchell, Bob Mace, Oscar Dyson, and Rudy Petersen. Non-voting members representing the Advisory Panel included Rick Lauber and Al Burch.

The Committee heard a staff presentation concluding that company bycatch limits were needed only for POP and Other rockfish in the Gulf of Alaska in 1986. These two species will be fully-DAP utilized and NMFS will publish specific joint venture PSC's which will be outside OY.

Bob McVey said that NMFS would be willing to make a trial run with those two species this year but did not contemplate shutting down any company because its limit of bycatch was reached. Because of the many legal ramifications of using permits for controlling bycatch, and because the mechanics have yet to be worked out, NMFS recommends that the limits serve only as guidelines this year, not absolute cutoff points. Guidelines would be established for each company. The companies would be monitored and sent warning messages throughout the season but none would be shut down.

There was also considerable discussion about the need for limits on salmon bycatch. The Gulf plan team estimates that about 64 mt would be taken by joint ventures in 1986. This estimate is based on salmon intercept rates from 1985 and target tonnages in the joint venture requests for 1986.

The Committee unanimously recommends that bycatch guidelines be established for each company for voluntary compliance, that would maintain the overall bycatches within the JVP-PSCs for POP of 200 mt and 35 mt in the Western and Central GOA respectively, and 50 mt Other rockfish and 64 mt salmon in the Western and Central Gulf combined.

The Committee requests that NMFS report at each Council meeting progress on monitoring these guideline bycatches. The Committee also recommends that the joint venture policy undergo a major review entailing a reconsideration of company by company limits on both bycatch and target species. (Though the Committee requested this review start in March, it may be better to start at the June meeting after there is more experience with the 1986 fishery.)