Materials generated from June 1977 NPFMC Meeting, Anchorage, AK.

1. Address by Harry Wilde and Paul Guy, to the Council. Subject: Commercial herring fishery in western Alaska.

2. Address by Harold Sparck to the Council. Subject: Commercial herring fishery in western Alaska.

3. Report from ADF&G, Subject: The June 15 closure of the Bering Sea Tanner Crab Fishery -- Surrounding circumstances and supporting data.

4. Ltr 6/22/77 to Bert Larkin, NW&AFC,Seattle, from Steve Pennoyer, ADF&G,Juneau. Subject: Comments on Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery During 1978.

5. Comments by George W.Rogers to NPFMC. Subject: Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery During 1978.

6. Ltr 6/21/77 to Elmer Rasmuson from Bert Larkins; Subject: Comments on Gulf of ALaska Groundfish Fishery During 1978.

7. 4/27/77 Resolution adopted by Board of Directors of the National Fisheries Institute on 4/22/77, sent to NPFMC via telephone from Darryl Pederson, Vita Food Products.Seattle.

8. Report, 7/22/77, to NPFMC by ADF&G, Subject: Status of the 1977 Bering Sea U.S. Tanner Crab Fishery in the eastern Bering Sea.

9. Sub-Option 1-B (Combines elements of former sub-options 1-B1 and 1-B2) on Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery During 1978. presented by the management plan team.

10. Ltr 7/16/77 to Jim H. Branson, from Kohachi Yamagishi,N.P. Longline-Gillnet Assoc.,Tokyo. Subject: Blackcod and other Fisheries.

11. Ltr 6/20/77 to Elmer Rasmuson, from Edward Furia,Esq., Subject: Hearing Procedures of the NPFMC.

12. Request for Proposal prepared by Pacific Fishery Mgmt. Council Comparative analysis of alternatives for limiting entry to ocean recreational salmon fishing.

13. Seas & Coasts publication featuring the NPFMC. Vol. 5, No. 3.June 1977.

14. Ltr 6/16/77 to Jim H. Branson from Sadayuki Kasiwagi,Japan Fisheries Assoc., Anchorage office. Subject: itinerary of visitng Japan Medium Trawlers Assoc., invites Council to a dinner.

ADDRESS TO NORTH PACFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON HERRING

GENTLEMEN:

I AM addressing the Council on the issue of herring. I am speaking for the coastal villages dependent on herring for subsistence. We are under increasing pressure from Japanese commercial interests to open up the area between Cape Newenham and Pastol Bay to commercial exploitation of herring. Two groups fronting for Japanese organizations are seeking a village or villages concent to enter into a commercial project. An on site plant, and front end money have been added to allur the villages toward introduction of this fisheries industry. This Council is well aware from past presentations that the villages of our region have unto this time opposed commercial utilization of herring within our area. These villages depend on herring for their principal food stock, and have noticed in recent years a decline in the over-all number of returning herring. Coupled with a lack of information on the oceanography, population sizes, and spawning history of these herring stocks, the decline in herring makes the opening up of this region to commercial exploitation a dangerous gamble. The villages do not have the capitol, nor the equipment to benefit from this fishery commercially at this time. Start up time for a rural village to benefit economically from this industry would be 3-4 years. The pressures being placed against our coastal villages could result in one or two villages seeking commercial arrangments, regardless of the social, cultural, and economic consequences that would result from the opening of this commercial herring fishery off our coastline. As a class, the fishermen of our region would not benefit from this fishery at this time. We realize that pressure on this Council to stimulate american harvest of herring in intense but feel that we must advise the Council of the impacts that would occur in our villages. We hope that this Council and the State of Alaska will take the reality of our fishery into consideration before deciding on a distribution and harvest pattern.

ADDRESS TO THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON RENEGOATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL by harold Sparck

ENTLMEN,

We would like to discuss with you the subject of Western Alaskan concerns for renegoation of the International North Pacific Fisheries Treaty. The membersof this council are well aware of the interception of Western Alaskan salmon stocks by the Japanese distant sea fisheries. The Bristol Bay sockeye, and the Western Alaskan king and chum are harvested in areas of mixed stocks. In determining the position of the fishermen of Western Alaska, our fishermen have considered all of the proposed options for the upsoming round of renegotiations.

We recognize that Japan is a trading nation, and it is not our desire to deprive the people of Japan of food. But it is our concern that the economy and ecology of the Western Alaska salmon be protected. We are vitally concerned about fisheries conservation. In an area of the State that is cash poor, and subsistence dependent on returning salmon, we feel that special conditions for renegotiations must occur.

We believe that harvest of salmon on the high seas is wasteful, and prevents management of the species in question. The Council should work to terminate the high seas interception of all salmon stocks to allow the nation of origin to adaquately manage these stocks as adult spawners. To this end, the fishermen of Western Alaska do not support the development of a High Seas Salmon Management Plan by this Council. If this Council did develop a high seas management plan, we feel that negotiation position of the United States Government which is uninformed on the damages generated by continued support for the Japanese high seas fishery, would again liberally deal away our salmon. The members of this Council and its advisory bodies contain our countries knowledge of the North Pacific salmon and their harvest. The members of this Council are weel awarethat there is no surplus of American salmon. By establishing its own plan, this Council would dilute its influence on the final United States position at the renegotiations. By seeking time area closures and increased enforcement for the fishery the Council knows should be dissolved in itself, this Council would accent to the continuation of the interceptions. The Council should

not place itself in a position of endorsing a plan of access to our salmon stocks under the surplus provision when we know that no surplus exists. We believe that the Council would be more effective in exerting its influence through a Department of Commerce developed plan, and the State Department's renegotiation of the I.N.P.F.C. In this way the Council would not be tied to a position it knew was wrong.

2. In the discussion of options, one glaring error is very apparent to Western Alaskans, particularly the fisheries north of Bristol Bay. If following the intent of the Fisheries Management and Conservation Act, restrictions are placed east of the current abstention line on Japanese interception of north American stocks within the declared economic zone, a relocation of this high seas fishery would likely result. We ask that the Council investigate the problems that could result with increased interception of king and chum stocks in the northern zone through increased pressure on these salmon species, and the biological consequences that would result to Western Alaskan fisheries.

3. The next issue we wish to discuss involves the subject of reparations for any continuation of interception of our fish by a foreign fishery accepted by the United States government. Western Alaska suffers from a conservation problem. We must limit our own fisheries to allo not only the salmon escapement to support our fishery, but to support the continuing Japanese high seas fishery. In that this situation has existed with the knowledge, and active support of the United States government, for over 20 years, and appears to have support in the distant future by the innane American support of Article 55 in L.O.S. discussions, we find that we must seek protection for our fishery. If the Japanese interception of our salmon through direct negotiations within I.N.P.F.C., and/or through American pressure to adopt Article 55 which would wipe out any protection for our salmon stocks on the high seas, the fishermen of Western Alaska are actively seeking an indemnity for any and all future interceptions of our stocks, based on the cost incurred to replace the salmon stocks intercepted on the high seas, and the restrictions felt within our own fisheries due to these interceptions We are beginning our own aquaculture program, and would require a direct federal indemnity to allow us to conserve our economy and our salmon ecology. Stated quite simply, we are investing our dollars in the eventual enjoyment of foreign fishing interests without any

return by those interest to this resource.

4. We would like to offer at this time an inducement for this Council's consideration a system of trade to replace the current high seas interception of salmon with a guaranteed market for the people of Japan for Western Alaskan salmon. We would suggest that salmon caught commercially by our fishermen and placed through our market system enter the Japanese market. In order to provide salmon at a cost affordable by the Japanese consumer, we would suggest a system of price support from the United States government similar to that established under the International Fur Seal Convention for nation's of historic harvest that allows only for harvest bynations of breeding origin, and a distribution of harvested pelts to the other convention nations in order to maintain abstinence from a potentially harmful and unmanageable form of high seas interception, or to a similar support base currently being employed to United States wheat farmers.
Through a subsidy, the market price of the salmon would be at our market level, but through that portion of the harvest guaranteed to Japanese markets, the price would be supported by Federal funds which should be offset by balance of trade agreements in other areas between the Japanese and our government.

We feel that under these four goals, the fishermen of Western Alaska would be able to maintain their salmon fisheries in line with the Federal Fisheries Management and Conservation Act of 1976.

3 MK

3.

The June 15 Closure of the Bering Sea Tanner Crab Fishery - Surrounding Circumstances and Supporting Data

It is the policy of the Department and the Board of Fisheries to confine the commercial fisheries for tanner crab to periods which do not conflict with periods of peak mating and molting in areas where developed fisheries exist. In most areas of the state timing of the sensitive periods of the annual life cycle of tanner crab have been identified and protected from the impact of incidental handling mortality, deadloss, and lowered recovery rates by closed seasons. In 1976 the Bering Sea tanner fishery was still in a developmental stage, therefore the season was permitted to remain open until July 7 in a portion of the area for the purposes of encouraging expansion of the domestic industry and to provide an oportunity to observe the timing of mating, male molting, increasing deadloss, and reduced recovery. As a result of the observations made in 1976, and the full developement of the fishery in 1977, the Board of Fisheries set the closing date for the 1977 season at June 15.

The summarized observations of female egg clutches in Table 1 show that the peak of the breeding season for bairdi tanners in the Bering Sea during 1975 occured about the end of May or early June. This timing indicates only a slight lag from the timing of the peak mating period in Pacific Ocean waters near Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula, where peak mating also happens in May.

The onset of molting adult male bairdi tanners has been observed in late May with increased appearance of soft-shelled crab in the fishery in June. Newly molted tanner crab were reported observed by scientists aboard the NOAA R/V Oregon in two widely separated research tows from the Bering Sea in late May 1976. An ADF&G biologist aboard a commercial tanner fishing vessel on

May 17, 1977 recorded a small group of legal-sized male bairdi tanners captured off the northwest corner of St. George Island in the Pribilofs. Fishermen have reported moving their strings of pot gear away from areas of molting male tanner crab in both the Pribilof and Southeastern districts of the Bering Sea in May 1977. The fleet is capable of avoiding areas where soft crab are concentrated, although with increasing frequency gear must be emptied of newly-molted crab and moved to a new locality. Large quantities of healthy male crab are easily caught into mid-June, but we know the molting season is underway and may peak in late June or early July.

In June 1976 tanner crab deadlosses observed at Dutch Harbor showed considerable increases over earlier months of the fishery (Table 2). The causative factors of these losses were varied, but the most significant were the weakened pre-molt condition of the male crab and increased surface water temperatures. Despite efforts by processors to quickly unload vessels and fishermen shortening trips, the crews were still often faced with quantities of dead crab upon opening their tanks. There appeared to be significant mortalities caused simply by handling or suffocation enroute to port. Most Unalaska and Dutch Harbor processors complained to the area biologist about the excessive deadlosses; some closed their plants, others requested a closure. By July there were only two processors operating in the area, and one of these reported that his records showed an appreciable drop in recovery after mid-June.

Table 1. Observations of egg clutches of female bairdi tanner crab from the Bering Sea in spring 1975.

Dates	N.	Stage of Development: Full Clutch Eyed Eggs	Partial Clutch Eggs Hatching	Clean No Eggs	Full Clutch New Eggs-Orange
5/18-5/25	24	13 %	75 %	8 %	4 %
5/26-6/1	115	9 %	11 %	34 %	54 %
6/2-6/8	53	0 %	0 %	8 %	92 %
6/9-6/15	38	3 %	5 %	42 %	50 %

Table 2. Deadloss observations from deliveries of Bering Sea tanner crab at Dutch Harbor in 1976 and 1977 beginning in late May.

Stat. Week	Dates	1976 Total No. Crab	1976 No. Dead	1976 %	1977 Total No. Crab	1977 No. Dead	1977 %
22	5/23-5/29	160,000	1,900	1.2	756,000	14,800	1.9
23	5/30-6/5	66,000	2,450	3.7	816,000	63,600	7.8
24	6/6-6/12	207,000	3,700	1.8	812,000	20,450	2.5
25	6/13-6/19	149,000	9,600	6.4	*		
26	6/20-6/26	131,000	7,000	5.3			
27	6/27-7/3	25,000	15,000	60.0			
28	7/4-7/10	48,000	8,000	16.7			

* FISHERMAN INTERVIEWS INDICATE SHARP INCREASE IN SORTING OF NEWSHELL TANNER CRAB ON FISHING GROUNDS THIS WEEK.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Emergency Order

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

Under Authority of AS 16.05.060

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-S-19-76 Issued at Kodiak June 30, 1976

EFFECTIVE DATE: 12:00 NOON JULY 7, 1976

Expiration date 12:00 Noon August 15, 1976 unless superceded by subsequent emergency order.

JUSTIFICATION:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game crab management policy requires protection of crab stocks during critical periods of their life cycle. Protection of crab stocks during mating and molting periods and handling of crab during critical shell conditions are major points of this policy. Fishery monitoring of the Bering Sea District Tanner crab fishery west of 166° longitude for the period after June 23 has resulted in the following indicators of the present condition of these Tanner crab stocks:

1. Female Tanner crab observed carrying new egg clutches.
2. Appearance of newshell Tanner crab in commercial harvest.
3. Deadloss levels are increasing, with individual delivery mortalities as high as 20 percent.
4. Excessive leg shedding occurrence, verifying pre-molt condition of harvested crab.
5. Increased sorting of Tanner crab catches is occurring to obtain commercially acceptable shell condition.
6. CPUE levels have dropped to an unprecedented low, indicating reduced levels of pre-molt condition crab.

Therefore, the closure of the Bering Sea District Tanner crab fishery at this time is in line with Department policy.

REGULATION:

5 AAC 35.535 is therefore amended to read:

5 AAC 35.535. CLOSED WATERS. Tanner crab fishing is prohibited in those waters of statistical area J.

(b) All waters of the Bering Sea District.

James W. Brooks
Commissioner

by delegation to: Jack Lechner
Jack Lechner
Regional Supervisor
Westward Region

EXPLANATION:

This emergency order closes all waters of the Bering Sea north of 54° 36' N. latitude to the commercial harvest of Tanner crab at noon July 7, 1976. The Bering Sea District will re-open for Tanner crab fishing 12:00 noon August 15, 1976.

DISTRIBUTION:

The distribution of this emergency order is to all commercial processors, protection officers, Advisory Committees, fishermen associations, within the Westward Region and to the Kodiak Mirror, radio station KABC, Director of Commercial Fisheries, Commissioner of Fish and Game, Commander of Fish and Wildlife Protection, Lt. Governor, and broadcasted over 4136.3 and 3230 at Dutch Harbor. Copies are available from Fish and Game offices in Kodiak, Sand Point and Dutch Harbor.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DIVISION

P. O. BOX 686 — KODIAK 99615

June 22, 1976

WESTWARD REGION 1976 SHELLFISH FIELD EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 18

JUSTIFICATION:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game crab management policy requires protection of crab stocks during critical periods of their life cycle. Protection of crab stocks during mating and molting periods and handling of crab during critical shell conditions are major points of this policy. Current monitoring of the Bering Sea District Tanner crab fishery has resulted in the following indicators; primarily in those waters east of 166° longitude.

1. Female Tanner crab are carrying high levels of new egg clutches.
2. Increasing appearance of new shell Tanner crab in commercial harvest.
3. Deadloss of Tanner crab at delivery has increased.
4. Excessive leg shedding occurrence, verifies the pre-molt condition of currently harvested Tanner crab.
5. Increased rate of handling of king crab in Tanner crab fishing gear has been noted.
6. Current CPUE of Tanner crab catches is rapidly declining, indicated reduced levels of pre-molt condition crab.

Therefore the following emergency order is in line with Department policy.

EMERGENCY ORDER:

Under authority of AS 16.05.060, the following emergency order is adopted effective noon June 23, 1976:

5 AAC 35.535. CLOSED WATERS. Tanner crab fishing is prohibited in those waters of statistical area J.

(b) those waters of the Bering Sea District east of 166° longitude.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
James W. Brooks, Commissioner

BY: Jack Lechner
Regional Supervisor
Westward Region

EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 4-S-44-76

Issued at Kodiak, November 8, 1976

EFFECTIVE DATE: 12:01 a.m. November 11, 1976.

Expiration date, June 15, 1977 midnight unless superseded by subsequent emergency order.

JUSTIFICATION:

Monitoring of the Bering Sea tanner crab fishery catches has indicated the approach of the peak of mating and molting of Bairdi tanner crab by mid-June. In keeping with the crab management policy of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the resultant closure of the Bering Sea tanner crab fishery for protection of the stocks during the mating, molting and required recovery period was announced during the 1975-76 Bering Sea tanner crab fishery. Although the regulation adopted placing the Bering Sea in closed waters for taking of tanner crab was rescinded, 5 AAC 35.510 FISHING SEASONS (5) requires the Bering district fishing season shall be opened by emergency order issued by the Commissioner. Since adequate time has elapsed for recovery of the stocks from the molting period, and ample stocks are available for commercial harvest, the following emergency order is justified.

REGULATION:

5 AAC 35.510 (5) amended to read:

5 AAC 35.510. FISHING SEASONS. Tanner crab may be taken:

(5) in the Bering Sea district: from November 11, 1976 through June 15, 1977.

James W. Brooks
Commissioner

by delegation to: Jack Lechner
Regional Supervisor
Westward Region

EXPLANATION:

This emergency order opens the Bering Sea district tanner crab season on November 11, 1976 and establishes the district closing date of June 15, 1977.

DISTRIBUTION:

The distribution of the emergency order is to all commercial processors, protection officers, Advisory Committees, fishermen associations within the Westward Region and to the Kodiak Mirror, Radio KVOK, Director of Commercial Fisheries, Commissioner of Fish and Game, Commander of Fish and Wildlife Protection, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Board of Fisheries, Director of Fish and Wildlife Protection and broadcasted over appropriate fleet frequencies. Copies are available from the Fish and Game offices at Kodiak, Sand Point and Dutch Harbor.

STATE OF ALASKA
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / SUBPORT BUILDING – JUNEAU 99801

June 22, 1977

Mr. Bert Larkin
Northwest Fisheries Center
National Marine Fisheries Service
2725 Montlake Boulevard, East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dear Bert:

This letter will constitute my comments on the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery Management Plan for 1978. The Scientific and Statistical Committee agreed that they would discuss only substantiative changes in the plan during its meeting and would transmit editorial changes by correspondence. I will cover my editorial comments, but I felt that I should also reiterate some of the more serious problems I had with the plan for your records.

I'll take my detailed comments page-by-page, but first as a general background, I had one primary problem with the proposed action and its supporting rationale. Forgetting, for the moment, whether the fishery in the Gulf were domestic or foreign and concentrating instead on how to get the optimal yield from the resources available, the plan really offers two options. One option states a priority for halibut and one for groundfish development. The SSC was going to point out that the most realistic option lies somewhere between these two extremes. My problem is that the "options" offered do not really spell out what the extremes are, what the range of costs are likely to be of adopting either extreme or anything in between or, indeed where the regulatory proposals fall in this range of extremes, and what their likely effects will be.

As pointed out by the SSC, choice of objective options hinges to a large degree on what type of protection for halibut would be afforded by the different regulatory proposals or by some other range of regulatory options. I believe you were requested to get in touch with the Halibut Commission and have them prepared to discuss this. I think actually, the problem goes a couple of steps farther than that. I beleive, first of all, that measures to protect halibut must be taken in some context of the feasibility of restoring the halibut fishery.

In other words, what will happen if a certain range of measures are taken, versus what the effects will be of not taking those measures. This, of course, gets tied in with the question of possible restrictions on the U.S. and Canadian setline fisheries as an alternative measure to bring back the resource. I know this is a difficult and perhaps unanswerable question, but it seems that adoption of restrictive measures should be predicated on the likelihood of success in accomplishing some objective with those measures. At several times during our meeting, I heard people evince the option that no matter what was done, the halibut resource would never reach MSY in the Gulf again. If the Council adopts the measures proposed in the plan and accepts the incidental harvest that these measures imply in addition to that already occurring in other fisheries, where does that leave us?

Concurrent with this analysis should be a discussion of the relative socio-economic values of the halibut and groundfish fisheries at least more than appears on page 248. Interjected into this discussion, of course, must be some prognositication as to what the resource (halibut) would be worth at present or restored levels to U.S. fishermen. Since we don't know what's going to happen to IPHC this is a difficult judgment to make, but at the very least, we could split the resource 50-50. There are also comparisons of the number of vessels engaged in halibut fishing versus those now engaged or likely to be engaged in the groundfish fishery, value to industry, total employment generated and potentially generated and finally, I guess, the recreational value derived from halibut compared to other groundfish.

Second, there must be major differences by area and species in the equation of domestic/foreign trawl fisheries versus halibut. Could we trade off more severe restrictions in areas or species of lesser probability of domestic development for areas of likely domestic development? How does the Bering Sea potential both for domestic groundfish and the halibut fishing fit in? The numbers (of groundfish) are much more massive than in the Gulf, but less accessible to most domestic fishermen. Will measures to protect halibut actually inhibit the development of a domestic trawl fishery to a significant degree? There is, after all, a tremendous resource spread over a very large area that is available to our trawlers pretty much unhindered by simply reallocating the foreign catch to reduce competition.

I know these are somewhat imponderable questions, but I think they need to at least be put into perspective in the context of the plan in some way other than offering two options. Choosing between the options as stated or deciding what degree of protection should be afforded to halibut may be difficult based on the information presented.

The following are some page-by-page comments on the plan.

Page 1; paragraph 2, I would leave the words "almost exactly" out. Also, I am not sure whether the plan is a major component of an Environmental Impact Statement or they are both a part of the plan as presented.

Page 2; I think we agreed that a set of goals and objectives similar to those developed by Lee and I for the tanner crab plan would be considered here.

Page 23, line 16, I'm not sure we have to substantiate stock status of fish in state waters, but I don't recall seeing a good substantiation of the decline of stocks in Southeastern Alaska.

General, Will we have a list of tables and figures?

Page 43, Seems to me at this point, a table (or reference to) showing an all nation catch by species over a period of years would be hopeful. Whoops, I see one on page 13 which could be referenced except it doesn't cover the period discussed.

Page 43, line 3, I believe 850,000 metric tons should be 85,000.

General, Was commented on before, but the organization or flow of the paper is very difficult to follow. This partially due to the outline, but it is partially due to with the fact that like topics were not grouped in some sort of continuous fashion. By this I mean when you are talking about description of foreign fishery, all the things relating to the Polish fishery could be described one after another instead of being listed on separate pages.

Page 55-59, I'm not sure that this degree of detail is required unless specifically analyzed in the text - perhaps put in the appendix? This applies to several places throughout the report. In general, unless there is some inferences drawn from material presented, it could simply be referred to for information as an appendix. The text would be less broken up.

Page 81, paragraph 2, line 1, "have" should be had.

Page 84, I'm not sure that for "output of subject of domestic commercial fishery" we had in mind straight catch statistics. It seems to me it was more value of catch and product. I believe the catch statistic per se should appear under the "description of fishery". Also at this level, is it pertinent to list the catch by gear type? Could this be appended and summary statements made perhaps in tabular form such as the catch by species in 1976 by area and verbally talking about the major type of gear.

Page 94, Again, somewhat the same comment. I don't know at this point whether it worth breaking up the text to put in this much detail on the value by gear by area. Could this information be appended and summary statements made in the text?

Page 107, line 2, Should that be eastern or western U.S.S.R.?

Page 115, Table 23 and subsequent tables, I thought we were converting all poundages and net tons to metric tons?

Page 117-154, Again, very little of this information is used in the text at this point. Would it be possible to append it and refer to it in some summary fashion? Perhaps Table 23 is enough at this point. Average gross income per vessel per target groundfish seems to be the type of summary table that would be more useful here.

Page 172, paragraph 1, It would be helpful at this point to include the Halibut Commissions estimates of loss of adult halibut due to mortality on juveniles. Also, I'm somewhat confused between the areas that the foreign incidental catch applies to - specifically dividing it by the areas of Alaska versus those farther south so it coincides with Council jurisdiction.

Page 184, I'm not sure I can relate to the discussion on stock units to the division into management units later on in the report.

Page 206, Halibut is discussed in the text, but doesn't appear in the table. I understand that we are doing this because the United States doesn't manage halibut, yet measures we place in the plan are related to the management of halibut. It seems to me it should appear on the table besides the other species for comparison.

Page 210, paragraph 3, line 5, Content should be contend.

Page 210, last line, I don't understand why the analysis should be different when you look at catch per unit effort based on vessel days rather than catch per hour. If the trawlers change the number of hours per day that they fish, or if their fishing power is proportionately greater per hours trawling now than it was in 1966, wouldn't this be a simply mulitiple for a day's fishing? Anyhow, the remark doesn't seem to be explained.

Page 211, I'm not sure I understand the discussion on the stock condition trends in this paragraph. It states that the low level has remained relatively stable, but the downward trend in stock condition continued unbated and therefore the equilibrium yield is about 50,000 metric tons - but no explanation is offered as to how that compares with recent catches or why it should be the EY if the downward trend is continuing.

Page 216, I believe the MSY should be broken out as to that off Alaska in area 2 versus that off British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

Page 217, If "unfavorable conditions" contributed to the decline of the halibut stocks, do these conditions still exist and how will they impact to any attempt to rebuild it by reducing yield below the equilibrium yield or eliminating another source of mortalities such as the incidental catch.

Page 219, Table 57 EY for sablefish is indicated as 22-25,000 metric tons whereas on page 219 it is listed as 22,000 metric tons.

Page 245, paragraph 1, last line, Sablefish are also indicated in previous discussion to have been somewhat overfished and EY is at the lower end of MSY range whereas in the case of pollock, it is set at the lower end of the MSY range for conservative approach to exploitation.

Page 245, paragraph 2, Bert, I agree with your discussion of why a conservative approach to exploitation is required for many of these stocks. I think this is something we are going to have to wrestle with more in the future in terms of what type of risks you are warranted in taking with the resource to achieve full utilization when your data is shakey and your knowledge of whether declines that may be triggered by overfishing will be short-term or long-term is inadequate.

Page 245, paragraph 3, I agree with the ABC being set at the lower end of MSY range (except the fact the table doesn't list a range for flounders), but I am a little bit confused as to how conservative you have to be. For example, on pollock the range is very large compared to sablefish presumably because of the inadequacy of the data. Yet, in the case of sablefish, we say it has been overfished and still the ABC is fairly close to the MSY mid-point. In the case of pollock, the resource is underutilized yet we peg ABC at the lower end of a huge range. If this designation was based on a risk factor, for which you are less willing to take risks in terms of foreign allocation and yet you were going to leave some wiggle room for the development of the U.S. fishery, I could understand it. But since OY is going to be judged unsurpassable, the number set is the one we will live with for both the foreign and domestic fisheries. Again, I'm not arguing against the approach, I'm just not sure how conservative you need to be or how you made that judgment.

Page 246, I certainly agree with taking a first cut at dividing the Gulf up into segments by species. I'm not, however, sure of what you mean by recent catch patterns or how those are related to effort expended in one area versus another. Also, is the division as warranted or necessary species by species from one area to another? I guess you probably caught the migrating versus mitigating typo in the third paragraph on this page.

Page 248, paragraph 2, Any idea what the compromise mid-point represents in terms of the period of rebuilding? Based on previous discussions I would assume that we don't. I can't seem to find in print the items we talked about at the meeting relative to ability rebuild the perch stock at all. I thought those discussions involved the multiple age class structure of the population, early targeting on virgin stocks and/or change in the environment as being reasons for these levels never occurring again. It is possible the discussion was in relationship to the Bering Sea or in a verbal statement by Frank Fukuhara to explain the EY equal to TAC in a severely depeleted stock. Anyway, I guess its not worth pursuing here.

Page 256, I guess I pretty well covered my feelings on the options for management objectives. This might be avoided by simply not listing them in priority fashion.

Page 258, Just out of curiosity, where did 170° W. meridian come from in the boundary in the Gulf of Alaska? I suppose its something out of INPFC, but I missed it somewhere along the line.

Page 261, Is the basis for areal division of DAH by species given anywhere?

Page 262, Bert, this probably appears in several places, but the way the options are underlined, it looks like everything in smaller type goes under that option whereas in fact you go from a B to a C to a D. There needs to be a better way to set out the letters as the major headings, not the underlined part.

Page 262, last paragraph, I beleive I mentioned this to you in the meeting, but I think the closure area listed under (2) should be 147° to 157° instead of 140° to 157°.

Page 263 (E), Would a description of gear types and potential benefits be appropriate here?

Page 263, last paragraph, Did you have in mind that the emergency measures should apply to halibut catches too as inferred in the first paragraph. If so, are there any guidelines?

Page 273, We don't allocate any halibut, of course, to foreign fishermen, but if in fact, they took more than a certain number of halibut, could the fishery for that particular nation and gear type perhaps be closed?

Page 281, I presume that the reporting required of foreigners in this section is of those fish caught and retained.

Bert, I think you did a fine job on presenting what is a very difficult fishery to work with because of multi-species, multi-national aspects of the area you are trying to cover. Quite a number of questions probably stem from my ignorance of the topic and the fact that you just can't include enough detail in a generalized summary such as this for everyone to understand what you are getting at without digging into the references, which, obviously, we do not have time to do.

I hope these comments assist you.

Sincerely,

Steve Pennoyer
Chief Fisheries Scientist
Division of Commercial Fisheries

cc: SSC members

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

GENERAL COMMENTS BY GEORGE ROGERS ON TANNER CRAB AND GULF GROUND FISH FIHSERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

My comments are limited to the areas of my professional interest (socio-economic) and the general format and organization of the two plans. There is considerable overlap between the plans and my presentation will cover both. Very little of this will be of direct use in the revisions of the present drafts because of time limits, but they may be useful in preparation for future efforts and in the identifcation of needed research.

Use of the Outline Guide

Both reports follow faithfully the detailed outline developed by the S and S Committee which was, I believe, our intent. This has assured that all points have been considered, but immediately reveals the shortcomings of this approach. In the future, the outline should be used only as a check list by the management teams in assembling their data and organizing their analysis. The matrix type table of contents used in the tanner crab plan might be considered as an index to the report, rather than a table of contents. In the places where data is not available or the listed element was not appropriate to the specific species under consideration, symbols might be put in these cells indicating this.

The actual report might follow the general outline (to the two digit level), but the presentation of background, descriptors and analysis should be tailored to the subject. The key elements will vary from plan to plan and there should be more flexibility in giving greater weight or putting appropriate emphasis upon these, rather than following the same system in all cases. In the tanner crab, for example, there should be one place in which the subject of minimum shell width is fully developed (it does not even appear in the table of contents because of the all-purpose outline used) rather than being fragmented and scattered throughout the report in accordance with the section headings. The heart of the decision by the Board is buried on page 65 as the size "which would protect 100 % of all [immature and] newly mature male crab." This decision, in turn, appears to be based upon data in Table 4 of Somerton and Low of the 1976 survey sample distribution by size and classification as immature, newly mature and previously matured etc. etc.

Definition of Community for Socio-economic Analysis

The tanner crab plan uses the major management areas (statistical areas) as the geographic basis of their definition of "community" and presents relevant characteristics in terms of ~~total~~ population, (limited here only to ~~total~~ pop.) and indicates the intention to also present total employment and workforce data by areas in the future (statewide tables only are included). There is a need (recognized by the authors of the report) to develop more adequate fishing employment than that reported by the Department of Labor and a start has been made on estimating this in the section on domestic commercial fleet (sect. 3.5.2.4) on the basis of area biologists' estimates. Until comprehensive research on fisheries employment in all fisheries has been accomplished, however, it is not possible to go beyond this bare beginning. Employment must then be related to more fully developed demographic information.

The ground fish plan starts with a different definition or concept of "community". This refers to "profiles for over 100 Alaska coastal communities" and in appendix II presents an example of such a profile for Unalaska. The concept of "community" used here is simply that of a "place" (village, town, fishing station, etc.) and the inventory of characteristics to be considered for each includes a very wide range of elements ~~from~~ (specifics of location, climate, local government, community facilities, etc.). There are many definitions of "community" (including those used in the two plans), but one which relates to socio-economic analysis starts with an occupational or economic system concept. The area of the "community" must embrace the principal economic activity which is the subject of the main analysis and provide a basis for describing and studying a hierarchy of inter-related economic and social functions upon which this central activity is based. (A village or place does not do this.) The community area must include all the fleet and gear shore-bases, processing and transporting places, villages in which resident labor force is located, etc.

Not only should the area of the "community" be broader than that proposed in the ground fish plan, the relevant characteristics should be more selective and limited to only the strategic elements in the analysis. For further discussion on both these points, refer to my drafts on OY and my article on the Polar Record on the approach to analysis of offshore oil and gas-fishing interactions.

Employment Data

The tanner crab plan presents Alaska Department of Labor statistics on fishing and processing employment and estimates the total number of persons employed on fish harvesting in each area on the basis of crew factors applied to vessels participating in the harvest. The ground fish plan refers to total commercial fishing employment as reported by ADFG in harvesting and ADL in processing. The authors of both plans are fully aware of the inadequacies of these data, but some discussion should be made of what type of data will provide a basis for the desired analysis. This should first be made consistent or compatable with exisiting labor series which have been published by the U.S. and Alaska departments of labor and other agencies. These are usually presented in the form of monthly workforce and employment figures and/or annual figures which are twelve month averages. The monthly data, in turn, are generally assumed to represent average labor force or employment for each month, but are actually estimates based upon information for a bench mark week in each month (usually the second week of the month). Because of the highly seasonal nature of fishing activity the use of a bench-mark week would not be an appropriate proxy for a monthly average and employment estimates would have to be made for each week and then averaged. Employment must be classified not only by the fishing area in which it took place, but by place of residence (in this case the dual classification of resident and non-resident would suffice). The total labor series must also be examined to determine the basis on which their estimates have been made.

Schedule of Activities

Fishing effort and management regimen reflect the basic biological seasonality of the fish resource. Members of the S and S Committee have already suggested that the relationship between the dates of molting, spawning, etc. be presented in tables relating this to the proposed closed seasons. This seasonal pattern for each area and species should also be related to the scheduling of the actual fishing effort in order to add the appropriate time dimensions to the employment and capacity analysis. For example, the calcuation of employment as number of vessels multipied by crew factor (as presented in the tanner crab plan) does not give us enough to relate fishing to the total employment picture and to the employment by month. This is merely an indication of total employment if all participating vessels and units of gear are in use.

6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center
Resource Ecology & Fisheries Management
2725 Montlake Blvd. East
Seattle, WA 98112

June 21, 1977

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Elmer:

With regard to the Draft Fishery Management Plan for the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery, I would like to offer one additional comment concerning Options II-A and II-B, which deal with the priority of groundfish management objectives (Section 8.1; pp. 256-7).

In asking the Council to choose whether halibut protection or domestic trawl fishery development should be of higher priority, the Management Team did not mean to infer that the management plan should follow one extreme or the other. We are instead asking for guidance on which way and how far to lean.

Regardless of the option chosen, the Team will (unless otherwise instructed by the Council) endeavor to develop a plan that recognizes both needs even though it favors one element over the other, rather than stressing one to the exclusion of the other.

Most sincerely,

Bert

H. A. Larkins
Leader, Groundfish Management Team

cc: Branson
SSC (Alverson)

Enter in record for public hearing.-

Appendix V

7.

Received by telephone 4/27/77.

April 27, 1977

The following is a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of National Fisheries Institute at their annual convention on Friday, April 22, 1977, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

The National Fisheries Institute is opposed to any circumvention of the Law or intent of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 that could result from the sale of fish catch at sea by U.S. fishing vessels to foreign processing vessels, since such practice could:

1. Disrupt calculation and allocation of allowable catches,
2. Evade FDA health and quality standards,
3. Evade U.S. labor, tax, and insurance laws and,
4. Impair the development of future shoreside facilities essential to the continued growth of the industry and the achievement of the full potential envisioned by the Act.

Darryl Pederson
Vita Food Products
4055 21st Ave., West
Seattle, WA 98199

ROV....

JUNE 22, 1967

8.

STATUS OF THE 1977 BERING SEA U.S. TANNER CRAB FISHERY IN THE EASTERN BERING SEA.

BY: ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME.

PREVIOUS TO 1974, THE EASTERN BERING SEA TANNER CRAB HARVEST OCCURRED PRIMARILY AS AN INCIDENTAL CATCH TO THE KING CRAB FISHERY. IMPROVED MARKET CONDITIONS HAVE ACCELERATED THE HARVEST FROM 5 MILLION POUNDS DURING 1974 TO 22.3 MILLION POUNDS FOR 1976. THE 1977 FISHERY HAS INCREASED THE HARVEST TO OVER 50 MILLION POUNDS. OF PRIMARILY bairdi tanner crab, WHICH FALLS WITHIN THE RANGE OF THE PRE-SEASON INDUSTRY HARVEST FORECAST.

AS OF THIS DATE THE DEPARTMENT HAS RECORDED 50,086,000 POUNDS OF TANNER CRAB delievered to the Processors, WITH A Probable number of outstanding fish TICKETS THAT WOULD BRING THE HARVEST TO APPROXIMATELY 50.5 MILLION POUNDS. THRUGH THE JUNE 15TH SEASON CLOSING DATE FOR bairdi Tanner Crab. Additional POUNDAGE OF TANNER CRAB will RESULT FROM THE ANTICIPATED DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPILIO TANNER CRAB FISHERY THIS SUMMER. SEVERAL Processors HAVE indicated interest in Processing This species and HAVE MADE FIRM COMMITMENTS TO THE FISHING VESSELS.

During the 1977 bairdi Tanner crab fishery approximately 83 vessels fished the Bering Sea. which represents a substantial increase in effort above the 66 vessels which fished during 1976. Although the harvest totaled only 4 million pounds through March by an effort of 22 vessels. effort increased to 54 vessels by April for a monthly harvest of 11.6 million pounds. The major effort occurred during the months of May and June.

A harvest of 39.8 million pounds occurred in the fishing grounds primarily north and west of Alaska Peninsula. with the concentration of the harvest in INPFC areas 5563 and 5564. The Pribilof Island fishery produced a catch of 10.3 million pounds. with the most productive grounds in the area between St. Paul and St. George. Islands. in INPFC areas 5669 and 5670. (Fig. 1 and Table 1)

The average weight of crab delivered was comparable to the 1976 average of 2.5 pounds and the average CPUE for preliminary tabulations would also compare favorably with the previous season average of 63 crab per pot.

The processing industry was capable of taking deliveries of 750,000 pounds per day and 4.5 million pounds were processed a week in the Dutch Harbor area. Additional

Processing occurred by vessels delivering as far east as Kodiak.

By the first of June, vessels and processors were hampered by increased levels of deadloss in the deliveries. During the first week of June the deadloss averaged 8 percent and individual vessel deadlosses were recorded from 10 to 60 percent. The major probable cause of the losses was increased water temperatures, heavy loading of tanks and weakened crab due to approaching the molt period.

Although fishermen reported increased newshell crab in their catches during June, the combination of sorting of newshell crab on the grounds, decreasing the load size and more efficient unloading practices resulted in the lowering of the deadloss percentages by the end of the bairdi season.

It would apparent that with the same market conditions and an earlier entry of effort into the Bering Sea that the U.S. fleet would far exceed 50. million pound harvest in 1978, providing a similar bairdi availability of crab is present.

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It would apparent that with the same market conditions and an earlier entry of effort into the Bering Sea that the U.S. fleet would far exceed 50. million pound harvest in 1978, providing a similar bairdi availability of crab is present.

77 SEASON BERING SEA TANNER CRAB CATCH IN POUNDS
BY INPFC AREA
NOVEMBER 1, 1976 – JUNE 15, 1977

FC AREA	POUNDS	
464	3,496,584	
562	123,970	
563	7,889,667	
564	16,803,445	
565	2,312,835	
566	1,126,342	
567	91,092	
662	324,498	
663	298,468	
664	1,792,484	
665	3,689,619	
666	1,153,454	
667	710,889	
TOTAL FOR	SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICTS	39,813,347
668	352,464	
669	4,519,204	
670	3,936,254	
770	1,452,800	
TOTAL FOR	PRIBILOF DISTRICT	10,260,722
UNKNOWN	11,967	11,967
TOTAL	ALL DISTRICTS	50,086,036

Sub-Option I-B (combines elements of former sub-options I-B1 and I-B2)

1. The initial FAC for each species will equal 70% of OV minus the initial DAH. The initial DAH shall be the expected domestic fisheries harvest for 1978.

2. By August 1, 1978, the Secretary will determine whether the expected domestic fisheries harvest for 1978 has increased so as to require a corresponding increase from the initial DAH; thereafter, the Secretary shall allocate that portion of the remaining 30% of OY to a final DAH as necessary to provide for the increase. If the Secretary finds that the expected domestic fisheries harvest for 1978 has in fact decreased, the Secretary shall reduce the final DAH accordingly, with the amount of the reduction together with the remaining 30% of OY allocated to the final FAC.

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

10.

June 16, 1977

ADDRESS: ZENKEIREN BLDG.
2-7, HIRAKAWACHO,
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO
JAPAN.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAENAWAKYOKAI" TOKYO
PHONE: 264-5671

MR. JIM H. Branson
Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Re : Black Cod and Other Fisheries

We represent the vessel owners of the North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association.

The purposes of our present visit to the United States are : to explain to you the fishing conditions of vessels belonging to our association subsequent to enforcement of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 ; inquire upon any requests you may have; and make a petition regarding our future fishing activities.

As you are aware, the allowable catch for our 22 fishing vessels has been reduce approximately 30 o/o for black cod, and from 3,000 MT to 1,000 MT for herring by the gillnet method, as compared with the catch prior to enforcement of the abovementioned Act. Also restrictions have been imposed upon fishing areas.

For the above reasons, our association have divided the allocated catch to each of its vessels, and also restricted vessel days at the fishing grounds. We have also oriented our crew members to absolutely not commit any violations of governing laws and regulations, and have repeatedly explained to them the importance of this matter.

The reduction in catch allocation for this year is being complemented through efforts by both the vessel owners and their crew by means of rationalization of management, countermeasures for the market, economize on materials, etc.

However, if the catch allocated by your country is further reduced, it will become financially unfeasible for all of our vessels to operate.

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

ADDRESS: ZENKEIREN BLDG.
2-7, HIRAKAWACHO,
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO
JAPAN.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAENAWAKYOKAI" TOKYO
PHONE: 264-5671

Since each vessel owner has invested a reasonable amount of capital in this fishery, and diversification or reduction in the number of vessels is difficult to carry out, in order to continue our fishery we kindly ask you to allow us to maintain this year's catch level for next year and the years to come.

Should you have any requests to make to our fishermen which may have occured since enforcement of the U.S. Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, this delegation wishes to hear about them to insure thoroughness to all association members upon return to Japan.

Respectfully yours,

North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association

Kohachi Yamagishi
Director
Chief Delegate

Names of the Delegates:

Kohachi Yamagishi, Director
(Chief Delegate)
Hisashi Hamaya, Director
Tetsuzo Shinya, Director
Kenichi Ohya , Councillor

Tillion

11.

FURIA,
TOURBIER
AND ASSOCIATES

June 20, 1977

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Post Office Box 3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Re: Hearing Procedures of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We have recently had the opportunity to appear before the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on behalf of the New England Fish Company. The Council has set aside a time period during its monthly meetings for public hearing comment, which opportunity we have appreciated. We write to suggest a method whereby the public participation portion of these meetings might be improved.

A problem that has arisen with the public participation at the last two meetings involves the fact that public hearing testimony is taken on various subject matters during the first day of the Council on which Council action is to be taken. On the second day of the hearing, after the public commentary has been completed, matters are introduced before the Council for action on which the public has not been afforded an opportunity to comment. This difficulty is somewhat lessened by the circulation of an Agenda. However, where the Agenda does not set forth subject matter with any detail, parties wishing to participate in the public hearing segment of the meeting have to guess at the nature of the matters to be acted upon and offer their testimony based on speculation. This not only impairs the quality of the public participation and comment, but protracts the length of it, due to the necessity to cover areas which may indeed not be slated for Council action.

One recent example of this difficulty appears in an application from KMIDC for a permit to purchase and process pollack in the Gulf of Alaska. At the May 26-27, 1977 Council meeting, this

matter was listed on the Agenda as "Foreign Vessel Permit Applications". The KMIDC Application itself involved a major matter of policy in that it called for a significant expansion in the legally permissible Total Allowable Catch. Yet this significance was hardly apparent from the terse agenda reference.

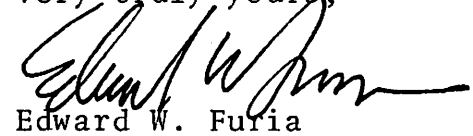
We, therefore, respectfully suggest that the nature of public commentary could be substantially improved if the Agenda, particularly with respect to permit applications, contained a listing of each application to be considered, with at least a brief summary of the species, tonnage, and area, as well as an indication of the nationality of the applicant. Alternatively, the applications upon which action may be taken could be listed in the Agenda, and the application data kept on file for public review at the Council's offices, or at the hearing.

We also suggest that any formal action which the Council proposes to take should be undertaken in the form of introduction of a resolution or a motion, prior to the public hearing, so that those giving public comment would have something of substance to comment on. This may mean that the public commentary portion of the meeting would be changed until the second day, when the Council seems to take most of its substantive action, or alternatively, that formal actions to be taken be introduced early in the meeting, but acted upon after the public session.

In summary, we believe that some revision of the public hearing portion of the monthly meetings along the lines of these suggestions would make for much higher quality public participation on the substance of the important issues coming before the Council, as well as for a much better appearance of fairness and full consideration.

We hope that these remarks will be taken in the constructive spirit in which they are given and look forward to continuing participation in the important work coming before this Council in the development of the tremendous national resource of the Alaskan fishery.

Very truly yours,



Edward W. Furia
3515 East Spring Street
Seattle, WA 98122

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
526 S.W. Mill Street
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: 503-229-5769

CHAIRMAN
John W. McKean

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Lorry M. Nakatsu

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR LIMITING ENTRY TO OCEAN RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHING

INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Fishery Management Council is responsible for development and continued update of a comprehensive management plan for chinook and coho salmon of California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Under provisions of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-265), any management plan must conform to a series of National Standards. Those most relevant to the study here proposed are:

-Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery... the term optimum ...means the amount of fish:

A. which will provide the greatest overall benefit to the nation, with particular reference to food production and recreational opportunities; and

B. which is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield as modified by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor.

-Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, promote efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources, except that no measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

-Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be

A. fair and equitable to all such fishermen;

B. reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and

C. carried out in such manner that no particular individual corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

-Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

The salmon management plan recommended by the Pacific Council for 1977 was approved by the Secretary of Commerce, and enabling regulations were enacted effective April 27, 1977. This plan significantly reduced fishing time for the commercial

troll fleet operating north of Tillamook Head, but made no change over last year's regulations for the ocean recreational salmon fishery or for the commercial fishery south of Tillamook Head.

Public hearings on the 1977 plan indicated considerable dissatisfaction with the socio-economic information available, and with the degree to which socio-economic implications had been considered. Also, there was considerable pressure from commercial fisheries interests to distribute the costs of reduction in the ocean harvest among recreational as well as commercial fishermen. Considerable discussion also was directed to pros and cons of limiting entry as a means of achieving the second standard quoted above (economic efficiency). Furthermore, in her letter to the Council approving the 1977 Plan, Secretary of Commerce Kreps recommended that the Council reconsider and further review socio-economic implications of its proposed regulations, and consider whether additional restrictions should be placed on the ocean recreational fishery.

The study proposed here is part of the Pacific Council's program to address these questions and problems and to assure that, to the extent possible, the 1978 Salmon Management Plan satisfies National Standards for optimum yield, economic efficiency, nondiscrimination, and practicable management costs. Particularly with respect to the economic efficiency standard, it is necessary to evaluate benefits and costs of limiting access to ocean salmon by both commercial and recreational fishermen, and within that general consideration, to evaluate various alternatives for implementing limited entry.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The proposed study shall be designed to assess benefits and costs of limiting access to recreational ocean fishing for coho and chinook salmon, including a comparison for various alternatives for implementation of such a program. This comparative evaluation should consider:

1. levels at which limitation could be applied -- e.g.:

   a. number and carrying capacity (total number of customers) of commercial passenger fishing vessels (charter and head-boats);
   b. number of personal-use fishing boats;
   c. aggregate number of fishermen (as in permits for shooting on reserves, etc.).

2. approaches which might be employed -- e.g.:

   a. license limitation (as in British Columbia commercial fishery);
   b. catch limitation (reduced daily and annual bag limits);
   c. increased license or use fees; and
   d. a combination of above.

   This comparative assessment must develop materials which:

   a. can be evaluated in the context of the National Standards established under PL 94-265;
   b. quantify costs and benefits wherever possible;
   c. are supported by such documentation as is available.

TIME SCHEDULE

Contract Period: June 15 - September 30, 1977 (Phase I)

June 8, 1977.....Deadline for receiving proposals
June 15, 1977.....Contract Awarded
August 1, 1977.....First Progress Report
September 10, 1977.....Second Progress Report
September 30, 1977.....Final Report, Phase I

The first progress report is open-ended and should include the scope, approach, and a list of available information on the problem. It is not intended to be a complete report at this stage. This report will be provided to the Pacific Council and its Scientific and Statistical Committee and Salmon Advisory Panel for review. The second progress report will be an update of the first report and should be a fairly complete analysis of alternatives based on existing information. This document will be included in the draft plan approved by the Council and submitted to the public hearing process. The final report due September 30 should include any relevant information not presented in the second progress report. This completes the first phase of the limited entry analysis. Contingent upon approval of the need and release of necessary funds, a second phase may be implemented to produce a more detailed analysis for the 1979 plan (October 1, 1977-July 1, 1978, dates tentative).

LEVEL OF FUNDING: Phase I - Negotiable up to approximately $40,000.

PROPOSAL SUBMISSION: Submit a narrative proposal, indicating approach, manpower, and other resources available, a resume of the principal investigator(s), and a proposed budget to:

Lorry M. Nakatsu, Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
526 SW Mill Street
Portland, Oregon 97201

- By not later than June 8, 1977

For additional information, please call Lorry M. Nakatsu, (503) 229-5769.

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

526 S.W. Mill Street
Portland, Oregon 97201
Phone: 503-229-5769

CHAIRMAN
hn W. McKean

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Lorry M. Nakatsu

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR A DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHERIES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, AND CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION

The first national standard established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-265) requires that fisheries addressed pursuant to that Act be managed on the basis of optimum yield. The Act defines optimum yield as the amount of fish "...which will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, with particular reference to food production and recreational opportunities; and which is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield from such fishery, as modified by any relevant economic, social or ecological factors." The Act recognizes that consideration must be given to factors other than those related to fish stocks. Of critical importance are data on the social and economic factors which are an essential part of any fishery management plan developed by the Regional Fishery Management Councils.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Pacific Fishery Management Council is currently developing a plan for the commercial and recreational fisheries for chinook and coho salmon for the 1978 season. The Council is requesting proposals from interested parties to summarize existing socio-economic information from the last 10-15 years which is relevant to these fisheries. Attached is a list of the types of socio-economic information we are seeking which is taken directly from the tentative federal outline for fishery management plans. These categories may be used as a guideline for developing proposals. We recognize that a socio-economic analysis may require expertise from several disciplines and therefore a division of the task among several investigators may be warranted. Interested parties may submit proposals for the entire project or any logical part of it.

TIME SCHEDULE

Contract Period: June 15 - September 30, 1977 (Phase I)

June 8, 1977	Deadline for receiving proposals
June 15, 1977	Contract Awarded
August 1, 1977	First Progress Report
September 10, 1977	Second Progress Report
September 30, 1977	Final Report, Phase I

The first progress report is open-ended and should include the scope, approach, a list of available information on the problem, and a partial summary of socio-economic characteristics. It is not intended to be complete at this stage. This report will be provided to the Pacific Council and its Scientific and Statistical Committee and Salmon Advisory Panel for review. The second progress report will be an update

of the first report and should be a fairly complete description of socio-economic characteristics based on existing information. This document will be included in the draft plan approved by the Council and submitted to the public hearing process. The final report due September 30 should include any relevant information not presented in the second progress report. This completes the first phase of the socio-economic analysis. Contingent upon approval of the need and release of necessary funds, a second phase may be implemented to produce a more detailed analysis for the 1979 plan (October 1, 1977-July 1, 1978 -- dates tentative).

LEVEL OF FUNDING, PHASE I: Negotiable, between $40,000-60,000.

PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Submit a narrative proposal, indicating approach, manpower, and other resources available, a resume of the principal investigator(s), and a proposed budget to:

Lorry M. Nakatsu, Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
526 SW Mill Street
Portland, Oregon 97201

- By not later than June 8, 1977.

For additional information, please call Lorry M. Nakatsu (503) 229-5769.

Attachment

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

I. Description of businesses, industries, and markets dependent on the fishery:

(i) Domestic and foreign markets;
(ii) Trends in supply, demand, and prices;
(iii) Processing and wholesale activities;
(iv) External trade: imports, exports, and export potential;
(v) Tourism and recreation (analysis of the role of angler success rate in determining the value of a recreational fishery would be beneficial);
(vi) Other.

II. Description of social and cultural framework of domestic fishery community:

(i) Ethnic character and family organization;
(ii) Education profiles;
(iii) Employment opportunities and unemployment rates, alternative employment opportunities;
(iv) Economic dependence on commercial fishing or marine recreational fishing and related activities;
(v) Distribution of income within the community and within the fishery;
(vi) Other.

III. Description of the industrial and political organization of the fishery:

(i) Interactions between harvesting, brokering, and processing sectors;
(ii) Fishery cooperatives or associations (commercial and recreational);
(iii) Labor organizations;
(iv) Method of determining ex-vessel prices (e.g., contract, free market, etc.);
(v) Foreign investment in harvesting, processing, and wholesale sectors;
(vi) Other.

14.

JAPAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE OFFICE
Suite 34, 333 4th Ave.
Post Office Mall Building
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June 16, 1977

Mr. Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Suite 32, Post Office Mall
333 W. 4th Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Branson:

I take pleasure to tell you that Mr. Kawahira, Mr. Inai, Mr. Ohsuga, Mr. Hama, and Mr. Yoshida from Japan Medium Trawlers Association are scheduled to pay a courtesy visit to you and other authorities concerned according to the itinerary shown below.

June 23	Attendance to NPFMC meeting Dinner party 7;00 p.m. Aleutian Room Westward Hilton Hotel Anchorage
June 24	Attendance to NPFMC meeting
June 27	Visit to Capt. Bickford, U.S. Coast Guard Kodiak and Mr. D. B. Eaton, Mr. Henry F. Eaton, Kodiak
June 28	Visit to Commander R. E. Giffin U.S. Coast Guard, Juneau
June 29	Visit to C. H. Meacham, Office of the Governer

It is our great honor to invite all NPFMC members to a dinner on June 23 at Aleutian Room, Westward Hilton Hotel, Anchorage. I shall appreciate that you will inform your members of our welcome to a dinner accordingly.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Kashiwagi

Sadayuki Kashiwagi