

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

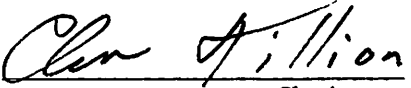
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CERTIFIED:


Chairman

MINUTES

42nd Plenary Session NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Elks Hall - Homer, Alaska
July 23-24, 1981

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council convened at 9:20 a.m. on Thursday, July 23, 1981, at the Elks Hall in Homer, Alaska. The meeting continued until 4 p.m. on Friday, July 24.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee met in Homer on July 21-22, 1981 at the Best Western Annex, Bidarka Inn.

The Advisory Panel met from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 22, at the Elks Hall in Homer.

Council members, Scientific and Statistical Committee members, Advisory Panel members, and general public in attendance are listed below:

Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Harold E. Lokken, Vice-Chairman
Don Collinsworth, for Ron Skoog
Robert Mace, for John Donaldson
Gene DiDonato, for Rolland Schmitt
Ray Arnaudo
Leroy Sowl, for Keith Schreiner

Robert W. McVey
James O. Campbell
John P. Harville
Douglas B. Eaton
Joe Demmert, Jr.
RADM Richard Knapp

Scientific and Statistical Committee

Richard Marasco, Vice-Chairman
William Aron
John Clark
Jerry McCrary, for Jack Lechner
Don Calkins, for John Burns

Ed Miles
Bud Burgner
Larry Hreha
Steve Langdon

Advisory Panel

Robert Alverson, Chairman
Joseph Kurtz
Raymond Lewis
Don Rawlinson
Jeff Stephan

Richard Goldsmith
Richard Lauber
Ken Olsen
Lewis Schnaper

NPFMC Staff

Jim Branson, Executive Director
Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Director
Jim Glock
Jeff Povolny
Steve Davis

Peggy McCalment
Judy Willoughby
Peggy Hough
Becky Wetzler
Jim Richardson

Support Staff

Ron Naab, NMFS
Guy Thornburgh, ADF&G
Mark Miller, ADF&G
Steve Hoag, IPHC
Thorn Smith, NOAA
Stephen M. Fried, ADF&G
Rance Morrison, ADF&G

Phil Chitwood, NMFS
Patrick Travers, NOAA
Don McCaughran, IPHC
Robert Gorrell, NMFS
Loh-Lee Low, NWAFC
Jim Meehan, NMFS
Craig Whitmore, ADF&G

General Public

Don Martens, Office of the Canadian Consulate General, Seattle
John Schmiedtke, Nordstern, Seattle
Hong K. An, Korean Deep Sea Fisheries Association, Washington, D.C.
Erling Oswald, Sealaska Corporation, Juneau
Toru Fukui, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, Tokyo
Mel Monsen, Bering Sea Fishermens Association, Anchorage
Takaharu Okyama, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Hajime Nakamura, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Nobuko Tokaji, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Turichi Hajiwara, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Paul MacGregor, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Seattle
Royal J. DeVaney, Pacific Pearl Seafoods, Seldovia
Greg Gerhardstein, Pan Alaska Fisheries, Unalaska
Blake W. Kinnear, M/V LIN-J, Kodiak
Willard E. Dunham, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Dale R. Lindsey, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Karl Ohls, Alaska Fisherman, Juneau
Ken Urling, Homer News, Homer
Stephen B. Johnson, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association and Hokuten Trawlers Association, Seattle
Jude Henzler, RuralCap, Anchorage
Albert Kowabi, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Lynne Hale, Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage
Gretchen Mannix, Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage
Martin Rogers, Squarehead Enterprises, Anchorage
John Bradbury, Bradbury & Bliss, Anchorage
Michael Nordby, Trans-Pacific, Seattle
Gordon Jones, KBBI, Homer
Earl Blaser, Homer
Mike Hunter, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa
Michael Harris, Weyerhaeuser, Seattle

MEMO Staff

Edgy McManis
Judy Wiloughby
Edgy Fought
Edgy Weller
Jim Richardson

Jim Brunson, Executive Director
Clarence Walker, Deputy Director
Jim Glick
Jeff Fovell
Steve Davis

Support Staff

Phil Orlwood, INTS
Patrick Travers, NOAA
Don McCaslin, IRRS
Robert Corvill, NRE
Lak-lee Low, NWAR
Jim Pearson, NRE
Craig Whitmore, ADRC

Ken Nash, WWF
Guy Thompson, IRRS
Mark Miller, IRRS
Steve Ross, IRRS
Irene Smith, NOAA
Stephen W. Field, WWF
Rance Robinson, ADRC

General Public

Don Martens, Office of the Canadian Consulate General, Seattle
John Schmalzer, Metastem, Seattle
Hong K. Au, Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association, Washington, D.C.
Eling David, Sealers Corporation, Tinsar
Tom Taira, Japan Deep Sea Fishers Association, Tokyo
Mel Hansen, Bering Sea Fishermen Association, Anchorage
Takashi Oryasa, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Rajme Nakamura, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Hideo Tomaji, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Toshiaki Hagiwara, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Tokyo
Paul MacGregor, Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, Seattle
Royal J. DeVaux, Pacific Post Sealers, Portland
Greg Carstensen, Pan Alaska Fisheries, Ukiakak
Blake W. Nimsen, RV LUNA, Kodiak
Willard E. Lumbum, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Dale R. Lindsay, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Karl Oles, Alaska Fishermen, Tinsar
Ken Ulling, Honest Beyer, Homer
Stephen E. Johnson, Japan Deep Sea Fishers Association and Hokkaido Fishers Association, Seattle
Inde Bessler, Mariposa, Anchorage
Albert Kowal, Chamber of Commerce, Seward
Lyons Hale, Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage
Gretchen Mannix, Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage
Martin Rogers, Sponsored Enterprises, Anchorage
John Bradbury, Bradbury & Sons, Anchorage
Michael Woddy, Trans-Pacific, Seattle
Gordon Jones, KRFI, Homer
Earl Nissen, Homer
Mike Hunter, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa
Michael Marler, Westchester, Seattle

A. CALL TO ORDER, APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Clem Tillion. *Don Collinsworth moved approval of the agenda; seconded by Gene DiDonato. There being no objection, it was so ordered.*

Chairman Tillion called for approval of the minutes of the May Council meeting. *Bob McVey noted an addition to the attendance roster and the minutes were approved as corrected.*

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

Port Privilege for Polish Fleet in Seward

Senator Stevens asked the Council for its recommendation on granting port privileges to the Polish fleet for re-supply and R&R at Seward. The Seward Chamber of Commerce is making a strong push for approval because of the potential economic boost to their community.

Public Testimony

Willard Dunham, Albert Kowabi, and Dale Lindsay testified on behalf of the City of Seward. Copies of their written statements are made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I. They stressed the fact that the unemployment rate in Seward is 13% and estimated that port privileges for the Polish fleet would add up to \$6 million to Seward's economic base.

John Bradbury, speaking on behalf of the Polish vessel owners and Polish fisheries attache, said there are currently 30 Polish vessels fishing off Alaska. In 1980 approximately \$20 million was spent by the Polish fleet in Vancouver, B.C., where they currently exercise port privileges. Mr. Bradbury said that port privileges in Seward would not in any way change Polish fishing patterns.

Harold Lokken asked if the U.S. fleet has been given the opportunity to comment on the proposal. The representatives from Seward indicated that Seward's fishermen were aware of the proposal and, although not formally polled, no negative comments had been received. Bob Alverson, AP chairman, said this is the first time to his knowledge the question has arisen. He felt that the U.S. fleet was not fully aware of the proposal.

Council Action

Discussion continued on the relative merits versus possible adverse impacts, particularly in light of the lack of opportunity for comment from the domestic fleet. Mr. Lokken raised the issue that under the MFCMA's objective to phase out foreign fishing in the U.S. FCZ, Seward's economic benefits could be temporary.

A. CALL TO ORDER: APPROVAL OF MINUTES AND MATTERS OF THE AGENDA

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Tom Tilson. The agenda was reviewed and approved by the Council. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Chairman Tilson called for approval of the minutes of the last Council meeting. Bob Sawyer noted an addition to the attendance list and the minutes were approved as corrected.

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

Port Privileges for Polish Fleet in Seward

Senator Stevenson asked the Council for its recommendation on granting port privileges to the Polish fleet for re-supply and bunkering. The General Manager of Commerce is making a strong push for approval because of the potential economic boost to their community.

Public Testimony

William Dumas, Albert Kowalski, and Dale Lindsay testified on behalf of the City of Seward. Copies of their written statements are made a part of these minutes as Appendix I. They discussed the fact that the unemployment rate in Seward is 18% and estimated that port privileges for the Polish fleet would add up to \$6 million to Seward's economic base.

John Bradbury, speaking on behalf of the Polish vessel owners and Polish fishermen, said there are currently 30 Polish vessels fishing off Alaska. In 1980 approximately 700 million was spent by the Polish fleet in Vancouver, B.C., where they currently exercise port privileges. Mr. Bradbury said that port privileges in Seward would not in any way change Polish fishing patterns.

Harold Loken asked if the U.S. fleet has been given the opportunity to comment on the proposal. His representatives from Seward indicated that Seward's fishermen were aware of the proposal and although not formally polled, no negative comments had been received. Bob Alvarado, AF chairman, said this is the first time to his knowledge the question has arisen. He felt that the U.S. fleet was not fully aware of the proposal.

Council Action

Discussion continued on the relative merits versus possible adverse impacts, particularly in light of the fact of opportunity for comment from the general fleet. Mr. Loken asked the issue that under the SPCMA's objective to phase out foreign fishing in the U.S. ECS, Seward's economic benefits could be temporary.

Jim Campbell moved that the Council endorse granting port privileges to the Polish fleet at Seward; seconded by Don Collinsworth. With seven voting members present, the motion passed 4 to 3 with Mr. Lokken, Mr. McVey, and Chairman Tillion in objection.

Approval of SOPPs

Council approval was necessary for the SOPPs, which were revised according to Council instructions at the April meeting. Upon approval they can be filed with NMFS.

Harold Lokken moved approval of the revised SOPPs; seconded by Gene Didonato. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Report on the Chairmen's Meeting

Mr. Branson recapped the Chairmen's meeting held in Homer June 22-24. Draft minutes were mailed to all participants on July 14 and proposed amendments to the MFCMA have been sent to the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee and congressional delegations.

Senator Stevens' office said a Commerce Committee field hearing on the MFCMA may be held in Kodiak in early August. Council member participation is encouraged.

Don Collinsworth urged the Council to actively pursue voting membership for Alaska on the Pacific Council and suggested that when the various amendment proposals come before Congress, the North Pacific Council should petition for voting membership on the Pacific Council.

Bob Mace moved that the Council actively pursue voting membership on the Pacific Council; seconded by Don Collinsworth. The motion was unanimously approved.

Council Meeting Schedule

Mr. Branson asked the Council for permission to adjust or cancel, if necessary, the meeting previously scheduled for October 29-30 and recently re-scheduled for November 4-5 in Sitka. The October dates conflict with Fish Expo; the November dates conflict with INPFC. It appears that action which would have been taken at that meeting can be handled either in September or December without adverse effect. Hearings on the Gulf of Alaska and Troll Salmon Plans will be held in Sitka in early November.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director and Chairman use their discretion to cancel or re-schedule the November meeting as necessary.

The Council moved to the Council building for the meeting. The meeting was held at the Council building on the 22nd of October. The meeting was held at the Council building on the 22nd of October. The meeting was held at the Council building on the 22nd of October.

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Report of the Chairman's Meeting

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B-2 Alaska Department of Fish & Game Report on Domestic Fisheries

Mark Miller reported that by the end of June, U.S. fishermen had harvested 47,500 mt of groundfish in the Bering Sea and 18,942 mt in the Gulf of Alaska. Four joint ventures provided 83% of that catch with much of the remaining domestic catch taken in salt cod operations. This catch is about 19,631 mt more than the total 1980 domestic groundfish catch.

The Tanner crab fishery is essentially over for the year. By June 28, 29.7 million pounds of bairdi and 50.2 million pounds of opilio had been taken in the Bering Sea. The total catch of 79.9 million pounds compares with 73.6 million pounds for 1980.

A total of 25.1 million pounds of herring was landed in the Togiak herring fishery in 1981. There were six commercial openings and the preliminary catch breakdown indicates that 82% was taken by purse seiners and 18% by gillnetters. All herring fishing areas are now closed.

The Southeast Alaska troll salmon fishery opened on May 15. By July 10, 145,000 fish, or 53% of the optimum yield, had been taken. A nine-day closure was implemented from June 26-July 5 to slow the harvest.

B-3 NMFS Report on Foreign Fisheries

Ron Naab reported that on June 10 the Japanese salmon fleets arrived off Alaska south of the 200-mile zone in accordance with INPFC regulations. By early July they had moved into their traditional spots in the central Bering Sea. Interceptions this year are far below the levels set by 1978 amendments to INPFC. Fifty thousand Bristol Bay red salmon were intercepted this year compared with 230,000 last year; 1981 interceptions of chinooks were 37,000 compared with 410,000 as of last July, a reduction of more than 90%. The Japanese incidental catch limit for Dall's porpoise is 5,500; as of July 17, 1,400 had been taken.

On July 17 a total of 417 foreign vessels were on the grounds, 94% Japanese. Most were concentrated along the shelf break of the Bering Sea fishing for pollock and flounders.

Phil Chitwood reported that as of July 4, 501,124 mt (36%) of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands 1981 TALFF had been taken. In the Gulf of Alaska 60,091 mt, or 22%, had been taken. The Bering Sea catch was 78% pollock, 12% flounders, and 3% Pacific cod. The Gulf catch was 59% pollock, 25% Pacific cod, 7% rockfish, 4% flounders, and 3% sablefish.

B-4 U.S. Coast Guard Report on Enforcement and Surveillance

LCDR Doug Smith reported that since the last Council meeting the Coast Guard issued seven reports of violations and two citations and seized four foreign fishing vessels for severe MFCMA infractions.

On May 30 the Canadian tugs RIO SAN LORENZO and SEA FOAM II and their barges SEA PACK I and SEA PACK II were escorted to Dutch Harbor after seizure by NMFS on May 28 for catching and processing herring in the Bristol Bay and Norton Sound Areas.

On June 7 the Japanese stern trawler YAMASAN MARU NO. 85 was seized for failure to properly maintain its daily cumulative catch log. The log failed to list any catch during the period May 31 through June 6, displayed an overlogging of pollock, and failed to list prohibited species which had been discarded.

On June 10 the Japanese gillnetter MARUNAKA MARU NO. 88 was seized for engaging in fishing activity without a valid 1981 permit, failing to report its fishing activities to the Coast Guard, retaining salmon, refusing to permit a lawful boarding, and resisting a lawful arrest. The U.S. Coast Guard vessel CONFIDENCE steamed over 200 miles in pursuit of this ship before effecting the seizure. The case was referred to the U.S. attorney and the master of the vessel, now free on bond, faces criminal charges.

Reports of violation were issued to the Polish stern trawler ANDROMEDA and the Japanese stern trawler KYOWA MARU NO. 11 for catch log infractions. Two citations were issued to the Taiwanese stern trawler GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1 whose log failed to list the cumulative catch for the entire year and did not include required information from its April 23, 1981 transfer operation. Two reports of violation were issued to the West German stern trawler FRIEDRICH BUSSE for failure to return prohibited species (crab and halibut) with a minimum of injury.

LCDR Smith also reported on the Dixon Entrance international boundary dispute between U.S. and Canadian fleets. The dispute arises from the Canadian claim that the 1977 agreement, in which both nations agreed to prohibit the development of new fisheries in the questioned area, does not permit American salmon trolling. Resolution of the issue is being pursued through diplomatic channels.

B-5 Update on Joint Venture Operations

John Schmeidtke of Nordstern, A.G., reported that the FRIEDRICH BUSSE is currently fishing for pollock in the Unimak Pass area with one U.S. catcher vessel. The pollock are small, and 80-100 mt of raw fish are required each day for a profitable operation.

The Nippon Suisan/Universal Seafoods joint venture fished for 37 days in the Gulf of Alaska beginning June 1. The operation was successful with a catch of 6,200 mt of pollock and 300 mt of incidental species.

The Taiyo/Pan-Alaska Fisheries joint venture used two U.S. catcher vessels to fish in April and May. The total catch was 5,252 mt of pollock, 43 mt of cod, and 20 mt of other species.

On May 30 the Canadian ship RIG SAN DOMINGO and the RIG SAN DOMINGO II and their partners RIG SAN DOMINGO and RIG SAN DOMINGO II were escorted to Dutch Harbor after seizure by WPS on May 29 for carrying and using and being in the process of carrying and using.

On May 7 the Japanese steam tug YAMAMOTO MARU NO. 22 was seized for failure to properly maintain its daily communication log. The log failed to list any catch during the period from 1200 hours on May 6 to 0600 hours on May 7, and failed to list a significant species which had been harvested.

On June 10 the Japanese oil tanker SHIMAZU MARU NO. 22 was seized for carrying in fishing activity without a valid fishery permit. The vessel failed to report its fishing activities to the Coast Guard, retained a permit to harvest a limited quantity, and violated a lawful arrest. The U.S. Coast Guard vessel COMBATANT stopped over 100 miles in violation of this and other laws affecting the seizure. The case was referred to the U.S. Attorney and the master of the vessel, now listed as bond, faces criminal charges.

Records of violation were issued to the fishing vessel SHIMAZU MARU NO. 22 and the Japanese steam tug YAMAMOTO MARU NO. 22 for carrying in fishing activity without a valid fishery permit. Two violations were issued to the Japanese steam tug YAMAMOTO MARU NO. 22 whose log failed to list the cumulative catch for the entire day and did not include required information from the April 23, 1984 fisheries permit. Two reports of violation were issued to the West German steam tug YAMAMOTO MARU NO. 22 for failure to maintain a communication log and violation with a number of other laws.

JOHN SMITH also reported on the minor fisheries violations between Japan and the U.S. and General Smith. The parties agree from the Canadian claim that the 1977 agreement, in which both nations agreed to restrict the development of new fisheries in the questioned area, does not permit retention within national jurisdiction of the vessel in being granted through diplomatic channels.

2-3 Update of Joint Venture Operations

JOHN SCHWABER of Honolulu, A.C., reported that the TRINIDAD 20822 is currently fishing for halibut in the Bering Sea and with one 2000 ton vessel. The vessel has a 2000 ton capacity and 1000 mt of fish are retained each day for a profitable operation.

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Marine Resources Company reported that the Soviet joint venture fished pollock in the southeastern Bering Sea until May 18. The fishery lasted for 88 days and produced 16,164 mt of groundfish, 83% pollock. The yellowfin sole fishery commenced on May 3 in the Bering Sea flats with three processors and five U.S. trawlers. There are now six processors and eight catchers working. As of July 4 the fleet had caught 6,200 mt of raw fish and was well on its way to topping last year's production.

The Korean/U.S. joint venture produced about 19,500 mt of pollock using seven U.S. trawlers to deliver to four Korean processors before leaving the grounds on June 6. Various problems arose between U.S. fishermen and Korean processors. Some of these problems have been resolved and the fleet is once again fishing.

The Advisory Panel expressed concern over reports of misconduct in the Korean joint venture and of delays encountered by American fishermen in receiving compensation for crab pots lost to Korean fishing activities in the FCZ. The AP asked the Council to investigate these reports and, if the claims are substantiated and the problems are not immediately resolved, recommend to the Secretaries of State and Commerce that Korea's allocation be reduced. Although the AP does not believe that the Council should normally concern itself with private business arrangements, these incidents, if substantiated, demonstrate that the Republic of Korea is not meeting the Magnuson Act's criteria for allocation of fish to foreign nations.

C. OLD BUSINESS

C-1 Report of the Economists' Workgroup on Halibut Limited Entry

The Council has been requested by fishermen and others to implement some sort of limited entry program in the halibut fishery. To provide information and recommendations to the Council and the Limited Entry Workgroup, an economists' workshop on limited entry in the Alaska halibut fishery was held in Seattle on May 14-15. Rich Marasco, Ed Miles, and Jim Richardson presented a report on the workshop and its recommendations for the best policy alternative for Council consideration.

If some entry scheme were to be implemented in the Alaska halibut fishery, Secretarial action may be required since it is not clear whether NPFMC has authority to do so. If this were the case, action required of the Council would be to recommend to the Secretary the program they wish to see implemented. Another possibility would be for the Council to implement a framework FMP for the halibut fishery in which it could specify a particular limited entry scheme and leave the rest of the fishery management responsibility to IPHC according to guidelines in the FMP. This approach should be further explored for legal and political viability.

marine resources category reported that the Soviet joint venture
started production in the central region during the month of May. The
factory started for 88 days and produced 16,104 mt of groundfish.
83% pollock. The yellowfin sole fishery commenced on May 2 in
the Bering Sea. There were three processors and five U.S.
trawlers. There are now six processors and eight trawlers
working. As of July 1 the fleet had caught 2,800 mt of raw fish
and was well on the way to copying last year's production.

The Korean U.S. joint venture produced about 22,500 mt of pollock
during season. U.S. trawlers to deliver to four Korean processors
before leaving the grounds on June 5. Various problems arose
between U.S. fishermen and Korean processors. Some of these
problems have been resolved and it does not seem likely that
problems will recur.

The Advisory Panel expressed concern over reports of mismanagement
in the Korean joint venture and of delays encountered by Korean
fishermen in receiving compensation for catch paid to Korea.
Fishing activities in the FOM. The Panel asked the Council to
investigate these reports and if the claims are substantiated
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Secretaries of State and Commerce that Korea's allocation be
reduced. Although the Panel does not believe that the Council
should normally concern itself with private business activities
abroad, these incidents, if substantiated, demonstrate that the
Republic of Korea is not meeting the Washington Post's criteria for
allocation of fish to foreign nations.

ONE BUSINESS

0-1 Report of the International Workshop on Limited Entry

The Council has been requested by fishermen and others to imple-
ment some sort of limited entry program in the Bering fishery.
To provide information and recommendations to the Council and the
limited entry workshop on recommendations for limited entry
in the Alaska Bering fishery was held in Seattle on May 14-15.
Rich Marston, Ed Allen, and Jim Richardson presented a report on
the workshop and its recommendations for the next policy state-
ment for Council consideration.

If some entry scheme were to be implemented in the Alaska Bering
fishery, substantial action may be required since it is not clear
whether IFMFC has authority to do so. If this were the case,
action required of the Council would be to recommend to the
Secretary the program they wish to see implemented. Further
possibility would be for the Council to implement a framework for
for the national fishery which it could specify a particular
limited entry scheme and leave the rest of the fishery management
responsibility to IFMFC according to guidelines in the IFMFC. This
approach should be further explored for legal and political
viability.

Participants in the workshop explored significant changes in the halibut fishery over recent years and the biological and economic effects of these changes. It was agreed that a limited entry program should have defined management objectives consistent with those outlined in the 1978 Draft Halibut FMP:

1. To rebuild the depleted halibut resource to a level of abundance which will provide long-term optimal yield.
2. To provide for a viable halibut setline fishery for U.S. fishermen.

The workshop participants determined that in order to work toward achievement of the objectives, the Council must adopt the following management policy:

1. Initially, to prevent any expansion of fishing effort in the halibut fishery; and
2. Move to implement a program which will reduce the level of potential effort in the halibut fishery over time.

The following policy alternatives and their effectiveness in mitigating existing problems in the fishery were discussed in the workshop:

status quo

moratorium on effort

regulated phase-out

transferable and non-transferable licenses

buy-back programs

share system

The share system was agreed upon as the approach which would best facilitate achievement of fishery objectives. Gaining support from the fishing industry for this concept may take considerable effort.

Workshop participants suggested that the Council form a special workgroup, like a plan development team, to work toward implementation of a limited entry system for the halibut fishery. They also recommended that if the Council wants a limited entry program, action should commence as soon as possible. Recent entry trends indicate that increasing participation in the fishery is likely to continue, making effective effort reductions more difficult. The workgroup suggested that as an initial step the Council could recommend that the Secretary serve general notice to the halibut fishery that 1980 will be considered the base year for participation and new entrants after that date will not receive licenses when a limited entry program is implemented.

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- management on effort
- regulated gear-out
- transferable and non-transferable licenses
- buy-back programs
- share system

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Workshop participants suggested that the Council form a special working group, like a plan development team, to work toward implementation of a limited entry system for the halibut fishery. They also recommended that the Council study a limited entry program, action should be taken as soon as possible. Recent entry trends indicate that increasing participation in the fishery is likely to continue, making effort reduction more difficult. The workshop suggested that an initial step the Council could recommend that the secretary serve general notice to the halibut fishery that 1983 will be considered the base year for participation and new entrants after that date will not receive licenses when a limited entry program is implemented.

The Advisory Panel reviewed the workshop report and recommended that the Council determine as soon as possible if it wants to consider limited entry for the halibut fishery. If so, the Council should commit the resources necessary to develop options and distribute them to public for review as soon as possible.

Don Collinsworth commended the workshop participants for their comprehensive report. He suggested that clear objectives be established from the beginning and administrative costs of the system be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Collinsworth suggested that a subgroup of Council members discuss policy issues with the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup and others to facilitate interaction between the policy-makers and technical advisors contributing to the workgroup.

At the request of the Council, Don McCaughran, Executive Director of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, reported on the 1981 halibut season. During the first 13 days of the season, June 7-June 20, the 1981 catch for Area 3 was 13.7 million pounds -- 700,000 pounds over the quota. Last year's quota of 13 million pounds was taken in 20 days and only 100,000 pounds of that catch came from Area 3b. Dr. McCaughran explained that this year the IPHC staff asked the Commissioners to extend the quota in Area 3 to allow for more fishing in 3b. An additional three-day period was granted.

The total catch in Area 2c (a seven-day season) was 3.8 million pounds, 400,000 pounds over the quota. Last year's catch was 3.4 million pounds in a ten-day season.

Dr. McCaughran said that halibut stocks are increasing at a rate of approximately 8 million pounds per year. With a current annual catch of approximately 45 million pounds, it is conceivable that the catch will reach the 60 million pound level. Catch per unit of effort for the 1981 fishery was very high, 300-400 pounds per skate.

He complimented the economist's workshop on their thorough coverage of a great deal of information in a very short time, stressing that any limited entry program should consider the inherent need for both small and large vessels in the fishery. Dr. McCaughran offered the help of IPHC in developing and implementing a limited entry system for the halibut fishery.

It was the consensus of the Council that it should take a serious look at limited entry for the halibut fishery. Chairman Tillion appointed a workgroup composed of himself, Harold Lokken, Don Collinsworth/Ron Skoog, Joseph Demmert, Don Bevan, Jim Richardson, Rich Marasco, and Steve Langdon to formulate objectives for limited entry in the halibut fishery for Council review at the September 24-25 meeting.

C-2 Confirmation of Plan Maintenance Team Memberships

In May the SSC reviewed the composition of the Council's plan maintenance teams and recommended agency representation for them. Specific nominations were solicited from concerned agencies for each PMT and were presented to the Council for approval.

Bob Mace moved adoption of the proposed membership for plan maintenance teams; seconded by Harold Lokken. There being no objection, it was so ordered. The approved list of plan maintenance team members is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix II.

The Advisory Panel adopted a motion that members of the AP Troll Salmon Subgroup be represented on a similar workgroup for the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee. The AP will review its FMP subgroup memberships at the next meeting when a greater percentage of its membership should be present.

C-3 Other Old Business as Appropriate

Fishing Vessel Financing Programs

The SSC reviewed a memorandum by Jim Richardson, staff economist, regarding fishing vessel financing through NMFS programs. This memo contained information which indicated that even though the king crab fleet off Alaska is fully capitalized or over-capitalized, new vessels have entered the fishery through financing under the NMFS programs. The funding of new entrants has caused concern by king crab vessel owners who have financed their own operations.

The NMFS Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantee Program (FVOG) finances up to 87.5% of the cost of constructing, reconstructing, or reconditioning fishing vessels. The data collected showed that for the period 1975 to present, 90 vessels fishing in Alaska were financed through FVOG, with total loans of over \$63 million.

Bart Eaton suggested that the Council look carefully at the financing programs and their effect on the existing fishery. Through accumulation of data, the Council may be able to play a more active role in this type of policy decision. Over-capitalization of the king crab fishery is a serious problem and the source must be determined.

Bob McVey said he was surprised at 90 vessels having been financed through FVOG since he was aware of only two. He suggested that some of the vessels may have been, in fact, financed under the Capital Construction Fund. He offered to research the situation further for the Council.

The Advisory Panel discussed the benefits and problems of the Capital Construction Fund and FVOG programs and requested that the Council advise the Secretary of Commerce to curtail financial assistance programs such as CCF and FVOG to potential vessel

In May the 1961 reviewed the composition of the committee and maintenance loans and recommended a very high priority for loan approval. The committee were selected from various sources for each and were assigned to the committee for approval.

and were given a copy of the proposed financing for each maintenance loan. The committee were selected from various sources for each and were assigned to the committee for approval. It was recommended that the committee be given a copy of the proposed financing for each maintenance loan.

The Advisory Panel should a report from members of the AF and Salmon Subgroup be presented on a similar workshop for the Inter-Committee Salmon Coordinating Committee. The AF will review the AF subgroup membership at the next meeting when a program percentage of the membership should be presented.

October 1961 Financing as Approved

Financing Vessel Financing Program

The 1961 reviewed a memorandum by the Richardson, Alaska economist regarding financing vessel financing through NMFS program. This memo contained information which indicated that even though the financing program is fully capitalized on current operations, new vessels have entered the fleet through financing under the NMFS program. The funding of new vessels has caused concern by King and vessel owners and have affected their own operations.

The NMFS Fishing Vessel Financing Program (1961) financed up to 87% of the cost of constructing, reconstructing or modernizing fishing vessels. The data collected showed that for the period 1953 to present, 30 vessels fishing in Alaska were financed through FVCF, with total loans of over \$22 million.

Best data suggested that the total loan carefully at the financing programs and their effect on the existing industry. Through accumulation of data, the extent may be able to play a more active role in this type of policy decision over-which realization of the King and vessel owners and the source must be detailed.

Bob Mowey said he was advised that 30 vessels having been financed through FVCF since he was aware of the program. He suggested that some of the vessels may have been financed under the Coastal Construction Fund. He offered to research the situation further for the committee.

The Advisory Panel discussed the benefits and problems of the Coastal Construction Fund and FVCF program and requested that the committee review the possibility of financing the maintenance program such as 100% and 100% to coastal vessel

owners whose new vessels would be used in fisheries for which sufficient harvesting capacity exists, such as crab, halibut, and salmon. The AP also requested that the information generated by the staff economist on vessels using these programs, and any other relevant information available, be further developed to fully assess the value of these programs.

The SSC reviewed Jim Richardson's memorandum and supported initiation of a study to determine the impact of the programs on all fisheries.

Update on U.S./Canada Negotiations

Dr. Lee Alverson reported that the May negotiating session ended with many unresolved problems, the most serious ones being interception areas between Southeast Alaska and Northern British Columbia and the transboundary river issue. He said that for the last 20 years neither side has undertaken studies to resolve the disputed data on interception rates. An intense study for this purpose should begin in 1982 if funding is approved.

An intermediate position was reached to set interception levels for the Noyes Island area near 1971-1974 base period levels. There will be no commercial operations on the Taku in 1982 and 1978-79 base levels will be maintained for the Stikine.

D. NEW BUSINESS

Tanner Crab Research

Don Rosenberg, Director of the Alaska Sea Grant Program for the University of Alaska, has asked the Council for financial assistance to conduct a Tanner crab information forum in which existing information on the biology and fishery management of the two species of Tanner crab can be discussed. Special emphasis will be placed on identification of future research needs for the management program.

Alaska Sea Grant is willing to host the meeting, make all arrangements, and compile and publish the proceedings. They have requested joint sponsorship by the Council, NMFS, and ADF&G. This would entail payment of travel and associated costs for agency attendees and assistance with the cost of travel for invited foreign participants. Anticipated invited foreign participants are two each from Canada and Japan at the maximum cost of \$8,000. Thus each agency would be asked to contribute approximately \$2,000.

Dr. Rosenberg also submitted the proposal to the SSC for discussion and recommendations to the Council. Action on this item is addressed under agenda item F-3, FY 82 Programmatic Funding Priorities.

where these new vessels would be used in fisheries for which sufficient harvesting capacity exists and no other suitable alternative. The AF also requested that the fisheries generated by the early expansion of vessels using these programs, and any other relevant information available, be further developed to fully assess the value of these programs.

The two revised fishery management proposals and suggested modifications to the study to determine the impact of the programs on the fisheries.

Options on the Canada Negotiations

Dr. Lee Aiverson reported that the way cooperation between the two countries would be determined by the most serious of the two countries. Aiverson and Howard British Columbia and the transboundary river issues. He said that for the past 20 years neither side has undertaken studies to resolve the disputed data on inter-species rates. An intensive study for this purpose would begin in 1981 if funding is approved.

An inter-species position was reached to set inter-species levels for the Bayou Indian area from 1971-1974 based on 1972 and 1973 data. There will be no commercial operations on the Bayou in 1978 and 1979 based levels will be maintained for the Bayou.

NEW BUSINESS

Tanner Crab Research

Don McInerney, Director of the Alaska Sea Grant Program for the University of Alaska, has asked the Council for financial assistance to conduct a Tanner crab research program in which existing information on the biology and fishery management of the two species of Tanner crab would be disseminated. Special emphasis will be placed on identification of future research needs for the management program.

Alaska Sea Grant is willing to bear the research, make all arrangements, and compile and publish the proceedings. They have requested joint sponsorship by the Council, NMFS, and AFWSA. This would entail payment of travel and associated costs for agency attendees and maintenance with the cost of travel for invited foreign participants. Anticipated invited foreign participants are two each from Canada and Japan at the maximum cost of \$5,000. This each agency would be asked to contribute approximately \$2,000.

Dr. Rosenberg also outlined the proposal to the NSF for a research and management to the Council. Action on this item is requested under agenda item T-3, FY 82 Scientific Funding.

E. FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

E-1 Salmon FMP

Jim Glock, plan coordinator, reported that even though this year's Southeast Alaska troll season opened one month later than last year, by early June the catch had exceeded the 1980 catch through the same date. Troll harvest as of July 10 was estimated by ADF&G at 145,000 fish, including 10,000 caught during the winter fishery before April 15. This harvest represents 53% of OY. Due to the high catch rate, a nine-day closure was implemented from June 26 to July 5 to slow the harvest. The FCZ may be closed before inside waters because the State is managing for an OY of 285,000 while the FCZ OY is 272,000.

The bulk of the harvest (77%) has come from outside FCZ waters, with 36% coming from off Baranof and Chichagof Islands. Nineteen percent was from the northern outside districts. A ten-day closure is anticipated in late July or early August to move coho inside. If chinook catches continue at the present rate, the FCZ OY will be reached by the end of August even with this closure.

Proposed regulations for the 1981 fishery were approved on June 23 and became effective immediately. Final regulations may be promulgated as early as August 25 if the 30-day cooling off period is waived.

Mr. Glock reminded the Council that it is time to start planning for the 1982 season and asked the Council to issue a call for proposals from the public and agencies at this time. Proposals will be accepted until the September 24-25 meeting in Anchorage.

Mr. Glock presented a report of the initial FCZ Limited Entry Workgroup composed of himself, Pat Travers, George Utermohle, and Lewis Schnaper. The group was directed to draw up a list of potential goals for FCZ limited entry, to analyze each goal, and describe methods for reaching them. The workgroup was also to present a list of specific questions to the Council for further direction of the workgroup. A copy of these questions is made a part of these minutes as Appendix III.

The SSC reviewed the discussions of limited entry options prepared by the workgroup and was of the opinion that a separate FCZ limited entry system does not appear to be feasible, primarily because of implementation and enforcement costs, enforcement problems, and possible disruptions of traditional fishing patterns. Complete closure of the FCZ was also discussed, but considered infeasible because fishermen who have traditionally fished the Fairweather Grounds could be severely affected, resulting in unknown changes in distribution of Alaskan and non-Alaskan chinooks in the remaining troll fishery.

The SSC recommended development of the workgroup's option 4-a, a single, state-administered limited entry system for the entire Southeast Alaska salmon troll fishery, addressing both state and

1981-82 Season

Jim Black, plan coordinator, reported that even though this year's commercial fishery season started one month later than last year, by early June the catch had exceeded the 1980 catch through the same date. Total harvest as of July 10 was estimated by ADPFC at 148,000 fish, including 11,000 caught during the winter fishery before April 15. This harvest represents 52% of the 1980 total harvest, a slightly higher percentage than in 1979. One of the high catch rates, a number of days were reported from June 26 to July 5 to show the harvest. The 1981 harvest is expected to be about 150,000 fish, which would be about 5% more than the 1980 harvest of 143,000.

The bulk of the harvest (75%) has come from the 1981 winter fishery, which started from the northern and central islands. A number of reports were from the northern outside islands. A number of reports are anticipated in late July or early August to move the harvest to the southern outside islands. It should be noted that the harvest is expected to be reached by the end of August even with this forecast.

Proposed regulations for the 1981 fishery were approved on June 23 and became effective immediately. The regulations were approved as early as August 28 in the 30-day cooling-off period is waived.

Mr. Black reminded the Council that it is time to start planning for the 1982 season and asked the Council to have a call for proposals from the public and agencies at the time. The Council will be required until the September 24 meeting in Anchorage.

Mr. Black presented a report of the initial 1981 limited entry workshop composed of James E. Paterson, George Uemura, and Louis Schaefer. The group was directed to draw up a list of potential goals for the 1981 limited entry, to analyze each goal, and describe methods for reaching them. The workshop was also to present a list of specific questions to the Council for further discussion of the workshop. A copy of these questions is attached to these minutes as Appendix II.

The 1981 workshop discussed the discussion of limited entry options proposed by the workshop and was of the opinion that a separate 1981 limited entry system does not appear to be feasible, primarily because of implementation and enforcement issues. The workshop also discussed the possibility of additional limited entry options. Complete discussion of the 1981 workshop was also discussed, but considered infeasible because fishermen who have traditionally fished the Eastern Bering Sea would be severely affected, resulting in unknown changes in distribution of Alaskan fish and the resulting fishery.

The 1981 workshop recommended development of the workshop's option 4, a limited entry system for the 1981 season, which would be a limited entry system with limited entry system for the 1981 season.

federal waters, hand and power trollers. Under this scheme all vessels could fish at any time in any area which was not closed for stock-specific management. Control of the balance of chinook and coho fishing between inshore and offshore waters would take the form of closures. Until such a limited entry system is established, control of effort in the FCZ could probably best be achieved by differential time closures during each fishing season. The SSC recommended that if socioeconomic concerns are the driving force behind the Council's interest in limited entry, the Council must set specific goals for the program. The SSC agreed with the workgroup's statement that any effective limited entry program would require a severe reduction in the number of licensed troll vessels.

The Advisory Panel reviewed the limited entry workgroup report and reaffirmed its statement from the May AP meeting:

"The Advisory Panel does not endorse limited entry for the troll salmon fishery as the harvest is regulated by means of a quota and the elimination of fishing units will not result in a reduction in total harvest."

Upon suggestion of the Executive Director, the Council agreed that the following persons should be added to the original Limited Entry Workgroup: Council members Bob Mace and Clem Tillion, Bob McVey representing NMFS, John Williams of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, Jim Ferguson of Pelican Cold Storage, and Don Collinworth, representing ADF&G.

The Council issued a formal call for proposals for amendments to the Troll Salmon FMP for the 1982 season. Proposals will be accepted until the beginning of the September 24-25 Council meeting in Anchorage.

E-2 Herring Fishery Management Plan

No action was required on the Herring FMP. The FMP was submitted to the Secretary and arrived in Washington, D.C. on July 6.

E-3 King Crab Fishery Management Plan

In May the Council directed the PDT to prepare a "framework" FMP that could be in effect by the 1982 fishery. The plan was to be based upon the Alaska Board of Fisheries Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King Crab Fishery Management Framework. The PDT met in Kodiak on July 7 to review earlier drafts of the FMP and compose the new draft. The new draft, #10, and draft implementing regulations were distributed to the Council for review.

The Council considered two time schedules for plan review and implementation. Schedule 1 differed from Schedule 2 only in that it postponed Council review of the final draft until the September 24-25 Council meeting, thus delaying final implementation by 60 days.

limited water, land and power resources. Under this scheme all vessels could fish at any time in any area which was not closed for stock-management. Control of the balance of income and cost sharing between inshore and offshore waters would have the form of charges. Until such a limited entry system is established, control of effort in the FOT could probably be solved by differential time closures during peak fishing season. The 1982 recommendations that it socioeconomic concerns are the driving force behind the Council's interest in limited entry. The Council must set specific goals for the program. The 1981 report with the workshop's statement that any alternative limited entry program would require a severe reduction in the number of licensed troll vessels.

The Advisory Panel reviewed the limited entry workshop report and reaffirmed the statement from the May 81 meeting.

"The Advisory Panel does not endorse limited entry for the troll salmon fishery as the present is regulated by means of a quota and the elimination of fishing will not result in a reduction in total harvest."

With suggestion of the Executive Council, the Council agreed that the following persons should be added to the original limited entry workshop: Council members Bob Wain and Bill Ellison, Bob Wain representing the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and Bill Ellison representing the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and Bill Ellison representing the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and Bill Ellison representing the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

The Council issued a formal call for proposals for proposals to the troll salmon FOT for the 1982 season. Proposals will be accepted until the beginning of the September 24-15 Council meeting in Anchorage.

E-2 Herring Fishery Management Plan

No action was required on the Herring FMP. The FMP was submitted to the Secretary and arrived in Washington, D.C. on July 8.

E-3 King Crab Fishery Management Plan

In May the Council directed the FOT to prepare a "framework" FMP that could be in effect by the 1982 fishery. The plan was to be based upon the Alaska Board of Fisheries Herring Management Framework. The FOT met in Kodiak on July 7 to review earlier drafts of the FMP and discuss the new draft. The new draft, FMP and draft implementing regulations were distributed to the Council for review.

The Council considered two time schedules for plan review and implementation. Schedule 1 differed from Schedule 2 only in that it postponed Council review of the FMP draft until the September 24-15 Council meeting, thus delaying final implementation by 30 days.

The Council also reviewed a letter from Senator Bob Packwood, who felt that co-management of the king crab fishery will not be judged by stated goals in a statement of principles, but rather on the actual behavior of the State, which is doing the management and enforcement. He views the 1981 king crab season as a test of the State's ability to manage all participants.

The Advisory Panel recommended adoption of Schedule 1 for implementation of the FMP because it will allow more comprehensive input from the industry. The AP voted 5 to 4 to include Kodiak and the Peninsula in the FMP. The minority does not want federal management and feels the current management regime by the State is adequate. The AP took no further action on the draft because Schedule 1 will allow time for AP members to review and comment on the draft before final Council action in late September.

The SSC reviewed Draft #10 of the FMP and noted that it was incomplete. SSC members wish to receive the completed final draft as soon as possible.

The SSC examined the management objectives, derivation of ABC, and OY determination and agreed with the approaches contained in the Draft FMP. One source of concern, however, was the PDT's division of management measures into two categories: (1) those that will be reviewed periodically; and (2) those that will remain unchanged through numerous fishing seasons. If at some future date there is a need to modify category 2 management measures, the formal amendment process will have to be used. Given the inefficiencies associated with this process, the SSC recommended that all management measures be handled under category 1. The SSC also suggested that limited entry be added to the list and made several suggestions for wording changes which were passed on to the PDT.

Jerry Reeves, NMFS, reported that although 1980 survey data are not complete, preliminary indications are that the king crab fishery will operate in the lower half of the 40-100 million pound OY range. The original projection was a minimum of 20 million legal males, but there will be substantially less. The preliminary projected catch is a maximum of 70 million pounds, and all size groups of males are down.

Public Testimony

Dick Goldsmith, manager of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, testified on reconsideration of the Bering Sea king crab season opening date. He was disturbed because the Board of Fisheries did not reconsider the opening date, but did agree to reconsider a second opening for 7.5 inch crabs in the Kodiak area. Mr. Goldsmith alleged that this action showed blatant discrimination on the part of the Board, and asked why one petition was rejected when the other was granted. He urged the Council to reach agreement with the Board at the proposed September 10-11 meeting so the fishery can be managed as if a formal plan were in effect. He said this would assure Seattle-based participants the protection afforded in an FMP.

The Council also reviewed a letter from Senator Bob Packard who felt that management of the King crab fishery will not be judged by stated goals in a statement of objectives, but rather on the actual behavior of the State which is doing the management and enforcement. He views the 1981 King crab season as a test of the State's ability to manage all fisheries.

The Advisory Panel recommended adoption of Schedule 1 for implementation of the FMP because it will allow more comprehensive input from the industry. The Advisory Panel also recommended that the Board and the Peninsula in the FMP. The minority does not want Federal management and feels the current management regime by the State is adequate. The AF took no further action on the draft because Schedule 1 will allow time for AF members to review and comment on the draft before final Council action in late September.

The 230 revised Draft #11 of the FMP and noted that it was incomplete. 230 members wish to receive the completed final draft as soon as possible.

The 230 examined the management objectives, determination of ABC, and OY determination and agreed with the approach contained in the Draft FMP. One source of concern, however, was the FMP's division of management measures into two categories: (1) those that will be reviewed periodically; and (2) those that will remain unchanged through numerous fishing seasons. If all future data there is a need to modify category 2 management measures, the formal amendment process will have to be used. Given the inconsistencies associated with this proposal, the 230 recommended that all management measures be handled under category 1. The 230 also suggested that limited entry be added to the list and made several suggestions for wording changes which were passed on to the SPT.

John Keweenaw, NMFS, reported that although 1980 survey data are not complete, preliminary indications are that the King crab fishery will operate in the lower half of the 40-100 million pound OY range. The original projection was a minimum of 20 million legal sales, but there will be essentially less. The preliminary projected catch is a maximum of 70 million pounds, and all size groups of males are down.

Public Testimony

Dick Goldsmith, manager of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, testified on reconsideration of the 1981 King crab season opening date. He was disturbed because the Board of Fisheries did not reconsider the opening date, but did agree to reconsider a second opening for V.B. hook crabs in the North West. Mr. Goldsmith alleged that this action allowed placing disqualification on the part of the Board, and called city one petition was received when the other was denied. He urged the Council to reach agreement with the Board as the proposed September 11-12 meeting to the Board could be managed as if a formal plan were in effect. He said this would assure Seattle-based participants the protection afforded in an FMP.

Mr. Goldsmith questioned the proposed review period for the draft FMP, stating that fishermen will be preparing to go fishing at the time the draft is released for public review.

Jeff Stephan, manager of United Fishermen's Marketing Association in Kodiak, explained the Board's reconsideration of the special 7.5 inch season designed to harvest post-recruit males. They originally ruled to eliminate that season entirely in 1981 without providing emergency order capability to re-open if necessary.

Council Action

Discussion centered on the question of including Kodiak and the Peninsula in the plan and the effect this may have on its approvability. Patrick Travers thought that exclusive registration areas could survive under the National Standards, but felt that chances for plan approval would be better if Kodiak and the Peninsula were left out.

The Executive Director asked for Council concurrence to meet with the Board in Kodiak on September 10-11 to resolve any differences in the draft FMP. The draft would then go to formal public review. Any differences remaining between the Council and Board can be resolved at the December Council meeting. If there are no differences, the plan can be submitted to Washington for review in early December.

John Harville endorsed the Executive Director's proposal and asked the PDT to provide the redrafted FMP to the Council family as quickly as possible.

It was the consensus of the Council to follow the Executive Director's suggested schedule. Pat Travers, NOAA general counsel, was instructed to seek a legal opinion as soon as possible on the concept of exclusive registration areas and its approvability under the National Standards.

E-4 Tanner Crab FMP

In March the PDT reported on inconsistencies between State and Federal Tanner crab regulations. In May the Council directed the PMT to review the FMP and recommend how to proceed.

Options before the PMT were:

1. Keep the FMP as is and wait until more inconsistencies develop, at which time they can all be eliminated in one amendment.
2. Keep the FMP in current form and amend the plan now to eliminate all inconsistencies.
3. Amend the FMP by changing it into a multi-year FMP which will not require annual amendments.

Mr. Goldsmith questioned the proposed review period for the draft RMP, stating that fishermen will be preparing to go fishing as the time the draft is released for public review.

Jeff Stephan, manager of United Fishermen's Marketing Association in Kodiak, explained the Board's reconsideration of the special 7.5 inch season assigned to harvest post-recruit males. They originally ruled to eliminate that season entirely in 1981 without providing emergency order capability to re-open it if necessary.

Council Action

Discussion centered on the question of including Kodiak and the Peninsula in the plan and the effect this may have on its approval. Patrick Travers thought that exclusive registration areas could survive under the National Standards, but felt that changes for plan approval would be better in Kodiak and the Peninsula were left out.

The Executive Director asked for Council concurrence to meet with the Board in Kodiak on September 10-11 to resolve any differences in the draft RMP. The draft would then go to formal public review. Any differences remaining between the Council and Board can be resolved at the December Council meeting. If there are no differences, the plan can be submitted to Washington for review in early December.

John Henville endorsed the Executive Director's proposal and asked the PDT to provide the requested RMP to the Council family as quickly as possible.

It was the consensus of the Council to follow the Executive Director's suggested schedule. Pat Travers, NOAA general counsel, was instructed to seek a legal opinion as soon as possible on the concept of exclusive registration areas and its applicability under the National Standards.

E-4 Region and TWT

In March the RMP reported on interrelationships between State and Federal Fishery and Regulations. In May the Council directed the RMP to review the RMP and recommend how to proceed.

Options before the RMP were:

1. Keep the RMP as is and wait until more interrelationships developed at which time they can all be eliminated in one amendment.
2. Keep the RMP in current form and amend the plan now to eliminate all interrelationships.
3. Amend the RMP by changing it into a multi-year RMP which will not require annual amendments.

4. Develop a management scheme similar to the one being developed for king crab, a multi-year FMP with adoption by the Secretary of a regulation delegating authority for implementation to the State of Alaska.

The PMT recommended Option 3, changing the Plan to a multi-year FMP which would not require annual amendments.

Steve Davis, plan coordinator, reported that Amendment #6, which makes several minor changes to the FMP, is currently under review by OMB and should be published as a final rule on August 30. Amendment #7, which established new bairdi OY's and eliminated the opilio TALFF, was approved by the Secretary on March 10 and is currently under review by OMB. In the meantime, NMFS has requested that the State Department withhold all TALFF for Tanner crab.

Bob McVey proposed that the Council accept options 1 and 4 to minimize the PMT's effort now and accomplish the major objectives in one large effort later.

The Executive Director agreed, stating that State and Federal regulations are not different enough at this time to warrant an amendment.

The SSC and AP supported the recommendation of the PMT, changing the Plan to a multi-year framework.

Bob McVey moved that the Council adopt option 1 for the present time, until the possibilities for success of the Council/Board King Crab Framework can be evaluated, at which time it may be advisable to proceed with option 4; seconded by Jim Campbell. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

E-5 Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

The Gulf of Alaska Plan Maintenance Team submitted its report on the status of the FMP for the Council's review. Amendment proposals are now being accepted.

Jeff Povolny, plan coordinator, asked for Council concurrence for the PMT to meet with the AP, SSC, and Council subgroups for the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP on September 21 to discuss status of stocks, sablefish reports, preliminary drafts for proposals to reorganize the Gulf of Alaska FMP, and the possibility of a prohibited species amendment for the Gulf.

The SSC concurred with the PMT in its recommendation that they proceed with the drafting of Amendment #11 and background documentation concerning OY, particularly for sablefish, current domestic reporting requirements, and removing the prohibition on foreign trawling from February 16 to June 1 between 147°W and 157°W longitude. The SSC also concurred with the recommendation to rewrite the FMP as a multi-year framework which would not

development of a management plan similar to the one being developed for King Island, a multi-year plan with a specific focus on the protection of the island's natural resources.

The FMP recommended Option 2, changing the plan to a multi-year FMP which would not require annual amendments.

Steve Decker, plan coordinator, reported that Amendment 20, which makes several minor changes to the FMP, is currently under review by OMB and should be published as a final rule of August 30. Amendment #7, which established the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP), was approved by the Secretary on March 3 and is currently under review by OMB. In the meantime, SWAP has requested that the State Department withhold all SWAP funding until the plan is approved.

Bob Sawyer proposed that the Council accept options 1 and 2 to minimize the FMP's effect on and recognize the need to resolve in one large effort.

The Executive Director agreed, stating that Decker and Redford's regulations are not different enough at this time to warrant an amendment.

The SAC and AP supported the recommendation of the FMP, changing the plan to a multi-year framework.

Bob Sawyer moved that the Council adopt Option 1 for the present time, until the possibilities for success of the Council's King Island framework can be evaluated, at which time it may be advisable to proceed with Option 2, as recommended by Jim Decker. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

2-5 Call of Alaska Council on FMP

The Call of Alaska Plan Management Team reported on the status of the FMP for the Council's review. Amendment proposals are now being accepted.

Jim Decker, plan coordinator, asked for Council concurrence for the FMP to meet with the AP, SAC, and Council members for the Call of Alaska Council on FMP on September 22 to discuss status of various amendment reports, preliminary draft proposals to be prepared and Call of Alaska FMP, and the possibility of a modified species amendment for the call.

The SAC concurred with the FMP in its recommendation that they proceed with the timing of Amendment 20 and recommend some modification concerning OT particularly for essential, current domestic reporting requirements, and removing the prohibition on foreign funding from February 15 to June 1 between 1997 and 1999. The SAC also concurred with the recommendation to review the FMP as a multi-year framework which would not

require annual amendment. The SSC felt the PSC concept should be included in development of the framework plan rather than as a separate amendment to the FMP or the proposed framework.

Harold Lokken moved concurrence with the proposed meeting, but asked for flexibility to change the date if necessary; seconded by Bob Mace. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

E-6 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

At the May meeting the Council heard testimony on Amendment #3, Controlling the Catch of Prohibited Species, and selected preferred options for the final draft. The PDT then met in Seattle on June 29-30 to draft the final version of the amendment. The redrafted amendment was presented to the Council for consideration and reflects the intent of the Council's motion passed in May.

Public Testimony

Dick Goldsmith, manager of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, testified before the Council on Amendment #3. He said that the domestic fishery is still covered by the amendment, even though the Council instructed the PDT to exempt the domestic fishery. He said the PDT's guidelines for selecting methods to control incidental catch still retain the premise that the procedures chosen should be potentially applicable to both foreign and domestic fishermen. NPFVOA requested that Amendment #3 be rewritten to truly reflect the Council's instruction that the amendment not apply to the domestic fishery. He suggested that rather than threatening domestic vessels with retribution for their mistakes, the Council should encourage and assist them in their attempts to develop fisheries which hold great economic promise for the U.S. and Alaska. Mr. Goldsmith noted that the PDT did not include any information on additional incentives to minimize prohibited species catches, as instructed by the Council. He questioned the use of 1980 data to provide a fairer, long-term estimate of prohibited species catches, the rationale on the 25% reduction over five years for king and tanner crab, the annual percentage reduction and the method used to derive those figures, and the Council's ability to take action when it reviews annually the PSC regulations.

Steve Johnson, representing the Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association and Hokuten Trawlers Association, said the redrafted amendment includes three elements which guarantee the breakdown of the regulatory scheme proposed:

1. The proposal to annually reduce PSC limits applicable to the foreign groundfish fishery while not subjecting the domestic fishery to restriction would leave the domestic trawl fishery completely free to develop a "dirty" fishery without any restriction to limit its impact on the established fisheries.

2. The proposed reduction of halibut incidental catch by 75% in five years is unrealistic.
3. The PSC limits proposed are overly rigid and do not include adjustments for changes in the size of TALFF or in the prohibited species populations.

Mr. Johnson strenuously opposed the June 30 version of the amendment and urged the Council to adopt a separate schedule for control of incidental catch by the foreign groundfish fishery which would offer foreign fishermen a reasonable chance to take their groundfish allocations.

Paul MacGregor, representing the Japanese North Pacific Longline and Gillnet Association, testified in support of Steve Johnson's comments and requested again that foreign longliners be exempted from the prohibited species amendment because of their insignificant impact on halibut at this time.

Norman Cohen, representing Western Alaska Fisheries Group, had several procedural concerns with the redrafted amendment. He was concerned that the PMP, now in Washington, has not gone out for public comment. He stressed that the PMP amendment must be implemented as soon as possible and feared that if the FMP is implemented before Amendment #3, the PMP amendment may be invalid. Mr. Cohen suggested that Amendment #3 apply to 1981 interceptions of salmon by foreign trawlers in establishing the roll-over figure and asked the Council to endorse a logbook program for the domestic trawl fishery.

Lee Alverson, managing partner of Natural Resources Consultants, said that although the June 30 version of Amendment #3 shows significant improvement, he was still concerned over its practical implementation and achievability. He suggested that the document should clearly note the differences in establishing controls on foreign fisheries, which transfer economic loss to our industry and do not generate significant economic contributions to our society, as compared with domestic fisheries, which create both economic gains and losses and which are not specifically excluded from harvesting such resources just because they are fully used by other fishing groups. He said the draft leaves unclear what happens if the foreign fleet cannot adjust to the restrictions and does not speak to the impact of PSC on domestic fisheries if there is no longer a TALFF. He said the Council should recognize that current goals could wipe out foreign fisheries with only a modest increase in U.S. harvests. Year-to-year variations in abundance should be considered and annual adjustments of PSC by the Council should be authorized only upon submission of supporting evidence by NMFS, ADF&G, or IPHC. He urged the Council to clearly recognize that different factors must be weighed in establishing regulations which will govern domestic fisheries; that the PSC for foreigners must take into account domestic developments but not be directly linked; that the Council establish the goal of reducing the rate or

relative rate of interceptions by foreign fishermen; and that the target reduction in rates of interceptions be reviewed annually by the Council in terms of practicality and achievability.

John Schmeidtke of Nordstern, A.G., operators of the FRIEDRICH BUSSE, said that domestic trawlers with whom they fish catch significantly more halibut than the BUSSE.

The Advisory Panel heard an extensive report on Amendment #3 by Loh-Lee Low and discussed the need for further Council policy guidance on linking the foreign fishery to the domestic catch of prohibited species.

The SSC made the following comments on the redrafted amendment:

1. The 15% per year reduction of Pacific halibut incidental catch may not be reasonable. Experience in the fishery may be the most appropriate way to determine the reduction.
2. The Regional Director will need in-season field order authority to make adjustments of PSC levels.
3. The "roll-over" concept is appropriate only for salmon.
4. The amendment should be written so that any numbers, specifications of PSC's, can be modified by the Regional Director through field order, thereby avoiding the amendment process.
5. The SSC preferred the PDT alternative for in-season implementation of PSC's, section IV of the redrafted amendment.
6. The allocation of reserves using prohibited species by-catch as a consideration in allocations was sufficient incentive for foreign countries to stay within the bounds of prescribed PSC's.

Council Action

The following suggestions for improvement to the amendment package were made by individual Council members to the Plan Development Team and do not necessarily represent a consensus of the entire Council.

1. De-link the domestic and foreign fisheries when calculating the foreign fisheries' PSC. Establish a separate management regime for the foreign fishery.
2. Consider 10% for the yearly reduction of Pacific halibut. The 15% reduction appears to be too stringent.
3. Calculate percentage reductions in PSC from the latest available status of stocks and abundance estimates. Reductions should not be a percentage reduction from the previous year's prohibited species catch nor a straight line reduction over a period of time from a base figure.

relative rate of incarcation by foreign fishermen and that the target reduction in rate of incarcation be reviewed annually by the Council in terms of practicality and advisability.

John Schmiedke of Newfoundland, A.O. Cooperator of the IBERICAN Union, said that domestic fishermen who fish in certain areas were being paid less than the IBERICAN.

The Advisory Panel heard an extensive report on Amendment #8 by John Lee and discussed the need for further Council policy guidance in linking the foreign fishery to the domestic level of prohibited species.

The SAC made the following comments on the reduced amendment:

1. The 15% per year reduction of Pacific halibut incidental catch may not be reasonable. Experience in the fishery may be the most appropriate way to determine the reduction.
2. The Regional Director will need in-season fish order authority to make adjustments of FSC levels.
3. The "15% level" concept is appropriate only for halibut.
4. The amendment should be written so that any number of reductions of FSC's can be modified by the Regional Director through fish order thereby avoiding the amendment process.
5. The SAC preferred the BUT alternative for in-season halibut reduction of FSC's, section IV of the reduced amendment.
6. The allocation of reserves using prohibited species bycatch as a consideration in allocations was sufficient incentive for foreign countries to stay within the bounds of prescribed FSC's.

Council Action

The following suggestions for improvement to the amendment package were made by individual Council members to the Panel Development Team and do not necessarily represent a consensus of the entire Council.

1. Define the domestic and foreign fisheries when calculating the foreign fisheries and establish a separate management regime for the foreign fishery.
2. Consider 10% for the yearly reduction of Pacific halibut. The 15% reduction appears to be too stringent.
3. Calculate percentage reductions in FSC from the latest available status of stocks and abundance estimates. Reductions should not be a percentage reduction from the previous year's prohibited species catch nor a straight line reduction over a period of time from a base figure.

4. Exempt foreign longliners from any prohibited species management measures at this time. The foreign longline fishery will be closely monitored and appropriate action taken if warranted.
5. Provide for determination of PSC's before the fishing year so fishermen will know what to expect and can plan strategies accordingly.
6. Consider using incidental exploitation rates applied to the latest status of stocks information to arrive at the PSC figures. The incidental exploitation rate could be changed according to prohibited species abundance and/or according to the Council's goals.
7. Two points of concern for determining when to apply prohibited species management measures to domestic fishermen were noted:
 - (a) When the domestic prohibited species by-catch threatens the biological condition of the stock, i.e., causing a conservation problem; and
 - (b) When domestic fishermen catch double their present prohibited species catch.

Harold Lokken moved that Amendment #3 be referred back to the Plan Development Team for revision according to the instructions and suggestions of the Council; seconded by Jim Campbell. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

F. CONTRACTS, PROPOSALS, AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

F-1 Status of Contracts and RFP's

The Council reviewed a report on the status of contracts and RFP's. Action required was award of the contract for "Determinations of Stock Origins of Chinook Incidentally Caught in Foreign Trawls in the U.S. Eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska FCZ". The only proposal received was from the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington in Seattle.

The Advisory Panel supported award of the contract to the University of Washington. The SSC recommended award of the contract subject to the modification that a review be conducted prior to initiation of work scheduled to begin in July, 1982.

The Finance Committee met on Friday morning, July 24, and voted to postpone action on award of the contract to the University of Washington because the RFP was possibly too restrictively written and other stock determination techniques may be available. The Finance Committee will offer further guidance to the Council at the next meeting.

4. Except foreign landings from any prohibited species management measures at this time. The foreign landings fishery will be closely monitored and appropriate action taken if warranted.

5. Provide for determination of BSC's before the fishing year so fishermen will know what to expect and can plan strategies accordingly.

6. Consider using individual exploitation rates applied to the latest status of stock information to arrive at the BSC figures. The individual exploitation rates could be changed according to permitted species abundance and/or according to the Council's goals.

7. Two points of concern for determining when to apply prohibited species management measures to domestic fishermen were noted:

(a) When the domestic prohibited species by-catch increases the biological condition of the stock, i.e., causing a conservation problem; and

(b) When domestic fishermen catch double their usual prohibited species catch.

Harold Boken moved that Amendment #3 be referred back to the Plan Development Team for revision according to the instructions and suggestions of the Council, seconded by Jim Campbell. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

CONTRACTS PROPOSALS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

F-1 Status of Contracts and RFP's

The Council reviewed a report on the status of contracts and RFP's. Action required was award of the contract for "Determinations of Stock Status of Chinook in Bristol Bay, Alaska RFB". The only proposal received was from the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington in Seattle.

The Advisory Panel suggested award of the contract to the University of Washington. The Council recommended award of the contract subject to the modification that a review be conducted prior to initiation of work scheduled to begin in July, 1982.

The Finance Committee met on Friday evening, July 24, and voted to postpone action on award of the contract to the University of Washington because the RFP was possibly for contractually written and other stock determination techniques may be available. The Finance Committee will offer further guidance to the Council at the next meeting.

F-2 Financial Status Report

Information only. No action required.

F-3 FY 82 Programmatic Funding Priorities

The SSC reviewed proposed programmatic funding requests for FY 82 and established the following project priorities. It was noted that within each designation -- high, medium, low -- no order of priority is assigned.

High

Rapid Response, Unforeseen Data and Analyses Needs	\$ 80,000
Analysis of Southeastern Alaska Troll Data	40,000
High Seas Tagging of Salmon	60,000
Feasibility of Using Scale Analysis Methods to Identify Bering Sea Herring Stocks	60,000
Tanner Crab Workshop	2,000
Socioeconomic Study of Southeastern Alaska Salmon Fishing Industry	10,000
Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Studies	301,600
Economic Studies of the King Crab Fisheries	50,000

Medium

Analysis of Southeastern Salmon Scale Pattern Tagging Data Analysis	25,000
Evaluation of Incidental Catch of Halibut Mortality in Commercial Crab Pots	100,000

Low

Marine Mammal Studies	60,000
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The Finance Committee also reviewed the programmatic budget and priority ranking prepared by the SSC and accepted the SSC's recommendations with the recommendation that the Council explore with the State and NMFS the possibility of their sharing in the costs of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Studies. The Finance Committee added two additional requests for funding:

1. \$80,000 for the ADF&G Annual Contract to cover expenses for the development of management plans

Information only. No action required.

P-3 FY 82 Programmatic Funding Priorities

The SSC reviewed proposed programmatic funding requests for FY 82 and established the following project priorities. It was noted that within each designation -- High, Medium, Low -- no order of priority is assigned.

High

- 280,000 Rapid Response, Unforeseen Data and Analysis Needs
- 40,000 Analysis of Southeastern Alaska Troll Data
- 60,000 High Seas Tagging of Salmon
- 60,000 Feasibility of Using Acoustic Analysis Methods to Identify Bering Sea Herring Stocks
- 1,000 Tanner Crab Workshop
- 10,000 Socioeconomic Study of Southeastern Alaska Salmon Fishing Industry
- 301,000 Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Studies
- 50,000 Economic Studies of the King Crab Fisheries

Medium

- 25,000 Analysis of Southeastern Salmon Acoustic Patterns Tagging Data Analysis
- 100,000 Evaluation of Incidental Catch of Halibut Mortality in Commercial Crab Pots

Low

- 50,000 Marine Mammal Studies

The Finance Committee also reviewed the programmatic budget and priority ranking prepared by the SSC and accepted the SSC's recommendations with the recommendation that the Council explore with the State and NMFS the possibility of their sharing in the costs of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Studies. The Finance Committee added two additional requests for funding:

- 1. \$80,000 for the ADWG Annual Contract to cover expenses for the development of management plans

2. \$100,000 for Halibut Limited Entry Study

The Finance Committee's recommended FY 82 programmatic funding request totaled \$968,000.

The Finance Committee also reviewed the FY 82 Administrative Budget as submitted to NMFS. An additional \$4,000 had been added to the request by the Administrative Officer to cover increased costs for health insurance and retirement benefits, for a final administrative budget of \$937,000.

Don Collinsworth moved that the Council approve the recommendations of the Finance Committee; seconded by Harold Lokken. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

G. PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Executive Director told the Council that the Pacific Council would like to host the Salmon Modeling Workshop around September 14-15 and suggested that an October or November date be negotiated. The SSC Salmon Subgroup has been instructed to prepare questions for the modeling session.

Martin Rogers, a private consultant from Anchorage, testified in favor of joint ventures and asked the Council to issue a public statement endorsing the joint venture concept. Mr. Rogers also added that domestic trawlers wishing to avoid prohibited species can do so by employing proper techniques.

H. CHAIRMEN'S CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

Bob Mace requested that the record formally reflect the Council family's appreciation for the Tillions' hospitality at Halibut Cove on Thursday evening. Harold Lokken suggested that the Executive Director send a note of thanks on behalf of the Council family to the Japanese delegation for their contributions to the occasion.

There being no further business to come before the Council, the 42nd Plenary Session of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council adjourned at 4 p.m., July 24, 1981.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Statements Filed by the Seward Chamber of Commerce and Others in Favor of Polish Port Privileges
- Appendix II: Approved List of Plan Maintenance Team Members
- Appendix III: Salmon Limited Entry Workgroup's Questions to the Council for Further Policy Guidance