

# North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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

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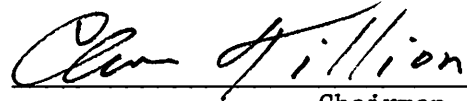


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CERTIFIED:

MINUTES

  
Chairman

Thirty-Sixth Plenary Session  
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
Anchorage Westward Hilton  
Anchorage, Alaska  
December 8-12, 1980

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council convened on Tuesday, December 9, 1980, at 9:00 a.m. in the Anchorage Westward Hilton Hotel and continued through Friday, December 12, when it adjourned at 10:40 a.m. The Council met in joint session with the Alaska Board of Fisheries on Tuesday, December 9, and Thursday, December 11, to hear staff reports on various fishery resources and to hear public comments on proposed amendments to the Tanner Crab Fishery Management Plan for 1981 and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fishery Management Plan for 1981. The Council met alone on December 10 and December 12.

The Advisory Panel convened on Monday, December 8, 1980 at the Anchorage Westward Hilton at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 11:00 a.m. on December 9, 1980.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee of the North Pacific Council met in Anchorage on December 8 through 10 in the Council Conference Room.

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

## COUNCIL

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman  
Harold E. Lokken, Vice-Chairman  
Robert Mace, for John R. Donaldson  
Gene DiDonato, for Gordon Sandison  
Ray Arnaudo, for Carl Price  
Don Collinsworth, for Ron Skoog  
John P. Harville

Joe Demmert, Jr.  
RADM Richard Knapp  
James O. Campbell  
Charles Meacham  
Donald Bevan  
James Brooks, for Bob McVey  
Leroy Sowl, for Keith  
Shreiner

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

Steve Pennoyer, Chairman  
Donald Rosenberg, Vice-Chairman  
Jim Balsiger, for Bill Aron  
Jerry McCrary, for Jack Lechner  
John Clark, alternate for Steve  
Pennoyer

Bud Burgner  
Al Millikan  
Larry Hreha  
Edward Miles  
Richard Marasco  
George Rogers

ADVISORY PANEL

Robert Alverson, Chairman  
Bud Boddy, Vice-Chairman  
Harry Wilde  
Tony Vaska  
Sharon Macklin  
Robert Blake  
Jeff Stephan  
Jesse Foster  
Dan O'Hara

Ray Lewis  
Charles Jensen  
Alvin Burch  
Jack Phillips  
Kenneth Olsen  
Joseph Kurtz  
Don Rawlinson  
Weaver Ivanoff  
Al Otness

SUPPORT STAFF

Mike Rubenstein, AG's Office  
Phil Chitwood, NMFS  
George Utermohle, ADF&G  
Vidar Wespestad, NMFS  
Kirk Beiningen, NMFS, D.C.

Cecilia Diggs, NMFS, D.C.  
Patrick Travers, NOAA  
Fred Gaffney, ADF&G  
Bob Otto, NMFS  
Craig Hammond, NMFS

NPFMC STAFF

Jim H. Branson, Executive Director  
Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Director  
Margaret Duff  
Jim Glock  
Peggy Hough

Judy Willoughby  
Peggy McCalment  
Jim Richardson  
Jeffrey Povolny  
Elise Zuspan

GENERAL PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

Reva Lafavour, Office of the Governor  
John Schmiedtke, Nordstern, A.G.  
Werner Muschkeit, Nordstern, A.G.  
Dennis R. Petersen, Ocean Spray Fisheries  
Don Martens, Canadian Consul General  
Richard Goldsmith, North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners'  
Association  
Hal Ostebovik, Seattle, Washington  
Einar Langesater, Seattle, Washington  
Phillip A. Fuller, Seattle, Washington

Ron Biggers, Alaska State Legislature  
 W. V. Smith, W. V. Smith and Associates  
 D. B. Nanavok, Kodiak  
 Lucy Sloan, National Federation of Fishermen  
 Terry Pardee, Lynn Canal Advisory Committee  
 Bill Berestoff, Kodiak, Fisherman  
 Michael D. Kelly, AEIDC  
 Dave Osterback, Peninsula Marketing Association  
 Kelly Onstatt, Office of the Consulate of Japan  
 Lewis Schnaper, Alaska Trollers Association  
 Steve Smith, Kirkland, Washington, Processor  
 Kunio Snow, Taiyo Fishery Company Ltd.  
 Jan Van Dort, Chignik Boatowners Association  
 Jim Barry, Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Kenneth Puckett, Fish Producers Associates  
 Phil Hanson, Dutch Harbor Advisory Committee  
 Toku Fukui, Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association, Tokyo  
 Cathy Powel, ADF&G  
 Mitch Kint, AIFMA  
 Carl Hellberg, AIFMA  
 Alvin Osterback, State Representative  
 Bonar Peterson, M/V SILVER CHALICE  
 Felix Garcia, M/V MISS TRACY  
 Harold and Mary Jones, Kodiak  
 Peter Isleeb, Cordova, Fisherman  
 Carl Ohls, Alaska Fishermen  
 Tim Renschler, Anchorage  
 Manfred Dietrich, Processor  
 Mike Zacharof, Kawerak, Inc., Nome  
 Anatoly Lekanof, Jr., St. George Tanaq Corp.  
 Sven Bergesen, Jr., Embassy of Norway  
 Marcy Jones, Kodiak  
 William P. Woods, Jr., Pan Alaska Fisheries/Bumblebee  
 Steven B. Johnson, Japanese Deep See Trawlers Association and  
 Hokuten Trawlers Association  
 Mick Stevens, Marine Resources Company  
 Anthony Mercurief, St. George Tanaq Corporation  
 Royal DeVaney, Pacific Pearl Seafoods  
 Ed Naughton, Natives of Kodiak  
 Hong K. An, All Marine Products  
 Laird Jones, T&HFDC  
 C. J. Zane, Don Young's Office  
 Marcia Bennett, Alaska OCS Office  
 Rod Moore, Don Young's Office  
 Jim Ferguson, Pelican Cold Storage Company  
 Richard W. Lundahl, Pelican Advisory Committee  
 Edward W. Mackey, Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee  
 Larry Calvin, Sitka Advisory Committee  
 Kurt Schelle, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission  
 Ben Grussendorf, Sitka  
 Roger Pappé, Longliner, Juneau  
 Neva Bowen, Troller, Petersburg  
 Pete Varnes, Petersburg

Ken King, Alaska State Laboratory  
 W. V. Smith, W. V. Smith and Associates  
 D. H. Bennett, Kodiak  
 Jerry Brown, National Federation of Fishermen  
 Terry Brown, Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
 Bill Cameron, Kodiak, Alaska  
 William U. Kelly, AECO  
 Gary Campbell, Kodiak Marketing Association  
 Kelly Campbell, Office of the Controller of Taxes  
 Lewis Campbell, Alaska Trappers Association  
 Steve Smith, Kodiak, Washington, Processor  
 Knud Knud, Knud Knud Fishery Company Ltd.  
 Dan Van Dorn, Alaska Trappers Association  
 Jim Smith, Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Kenneth Walker, Fish Products Association  
 Bill Brown, Board Harbor Fishery Committee  
 John Brown, Alaska Trappers Association, Tokyo  
 Gary Fowler, AECO  
 Milton King, AECO  
 Carl Campbell, AECO  
 Alvin Campbell, State Representative  
 Bruce Campbell, W. V. Smith and Associates  
 Felix Campbell, W. V. Smith and Associates  
 Harold and Mary Jones, Kodiak  
 Peter Jones, Kodiak, Alaska  
 Bill Jones, Alaska Fishermen  
 Tim Campbell, Kodiak  
 Manuel Dierker, Processor  
 Mike Campbell, Kodiak, Alaska  
 Stanley Campbell, J. J. George Fishery Corp.  
 Sven Campbell, J. J. George Fishery Corp.  
 Jerry Jones, Kodiak  
 William F. Wood, J. J. George Fishery Corp.  
 Steven E. Johnson, Alaska Trappers Association and  
 Bohman Trappers Association  
 John Brown, Alaska Resources Company  
 Anthony Campbell, J. J. George Fishery Corp.  
 Roy Campbell, Pacific Bear Products  
 Ed Campbell, Bureau of Kodiak  
 Long E. A. and Marie Fishery  
 Fred Jones, AECO  
 C. J. Jones, Don Young's Office  
 Marie Campbell, Alaska Office  
 Bob Jones, Don Young's Office  
 The Ferguson, Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
 Richard E. Fisher, Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
 Edward W. Mackey, Upper Yukon Fishery Committee  
 Gary Smith, Alaska Trappers Association  
 Bill Campbell, Commercial Fishermen Fishery Commission  
 Dan Campbell, AECO  
 Roger Jones, Kodiak, Alaska  
 Neil Brown, Kodiak, Alaska  
 Eric Varner, Kodiak, Alaska

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

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Clem Tillion. Chairman Tillion welcomed to the meeting Sven Bergesen, Jr., representing the Embassy of Norway, Washington, D.C., and Don Martens, office of the Canadian Consulate General in Seattle.

*The Executive Director recommended amending the agenda to include under item B-6 a report by Dr. Lee Alverson on the U.S./Canada negotiations. The agenda was approved as amended.*

Chairman Tillion called for approval of the minutes of the September Council meeting. *Bob Mace moved that the minutes be approved as submitted; seconded by Jim Campbell. There being no objection, the minutes were approved.*

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

The Executive Director reported on Council staff activities since the September meeting. A heavy workload was due in part to public hearings held in October and November in Dutch Harbor, Nome, Bethel, Sitka, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Seattle, and was further slowed when NMFS refused to review the King Crab Plan and the DEIS as submitted by the Council because the Council had not stated a preferred option. NMFS now requires that the draft FMP, DEIS, and Regulatory Analysis be submitted simultaneously with a preferred option stated in the FMP before they will start review of any of the documents.

The Executive Director reported that the Breaux Bill, properly titled, "The Fisheries Development Act," passed Congress and has gone to the President. The bill, altered considerably since it was originally submitted, still contains the requirement for 100% observer coverage funded from a special fund through fees on foreign ships carrying the observers. The phase-out section has been changed so that the Councils determine whether phase-out or the current system will be used to reduce the foreign fishery. The proposed 60-day Congressional review of regulations has been deleted, as have capital construction funds for shore-based industry.

The next Council meeting has been scheduled for January 5-9, 1981, in Juneau in order to coordinate with the Alaska Board of Fisheries for joint consideration of Southeast Alaska troll salmon fishery proposals. The agenda will be largely restricted to salmon issues.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT  
ON THE APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Dillon. Chairman Dillon welcomed to the meeting even business, Mr. J. C. and Don requesting the presence of the Executive Director in Seattle. Minutes of the Executive Director's meeting in Seattle.

The Executive Director recommended amending the agenda to include item P-6 a report by Mr. Jay Anderson on the U.S. Alaska negotiations. The agenda was approved as amended.

Chairman Dillon called for approval of the minutes of the September Council meeting. Bob West moved that the minutes be approved as submitted, seconded by Mr. Campbell. There being no objection, the minutes were approved.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

P-1 Executive Director's Report

The Executive Director reported on Council staff activities since the September meeting. A heavy workload was due in part to the public hearings held in October and November in Dutch Harbor, Nome, Kotzebue, Barrow, Kaktovik, and Seward, and was further slowed when Mr. West refused to review the King Cup Plan and the DEIS as submitted by the Council because the Council had not stated a preferred option. Mr. West now requires that the draft EIS, DEIS, and Regulatory Analysis be submitted simultaneously with a preferred option stated in the EIS before they will start review of any of the documents.

The Executive Director reported that the Bureau Bill, properly titled, "The Fisheries Development Act," passed Congress and has gone to the President. The bill, signed considerably since it was originally introduced, still contains the requirement for 100% foreign ship carrying the fishery. The phase-out section has been changed so that the Council determine whether passage of the current system will be used to reduce the foreign fishery. The proposed 50-day Congressional review of regulations has been deleted, as have certain consultation funds for state-based industry.

The next Council meeting has been scheduled for January 8-9, 1981. In January in order to coordinate with the Alaska Board of Fisheries for joint consideration of Southeast Alaska fishery proposals. The agenda will be largely restricted to salmon issues.

The Executive Director reported on the Chairman's meeting held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on October 20-21, 1980 attended by Chairman Tillion and himself. Discussions covered a broad range of subjects including the economic condition of the industry and the NMFS policy group, their relationship to plan review and development, and the subject of regional review of FMP's as opposed to central office review. Other topics discussed were the monitoring of FMP's, the relationship between federal regulations and state laws in the FCZ, and the ability of Councils to hire legal counsel. The next Chairman's meeting is scheduled for Homer, Alaska in late June, 1981.

The Executive Director reviewed the status of fishery management plans as of December 4, 1980. The 1981 amendment package for the Salmon FMP was released to public comment on October 22, 1980 with the comment period to continue through January 8, 1981. The amendments will come before the Council in January for final approval to go to Secretarial Review.

A revised draft of the Herring FMP was sent to the Council, AP and SSC on November 14, 1980. The Council will make a final decision on this plan to go to the Secretary of Commerce for final review and implementation for management of the herring fishery in the Eastern Bering Sea. The final Environmental Impact Statement and Regulatory Analysis will be furnished shortly after the December meeting to go with the FMP to Washington.

On September 26, 1980 the Council approved the draft King Crab FMP to go to public review. A summary of the FMP was sent to ADF&G Field Stations in mid-September for distribution to the fleet during tank inspection, and the FMP was distributed to the public on September 30. Public hearings have been held in Dutch Harbor, Nome, Seattle, Kodiak and Anchorage with the public comment period scheduled to end December 15. The Council is scheduled to review the FMP for final approval in February, 1981. The draft EIS was rejected by NMFS because the Council had not designated a preferred option in the FMP. Written notice of this NMFS decision was received during the Council meeting and is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix I.

At the September meeting the Council approved Amendment #7 for the Tanner Crab FMP for public review. The amendments were sent to the public on October 22, 1980, and public hearings were held in Nome, Seattle, Kodiak and Anchorage during November and December. The public comment period will end December 9. The Council is scheduled to formally consider the amendment package for Secretarial review at the December meeting. The Environmental Assessment for the 1981 amendments has been completed, and a determination of non-significance for both EIS and RA is being requested.

Amendment #5 to the Tanner Crab FMP, which applied to the 1980 fishery and reduced TALFF to 7,500 mt, became effective on

The Executive Director reported on the Chairman's meeting held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on October 10-11, 1980 attended by Chairman Lillian and himself. Discussion centered on a broad range of subjects including the economic condition of the industry and the FRT's policy regarding their relationship to state review and development. The subject of regional review of FRT's was opposed to regional review. Other topics discussed were the monitoring of FRT's, the relationship between federal regulations and state laws in the FRT and the ability of Councils to file legal comments. The next Chairman's meeting is scheduled for March, March in late June, 1981.

The Executive Director reviewed the status of library management plans as of December 4, 1980. The 1981 amendment package for the National FRT was released on October 22, 1980 with the comment period in accordance through January 5, 1981. The amendments will come before the Council in January. Final approval is to be given to the Secretary.

A letter dated of the Council was sent to the Council. A final decision on this case is to be made by the Council in January 1981. The Council will make a final decision on this case as to the Secretary of Commerce for final review and implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. The final Environmental Policy Statement and Regulatory Analysis will be completed shortly after the December meeting to go with the 1981 amendments.

On December 22, 1980 the Council approved the draft King case FRT to go to public review. A summary of the FRT was sent to the FRT's field stations in mid-December for their input to the field station and inspection and the FRT was distributed to the public on December 22. Public hearings have been held in Dutchess County, New York, Ontario, Ontario and elsewhere with the public comment period scheduled to end December 15. The Council is scheduled to review the FRT for final approval in January, 1981. The draft FRT was rejected by FRTS because the Council had not designated a preferred option in the FRT. Written notice of this rejection was received during the Council meeting and is made a part of these minutes as requested.

At the September meeting the Council approved Amendment #7 for the FRT for public review. The amendments were sent to the public on October 12, 1980, and public hearings were held in Dutchess County, New York and elsewhere during November and December. The public comment period will end December 8. The Council is scheduled to review the amendments and the amendment package for Secretary of Commerce. The amendments have been approved and a copy of the amendments for the FRT is being prepared and will be sent to the Secretary.

Amendments to the FRT were applied to the 1980 FRT and released in 1980. The amendments were effective on



November 1, 1980. Amendment #6, which provided for various minor technical changes in the FMP, was scheduled for publication in the Federal Register as a Notice of Proposed Rule-making in early December. The comment period will continue through January 18, 1981, and the amendment should be implemented by late January.

The Council should consider Amendment #10 to the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP for release for public review at this meeting. This amendment proposes reductions or elimination of foreign trawling in the Eastern Regulatory Area.

Amendment #9, which replaces six small fixed-gear areas around Kodiak with a larger area bounded by the "Lechner line," was approved by the Council in July for Secretarial review and was sent to Leitzell in August. Implementation is planned for March, 1981.

Amendment #8, which changed the plan year to January through December and eliminated any expiration dates, became effective on November 1, 1980.

Implementation of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island Groundfish FMP is being held until NMFS responds to comments on the draft EIS, and will probably not occur until March 1, 1981.

Amendment #1 to the Bering Sea FMP has been the subject of hearings in Dutch Harbor, Bethel, Nome, Seattle, Kodiak and Anchorage. The public comment period will run through January 1, 1981 with final Council approval for Secretarial review scheduled for February.

Amendment #2, which would increase initial DAH for yellowfin sole and other flatfish to accommodate joint-venture operations, was approved in September by the Council to go to Secretarial review. Implementation of this amendment must await implementation of the FMP. The PMP is also being changed to reflect this amendment.

Proposals for 1982 amendments on both the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP's have been called for (September 26, 1980). Deadline for receipt of proposals is January 1, 1981.

The Limited Entry Workgroup, organized in mid-1979, has not been active. The Executive Director requested Council permission to hire a consultant to work with that group to keep it moving. John Garner has been contacted and is willing to work on a consultant basis.

*It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should proceed with contracting Mr. Garner to lead the Limited Entry Workgroup. It was suggested that the first order of business should be the development of a set of objectives for Council consideration stating what the group hoped to accomplish.*

November 1, 1980. Amendment #3, which provided for further minor technical changes in the 1981 Act, was scheduled for publication in the Federal Register as a Notice of Proposed Rule-making in early December. The comment period will continue through January 15, 1981 and the amendment should be implemented by late January.

The Council should consider Amendment #4 to the Code of Alaska Regulations for release for public review at this meeting. This amendment proposes reduction or elimination of funding available in the Eastern Regulatory Area.

Amendment #5, which replaces six small riparian areas around Kodiak with a larger area covered by the former riparian area approved by the Council in July for Secretarial review and was sent to Litzell in August. Implementation is planned for March, 1981.

Amendment #6, which changed the clear year to January through December and eliminated any explicit time period, has been scheduled for November 1, 1980.

Implementation of the 1981 Act is being held until this response to comments on the 1981 Act, and will probably not occur until March 1, 1981.

Amendment #7 to the 1981 Act has been the subject of discussion in Dutch Harbor, Barrow, Kotzebue Sound and Anchorage. The public comment period will run through January 1, 1981 with final Council approval for Secretarial review scheduled for February.

Amendment #8, which would transfer initial SAR for yellow perch and other fish to accommodate joint-management operations, was approved in September by the Council to go to Secretarial review. Implementation of this amendment will await implementation of the 1981 Act. The 1981 Act is also being changed to reflect this amendment.

Proposals for 1982 amendments on both the Code of Alaska and the 1981 Act have been called for (September 26, 1980). Details for receipt of proposals is January 1, 1981.

The limited entry workshop, organized in mid-1979, has not been active. The Executive Director requested Council permission to hire a consultant to work with the group to keep it active. John Galen has been contacted and is willing to work on a consultant basis.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should proceed with contacting the group to hold the limited entry workshop. It was suggested that the first order of business should be the development of a set of objectives for Council consideration stating that the group is to be a working group.

The Executive Director reported the resignation of Margaret Duff effective December 19, 1980. Recruitment for a new Plan Coordinator has begun. Current assignments for plans are salmon and herring to Jim Glock, Gulf and Bering Sea groundfish to Jeff Povolny, with the new Plan Coordinator to handle the crab plans.

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

Fred Gaffney of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game reported that through October 31, 1980, U.S. fishermen had taken approximately 6,150 mt of groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska and 34,500 mt in the Bering Sea. The Gulf of Alaska catch included 2,100 mt of pollock and 1,511 mt of sablefish. The Bering Sea catch included 8,513 mt of Pacific cod, 12,995 mt of pollock, and 12,138 mt of yellowfin sole.

In the Southeastern Alaska groundfishery there was little activity with only a small inshore rockfish fishery near Sitka. The western Gulf of Alaska also experienced little groundfish activity with some groundfish taken incidental to shrimping being sold for bait.

B-3 National Marine Fisheries Service Report on Foreign Fisheries

Craig Hammond reported a continuing decline in the number of foreign vessels operating off of Alaska. As of October 31, 1980, only 313 ships remained, 86% Japanese. Japanese motherships and the Soviets departed the grounds in early October. The decline continued into November with 208 vessels operating off Alaska as of November 30. It was noted that Polish efforts had tripled since October.

By December 3, 1980, the total number of ships operating off of Alaska was 114. Of these, 78 were Japanese, 18 South Korean, 17 Polish and 1 West German. The Japanese had 52 vessels in the Bering Sea fishing for pollock and flounder; 25 vessels in the Aleutian Islands fishing for pollock; and one vessel in the Gulf of Alaska fishing for pollock. South Korea was active in the Bering Sea where 17 vessels fished for pollock; and one in the Aleutian Islands for Atka mackerel. Polish activity was heaviest in the Bering Sea where 10 vessels fished for pollock; 4 fished in the Gulf of Alaska and 3 in the Aleutian Islands for pollock. One West German vessel was in the Bering Sea fishing for pollock.

In the Gulf of Alaska as of October 31, the end of the fishing year, the Soviet Union had taken 80% of its 73,337 mt allocation; Korea had taken 58% of its 52,105 mt allocation; Poland had taken 58% of its 34,961 mt allocation; and Japan had taken 67% of its 159,422 mt allocation. The U.S. had taken only 24% of its 28,041 mt allocation.

The Executive Director reported the resignation of William G. ...  
December 19, 1980. The resignation was for a new term ...  
... and ...  
... to the ...  
... with the new ...

U.S. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Report on  
Fishing Statistics

... of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game reported ...  
... December 31, 1980. ...  
... of ...  
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U.S. Department of Marine Fisheries Service Report on  
Fishing Statistics

... a ...  
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... 28% ...  
... in early October. ...  
... with ...  
... in November ...  
... since October.

By December 3, 1980, the total number of vessels operating off of ...  
Alaska was 110. Of these, 78 were Japanese, 18 were Russian, 12 ...  
... and 1 West German. The Japanese had 33 vessels in the ...  
... and 18 vessels in the ...  
... and one vessel in the Gulf ...  
... for pollock. ...  
... for pollock. ...  
... for pollock. ...  
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... of Alaska as of October 31, the end of the fishing ...  
... had taken 80% of the ...  
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... had taken 28% of the ...

In the Bering Sea Taiwan had taken 83% of its 6,621 mt allocation; Japan - 79% of its 1,178,837 mt allocation; Korea - 74% of its 185,787 mt allocation; Poland - 53% of its 67,710 mt allocation; and the Federal Republic of Germany - 12% of its 17,484 mt allocation. The U.S. has harvested 42% of its 72,484 mt allocation.

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

Commander Pete Busick reported that during October and November the Coast Guard had logged 103,000 miles, made 1,118 sightings, and 37 boardings. Since the last Council meeting, 11 reports of violation and 5 citations were issued, and two foreign vessels were seized for severe FCMA infractions.

On October 24, the USCGC MELLON seized the Japanese longliner RUYHO MARU NO. 38 approximately 90 miles southeast of Kodiak for underlogging her catch of sablefish by 40% and correspondingly overlogging her catch of other species, primarily pollock. This vessel was also seized in December, 1979 for an underlogging violation.

On November 21, the USCGC JARVIS seized the Polish fishing vessel KALMAR approximately 125 miles northwest of St. Paul Island for retention of prohibited species, approximately 300 lbs of salmon. The case was settled on December 8, 1980 for \$137,500 and a one year permit revocation. Other, less serious, infractions involved vessels from the Netherlands, West Germany, Japan, South Korea and Poland.

At the request of Charles Meacham, Commander Busick will attempt to compile the number and nature of violations committed in previous years for review by the Council.

#### B-5 Report from SSC on Non-Agenda Items

SSC Vice-Chairman Don Rosenberg said they had received the resignation of Steve Pennoyer, SSC Chairman, effective as of the last meeting. The SSC will be accepting resumes for consideration to fill the position vacated by Dr. Pennoyer and the position vacated by George Rogers.

The SSC has drafted a document entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Scientific and Statistical Committee Organization and Operations Policy and Procedures," dated December 8, 1980, which they ask the Council to consider as the formal SSC policy and procedures document. The Executive Director will review this document and advise the Council of any changes which would be required in the SSC charter.

In the Berlin and Tokyo and other 80% of the 1951 and 1952 allocations Japan - 70% of the 1951 and 1952 allocations Korea - 75% of the 1951 and 1952 allocations Germany - 10% of the 1951 and 1952 allocations The U.S. has received 22% of the 1951 and 1952 allocations

U.S. Coast Guard Report on Fishery and Conservation

Commander Paul Board reported that during October and November the Coast Guard and logged 13,000 miles and 1,118 sightings and 37 sightings since the last Council meeting. 11 reports of violations and 2 citations were issued and two foreign vessels were seized for various FMA infractions.

On October 24, the USCGC WMEC-1000 seized the Japanese longliner HUNTER MARU NO. 22 approximately 10 miles southeast of Kodiak for overfishing and other violations. The vessel was seized and taken to Kodiak for further processing. The vessel was also seized for overfishing and other violations.

On November 21, the USCGC WMEC-1000 seized the Polish fishing vessel HUNTER MARU NO. 22 approximately 125 miles northwest of St. Paul Island for overfishing and other violations. The vessel was seized and taken to Kodiak for further processing. The vessel was also seized for overfishing and other violations.

At the request of Charles Johnson, Commander Board will attempt to complete the review and report of violations committed in previous years for review by the Council.

U.S. Report from SSC on Non-Agency Issues

Mr. Vice-Chairman Don Rosenburg said they had received the resignation of Steve Fenoy, SSC Chairman, effective as of the last meeting. The SSC will be receiving a letter for consideration to fill the position vacated by Mr. Fenoy and the position vacated by George Rogers.

The SSC has drafted a document entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Scientific and Statistical Committee Organizational and Operational Policy and Procedures" dated December 8, 1951, which they feel the Council should consider as the formal SSC policy and procedures document. The Executive Director will review this document and advise the Council of any changes which should be reported in the SSC charter.

B-6 Report on U.S./Canada Negotiations by Dr. Lee Alverson

Dr. Alverson reported that the U.S./Canada negotiating teams have made substantive progress toward a comprehensive agreement on the management and development of Pacific salmon stocks of mutual concern. Among the points agreed upon are the stabilization of interceptions based on the 1971-74 base year; cooperative enhancement between the two countries to assure that where enhancement is planned by one of the countries the primary benefit derives to that country; and that implementation will be on a first-year basis with adjustments occurring over a 4-year period. Over the long-run each side will ultimately be the benefactor of its own production and enhancement. For stocks originating in the Columbia River, Canada has agreed to limit interception levels to that of 1971-74 and to endeavor to curtail interceptions to an even lower level. The teams are moving toward a general agreement on joint enhancement and stabilization of stocks in trans-boundary river areas.

The Agreed Summary Record of the negotiations as of October 25, 1980 is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix II.

C-1 Advisory Panel and Scientific and Statistical Committee Appointments

The membership terms of Advisory Panel and Scientific and Statistical Committee members expired as of the December meeting. In September, members were asked if they cared to serve another term and a call for nominations was announced.

A list of 17 nominees received from the public and a list of current advisors who desired to serve another term were reviewed by the Advisory Panel Nominating Committee. Charles Meacham, Chairman of the Advisory Panel Nominating Committee, reported the following recommendations for appointments to the Advisory Panel:

Robert Alverson	Weaver Ivanoff	Alan Otness
Robert Blake	Eric Jordan	Charles Parsons
A. W. "Bud" Boddy	Joseph Kurtz	Jack Phillips
Al Burch	Rick Lauber	Don Rawlinson
Larry Cotter	Ray Lewis	Lewis Schnaper
Paula Easley	Rosalie Moore	Jeff Stephan
Truman Emberg	Dan O'Hara	Konrad Uri
Jesse Foster	Ken Olsen	Tony Vaska
Richard Goldsmith		

Remaining on the list for future appointments by the Chairman to fill interim AP vacancies are:

Forbes G. Baker	Christy Long	Keith Specking
Patricia Barker	Bruce Rettig	James Strickart
Arthur F. Gallagher, Jr.	Roy Rickey	Marilyn Wilson
Steven Haavig	Margarie Schmiede	

Annex A Report on U.S.-Canada Negotiations by Dr. Lee Alivonon

Dr. Alivonon reported that the U.S.-Canada negotiating teams have made substantial progress toward a comprehensive agreement on the management and development of Pacific salmon stocks of mutual concern. Among the points agreed upon are the stabilization of intercatchment levels for the 1977-78 season; cooperative enhancement of stocks in the two countries to assure that where enhancement is planned by one of the countries the primary benefit derives to that country; and that implementation will be on a three-year basis with adjustments occurring over a one-year period. Over the long-term each side will ultimately be the producer of its own production and enhancement. For stocks originating in the Columbia River, Canada has agreed to limit intercatchment levels to that of 1971-72 and to undergo to similar intercatchment to an even lower level. The teams are moving toward a general agreement on joint enhancement and stabilization of stocks in trans-boundary river areas.

The agreed summary report of the negotiations as of October 25, 1980 is made a part of these minutes as Appendix II.

4.1 Advisory Panel and Scientific and Statistical Committee Appointment

The membership terms of Advisory Panel and Scientific and Statistical Committee members expired as of the December meeting. In September, members were asked if they wish to serve another term and a call for nominations was announced.

A list of 17 nominees received from the public and a list of current advisors who desired to serve another term were reviewed by the Advisory Panel Nominating Committee. Charles Chapman, Chairman of the Advisory Panel Nominating Committee, reported the following recommendations for appointments to the Advisory Panel:

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Walter Lavelle  | Robert Alivonon     |
| Eric Jordan     | Robert Black        |
| Joseph Korte    | A. W. Keith Doherty |
| Eric Lander     | Al Davis            |
| Ray Latta       | Larry Collins       |
| Roselle Moore   | Paula Estay         |
| Sam O'Hara      | Franky Korman       |
| Ken Olson       | John Power          |
|                 | Richard Goldsmith   |
| Walt O'Brien    |                     |
| Charles Parsons |                     |
| Jack Phillips   |                     |
| Don Robinson    |                     |
| Levi Schnager   |                     |
| Carl Steiner    |                     |
| Kenneth Will    |                     |
| Tommy Vaska     |                     |

Remaining on the list for future appointments by the Chairman to this committee are:

- |                |                 |                         |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Keith Spacklin | Charles Bond    | James O. Baker          |
| James Strohman | James Rattig    | Frankie Baker           |
| Marilyn Wilson | Roy Elroy       | Arthur F. Callahan, Jr. |
|                | Richard Dandrea | Steven Havig            |



Applications for membership received after the deadline will also be retained to fill interim vacancies which may occur.

*Bart Eaton moved acceptance of the AP Nominating Committee's recommendation for Advisory Panel appointments; seconded by Harold Lokken. The Council unanimously accepted the AP Nominating Committee's recommendations for appointments to become effective December 15, 1980.*

The SSC met in closed session on December 8, 1980 to discuss the matter of membership on the SSC. A request had been received from the International Pacific Halibut Commission for a seat on the SSC designated to the Commission. Although the SSC strongly supports the concept of a close working relationship between the SSC and the IPHC staff, they found it more appropriate to call on Commission members as needed as advisors rather than by appointment to the SSC. This was determined to be the best course of action at the time the former IPHC director resigned from the North Pacific SSC. The SSC believes that membership should not be based solely on representation from an agency or specific group.

The Committee accepted, with regret, Dr. George Rogers' resignation from the SSC due to his increasing commitments in his work at the University of Alaska.

The SSC reviewed resumes from two individuals who had been recommended for the vacant SSC positions. The SSC was not displeased with the qualifications of either of the two individuals; however, they were concerned that resumes had not been solicited from all the scientific community. Therefore, in order that all interested scientists might have the opportunity to apply for membership, the SSC postponed its recommendation and issued a request that all interested scientists be invited to apply. The SSC will make a final recommendation at the February Council meeting.

The SSC requested confirmation of Donald Rosenberg as Chairman and Richard Marasco as Vice-Chairman of the SSC for 1981.

The Advisory Panel requested that the Council consider an appointment to the SSC from the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and, if necessary, a revision to the SSC charter to provide for this representation from IPHC.

*Dr. Bevan moved adoption of the SSC's recommendations regarding filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. George Rogers, for SSC officers for 1981, and their rejection of a specifically assigned position on the SSC to a representative of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and requested that a letter of thanks be sent to Dr. Rogers for his significant contributions to the SSC over the past four years; seconded by Gene DiDonato. The Council approved this motion with the record noting opposition by Harold Lokken for failure to have an IPHC representative on the SSC.*

Applications for membership received from the deadline will also be retained to fill future vacancies which may occur.

The Board moved forward with the recommendation of the Commission for the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1981. The Board also recommended the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1982. The Board also recommended the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1983.

The Board met in closed session on December 8, 1980 to discuss the matter of membership on the Board. A request had been received from the International Pacific Wildlife Commission for a seat on the Board. Although the Board strongly supports the concept of a close working relationship between the Board and the IPEC staff, they found it more appropriate to call on Commission members as needed to advise rather than by appointing them to the Board. This was determined to be the best course of action at the time the former IPEC members had departed from the Board. The Board believes that membership should not be based solely on representation from an agency or specific group.

The Commission reported with respect to George Rogers, resigned from the Board due to his increasing commitment in his work at the University of Alaska.

The Board reviewed resumes from two individuals who had been recommended for the Board. The Board has not discussed with the Commission of either of the two individuals. They were concerned that neither had not been consulted in the selection process. Therefore, in order that all interested persons have the opportunity to apply for membership, the Board postponed its recommendation and issued a request that all interested persons be invited to apply. The Board will make a final recommendation at the February Council meeting.

The Board requested confirmation of David Rosenburg as Chairman and Richard Matano as Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1981.

The Advisory Panel reported that the Council considered an appointment to the Board from the International Pacific Wildlife Commission, and it is necessary to refer to the Board charter to provide for this representation from IPEC.

The Board moved forward with the recommendation regarding filling the vacancy created by the resignation of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1981. The Board also recommended the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1982. The Board also recommended the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1983. The Board also recommended the appointment of the Vice-Chairman of the Board for 1984.

## C-2 Council Meeting Schedule for 1981

The Executive Director recommended moving the January, 1981 meeting from January 22-23 to January 5-9 in order to meet jointly with the Alaska Board of Fisheries in Juneau. Additionally, it was necessary for the Council to finalize the remainder of their 1981 meeting schedule. The staff recommended the following meeting schedule to the Council: January 5-9, Juneau; February 26-27, Anchorage; March 26-27, Anchorage; April 23-24, Anchorage; May 28-29, Kodiak; June 25-26, proposed cancellation; July 23-24, Anchorage; August 27-28, Anchorage; September 24-25, Sitka; October 29-30, Anchorage; November 19-20, proposed cancellation; and December 2-4, Anchorage.

*Dr. Bevan moved adoption of an amended meeting schedule for 1981 incorporating the staff's proposal as above and changing the July 23-24 meeting from Anchorage to Homer; seconded by Bob Mace. There being no objection, the 1981 Council meeting schedule was adopted as amended.*

## C-3 Policy on Public Participation in Plan Development Team Meetings

Since inception of the Council in early 1977, no solid policy has been developed for Plan Development Team operation in the fishery management plan drafting process. As a result, PDT's have worked in a variety of formats, occasionally in closed meetings and frequently in meetings where the public is in attendance. Problems have arisen with public attendance when plans or amendments are in their early stages of development. This has resulted in considerable delays in the process and has tended to restrict PDT discussion because many members are unwilling to engage publicly in uninhibited discussions of ideas or alternatives and options. NOAA legal counsel has advised that PDT meetings are not subject to Federal Advisory Committee Act restrictions; therefore, it is not necessary for PDT meetings to be open to the public. However, it is recognized by most of the participants in the process that public participation is desirable at some stages of Plan Development Team deliberations.

The Executive Director drafted for Council consideration and discussion the following policy for Plan Development Team meetings:

*Plan Development Teams will conduct their meetings as closed sessions, restricting attendance to team members only. As soon as the team has developed recommendations, including alternatives, they will meet in open session with the Advisory Panel Review Group, the SSC Review Group and the Council Review Group for that particular FMP to review the material they have developed and to explain the data and information they used to arrive at those recommendations. The public would be invited to attend those meetings and the PDT*

2-2 Council Meeting Schedule for 1981

The Executive Director recommended moving the January, 1981 meeting from January 22-23 to January 2-9 in order to meet jointly with the Alaska Board of Fisheries in Juneau. Additionally, it was necessary for the Council to finalize the remainder of their 1981 meeting schedule. The staff recommended the following meeting schedule for the Council: January 2-9, Anchorage; February 26-27, Anchorage; March 18-27, Anchorage; April 23-24, Anchorage; May 13-14, Kodiak; June 25-26, Anchorage; July 23-24, Anchorage; August 27-28, Anchorage; September 14-15, Sitka; October 28-30, Anchorage; November 13-20, Anchorage; and December 2-4, Anchorage.

Dr. Rosen moved adoption of an amended meeting schedule for 1981 incorporating the staff's proposal as above and changing the July 23-24 meeting from Anchorage to Homer, seconded by Bob West. There being no objection, the 1981 Council meeting schedule was adopted as amended.

2-3 Policy on Public Participation in Fish Development Team Meetings

Since inception of the Council in early 1977, the solid policy has been developed for Fish Development Team operations in the fishery management plan drafting process. As a result, FDT's have worked in a variety of formats, occasionally in closed meetings and frequently in meetings where the public is in attendance. Problems have arisen with public attendance when plans or amendments are in their early stages of development. This has resulted in considerable delays in the process and has tended to restrict FDT discussion between team members and unwilling to engage publicly in uninitiated discussions of issues of alternatives and options. NOAA legal counsel has advised that FDT meetings are not subject to Federal Advisory Committee Act restrictions; therefore, it is not necessary for FDT meetings to be open to the public. However, it is recognized by most of the participants in the process that public participation is desirable at some stages of Fish Development Team deliberations.

The Executive Director drafted the Council consideration and discussion of the following policy for Fish Development Team meetings:

Fish Development Team meetings will be held in closed sessions, restricting attendance to team members only. As soon as the team has developed recommendations, including alternatives, they will meet in open sessions with the Advisory Panel Review Group, the FDT Review Group and the Council Review Group for that purpose. FDT members will review the material they have developed and to explain the data and information they have to arrive at their recommendations. The public would be invited to attend those meetings and the FDT

could allow testimony or solicit the views of attendees. Open meetings should follow closed PDT meetings as soon as possible, preferably in conjunction with the closed session.

In the SSC's review of the draft policy, they were concerned that it would be excessively restrictive to the action of the PDT and could restrict input from the public and agency personnel other than those assigned to the PDT. They also believed that the proposed policy may be viewed by the public as not in their best interest. The SSC chose to support their statement concerning this matter contained in Annex I, Item C of their document entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Operations; A Critique With Suggestions for Improvement," dated September 25, 1980.

The AP requested clarification of the relationship of AP members that may be assigned to PDT's. The AP proposed that a minimum of two people from the AP be assigned as regular members of any PDT. In addition to the assigned AP members, the AP Chairman and Vice-Chairman should be welcome at PDT meetings as participants. Timely notification of all PDT meetings was requested.

Discussion followed on the appropriateness of the proposed policy. Arguments were aired in favor of having as many open meetings as possible with closed meetings to be called by the PDT leader only when absolutely necessary. Other arguments favored the use of closed meetings, particularly in the early stages of plan development, so the scientists would have the opportunity to work alone and discuss the various proposals relating to the plan. It was agreed that public input is indeed an important part of the FMP process.

*It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should be given authority to declare a Plan Development Team meeting open or closed at the discretion of the PDT leader; and further, the PDT leader would have the authority to enforce the Executive Director's decision. This policy is in agreement with the SSC's proposal and their document of September 25.*

#### D. NEW BUSINESS

##### D-1 Foreign Permit Applications and 1981 Allocations

Council action and/or recommendations were required on the following: (1) permit applications from ships with violations since March, 1977; (2) Japanese joint-venture applications; (3) permit applications from Polish vessels in light of gear conflict problems in Kodiak this year; (4) recommendation on the St. George Tanaq request for an additional allocation to Taiwan for a joint-venture, and from All Marine Products for an additional allocation to Japan for a joint-venture in surimi production and marketing; (5) a request from Nordstern of West Germany for a 1981 allocation of 63,200 mt; and (6) a request

to study and discuss in detail the views of  
the various groups. Open meetings should follow closed PDT  
meetings as soon as possible, preferably in conjunction  
with the closed sessions.

In the review of the draft policy they were concerned that  
it would be excessively restrictive to the extent of the IOT and  
could prevent input from the public and agency personnel other  
than those assigned to the PDT. They also believed that the  
draft policy might be viewed by the public as not in their best  
interest. The SAC chose to support their assessment concerning  
this matter contained in Annex E, Item C of their document  
entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Operations:  
A Management Plan for the 1980's".

and it requested clarification of the relationship of all members  
that may be assigned to the PDT. The SAC proposed that a minimum of  
the people from the AA be assigned as regular members of any PDT.  
In addition to the assigned AA members, the AA Chairman and  
vice-chairman should be invited to attend as participants.  
Total notification of all PDT meetings was requested.

Discussion followed on the appropriateness of the proposed  
policy. Arguments were made in favor of having an open  
meeting as possible with closed meetings to be called by the PDT  
leader only when absolutely necessary. Other arguments favored  
the use of closed meetings, particularly in the early stages of  
development, so the established would have the opportunity to  
work alone and discuss the various proposals relating to the  
plan. It was agreed that public input is indeed an important  
part of the process.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director  
should be given authority to discuss a fishery management plan  
meeting open to the public at the discretion of the PDT leader and  
that the PDT leader would have the authority to call on the  
Executive Director's discretion. This policy is in agreement with  
the SAC's proposal and their document of September 1981.

D. NEW MEASURES

1-1 Foreign Vessel Applications and IOT Allocations

Control after recommendations were reported on the  
following: (1) foreign applications from ships with violations  
under 1974; (2) foreign joint venture applications;  
(3) foreign applications from foreign vessels in need of gear  
control systems in 1981; (4) recommendations on the  
PDT report dated for an additional allocation in 1981  
for a fishery plan, and from AIA Marine Fisheries for an  
allocation of gear for a fishery plan in 1981;  
production and marketing; (5) a request from the Department of  
Commerce for a 1981 allocation of 33,333 MT; and (6) a request

for a Soviet allocation to allow Soviet catcher/ processors in joint-ventures to fish on their own when not engaged in processing.

The Permit Review Committee met on December 9, 1980. With regard to permit applications from vessels with previous violations, the Committee agreed that no action on their part should be considered as recommendation for approval, even in cases of serious violations; and that the Council should consider, for review at the March meeting, a procedure or formula for determining reductions in allocations to be used in the event of further violations; and that the Committee, with the aid of the Council staff, should assume the responsibility for determining the criteria to be used in assessing the reductions in allocations as penalties for repeated violations.

Regarding the Polish permit applications, it was the consensus of the Committee that these applications should be handled in the same manner as applications from ships with previous violations, noting that the Council should be advised of the Committee's concern about the Polish allocation and their desire to have input into the State Department's allocation process.

The AP proposed that foreign vessels which have a history of underlogging or interfering with observers be denied their 1981 permits, and that the amount of overlogging be deducted from that foreign nation's 1981 TALFF. The AP requested that the Council ask the State Department to reduce or eliminate the Polish allocation in light of gear conflicts and violations recorded during the last two fishing seasons.

*Jim Campbell moved adoption of the Permit Review Committee's recommendations for applications from ships with previous violations and the Polish permit applications; seconded by Don Collinworth. There being no objection, it was so ordered.*

Applications for joint-venture operations were received from two Japanese ships, the ZUIYO MARU NO. 3 and the KONGO MARU, operated by Taiyo Fishery and Nippon Suisan, respectively. Each asked to take 7,000 mt of fish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska working with American partners, Pan Alaska Fisheries and Universal Seafoods, respectively. Because of the lack of information at the time of the Permit Review Committee meeting, the Committee agreed to defer action on these permits until the parties had presented their proposals to the Council.

The AP approved with one opposing vote the joint-venture permits that involved Japan, Pan Alaska and Universal Seafoods. The concern was that, as the permit is written, the Japanese processing vessel will be allowed to fish if not fully supplied by U.S. catcher vessels.

Testimony was received from Hugh Takagi representing Taiyo Fishery and Nippon Suisan, Dick Pace representing Universal

for a Soviet allocation to allow Soviet vessels to process fish in the Bering Sea. The Commission has not yet decided on this proposal.

The Permit Review Committee met on December 9, 1980. With regard to permit applications from vessels with previous violations, the Commission agreed that no action should be taken unless a recommendation for approval is received from the vessel's flag state. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission.

Regarding the permit review process, it was the consensus of the Commission that these applications should be handled in the same manner as applications for other vessels. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission.

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Applications for joint-venture operations were received from two Japanese ships, the RUIYO MARU No. 3 and the KOMORI MARU, operated by Taiyo Fishery and Nippon Fishery. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission.

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The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission. The Commission also agreed that the permit review process should be a procedure of mutual consultation between the flag state and the Commission.



Seafoods, and Bill Woods, Jr. representing Pan Alaska Fisheries. Mr. Takagi presented a brief outline of the joint-venture proposal. Taiyo Fishery proposes to bring a factory trawler, the ZUIYO MARU, and Nippon to bring similar vessel, the KONGO MARU, to the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska where they will process pollock for surimi to be marketed in Japan. Fishing locations for the operation had not been confirmed, but will be arranged between Pan Alaska and Universal Seafoods. Prices are still under negotiation.

Bill Woods told the Council that this was an attractive proposition as it provides a market for American fishermen which Pan Alaska currently cannot provide. Operating agreements will be negotiated directly between the managing owners of the U.S. boats and Taiyo Fishery.

Dick Pace said that Universal Seafoods views the operation as an opportunity to learn about surimi processing. Additionally, Universal and Pan Alaska will have an observer aboard the vessels and a government observer will be requested.

*Bob Mace moved that the joint-venture application be accepted; seconded by Jim Campbell. The Council approved the application with the record noting objection by Harold Lokken.*

The Executive Director reviewed permit applications received during the meeting from Ray Arnaudo for four Korean factory ships, the GAE CHEOG HO, KYUNG YANG HO, HEUNG YANG HO, and SOO GONG NO. 51; and two Korean tender ships, the TE AM YONG 102 HO and 20 HANRASON HO, to receive U.S. harvested fish in joint-venture operations. Three of the vessels, the KYUNG YANG HO, HEUNG YANG HO, and SOO GONG NO. 51, have applied for permits to fish within the FCZ on their own and are applying again for permits to participate in joint-venture operations with U.S. fishermen. Total tonnage requested in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska was 77,500 mt, primarily pollock and yellowfin sole.

Ken Puckett of Fish Producers Associates reported on the proposed joint-venture operation. He said the Korean government is not taking an active part in this joint-venture fishery. Operations are scheduled to begin approximately January 20 in the Gulf of Alaska and move to the Bering Sea in May or June.

*Jim Campbell recommended approval of the joint-venture permits from Korea; seconded by Bart Eaton. There being no objection, the Council unanimously approved the Korean joint-venture permit requests.*

An application submitted by Nordstern, A.G. for one vessel, the MOND, to operate in the Gulf of Alaska in a joint-venture, was received during the meeting. This application had been filed through normal channels, but had apparently become lost in transit.

... and Bill Woods, Jr., representing the Alaska Fishery... Mr. Tandy presented a draft outline of the joint-venture... Alaska Fishery proposed to bring a factory trawler... to the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska where they will process... for the operation had not been completed, but will be arranged... between the Alaska and University Fisheries... under negotiation.

... Bill Woods said the Council had been an effective... Alaska currently cannot provide... negotiated directly between the managing agents of the U.S. Bering... and Tandy Fishery.

... Bill Woods said that University Fisheries views the operation as an... opportunity to learn about animal processing... University and the Alaska will have an observer aboard the vessel... and a government observer will be required.

... Bill Woods noted that the joint-venture application is... approved by the Council. The Council approved the application... with the record being collection by Harold Laska.

... The Executive Director reviewed pending applications... during the meeting from Bill Woods for four Bering Sea... and two Korean vessels, the YE AM YOUNG 102 10... and SO HANSHAN 102 to harvest B.S.E. harvested... joint-venture operations. Three of the vessels... have applied for permits... to fish within the B.S.E. on their own and one applied... to participate in joint-venture operations with U.S. Fishery... Alaska was 77,500 mt annually, yellow and yellowfin sole.

... Ken Tackett of Fish Products Associates reported on the progress... joint-venture operation. He said the Korean government is not... letting an active part in this joint-venture fishery. Operations... are scheduled to begin approximately January 10 in the B.S.E. of... Alaska and move to the Bering Sea in May or June.

... The Council recommended approval of the joint-venture permits... from Korea extended by four years. There being no objection... the Council unanimously approved the Korean joint-venture permit... requests.

... An application submitted by... to operate in the Gulf of Alaska in a joint-venture... received during the meeting. This application had been filed... through normal channels but had apparently become lost in... transit.

John Schmiedtke of Nordstern, A.G. testified before the Council regarding the request. A small allocation was also requested so the vessel could fish alone when product was not available from American catcher boats.

Because this application was not available at the time of the Permit Review Committee meeting, the Permit Review Committee and the Advisory Panel met jointly to discuss the application. It was the recommendation of the AP and the Permit Review Committee that the West German permit be approved.

*Don Collinsworth moved to accept the recommendation of the Permit Review Committee and AP for approval of the West German permit in the Gulf of Alaska with a small allocation with which they can fish when product is not available from American catch boats; seconded by Harold Lokken. The Council unanimously approved the West German application.*

St. George Tanaq, an Alaska native corporation, proposed a joint-venture with the Highly Company of Taiwan employing a Taiwanese factory/stern trawler, the GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1, to train Alaskans and develop the expertise and economic rationale for building a similar ship for St. George. Council endorsement was requested for an additional 9,000 ton allocation to Taiwan in 1981 in order to facilitate the operation.

In their consideration of this request, the Advisory Panel was reluctant to act until additional information was provided by St. George Tanaq. Specifically, the AP was looking for a performance schedule on training, a detailed schedule on vessel purchases from profits, and testimony from the St. George community.

Representatives of St. George Tanaq were not available to attend the Permit Review Committee meeting. Therefore, the Permit Review Committee deferred recommendation on the proposal until presentations were made to the Council. Representatives testifying before the Council included Anthony Mercurief, Chairman of the Board of St. George Tanaq Corporation; Mike Spaan, Attorney for the joint-venture corporation, Pribilof-Highly Sea Products Inc.; Bob Spitzfaden, Attorney for St. George Tanaq Corporation; Ed Philemonof, Board member from St. George Tanaq; Ed McGlashan, trainee recruiter for the joint-venture corporation; Coman Huang, Highly Enterprises; and Mike Jones, project manager. Their presentation covered the history of the St. Paul Islands and the necessity for its inhabitants to establish an economic base for the community, benefits of the proposal to the residents of the island, and the development budget for the first year of the project.

Questions arose from Council members regarding the certainty that the additional allocation to Taiwan would go specifically to the St. George project. The Executive Director said that the companies were told by the State Department that if the Council endorsed the proposal, their allocation would be looked upon favorably by the State Department.

John Williams of Washington, D.C. testified before the Council on Economic Cooperation and Development. A small committee was also established to study the situation. A small committee was also established to study the situation. A small committee was also established to study the situation.

It was also noted that the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China. The Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China. The Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China.

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The Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China. The Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China. The Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development had held a meeting on the subject of the situation in the Republic of China.

Bob Mace praised the initiative of the St. George community for endeavoring to establish an economic base to support themselves. Charles Meacham pointed to the socioeconomic problems which should be taken into consideration created by the 10-year moratorium on fur seal harvests. Harold Lokken spoke in favor of the concept, but felt that in the event the project failed, Taiwan's allocation should be re-adjusted downward.

Ray Arnaudo of the State Department explained to the Council that the State Department is not asking the Council to bear the burden of this type of proposal; however, they do feel that it is necessary for the Council to hear and support this type of proposal in order for the State Department to make the allocation.

*Bob Mace moved that the Council give favorable endorsement to the St. George Tanaq proposal for an increased allocation to Taiwan in order for them to participate with St. George; seconded by Charles Meacham. The Council approved the proposal with the record noting objection by Donald Bevan.*

The Council also received a proposal from All Marine Products, a Los Angeles-based company, asking for Council endorsement of an additional allocation of 50,000 mt of pollock to Japan for a venture with the Japanese to produce surimi and sell it in Japan. Sarah Carey and Katsumi Tanaka testified before the Council on behalf of All Marine Products. Specifically, All Marine Products proposes to charter a Japanese factory/trawler for a two-year period to harvest 45,000 to 50,000 tons of Alaskan pollock in the Bering Sea and process it at sea into surimi for sale in Japanese markets. Sales will be direct from Japanese vessel to Japanese buyers. The Japanese company that has agreed to participate in the venture has agreed that its crew will train Americans for the 8 to 10 key positions necessary to manage the vessel's operation. One aspect of the training will be instruction in Japanese quality control techniques, thereby insuring a product that will meet Japanese marketing standards.

Within 12 months of commencement of the agreement, All Marine Products would begin construction of a similar factory trawler ship for introduction into the U.S. fishing fleet. The \$25 million, 5,700 gross ton vessel will be built in a U.S. shipyard in accordance with the latest Japanese technology. Once operational, the vessel will be staffed by trainees from the Japanese charter ship and an all-American crew. Operating out of Alaska, the vessel would produce surimi from pollock, which All Marine would market principally in Japan.

In order to meet the requirements of the charter and to overcome domestic problems related to the technology transfer, Japan will need an additional allocation of up to 50,000 tons of pollock for 1981. It should be noted that, although the Japanese will share 60% of the profits of the venture during the first two years, once the new vessel is operational all profits and proceeds will be retained in the U.S. for further investment in the U.S. fishing industry.

and more raised the initiative of the 52 George community and  
emphasizing to maintain an economic base to support themselves.  
Charles Keenan related to the socioeconomic conditions which  
should be taken into consideration proposed by the 10-year  
contract on the part of investors. Harold Keenan spoke in favor of  
the proposal but felt that in the event the project failed,  
Taiwan's allocation should be re-allocated downward.

Ray Amundson of the State Department explained to the Council that  
the State Department is not asking the Council to bear the burden  
of this type of proposal; however, they do feel that it is neces-  
sary for the Council to hear and support this type of proposal in  
order for the State Department to make the allocation.

Bob Pace moved that the Council give favorable endorsement to the  
52 George fund proposal for an increased allocation to Taiwan  
in order for them to participate with 52 George. Seconded by  
Charles Keenan. The Council approved the proposal with the  
related finding objection by Harold Keenan.

The Council also received a proposal from All Marine Products, a  
Los Angeles-based company, asking for Council endorsement of an  
additional allocation of \$5,000,000 out of which to loan for a  
venture with the Japanese to produce shrimp and sell it in Japan.  
Sachin Goyal and Katsunori Yamaoka related before the Council on  
behalf of All Marine Products. Specifically, All Marine Products  
proposes to charter a Japanese factory vessel for a two-year  
period to harvest 2,000 to 3,000 tons of Alaska pollock in the  
Bering Sea and process it at sea prior to sale in Japanese  
markets. Sales will be direct from Japanese vessel to Japanese  
buyers. The Japanese company that has agreed to participate in  
the venture has agreed that its crew will be all American for the  
2 to 10 key positions necessary to manage the vessel's operation.  
One report of the Council will be forwarded to Japanese  
quality control agencies, thereby insuring a product that will  
meet Japanese marketing standards.

Within 12 months of commencement of the investment, All Marine  
Products would begin production of a similar factory vessel  
with the production into the U.S. fishing fleet. The \$5  
million, 5,000 gross ton vessel will be built in a U.S. shipyard  
in accordance with the latest Japanese technology. Once  
operational, the vessel will be staffed by trained from the  
Japanese charter party and an all-American crew. Operating out of  
Alaska, the vessel would produce shrimp from pollock which will  
marine would market principally in Japan.

In order to meet the requirements of the charter and to overcome  
domestic problems related to the technology transfer, Japan will  
need an additional allocation of up to \$5,000,000 out of which for  
1981. It should be noted that, although the Japanese will share  
60% of the purchase of the vessel during the first two years,  
once the vessel is operational all profits and proceeds will  
be retained in the U.S. for further investment in the U.S.  
fishing industry.

The Advisory Panel reviewed the proposal material available at the time of the meeting and unanimously rejected the request.

Representatives from All Marine Products were not available at the Permit Review Committee meeting, and, therefore, the Permit Review Committee deferred recommendation on the proposal until presentations were made to the Council.

*Jim Campbell moved that the request by All Marine Products be denied and that the Council recommend to the State Department that no additional allocation be made to Japan; seconded by Harold Lokken. There being no objection, it was so ordered.*

Nordstern, A.G. of West Germany requested Council endorsement of 1981 allocations of 63,200 mt to West Germany, primarily pollock and Pacific cod.

The Permit Review Committee reviewed this request in their meeting, noting that the Council must take action at the December meeting in order to have an effect on the 1981 allocation. It was the consensus of the Permit Review Committee that a decision on this allocation should be deferred until Ray Arnaudo of the State Department could brief the Council on tentative allocations for 1981.

Ray Arnaudo informed the Council that tentative plans had been made for an allocation to West Germany in the same range as that of last year. John Schmiedtke of Nordstern explained that the increase was requested in order to put another vessel into the operation, as well as the fact that operations in 1980 did not begin until the end of August.

The Advisory Panel unanimously rejected the request for the increased allocation to West Germany stating that no additional allocation should be given to the German government until the Council has been informed of purchases of U.S. products by the Germans for their initial allocation; and that any additional allocation be predicated upon the German's purchase of a pound of U.S. product for a pound of additional allocation.

*Dr. Bevan moved for approval of the increased allocation to West Germany for 1981 with the understanding that the additional allocation is specifically for joint-venture operations; seconded by Don Collinsworth. The Council approved the additional allocations contingent upon its use for the joint-venture operation.*

D-2 National Marine Fisheries Service Proposed  
Foreign Fishing Fees for 1981

On May 30, 1980, NMFS published in the Federal Register an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking concerning foreign fishing fees. In that notice, NMFS explained that it was examining alternative fee structures to recover costs to the Federal government for administering the foreign fishing aspects of the

The Advisory Panel reviewed the proposed allocation at the time of the meeting and unanimously rejected the proposal.

Representatives from all Marine Producers were not available at the time of the meeting and, therefore, the Panel's decision is subject to reconsideration on the proposal until representatives were made to the Council.

The Council noted that the request by all Marine Producers to be included in the Council's request to the State Department for an additional allocation be made to Japan, requested by the Council, there being no objection, it was approved.

Members of the Council requested Council's endorsement of 1981 allocations of \$2,000 M to West Germany, with a total of \$2,000 M and \$2,000 M.

The Council's request was reviewed and approved at the meeting held on the Council's request at the time of the meeting in order to have an effect on the 1981 allocation. It was the consensus of the Council that a decision on this allocation should be deferred until the Council of the State Department could take the Council's request into account for 1981.

Ray Arundo informed the Council that tentative plans had been made for an allocation to West Germany in the same range as that of 1980. The Council explained that the Council was requested in order to be included in the 1980 allocation as well as the fact that operations in 1980 did not begin until the end of August.

The Advisory Panel unanimously rejected the request for the increased allocation to West Germany stating that the Council's allocation should be based on the same government until the Council has been advised of payment of U.S. production by the Council for their initial allocation and that any additional allocation be paid upon the Council's request of a period of U.S. production for a period of additional allocation.

The Council moved for approval of the increased allocation to West Germany for 1981 with the understanding that the additional allocation is specifically for joint-venture operations as outlined by the Council. The Council approved the additional allocation contingent upon its use for joint-venture operations.

D-1 Historical Marine Fisheries Report  
Historical Fishing Data for 1981

On May 20, 1981, WMS published in the Federal Register an advance notice of Proposed Rulemaking concerning foreign fishing vessels. In that notice, WMS explained that it was examining alternative fee structures to recover costs of the Federal government for administering the foreign fishing vessels of the



FCMA. Comments were requested on two alternatives: effort-based fees and poundage-based fees. The Executive Director responded on July 3, 1980 by letter to Roland Smith that the Council's preference was an extension of the current poundage fee system based on ex-vessel value of the catch, and further suggested that improved observer coverage would be necessary regardless of the fee system chosen. He also encouraged NMFS to examine the possibility of a bid system for surplus fishery resources to recover costs of maintaining the foreign fishery.

These issues were raised before the Council at the July meeting. At the Council's direction the Executive Director sent a second letter to Roland Smith on July 30, 1980 confirming the Council's endorsement of the previous letter and poundage-based fee.

On November 13, 1980, NMFS published in the Federal Register a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on foreign fishing fees which proposed fees based on poundage and increased for 1981 to reflect best estimates of current ex-vessel fish prices. The proposed fees are roughly twice those charged in 1980. Also proposed are changes in fee collection procedures and NMFS's intent to collect the full 20% surcharge authorized by the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 as amended.

The comment period on these regulations ends at midnight December 15, 1980. At this meeting the Council reviewed and made final comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for foreign fishing fees for 1981.

Adoption of the proposed fee schedule was recommended by the Advisory Panel.

Jay Hastings, representing the Japan Fisheries Association, reported that he had sent comments to the Department of Commerce raising three points. First, the Federal Register notice does not provide guidelines for Department of Commerce fee determinations. Mr. Hastings would like the Council to set further guidelines on determination of fees. Second, he questioned what costs are being covered by the fee schedule; and third, he suggested setting different fees for each fishery, 3-1/2% and up.

*The Council instructed the Executive Director to respond to the Federal Register Notice indicating agreement with the proposed fee structure.*

## E. FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

### E-1 Salmon FMP

The Executive Director reported to the Council on the inside winter fishery which opened October 15. A harvest of 3,000 to 4,000 chinook is expected by year-end. This will be in excess of the OY range and, therefore, will be considered as part of the 1981 OY.

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The Council authorized the Executive Director to respond to the...  
... the Executive Director...  
... the Council...

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

7-1 Salmon WTS

The Executive Director reported to the Council on the...  
... the Executive Director...  
... the Council...  
... the Executive Director...  
... the Council...

The Executive Director asked for Council confirmation of adoption of a formal statement regarding the future of the troll salmon fishery to be included as an objective of the FMP. Because many trollers have interpreted the Council's consideration of limited entry, harvest restrictions, and closures to imply that the troll fishery is being phased-out completely, a formal statement by a Council may help to alleviate these fears. The Executive Director suggested the following:

"The Council recognizes that there is a troll fishery and there will continue to be a troll fishery. The Council wishes to stabilize the fishery to protect its future existence. The other objectives of this FMP are directed to this goal."

*Bob Mace moved adoption of the proposed statement by the Council regarding the troll fishery; seconded by Gene DiDonato. The Council unanimously adopted the proposed statement.*

The Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee met in Portland on November 24 to discuss coastwide status of stocks, data problems, and coordination of NPFMC and PFMC salmon plans. The Committee heard reports on the history and status of Alaskan stocks, the status of common salmon stocks and their contribution to the Southeast Alaska harvest, and coastwide data programs. The salmon plan coordinators from both Councils made suggestions on how better coordination between the plans could be achieved. The Committee requested that the Councils consider and approve the objectives that were finalized at their September 4, 1980 meeting and sent out in the Council mailing.

A copy of the Statement of Purpose and Objectives is attached to these Minutes as Appendix III.

*Bob Mace moved adoption of the Statement of Purpose and Objectives as submitted by the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee; seconded by Gene DiDonato. The Statement of Purpose and Objectives was unanimously approved by the Council.*

## E-2 Herring FMP

After an extensive public comment period ending March 15, 1980, the draft Herring Fishery Management Plan was revised and presented to the Council in September, 1980. Following the recommendations of the Council to clarify the management measures section of the plan, the Plan Development Team has re-submitted the plan to the Council for their review and approval for forwarding to the Secretary.

Vidar Wespestad, representing the Plan Development Team, gave a brief overview of the changes contained in Attachment I, Summary of Bering Sea/Chukchi Sea Herring FMP and Attachment II, Summary of Herring Savings Area Options. Mr. Wespestad confirmed that

The Executive Director asked for Council confirmation of adoption of a formal statement regarding the future of the troll fishery to be included as an objective of the TWP. Because many Council members have indicated the Council's consideration of limited entry, harvest restrictions, and closure to troll fishery is being phased-out completely, a formal statement by the Council may help to alleviate these fears. The Executive Director suggested the following:

The Council recognizes that there is a troll fishery and there will continue to be a troll fishery. The Council wishes to establish the fishery to support the troll fishery. The other objectives of this TWP are directed to this goal.

Bob Bates would adoption of the proposed statement in the Council regarding the troll fishery sponsored by Gene Edmonds. The Council unanimously adopted the proposed statement.

The Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee met in Portland on November 24 to discuss possible areas of attack, data, programs, and coordination of effort and effort of the Inter-Council Salmon Committee. The Inter-Council Salmon Committee heard reports on the status of salmon stocks and their coordination to the fisheries. The Inter-Council Salmon Committee also heard reports from both Councils regarding the salmon plan coordination between the plans could be achieved. The Committee requested that the Councils consider and approve the objectives that were finalized at their September 2, 1980 meeting and sent out in the Council meeting.

A copy of the statement of intent and objectives is attached to these Minutes as Appendix II.

Bob Bates would adoption of the statement of intent and objectives as outlined by the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee sponsored by Gene Edmonds. The statement of intent and objectives was unanimously adopted by the Council.

### 2-2 Meeting Minutes

After an extensive public comment period ending March 15, 1980, the draft Fisheries Management Plan was revised and presented to the Council in September, 1980. Following the recommendation of the Council to clarify the management measures of the plan, the Plan Development Team has re-evaluated the plan for their review and approval for forwarding to the Secretary.

After repeated requests, representing the Plan Development Team, a brief overview of the changes contained in Attachment I, Summary of Being Submitted and Attachment II, Summary of Being Submitted, were presented. The following information was presented:

the plan will mesh easily with anything the State might want to do, and escapement goals being considered by Board of Fisheries are consistent with the plan.

The SSC considered recent revisions in the draft Herring Fishery Management Plan and recommended that the plan be approved for submission to the Secretary after minor revisions for clarification are incorporated into the discussion on herring savings areas. The revisions are intended to clarify the herring savings area concept. The intent of the plan is to provide an initial allowable incidental catch (AIC) for high seas groundfish and trawl fisheries before OY is set. Any surplus OY will be allocated to high seas fisheries after the onshore fishery is completed. If both the surplus OY and the AIC are caught, specified offshore areas would be closed to trawling to prevent further harvest of herring.

Of the four alternate savings areas presented in the plan, the SSC was unable to find any clear justification for choosing one option over the other. As it was not possible to quantify the savings in each case, each option would appear to derive only relatively small benefits. The point was made in public discussion that since savings would be small in each case, the SSC should recommend the option which causes the least economic disruption to the foreign fleets concerned. However, the SSC thought this was an issue falling completely within the judgment of the Council.

The SSC discussed two estimates of the 1980 herring spawning biomass in the Eastern Bering Sea. The standard, an accepted aerial survey technique utilized for the FMP, indicated a significant decrease in abundance from 1979 levels, while the predicted modeling technique suggested that 1979 and 1980 biomass levels should have been similar. After considerable discussion with team members and ADF&G biologists, it was concluded that there was ample evidence that the population had declined. Although the exact extent of the decline is uncertain, the aerial survey estimates suggested that OY was exceeded, while the modeling technique indicated that a small OY surplus was available. The SSC concluded that OY was achieved during the onshore fishery with no surplus being available for allocation to offshore fisheries during the November 1980 to March 1981 period. The SSC recommended that the Regional Director be notified of this determination.

The SSC also received public comment regarding concern over the formula to determine AIC as stated on page 94 of the plan. Recognizing the limitations of the formula, the SSC considered it to be the best alternative available, and, therefore, recommended that the AIC formula remain in the plan. The SSC preferred not to pass judgment on the issue of whether or not AIC need be included in OY.

The plan will need early and frequent review by the Board of Directors and management goals being considered by the Board are consistent with the plan.

The Board considered recent revisions in the draft financial plan and recommended that the plan be approved for submission to the Secretary after minor revisions for clarification and reorganization. The Board also recommended that the Board be kept advised of any changes in the plan. The Board also recommended that the Board be kept advised of any changes in the plan. The Board also recommended that the Board be kept advised of any changes in the plan.

Of the four alternative savings areas presented in the plan, the Board was unable to find any clear justification for choosing one option over the other. As it was not possible to quantify the savings in each case, each option would appear to derive only relatively small benefits. The point was made in public discussion that each savings area would be small in each case, the Board should recommend the option which causes the least economic disruption to the foreign office concerned. However, the Board thought this was an issue falling completely within the judgment of the Council.

The Board discussed two estimates of the 1969 savings appearing in the financial plan. The Board was unable to find any clear justification for choosing one option over the other. As it was not possible to quantify the savings in each case, each option would appear to derive only relatively small benefits. The point was made in public discussion that each savings area would be small in each case, the Board should recommend the option which causes the least economic disruption to the foreign office concerned. However, the Board thought this was an issue falling completely within the judgment of the Council.

The Board also received public comment regarding certain items in the plan. The Board was unable to find any clear justification for choosing one option over the other. As it was not possible to quantify the savings in each case, each option would appear to derive only relatively small benefits. The point was made in public discussion that each savings area would be small in each case, the Board should recommend the option which causes the least economic disruption to the foreign office concerned. However, the Board thought this was an issue falling completely within the judgment of the Council.

The Advisory Panel proposed adoption of Area C as the herring savings area and suggested that the Council reassess the formula for determining AIC because it may not adequately protect stocks of high seas herring. The FMP was approved by the Advisory Panel for submission to the Secretary of Commerce with three members in opposition. Their concern was that the plan should not be approved for Secretarial review without additional review of the AIC formula.

Norman Cohen and Harold Sparks, representing plaintiffs in the case of Nolan vs. Hodges filed earlier this year, testified before the Council regarding several aspects of the Herring FMP. It was their view that when AIC is allocated to the foreign fishery, it is TALFF and must be treated as such. Allocations cannot be made to the foreign fishery as AIC. They suggested that herring be treated as a prohibited species with the herring savings area instituted yearly. They also questioned the formula for determining AIC and asked for its rejection.

Regarding the herring savings area, which they feel solves the AIC problem, they recommended Area C stating that there should always be a herring savings area. They also proposed that the State of Alaska biomass estimate be adopted and forwarded for inclusion in the PMP.

Harold Sparks addressed the ADF&G herring stock evaluation and reported on the Hooper Bay subsistence fishery in 1980. He indicated that once villages can count on the herring to return, they will begin to use it as a convenient subsistence food.

Mick Stevens, manager for the International Division of Marine Resources Company, said that comments submitted to the Plan Development Team and Council over the last few months are still applicable to their views on the FMP. These comments suggested management regimes, priorities, and mechanisms for implementing the priorities. He also reported that the value for food herring this year has been \$330 to \$350 per ton, or 15¢ per pound.

*Don Bevan moved adoption of the SSC's proposal for variable closures in Area C, at the discretion of the Regional Director, if TALFF is zero or if there is an unusual catch, with closures to be no larger than necessary; seconded by Charles Meacham. The Council unanimously adopted this proposal.*

The Herring Plan Development Team suggested new language be incorporated into the Herring FMP regarding the herring savings area. Their suggested language is as follows:

"Historically, Area B has contained the bulk of the herring found on the winter grounds; however, in recent years in response to above average hydrological conditions, herring winter distribution shifted to the northwest corner of Area C. Since herring are known to winter in different locales over a large range and

The Advisory Panel proposed adoption of Area C as the hearing  
area and suggested that the Council reassess the formula  
for determining AIC because it may not adequately protect stocks  
of high seas hearing. The Panel was approved by the Advisory Panel  
for submission to the Secretary of Commerce with three requests in  
opposition. Their concern was that the plan should not be  
approved for Secretarial review without additional review of the  
AIC formula.

Korman Cohen and Harold Sparks, representing interests in the  
case of Korman vs. Hodges filed earlier this year, testified  
before the Council regarding several aspects of the hearing plan.  
It was their view that when AIC is allocated to the hearing  
fishery, it is TALLT and must be treated as such. Allocations  
cannot be made to the hearing fishery as AIC. They suggested  
that hearing be treated as a prohibited species with the formula  
average area restricted result. They also questioned the formula  
for determining AIC and asked for the retention.

Regarding the hearing savings area, which they feel solves the  
AIC problem, they recommended Area C stating that their concern  
always of a hearing savings area. They also proposed that the  
state of Alaska process estimates be adopted and forwarded for  
inclusion in the ERM.

Harold Sparks addressed the AICs during stock evaluation and  
reported on the Korman vs. Hodges testimony in 1988. He  
indicated that some estimates can come out of the hearing to return  
they will begin to use it as a convenient reference tool.

Mark Stevens, manager for the International Division of Marine  
Resources (Gagey), said that comments submitted to the plan  
development team and Council over the last few months are still  
applicable to their views on the plan. These comments suggested  
management regimes, scientific, and economic for implementing  
the plan. He also reported that the plan for hearing  
this year has been 25% to 35% per cent on the per pound.

Don Baven moved adoption of the plan for hearing for variable  
discures in Area C as the Director of the National Director.  
If TALLT is zero or if there is no hearing catch, with discures  
to be no longer last necessary, managed by their system. The  
Council unanimously adopted this proposal.

The Hearing Plan development team suggested new language be  
incorporated into the hearing plan regarding the hearing savings  
area. Their suggested language is as follows:

"Historically, Area B has contained the bulk of the  
hearing fishery on the winter grounds, in recent  
years in response to more severe hydrological condi-  
tions, hearing fishery has shifted to the  
northeast corner of Area C. Since hearing are known to  
winter in different locations over a large range and



since it may be difficult to determine the specific area, it may be prudent to select area C, which covers most of the winter range, as the primary area closure for the November-March period. The area would remain open until OY and AIC were attained. At the time that OY and AIC are attained the Regional Director can, by emergency order, close the entire area or only the portion of Area C necessary to protect herring in a particular season using criteria specified under Section 14.5. If it occurs that OY and AIC are exceeded prior to November, or OY or AIC is so small that they could be exceeded within one reporting period (one week) and the specific wintering location of the herring population in that season cannot be determined, then that portion of Area C corresponding to Area A should be closed. This closure under the above set of conditions was selected because it provides the greatest savings of herring and the least impact to the pollock fishery based on the available data."

*Bob Mace moved the Herring Fishery Management Plan be accepted by the Council with the new language proposed by the Plan Development Team as the Council's recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce for management of the herring fishery; seconded by Dr. Bevan with the qualification that the term of the AIC formula be lowered to reflect the average of the three previous years' ABC's. With this action the Council unanimously approved the Herring FMP to be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce.*

### E-3 King Crab Draft Fishery Management Plan

On Tuesday, December 9, Fred Gaffney of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game presented a report to the Council, as was previously presented to the Board of Fisheries, regarding the king crab plan. In this report he explained the enduring qualities of the framework concept and recapped the options contained in the plan. Primary areas covered were the three possible methods for determining OY, i.e., season and size, multiple age class, or procedural determination; registration areas; pot limits; and gear placements.

Dr. Lee Alverson reported the conclusions of a study of size limitation for the Alaska Red King Crab, funded by the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owner's Association, the Alaska Marketing Association of Seattle and Ursin Seafoods, Inc. It was the conclusion of the report that a 6.25-inch size limit with a 0.6 exploitation rate would substantially increase the yield of the exploitable biomass, provide an adequate number of males to maintain high reproductive potential, reduce sorting mortality, increase average catch per unit of effort, decrease energy demands, and increase year-to-year harvest stability.

Public testimony on the King Crab Fishery Management Plan was heard before the Council and the Board of Fisheries in joint

since it may be difficult to determine the specific area, it may be prudent to select area C, which covers most of the winter range, as the primary area closure for the November-March period. The area would remain open until 01 and 02 were attained. At the time that 01 and 02 were attained the Regional Director can, by emergency order, close the entire area or only the portion of Area C necessary for greatest benefit in a particular season using criteria specified under Section 14.2. If it occurs that 01 and 02 are exceeded prior to November, or 01 or 02 is so small that they could be exceeded within one reporting period (one week) and the specific reporting location of the herring population in that season cannot be determined, then that portion of Area C corresponding to Area A should be closed. This closure under the above set of conditions was selected because it provides the greatest savings of herring and the least impact to the pollock fishery based on the available data."

For those areas where the herring fishery management plan is approved by the Council with the new language proposed by the Area Director and Area C as the Council's recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce for management of the herring fishery, Section 14.2 of the plan with the qualification that the term of the plan remains in force to reflect the average of the three previous years. With this action the Council unanimously approved the herring FMP to be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce.

14-2 Herring Fishery Management Plan

On Tuesday, December 2, Fred Galbraith of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game presented a report to the Council as was previously presented to the Board of Fisheries regarding the herring fishery. In this report he explained the existing quality of the herring stock and recommended the options contained in the plan. Herring areas covered were the three possible methods for herring, i.e., season and area, multiple area class, or seasonal delimitation, delimitation areas, not limited and gear delimitation.

Dr. Joe Liverman reported the conclusions of a study of size limitation for the Alaska Red Fish Crab by the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, The Alaska Marketing Association of Seattle and Union Seafoods, Inc. It was the conclusion of the report that a 6.25-inch size limit with a 0.5 inch extension rate would substantially increase the yield of the exploitable resource, provide an adequate number of males to maintain high reproductive potential, reduce feeding mortality, increase average catch per unit of effort, decrease energy demands, and increase year-to-year harvest stability.

Public testimony on the Area C Fishery Management Plan was heard before the Council and the Board of Fisheries in June

session on Tuesday, December 9th. A summary of the testimony presented is addressed in a separate document made a part of these Minutes as Appendix IV.

On Wednesday, December 10th, the Council reviewed the options available in the King Crab Fishery Management Plan and determined preferred options in accordance with National Marine Fisheries Service policy for draft fishery management plans. Dr. Bevan stated for the record that the public comment period on the King Crab FMP will remain open until December 15th and that any decisions made regarding preferred options at this meeting are to be deemed as tentative.

Patrick Travers presented to the Council a memorandum dated December 8, 1980 addressing alternatives to the conventional King Crab FMP and implementation of regulations. The purpose of the memorandum was to discuss the availability of management procedures for the western Alaska king crab fishery other than the preparation and approval of a fishery management plan, and the implementation of an FMP through the promulgation of detailed regulations by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries.

In determining the need for a fishery management plan, the following options were available to the Council.

Option 1 - No plan.

Option 2 - Plan developed and federal regulations not issued.

Option 3 - Plan implemented.

Citing Pat Travers' legal memorandum as the basis for his conclusion, *Dr. Bevan moved to adopt Option 2, amending it to omit reference to the Secretary of Commerce review and Federal Register publication.*

Gene DiDonato expressed support for Option 3 urging close coordination between the Council and the Board of Fisheries in order to have the FMP on line as soon as possible.

Bob Mace stated for the record that at the Seattle hearing the public was extremely nervous about not having a full plan. They were concerned about the responsiveness of the Board of Fisheries to the Washington-based fleet. He further stated that unless the Washington-based fleet is satisfied with the measures taken, the Council's actions are open to challenge.

John Harville spoke in favor of Option 2 as originally written in order to be sure that the plan meets the problems with equity.

Don Collinsworth said the State feels it is not necessary to develop or implement a plan; however there is need to develop a cooperative plan with the Board.

session on Tuesday, December 19th. A summary of the testimony presented is contained in a separate document made a part of these minutes as Appendix IV.

On Wednesday, December 20th, the Council reviewed the options available in the King County Management Plan and determined preferred options in accordance with National Marine Fisheries Service policy for such a fishery management plan. Dr. Bevan stated for the record that the public comment period on the King County Management Plan will remain open until December 19th and that any decisions made regarding preferred options at this meeting are to be deemed as decisions.

Further review presented to the Council a memorandum dated December 9, 1980 regarding a committee to the Commercial King County MRF and implementation of regulations. The purpose of the memorandum was to discuss the availability of management options for the western Alaska King crab fishery other than the preparation and approval of a fishery management plan, and the implementation of an MRF strategy. The memorandum of detailed regulations by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries.

In determining the need for a fishery management plan, the following options were available to the Council:

Option 1 - No plan.

Option 2 - Plan developed and Federal regulations not issued.

Option 3 - Plan implementation.

During the review, legal memorandum was prepared for the Council. Dr. Bevan would like to state that the Council could refer to the Assistant Administrator and Federal Fisheries Division.

Gene Hildreth expressed support for Option 3 during close Council action between the Council and the Board of Fisheries in order to have the MRF on-line as soon as possible.

Bob Mads stated for the record that at the public hearing the public was extremely nervous about not having a fish plan. They were concerned about the responsibility of the Board of Fisheries to the Washington-based fleet. He further stated that unless the Washington-based fleet is satisfied with the resource taken, the Council's actions are open to challenge.

John Kavelle spoke in favor of Option 2 as originally written in order to be sure that the plan would be prepared with equity.

Dr. Bevan stated that the State feels it is not necessary to develop or implement a fish plan unless there is need to develop a comprehensive plan with the Board.

Bart Eaton pointed out that those wanting a Federal plan actually want more input into the process with more regional management for the fleet. He, therefore, favored Option 2 as a way to communicate the Council's feelings with the Board.

*Don Bevan moved that Option 2 be tentatively approved as the Council's preferred option; seconded by Clem Tillion. The Council approved this action with the record noting objections by Robert Mace and Gene DiDonato.*

Options available to the Council regarding the area that should be included in the FMP are as follows:

Option 1 - Western Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea King Crab Plan

Option 2 - Bering Sea King Crab Plan

*Don Bevan moved to amend Option 1 to exclude Kodiak and the Peninsula area and to include only Dutch Harbor, Adak, Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea; seconded by Charles Meacham.*

Gene DiDonato and Harold Lokken spoke against the motion stating that the plan should encompass the entire area of the fishery.

Bob Mace asked the permission of the mover to preface the motion with the following:

*"For the purpose of discussion with the Board of Fisheries, and recognizing that the Council may change its mind, we hereby move to amend Option 1 to exclude Kodiak and the Peninsula area and to include only Dutch Harbor, Adak, Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea in the Fishery management unit."*

*Dr. Bevan concurred with the prefaced wording to his motion. Upon call for the question, the Council approved amendment of Option 1 as written above, with the record noting objections by Harold Lokken, Gene DiDonato and Jim Brooks.*

*Don Bevan then moved to adopt Option 1 as amended as the Council's preferred option for purposes of discussion with the Board of Fisheries, recognizing that the Council may change its mind; seconded by Charles Meacham. The Council approved adoption of Option 1 as amended with the record noting Gene DiDonato and Harold Lokken in opposition.*

Three management strategies were proposed for the king crab resource, each of which would result in different optimum yields.

Option 1 - season and size limit management.

Option 2 - multiple age class management.

But Baron pointed out that those wanting a Federal plan essentially  
want more input into the process with more regional representation  
for the fleet. He, therefore, favored Option 2 as a way to  
communicate the Council's feelings with the board.

For Baron moved that Option 2 be tentatively approved as the  
Council's preferred option, recorded by Clem Wilson. The  
Council approved this motion with the record being corrected by  
Baron and Clem Wilson.

Options available to the Council regarding the size that should  
be included in the FMS are as follows:

Option 1 - Western Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea Ecosystem

Option 2 - Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska

Don Baron moved to amend Option 1 to exclude Kotzeb and the  
Bering Sea and to include only the Bering Sea, Alaska, Bristol  
Bay and the Bering Sea recorded by Charles Westerman.

Gene Dickson and David Laska spoke against the motion stating  
that the plan should encompass the entire area of the fishery.

Don Baron asked the question of the motion to proceed and motion  
with the following:

The purpose of discussion with the board of  
fisheries and recognizing that the Council was changing  
its mind, we merely move to amend Option 1 to include  
Kotzeb and the Bering Sea and to include only Bristol  
Bay, Alaska, Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea in the  
fishery management unit.

Don Baron moved to amend Option 1 to include Kotzeb and the  
Bering Sea and to include only Bristol Bay, Alaska, Bristol  
Bay and the Bering Sea recorded by Charles Westerman and the Board.

Don Baron moved to amend Option 1 as amended as the  
Council's preferred option for purposes of discussion with the  
board of fisheries recognizing that the Council was changing  
its mind. The Council approved this motion with the record being  
corrected by Charles Westerman and Gene Dickson and  
Baron and Clem Wilson.

These management strategies were proposed for the King crab  
fishery, each of which would result in different optimum yields.

Option 1 - Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska

Option 2 - Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska

Option 3 - procedural management.

*Dr. Bevan moved that the Council adopt Option 3 as its preferred option for the determination of optimum yield; seconded by Jim Campbell.*

Don Collinsworth spoke in favor of the motion, pointing out that Option 3 will allow incorporation of the management philosophy being used at this time. He was concerned, however, that the Council was looking at management options without decisions on what the objectives really are, those being harvest of the maximum number of pounds and stabilizing harvest within certain levels.

Bart Eaton concurred that the Council really doesn't know what the objectives are and added that the SSC and AP had not analyzed public testimony.

Dr. Bevan explained that what is required for the time being is tentative guidance. From a general perspective the Council is indicating its best indication of direction to take.

Don Collinsworth said that Option 3 is feasible, but does need some modification.

Dr. Harville agreed that goals must be established and cannot be "backed into." He asked what set of goals the state had identified in their plan.

Fred Gaffney reported that in 1978 the PDT presented a plan with goals which were accepted by the Council at that time. The PDT proceeded on that basis to develop the FMP. The SSC disliked those objectives, and, therefore, those goals were dropped out of the plan.

*After considerable discussion, Dr. Bevan withdrew his motion pending further discussion on the subject with scientists and the Board of Fisheries in order that a procedure could be developed for opening the season and determining management goals.*

Regarding sex restrictions, the Council had before it two options.

Option 1 - No commercial harvest of female crab.

Option 2 - Allow a percentage of females to be taken if a surplus is determined to be available. This surplus would be dependent upon the amount of crabs above the threshold amount used in the spawner/recruit calculation of ABC.

OPTION 2 - Procedural Management

Dr. Eason noted that the Council's report on the decision of the Board is recorded in the minutes of the meeting held on 11th October 1978.

Dr. Eason further stated that the Council's report on the decision of the Board is recorded in the minutes of the meeting held on 11th October 1978. He was concerned, however, that the Council was looking at management options without decisions on what the objectives really are, those being harvest of the main crop and number of pounds and standardised harvest within certain levels.

Dr. Eason commented that the Council really doesn't know what the objectives are and added that the SAC and AB had not analysed the objectives.

Dr. Eason explained that what he regarded as the time being is a general objective from a general perspective the Council is indicating the best indication of a decision to take.

Dr. Eason stated that Option 2 is feasible, but does need some modification.

Dr. Eason advised that goals must be established and cannot be "checked into". He asked what sort of goals the SAC had in mind in their plan.

Dr. Eason reported that in 1978 the FET presented a plan with goals which were accepted by the Council at that time. The FET proceeded to develop the plan. The SAC decided these objectives and therefore those goals were dropped out of the plan.

Dr. Eason stated that after considerable discussion, the SAC withdrew its motion regarding further discussion on the subject with scientists and the Board of Directors in order that a procedure could be developed for operating the season and determining management goals.

Regarding the report/minutes, the Council had before it two options.

OPTION 1 - No commercial harvest of female deer

OPTION 1 - Allow a percentage of females to be taken if a harvest is determined to be desirable. This would be dependent upon the amount of crops above the threshold amount used in the standardised calculation of the...



*Dr. Bevan moved that the Council adopt Option 1 as its preferred option for sex restrictions; seconded by Jim Brooks. The Council unanimously approved this action.*

In determining the question of registration areas, the Council had before it two options:

Option 1 - Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, Dutch Harbor and Bristol Bay are exclusive registration areas. Vessels may register for only one exclusive area during any one fishing season.

Option 2 - No registration system.

*Dr. Bevan moved to adopt Option 2, amending it to include registration for statistical purposes only; seconded by Gene DiDonato for discussion purposes.*

Discussion followed regarding the structuring of a plan which is so rigid that it requires frequent and numerous amendments. Don Collinsworth suggested that the Council discuss the matter of exclusive registration areas with the Board of Fisheries to determine their reasoning behind establishment of the areas; and if those reasons have merit, the Council may need to consider them.

Richard Goldsmith, manager of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, protested making the entire Bering Sea a non-exclusive registration area if Kodiak were made an exclusive registration area and questioned how the action would fall under the National Standards.

*Gene DiDonato withdrew his second to the motion; therefore Dr. Bevan agreed to withdraw the motion until after discussion with the Board of Fisheries.*

Two options were available to the Council regarding placement of gear:

Option 1 - King crab pots must be moved from the water or stored within 72 hours following the closure of any district, sub-district, bay, or other portion of the king crab statistical reporting area. Within 7 days following closure of a statistical reporting area, all gear must be removed from the grounds or stored.

Option 2 - No king crab pots may remain on the fishing grounds after closure of the season.

Three options were available to the Council for gear storage.

Option 1 - King crab gear may be stored in 25 fathoms of water or less with bait and bait containers removed and with doors locked open. Additionally, two crab pot storage areas are provided in the Bering Sea.

On 11/11/54, the Council met and discussed the proposed  
amendment to the Constitution. The Council  
unanimously approved the amendment.

In determining the location of the proposed  
new building, the Council

Section 1 - The Council, Alaska Federation, Alaska Federation  
of Fishermen and Game Commissioners, Alaska  
may request for only one exclusive lease during any one  
season.

Section 2 - No registration system

The Council moved to amend the Constitution to provide for  
a registration system for all fishing boats. The Council  
unanimously approved the amendment.

The Council followed the amendment of the Constitution  
and the Council moved to amend the Constitution to provide  
for a registration system for all fishing boats. The Council  
unanimously approved the amendment.

Richard Johnson, manager of the North Star Fishing Vessel  
Company, presented a proposal asking the Council to amend  
the Constitution to provide for a registration system for  
all fishing boats. The Council unanimously approved the  
amendment.

One amendment was made to the Constitution. The Council  
unanimously approved the amendment.

Two amendments were available to the Council regarding the  
amendment of the Constitution.

Section 1 - Any boat must be removed from the water  
or stored within 14 days following the closure of any  
district, sub-district, or other portion of the  
district. Within 14 days following the closure of a  
district, sub-district, or other portion of the  
district, any boat must be removed from the water or  
stored.

Section 2 - No boat may remain on the fishing  
grounds after closure of the season.

Three amendments were available to the Council regarding  
the amendment of the Constitution.

Section 1 - Any boat may be removed from the water  
or stored within 14 days following the closure of any  
district, sub-district, or other portion of the  
district. Within 14 days following the closure of a  
district, sub-district, or other portion of the  
district, any boat may be removed from the water or  
stored.

Option 2 - Require king crab gear to be removed from the water during closed fishing periods.

Option 3 - Provide for pot storage on the fishing grounds.

*Dr. Bevan asked the Plan Development Team to meet with the fishing community to develop a better plan for gear placement and pot storage. Richard Goldsmith volunteered to chair a workgroup to develop the system and will endeavor to have a preliminary report for the Council by February 1.*

Two options were offered in the fishery management plan for vessel tank inspections.

Option 1 - A registered vessel must have a tank inspection within 24 hours prior to a season opening or any time during the open season prior to fishing. There shall be no king crab on board. In the Bering Sea registration area, tank inspections will be made 116 hours following the opening of the area to fishing. In the Adak area, tank inspections shall be made 48 hours prior to fishing.

Option 2 - No vessel tank inspections required prior to fishing for king crab.

*Dr. Bevan moved that Option 1 be amended to require tank inspections within a reasonable period prior to the season opening, deleting any reference to the exact schedule of hours; seconded by Bob Mace. The Council unanimously approved this action.*

On the question of limited entry, the draft FMP offered three options:

Option 1 - Implement a limited entry program for the king crab fishery.

Option 2 - Defer action on limited entry as a management measure for the king crab fishery until further studies are made.

Option 3 - Reject limited entry as a management measure for the king crab fishery.

*Dr. Bevan moved adoption of Option 2 as the Council's preferred option regarding limited entry; seconded by Bob Mace.*

Harold Lokken supported Option 3, to reject limited entry, stating that endorsement of Option 2 infers that the Council is really studying the concept.

Bart Eaton stated that at the public hearings he attended, the public avidly endorsed rejection of limited entry.

Option 2 - Fisheries and Oceans will be removed from the water during closed fishing periods.

Option 3 - provides for port closures on the fishing grounds.

Dr. Bevan asked the Risk Development Team to meet with the fishing community to develop a better plan for gear placement and not average. Richard Gilmartin volunteered to chair a workshop to develop the system and will endeavor to have a preliminary report for the Council by February 1.

Two options were offered in the fishery management plan for vessel tank inspections.

Option 1 - A regulated vessel must have a tank inspection within 14 hours prior to a season opening or any time during the open season prior to fishing. There shall be an inspection on board in the event of a non-compliance. Tank inspections will be made 15 hours following the opening of the area to fishing in the Area area. Tank inspections shall be made 48 hours prior to fishing.

Option 2 - No vessel tank inspections required prior to fishing for king crab.

Dr. Bevan noted that Option 1 is similar to fisheries tank inspections which is a reasonable period prior to the season opening. He noted that the current schedule of hours is recorded by the vessel. The Council will eventually approve this action.

On the question of limited entry, the draft was called for options:

Option 1 - Implement a limited entry program for the king crab fishery.

Option 2 - Better action on limited entry as a management measure for the king crab fishery until further studies are made.

Option 3 - Report limited entry as a management measure for the king crab fishery.

Dr. Bevan noted adoption of Option 2 as the Council's preferred option regarding limited entry recorded by the vessel.

Richard Gilmartin supported Option 2, as a better limited entry system that management of Option 2 rather than the Council is finally studying the concept.

Dr. Bevan stated that at the public hearing he recorded the public widely endorsed adoption of limited entry.

Joe Demmert said that if Option 2 were adopted, it may imply that the Council is considering the possibility of limited entry, thus causing more crabbers to try to break into the fishery.

Charles Meacham endorsed Option 2 in order that we would have the opportunity to monitor what is happening at this time and gather the data on the subject.

*Upon call for the question, the Council approved adoption of Option 2 as their preferred alternative regarding limited entry, with the record noting objections by Gene DiDonato, Harold Lokken, Bart Eaton, and Joe Demmert, Jr.*

Two options were available to the Council on the question of pot limits:

Option 1 - Retain the 150 pot limit around Kodiak to encourage the local fishery.

Option 2 - No pot limits.

*Dr. Bevan moved adoption of Option 2 as the Council's preferred option regarding pot limits; seconded by Gene DiDonato. The Council unanimously adopted Option 2.*

The Council and Board of Fisheries met in joint session on Thursday, December 11, 1980, to discuss the draft FMP and review scheduling for the fishery management plan.

Dr. Bevan explained to the Board that in preliminary action to develop preferred options, the Council had tried to establish an FMP which could be turned over to the State of Alaska for implementation. He stressed the need for a document which will meet the National Standards and reviewed with the Board the tentative preferred adoptions approved by the Council in Wednesday's session.

Board of Fisheries Chairman Nick Szabo said that the Board preferred that the plan be of a general nature, defining a specific regulatory scheme, but allowing for change with the trend of the fishery. Their primary interest for discussion at this meeting would be overall strategy in developing a plan. He said that the Board does not wish to replace the Secretary of Commerce; they do, however, desire to have as much flexibility as possible within the constraints of Council review for compliance with the National Standards.

Dr. Bevan said that he felt the plan, as written, follows the general concept of a framework plan and that it is a broad and general document.

Don Collinsworth countered that Dr. Bevan's concept of a framework plan is different from his own. He said that the plan, as it is developed, is a detailed and specific document which deals

Joe Demont said that in Option 2, the Board would have the authority to consider the possibility of limited entry, thus causing more crabs to be taken in the fishery.

Charles Waples and other Board members would have the opportunity to monitor what is happening in the fishery and adjust the plan as the need arises.

Upon being asked for the Board's position on the proposed changes, the Board members indicated that they were in favor of the changes, but they would like to see some more information regarding the proposed changes before making a final decision.

The Board members were asked to discuss the question of whether they would support the proposed changes.

Option 1 - Board would have the authority to consider the possibility of limited entry.

Option 2 - No limited entry.

Dr. Bever moved adoption of Option 1 as the Board's preferred option regarding the fishery, and asked the Board to vote on the matter. The Board members indicated that they were in favor of the proposed changes.

The Board and Board of Fisheries met in joint session on Thursday, December 11, 1980, to discuss the draft plan and review the plan for the fishery management plan.

Dr. Bever explained to the Board that the Board's preferred option was to have a limited entry fishery. The Board members indicated that they were in favor of the proposed changes. The Board members also discussed the possibility of having a limited entry fishery.

Board of Fisheries Chairman Dick Bove said that the Board's preferred option was to have a limited entry fishery. The Board members indicated that they were in favor of the proposed changes. The Board members also discussed the possibility of having a limited entry fishery.

Dr. Bever said that he felt the plan as currently written was a good plan and that he would like to see it adopted as the Board's preferred option.

Dr. Bever said that he felt the plan as currently written was a good plan and that he would like to see it adopted as the Board's preferred option.

with specific areas -- probably far too specific for the type of plan which would be termed a "framework plan". Dr. Collinsworth explained the new and innovative concept of the framework plan as he envisions it. For instance, rather than addressing specifically matters such as tank inspections, a framework plan would merely state that the plan is designed to help all participants in the fishery have equal access to begin fishing at the same time. As he sees it, a framework plan would leave to the discretion of the Board of Fisheries -- through public input -- the right to determine how to best go about offering equal access to all participants in the fishery.

The framework concept is designed to provide objectives -- general direction. It would be the task of the Board of Fisheries to develop policy for carrying out these objectives through regulations.

Bob Mace pointed out that one of the main issues is who will implement the regulations for the plan. Non-Alaskan fishermen have expressed concern about their opportunities for input and their relationship with the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

Nick Szabo explained that some of these anxieties emanate from the Court settlement six or seven year ago on the State's management of the Bering Sea king crab fishery. In general, there is a fair rapport between fishermen, both Alaskan and non-Alaskan, and the Board. The Board's role is to manage the resource for the benefit of the resource, for those using it, and maintain the maximum usable resource.

Jim Beaton, member of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, said that in order for the Council and Board to have a meaningful interface, roles will have to be defined. He felt that general parameters should be set by the Council with specificities to be accomplished through Board hearings.

Nick Szabo expressed further concern regarding what he believes is a misconception on the part of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners' Association that they represent a majority of vessel owners in the Bering Sea crab fishery. He said their report was developed by their manager, who has neither attended a Board meeting nor witnessed their procedures.

Chairman Tillion agreed that the Council does have some differences with the Board on matters such as harvest of crab, etc. Dealing with these differences has become easier in recent years since the Board and Council have worked closely with the management strategies.

Ron Skoog paraphrased Dr. Bevan's concept of the framework plan as a reinforcement of the view of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; that being, that the Council's responsibility is to look after the resource in the FCZ and have overview of the resource without handling the specific items relating to it.

and specific areas -- properly for the type of  
plan which would be used in the framework plan as  
explained the new and innovative concepts of the framework plan as  
revisions. For instance, rather than addressing specific  
only matters such as such inspectors, a framework plan would  
include areas that the plan is designed to help all participants  
in the industry have equal access to being listed in the dis-  
time. As it stands, a framework plan would leave in the dis-  
position of the Board of Fisheries -- a framework plan -- the  
right to be certain that the best of effort equal access to  
all participants in the industry.

-- The framework concept is designed to provide objectives --  
general direction. It would be the task of the Board of  
Fisheries to develop policy for carrying out these objectives  
through regulations.

Bob Hase pointed out that one of the main issues in the will  
involve the regulations for the plan. Non-Alaskan fishermen  
have expressed concern about their opportunities for input and  
their relationship with the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

With regard to the plan, some of those matters which emerge from  
the current effort are of seven years ago on the Alaska side  
part of the Board's kind of fishery. In general, there is a  
fair amount of agreement between Alaskan and non-Alaskan and  
the Board. The board's role is to manage the resource for the  
benefit of the resource, for those using it and within the  
maximum possible resource.

Jim Beaton, member of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, said that in  
order for the Council and Board to have a meaningful fisheries  
role will have to be defined. He felt that general management  
should be set by the Council with specific roles to be con-  
sidered through Board hearings.

With this expressed further concern regarding what he believed  
is a misconception on the part of the Board and industry  
Vessel Owners' Association that they represent a majority of  
vessel owners in the fishing fleet. He said that  
report was developed by their manager, etc. has neither attended a  
Board meeting nor witnessed their procedures.

Chairman William squared and the Council does not have differ-  
ences with the Board on matters such as harvest of stock, etc.  
Dealing with these differences has become a major concern in recent years  
since the Board and Council have worked closely with the  
management strategies.

Bob Good presented the Board's concept of the framework plan  
as a reinforcement of the view of the Alaska Department of Fish  
and Game that the Council's responsibility is to  
look after the resource in the BCS and have overview of the  
resource without handling the specific issues relating to it.



Setting aside residency or non-residency, Gene DiDonato questioned how a significant point of conflict could be resolved under the concept of a framework plan given a set of general guidelines by the Council to be administered by the Board.

Nick Szabo responded that the Council has the ultimate responsibility, and if the Council feels the Board is not living up to its agreement, the Council should alert the Board of such. Then the Board can defend its actions. If the Council is not convinced by this, it would have the opportunity for more direct supervision over the Board.

Ron Skoog addressed the fears of the non-residents relating to Board discrimination, stating that there has been equal opportunity for both residents and non-residents to fish in the Bering Sea and that the greatest difference between fishermen is small boat versus large boat. Further, current regulations regarding the advisory committee set-up are not statutes; non-residents could be included in the advisory committee concept.

Nick Szabo suggested that as a starting point the Council and Board should develop a general framework king crab plan. It would have as its central policy conformance with the National Standards and a set of audit points to be reviewed at given intervals by the Council and Board. As part of the audit procedure, the SSC and AP would evaluate actions of the Board and Council. Mr. Szabo extended the invitation of the Board for any member of the Council family to sit with the Board at any time.

It was generally agreed by the Council and Board that the plan should be returned to the Plan Development Team because, as it is currently structured, review of the plan is difficult. Chairman Tillion suggested that the Council and Board meet together before the Board makes final regulations to hear testimony and staff reports; then they should meet separately to review those actions.

Don Collinsworth expressed concern over returning the plan to the Plan Development Team and suggested the possibility of another group to re-work the plan. He suggested that if it did go back to the PDT, two policy people should be added to the Team.

The Executive Director pointed out that until the Council gives the PDT a set of objectives for the plan, the PDT has no direction.

*Chairman Tillion appointed Don Bevan, Don Collinsworth, Nick Szabo, and John Harville to work as an ad hoc committee to develop policy and objectives for the king crab fishery management plan.*

The Council and Board recessed their joint session and the Council continued alone on Thursday, December 11, for further

...of a framework plan given a set of general guidelines by the Council to be administered by the Board.

...the Council has the ultimate responsibility, and if the Council feels the Board is not living up to its agreement, the Council should alert the Board of such. Then the Board can defend its actions. If the Council is not content with this, it would have the opportunity for more direct supervision over the Board.

...addressed the issue of the non-residents relating to board discrimination, stating that there has been equal opportunity for both residents and non-residents to sit on the Board. He said that the greatest difference between residents and non-residents is that the former have a voice in the Board. He said that the Board should be a representative body of the community, and that the Board should be a representative body of the community.

...suggested that as a starting point the Council and Board should develop a general framework kind of plan. It would have as its central policy relationship with the National Standards and a set of other points to be reviewed at given intervals by the Council and Board. As part of the audit and review, the Board would evaluate sections of the Board and Council. Mr. Crabb expanded the definition of the Board for any member of the Council family to sit with the Board at any time.

It was generally agreed by the Council and Board that the plan should be returned to the plan development team because, as it is currently structured, review of the plan is difficult. Chairman Crabb suggested that the Council and Board meet together before the Board makes final regulations to hear testimony and that regulations that they should meet separately to review those actions.

Don Collinsworth expressed concern over returning the plan to the plan development team and suggested the possibility of another group to re-work the plan. He suggested that if it did go back to the DOT, two policy people should be added to the team.

The Executive Director pointed out that until the Council gives the DOT a set of objectives for the plan, the DOT has no direction.

Chairman Crabb suggested Don Collinsworth, John Crabb, and John Havelle to work as an ad hoc committee to develop policy and objectives for the DOT and that financial management plan.

The Council and Board discussed their joint session and the Council continued alone on Thursday, December 1, for further

discussion on the king crab fishery management plan. The Executive Director reported that he had just received the letter from D.C. rejecting the King Crab DFMP and DEIS. It implied that we could use the work we have been doing as a fact-finding exercise from which alternatives could be chosen; limited public hearings would have to be held after that was done.

Patrick Travers informed the Council that there was no legal requirement for additional hearings on the DEIS.

Discussion followed concerning the work being done on Option 2, development of a framework plan. It was questioned whether this work would be considered enough of a change in the material presented that the entire package must go through public review again. It was also questioned whether the Council was developing a new DFMP or cleaning up the existing document.

Patrick Travers felt that legally the Council is not required to go through another comment period. Therefore, the Council should plan on reviewing the document again in February, and if the Council concurs with what is presented at that time, the Council will meet with the Board of Fisheries in March and take final action.

#### E-4 Tanner Crab Fishery Management Plan

Action required by the Council at the December meeting on the Tanner Crab FMP included final choice of preferred alternatives proposed in amendment #7.

Marty Eaton of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak, reported on proposed decreases in guideline harvest levels suggested by the Department. In the Kodiak region, the current guideline harvest level of 10-25 million pounds for C. bairdi Tanner crab should be decreased to 9-15 million pounds; for the South Peninsula area, decreases were suggested from the current 15-20 million pounds to 3-6 million pounds; in the Chignik area, the current 5-10 million pound harvest level should be decreased to 2-5 million pounds; and for the Bering Sea, guideline harvest levels have been recommended to remain at 28-36 million pounds.

For C. opilio Tanner crab, no reductions were suggested because there is no size limit with which to set abundance estimates.

Bob Otto of National Marine Fisheries Service and Fred Gaffney of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game explained a faulty calculation regarding molting frequencies in the Reeves report which caused calculation of an inaccurate guideline harvest level. Because the 1980 NMFS survey was earlier than in 1979, pre-recruit crabs were expected to molt to legal size between the time of the survey and the 1981 fishery. Based on this information, Reeves projected a harvest range of 34-48 million pounds for 1981. Subsequent analysis of the survey data, not available at the September, 1980 meeting of the Council, indicated that

discussions on the fishery management plan. The Executive Director reported that he had just received the letter from D.C. regarding the EIS and that it implied that we would use the work we have been doing as a fact-finding exercise from which alternatives would be chosen. Further discussions would have to be held after that was done.

Patrick Turner informed the Council that there was no legal requirement for annual hearings on the EIS.

Discussion followed concerning the work being done on Option 2, development of a management plan. It was questioned whether this work would be considered as a change in the essential elements of the fishery management plan or as a separate public review process. It was also questioned whether the Council was developing a new EIS or updating of the existing document.

Patrick Turner said that the Council had not received a plan on reviewing the document again in February, and that the Council would want to see that in progress at that time. The Council will meet with the Board of Fisheries in March and take final action.

#### E-2: Fishery Management Plan

Action required by the Council at the December meeting on the EIS included final changes of fisheries alternatives proposed in Amendment #7.

Marky Baron of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kotzebue reported on proposed decreases in guideline harvest levels suggested by the Department. In the Kotzebue region, the current guideline harvest level of 100 million pounds for 1981-82. The EIS team should be decreased to 75 million pounds for the current South Peninsula area, decreases were suggested from the current 15-20 million pounds to 5-10 million pounds; in the Chukchi area, the current 5-10 million pound harvest level should be decreased to 2-5 million pounds; and for the Herald Sea, guideline harvest levels have been recommended to remain at 10-15 million pounds.

For the Chukchi harvest level, no reductions were suggested because there is no one limit with which to set guideline harvest.

Bob Otto of National Marine Fisheries Service and Fred Giffney of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game explained a fairly detailed action regarding existing fisheries in the Reeves report, which caused calculation of an instantaneous guideline harvest level. Because the 1980 EIS survey was earlier than in 1981, projected catches were expected to shift to legal size between the time of the survey and the 1981 fishery. Based on this information, Reeves projected a harvest range of 20-30 million pounds for 1981. Subsequent analysis of the survey data, not available at the September, 1980 meeting of the Council, indicated that

shell condition of pre-recruit crabs in 1980 was not substantially different from that of 1979. Reconsideration of this information by the Tanner Crab PDT led them to conclude that the molting period for C. bairdi is probably variable from year to year; consequently, since the 1980 survey estimate of legal C. bairdi was essentially the same as last year, the 1981 harvest range should be the same as last year, 28-36 million pounds.

Fred Gaffney addressed the conclusion of Jim Richardson's report on the Tanner crab fishery under the auspices of the FCMA and reported that the Tanner crab PDT recommended that, based on the conclusions of the Richardson report, TALFF for Tanner crab should be zero.

Opportunity for public testimony was available before the joint session of the Council and Board on Tuesday, December 9. A summary of testimony received during that joint public hearing is addressed in a separate document, previously cited as Appendix IV, which is attached to these Minutes.

The Executive Director explained to the Board of Fisheries that amendment #6 had brought the FMP into line with state regulations and the Regional Director has issued a field order for emergency regulations to that effect because that amendment has not been implemented.

On Thursday, December 11, the Council met alone to consider the options available in amendment #7. Jeff Povolny, plan coordinator, reviewed the amendment package.

For TALFF for C. opilio Tanner crab, the two options available were:

Option 1 - Status quo. TALFF would remain at 1980 level of 7,500 mt north of 58° North latitude.

Option 2 - Set OY equal to DAH but not to exceed ABC, (calculated at 91 million pounds for 1981 per the Reeves report). Therefore, TALFF would be zero.

Adoption of the status quo would leave the optimum yield in all districts at 1980 levels. Adoption of the second alternative would change OY's for C. bairdi in the Bering Sea, Chignik, and South Peninsula management areas to reflect the latest estimates by NMFS and ADF&G.

There are currently many differences between the optimum yields in the FMP and guideline harvest levels in the State of Alaska Shellfish Regulations. It was suggested that the Council should work with the Alaska Board of Fisheries in order to establish compatible 1981 guideline harvest levels and OY.

The State of Alaska has established a 250 pot limit in Kodiak and a 100 pot limit in the Southeast management area. The current FMP has no pot limits in any management areas.

small portion of pre-1980 was not substan-  
tially different from that of 1980. Reconciliation of this  
information by the Tanager Group has been completed and the  
information for 1980 is available from year to  
year. Consequently, since the 1980 survey results of 1981  
year, essentially the same as last year, the 1981 Tanager  
Group should be the same as last year 28-30 million pounds.

From earlier addressed the conclusion of the Richardson's report  
on the Tanager Group. Richardson under the auspices of the WMA and  
reported that the Tanager Group had recommended that, based on the  
conclusion of the Richardson report, TANGR for Tanager Group  
should be zero.

Opportunity for public testimony was available before the joint  
session of the Council and Board on Tuesday, December 9. A  
summary of testimony received during that joint public hearing is  
addressed in a separate document, previously cited as Appendix  
IV, which is attached to these minutes.

The Executive Director explained to the Board of Fisheries that  
amendment #6 had provided the FWI into line with state regulations  
and the Executive Director has issued a call order for emergency  
regulations to that effect because that amendment has not been  
implemented.

On Thursday, December 11, the Council met alone to consider the  
action available in amendment #7. Jeff Boylston, Tanager Group  
representative, reviewed the amendment package.

For TANGR for 1981 Tanager Group, the following available  
were:

Option 1 - Status quo. TANGR would remain at 1980  
level of 250 at north of 50° North latitude.

Option 2 - Set of equal to 250 but not to exceed 250.  
Established at 21 million pounds for 1981 per the  
status report. However, TANGR would be zero.

Adoption of the status quo would leave the optimum yield in all  
districts in 1980 levels. Adoption of the second alternative  
would change O's for C, B and A in the Bering Sea, Chukchi, and  
Cook Inlet management areas to reflect the latest estimates  
by WMA and WPR.

There are currently many differences between the optimum yields  
to the FWI and optimum harvest levels in the state of Alaska  
and other regulations. It was suggested that the Council should  
work with the Alaska Board of Fisheries in order to establish  
optimum 1981 optimum harvest levels and O's.

The State of Alaska has established a 250 per cent in 1981 and  
a 100 per cent in the Bering Sea management area. The Council  
has not taken in any management areas.

In the Southeast and Yakutat management areas, the FMP's opening date is September 1 and closing date is May 15; State regulations open those areas on September 15 and close them on May 1. In other management areas the opening and closing dates were adjusted for the FCZ by a Department of Commerce/NMFS field order issued on October 23, 1980. That order changed the opening date for the FCZ Tanner crab season to conform with the 1980 State of Alaska Shellfish Regulations and to reflect amendment #6 to the FMP, not yet approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

In their review of Tanner crab amendment #7, the SSC found that the data and analysis provided in the Richardson report were the best information available at this time. They, therefore, recommended setting OY equal to DAH not to exceed ABC. The SSC concurred with the conclusion in that report that the U.S. industry can harvest the total OY for C. opilio and that the actual amount harvested will be based upon market conditions. They supported the conclusion that a foreign allocation does have a direct effect on those market conditions.

The SSC also reviewed the changes in OY in the draft amendment. Because the estimate has been updated by the PDT since the time the amendment was drafted, the PDT now recommends that the OY range for 1981 be set at 28-36 million pounds. The SSC agrees with the scientific reasoning for this proposed reduction and recommends to the Council an OY range for C. bairdi in the Bering Sea of 28-36 million pounds. The SSC also noted that the 1979-80 harvest of C. bairdi in the area, 36.6 million pounds, exceeded the upper end of the range.

The SSC had not received any written reports which supported the proposed OY values for Chignik and the South Peninsula areas, but received a presentation on those proposed OY values by the staff of ADF&G. Because the SSC had not had the opportunity to review the actual data or written staff report, they preferred not to take a position on these proposals.

The SSC asked the Council to note that other OY values in the Plan should be reviewed and possibly amended. The SSC had assumed this would take place when they approved the initial draft amendment at the September, 1980 meeting. They found that neither the Council staff nor the management agencies know who is responsible for maintenance of this or any of the Council FMP's, and recommended again that the Council accept the concept for plan maintenance outlined in Annex II to their document entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Operations: A Critique with Suggestions for Improvement" dated September 25, 1980; and that the Council and management agencies proceed to appoint staff members to Plan Maintenance Teams for every plan which has been submitted or approved.

The Advisory Panel unanimously agreed to eliminate the foreign harvest of Tanner crab and adopted the alternative to change the

in the Southeast and Alaska management areas. The FMP's opening date is September 1 and closing date is May 1. In open areas or streams it and close them on May 1. In other management areas the opening and closing dates were adjusted for the FMP by a Department of Commerce field order issued on October 23, 1980. That order changed the opening date for the FMP from one season to another with the 1980 season of Alaska shellfish regulations and to reflect amendments to the FMP not yet approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

In their review of Tanner crab amendment #7, the SSC found that the data and analysis provided in the Richardson report were the best information available at this time. They therefore recommended setting OY equal to JAW not to exceed 400. The SSC concurred with the conclusion in that report that the U.S. industry can harvest the total OY for U. gygialis and that the actual amount harvested will be based upon market conditions. They supported the conclusion that a foreign allocation does have a direct effect on these market conditions.

The SSC also reviewed the changes in OY in the 1981 amendment. Because the estimate has been updated by the FMP since the time the amendment was drafted, the FMP has recommended that the OY range for 1981 be set at 25-35 million pounds. The SSC agrees with the scientific reasoning for this proposed reduction and recommends in the Council an OY range for U. gygialis in the range of 25-35 million pounds. The SSC also notes that the 1979-80 harvest of U. gygialis in the area, 35.6 million pounds, exceeded the upper end of the range.

The SSC had not received any written reports which supported the proposed OY values for Chignik and the South Peninsula areas, but received a presentation on these proposed OY values by the staff of BPSAC. Because the SSC had not had the opportunity to review the actual data or written staff reports, they preferred not to take a position on these proposals.

The SSC noted the Council to note that other OY values in the plan should be reviewed and possibly amended. The SSC had assumed that would take place when they approved the initial draft amendment of the September 1980 meeting. They found that neither the Council staff nor the management agencies know who is responsible for maintenance of this or any other Council FMP, and recommended again that the Council accept the concept for plan maintenance outlined in Annex II to their document entitled "North Pacific Fishery Management Council Operations". A Committee with suggestions for improvement dated December 22, 1980, and that the Council and management agencies proceed to appoint staff members to this Committee for every year which has been submitted or approved.

The advisory panel unanimously agreed to eliminate the foreign harvest of Tanner crab and adopt the alternative to change the



OY for C. bairdi in Bering Sea, Chignik and South Peninsula management areas to reflect the latest estimates by NMFS and ADF&G.

*Don Collinsworth moved that the Council adopt the recommendations of the AP and SSC regarding preferred alternatives for amendment #7 to the Tanner Crab FMP to set OY for C. opilio equal to DAH not to exceed ABC of 91 million pounds for 1981, with TALFF equaling zero; seconded by Bart Eaton. The Council approved the adoption of these preferred alternatives with the record noting absence by Jim Brooks.*

Dr. Bevan said he wanted to be sure that the State Department took into consideration the Council's recommendation in setting TALFF at zero when allocations are being made. *The Executive Director was asked to write a letter to the Department of State informing them of the Council's actions to set TALFF at zero. Accordingly, the Executive Director recommended that the Council disapprove all 1981 permits for vessels fishing Tanner crab.*

*It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should write to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries recommending disapproval for any Tanner crab fishing permit applications.*

#### E-5 Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

At the request of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, the Council asked the Gulf of Alaska PDT to consider the implications of the proposed 1981 amendment to close the Eastern Regulatory Area. The PDT reviewed the status of sablefish and Pacific Ocean perch stocks, incidental catches of salmon, halibut and crab, gear conflicts in the area, and the impact of the closure on the foreign fleet.

In their review of the status of sablefish stocks in the Gulf of Alaska, the Team considered statistics from the domestic longline fishery which show CPU and average-sized sablefish to be down in 1980 and 1979 compared to 1978. This evidence, which conflicts with results of the '78-'79 Japan/U.S. cooperative longline survey, suggests that sablefish population parameters need to be re-evaluated. For the interim, the Team recommended that increased catch of sablefish be avoided.

The Team debated from five perspectives the issue to prohibit foreign trawling in the Eastern Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska and proposed three alternate proposals which address each of the perspectives. The five perspectives are:

1. The present condition of POP stocks and the impact a proposed closure would have on POP.
2. The present condition of sablefish and the impact a proposed closure would have on sablefish.

of the Council in being able to reflect the latest estimates by WRS and management areas to reflect the latest estimates by WRS and management areas.

Don Collinsworth moved that the Council adopt the recommendations of the AP and WRS regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season. The Council voted 10-0 to adopt the recommendations of the AP and WRS regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season. The Council voted 10-0 to adopt the recommendations of the AP and WRS regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should advise the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season. The Council voted 10-0 to adopt the recommendations of the AP and WRS regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director should advise the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season. The Council voted 10-0 to adopt the recommendations of the AP and WRS regarding the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season.

### 1981-82 Season of Alaska Groundfish

At the request of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, the Council asked the staff of Alaska to consider the impact of the proposed 1981-82 season of groundfish in the Eastern Regulatory Area. The staff reviewed the status of scientific and regulatory areas, the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery, and the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery.

In their review of the status of scientific stocks in the Eastern Regulatory Area, the staff considered the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery, and the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery. The staff reviewed the status of scientific and regulatory areas, the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery, and the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery.

The staff debated the proposed alternative for the 1981-82 season of groundfish in the Eastern Regulatory Area. The staff reviewed the status of scientific and regulatory areas, the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery, and the impact of the proposed alternative on the status of the fishery.

1. The present condition of the fishery and the impact of the proposed alternative would have on the fishery.
2. The present condition of the fishery and the impact of the proposed alternative would have on the fishery.

3. Recent catches of prohibited species and the impact a proposed closure would have on prohibited species.
4. Recent gear conflicts and the impact a proposed closure would have on future occurrences.
5. The impact the proposed closure would have on the foreign fishing fleet.

The Team reviewed the available data pertinent to POP and concluded that this evidence suggests that POP stocks are severely depressed in the Eastern Area. The Team, therefore, recommended that harvest of POP be strictly curtailed and noted that several detailed studies on POP are currently underway and should conclude this summer. However, because the status of POP appears to be so severely depressed, the interim action is required.

The Team noted that incidental catches of halibut in 1979 were markedly higher than 1978 and considers the 1979 level to be excessive. The Team recommended that action be taken to reduce these catches, noting the ex-vessel value of estimated incidental catch of halibut was about \$3.9 million.

The Team also reviewed evidence on reported gear conflicts between U.S. longline fishermen and foreign trawlers. The Team recommended action be taken to protect U.S. fishing gear and allow domestic fishermen to fish where they prefer.

Catch statistics from 1979 showed total foreign catches of groundfish in the Eastern Area to be 22,900 tons. The total value of this catch, based on the foreign fee schedule, is about \$7.2 million. If POP were eliminated from the foreign catch, the remainder is 16,500 tons with a value of about \$4.9 million. If the expected foreign catch in 1981 remains at the 1979 level and the foreign fleet is restricted from taking POP, the profit loss to a total closure would be less than \$4.9 million.

The Team proposed three options which would meet recommendations made for POP, sablefish, incidental catches of halibut, and gear conflicts. The Team expressed no specific preference, but noted that two of the options are highly dependent upon increased observer coverage on foreign trawlers in the Eastern Area and would not be effective if the measures suggested were not closely enforced. The options are as follows:

#### Option A

1. Foreign trawling would allowed only with off-bottom gear and only from December 1 to May 31.

3. Recent catches of prohibited species and the impact of proposed closures would have on prohibited species.
4. Recent gear conflicts and the impact of proposed closures would have on future occurrences.
5. The impact of proposed closures would have on the foreign fishing fleet.

The team reviewed the available data pertaining to 1977 and concluded that this evidence supports that FOT species are severely depleted in the Eastern Area. The team also recommended that harvest of FOT be strictly controlled and noted that several detailed studies on FOT are currently underway and should conclude this summer. However, based on the status of FOT species to be so severely depleted, the immediate action is required.

The team noted that incidental catches of halibut in 1977 were relatively high, that 1978 and 1979 are expected to be lower. The team recommended that action be taken to reduce these catches, noting the extremely high value of each incidental catch of halibut was about \$2.5 million.

The team also reviewed evidence on proposed gear conflicts between U.S. fishing fishermen and foreign fishermen. The team recommended action be taken to protect U.S. fishing gear and the domestic fishermen to fish where they prefer.

Data available from 1977 showed total foreign catches of groundfish in the Eastern Area to be 23,000 tons. The total value of this catch, based on the foreign fish schedule, is about \$7.2 million. If FOT were eliminated from the foreign catch, the remainder is 16,500 tons with a value of about \$4.2 million. If the expected foreign catch in 1981 remains at the 1977 level and the foreign fleet is restricted from taking FOT, the profit loss to a total closure would be less than \$4.0 million.

The team proposed three options which would lead to recommendations made for FOT, including incidental catches of halibut, and gear conflicts. The team expressed its specific preference, but noted that two of the options are likely dependent upon increased observer coverage on foreign fishermen in the Eastern Area and would not be effective if the measures suggested were not closely enforced. The options are as follows:

Option A

1. Foreign fishing would allowed only with observer gear and only from December 1 to May 31.

2. POP TALFF would be set at 500 tons.
3. POP DAH would be set at 500 tons.
4. Sablefish catch levels would not be allowed to increase.
5. Present sanctuaries in the FMP would be continued.

Option B (the most restrictive of the three proposed)

1. Foreign trawling would be prohibited in the Eastern Area.
2. POP DAH would be set at 500 tons.
3. Sablefish catch levels would not be allowed to increase.

Option C (a compromise between Option A and Option B)

1. Foreign trawling would be prohibited in the Southeast.
2. Foreign trawling would be allowed in Yakutat only with off-bottom gear and only from December 1 to May 31.
3. POP TALFF would be set at 375 tons.
4. POP DAH would be set at 500 tons.
5. Sablefish catch levels would not increase.
6. Present sanctuaries in Yakutat would be continued.

With Council approval, this amendment would go to public review about the end of December, 1980 and would be available for final Council action at the February 1981 meeting.

The SSC reviewed the proposed amendments and recommended that they be released for public review subject to the following modifications:

1. Clarify what is meant by the statement "sablefish catch levels not to increase" included in options A, B, and C. The word "catch" should be replaced with "OY".
2. An additional option should be included as follows:



Option D (status quo)

- a. Foreign trawling allowed only with off-bottom gear from December 1 through May 31 with no restrictions on trawl gear from June 1 to November 30.
  - b. POP TALFF equals 205 mt.
  - c. POP DAH equals 1,315 mt.
  - d. Sablefish OY equals 7,100 mt.
  - e. Present sanctuaries in the FMP would be continued.
3. The SSC also suggested the following option, which proposes the use of a communication system to resolve gear conflicts, be included.

Option E

- a. Adopt an agreed upon communication system to minimize gear conflicts.
- b. POP TALFF is 500 mt.
- c. POP DAH equals 500 mt.
- d. Sablefish OY equals 7,100 mt.
- e. Present sanctuaries in the FMP would be continued.

The Advisory Panel proposed that the PDT's recommendations for options regarding the Eastern Regulatory Area be added to the amendment package and sent to the public for review.

Michael Mayo presented written and oral testimony regarding the economic disadvantage to American fisherman in the eastern Gulf of Alaska brought on by foreign incidental catches. A copy of his written testimony is included in these Minutes as Appendix V.

*Don Bevan moved that the proposed 1981 amendment package sent to public hearing include the SSC's modification of the PDT's proposals and the inclusion of the SSC's status quo options; seconded by Joe Demmert. The Council unanimously approved this action.*

*The Executive Director was instructed to arrange a public hearing on the proposed amendments in Sitka at some time after the January Council meeting. Further information on the hearing will be available as soon as arrangements are made.*

## B-6 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

Dr. Loh-Lee Low of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center reported to the joint session of the Council and Board of Fisheries on the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish amendment package. Dr. Low said that the most important factor is the derivation of OY, with three possible methods available.

1. Set OY as a range of 1.4 to 2.0 million mt.
2. Set as a number, 1.6 million mt.
3. Maintain the status quo.

Dr. Low explained implementation of each of the options. Under Option 1, the fishery would be started with 1.4 million mt, minimum ABC for entire complex. Later in the year, status of stocks would be determined to derive figures for the complex. Reserve would be divided into two parts. The first would allow for correction of operational problems arising during the season and would allow the Regional Director to allocate fish from the reserve to rectify problems of known biological consequence. The second would be for expansion of the domestic fishery (10%). During the year, initial TAC can be adjusted and final TAC can be derived based on stock condition and socioeconomic factors in the fishery.

Option 2 is very much the same, except that OY is a fixed number until the plan is amended. TAC's would be allocated to individual species.

Option 3 would keep the OY determination as it is now, which requires individual stock status and ABC determinations and presents some problem with data development.

The major difference between Options 1 and 2 is that Option 1 begins with a relatively low OY and has limited reserve for making adjustments, whereas Option 2 begins with a larger ABC and sets aside a large reserve for making adjustments.

Dr. Low explained his computer model's capabilities for determining area closures to help remedy the king salmon interception problem and stressed the need for as complete a data base as possible to receive maximum benefit from the model's capabilities.

Final salmon stock status reports should be available in January. Charles Meacham requested that the Council receive copies of this material as soon as possible so they can be fully up-to-date on the subject by the next meeting.

The Executive Director reported that the Incidental Species Workgroup has been working for some time to develop the incidental catch facet of the amendment package. Written analysis of their suggestions will be available sometime in January.



3-2 Being Revisited: Islands Growth

Dr. Low explained that the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center reported to the Joint Session of the Council and Board of Fisheries on the Pacific Salmon and Alaska Growth Program. Dr. Low said that the most important factor in the derivation of GY with these possible methods was:

1. GY of 1.0 as a ratio of 1.0 to 1.0 million mt.
2. GY of 1.0 as a ratio of 1.0 to 1.0 million mt.
3. Maintain the status quo.

Dr. Low explained that the derivation of GY of 1.0 million mt. under Option 1, the latter would be stated with 1.0 million mt. minimum ABC for entire complex. Later in the year, a ratio of 1.0 would be determined to derive GY for the complex. GY would be divided into two parts. The first would allow for correction of operational problems during the season and would allow the Regional Director to allocate fish from the reserves to verify programs of inter-Regional cooperation. The second would be for expansion of the domestic fishery (100%). During the year, Initial TAC can be adjusted and final TAC can be derived based on stock condition and socio-economic factors in the fishery.

Option 2 is very much the same, except that GY is a fixed number and the plan is amended. This would be allocated to individual species.

Option 3 would keep the GY determination as it is now, which requires individual stock status and ABC determinations and requires some provision with fish development.

The major difference between Options 1 and 2 is that Option 1 begins with a relatively low GY and has limited reserves for making adjustments, whereas Option 2 begins with a larger ABC and sets aside a large reserve for making adjustments.

Dr. Low explained his computer model's capabilities for determining stock status to help remedy the King Salmon fishery problem and stressed the need for a computer data base as possible to receive maximum benefit from the model's capabilities.

Final action items were reported to be available in January. Charles Weather requested that the Council receive copies of data reported as soon as possible so they can be fully updated on the subject by the next meeting.

The Executive Director reported that the Inland Fisheries Center has been working for some time to develop the model's data base of the management package. Written analysis of their suggestions will be available sometime in January.

Public testimony was received before the joint session of the Council and Board of Fisheries. A summary of that testimony is addressed in a separate document, previously cited as Appendix IV to these Minutes.

Patrick Travers gave a brief report on the status of the suit filed by fifteen villages of western Alaska asking for an injunction on foreign trawling and on implementation of the FMP until it is amended to close certain areas to foreign trawling to protect king salmon in winter months. The government challenged jurisdiction on this case, and Patrick reported that the hearing is expected shortly. If the judge decides in favor of the government, the case will end. If not, it will proceed to trial.

Board of Fisheries Chairman Nick Szabo addressed a Resolution by the Board regarding the incidental catch of king salmon by foreign trawlers. A copy of that resolution is made a part of these Minutes as Appendix VI. He urged the Council to take whatever remedial action is necessary for this season in order to protect the salmon, and suggested that the Council may want to set up a study group made up of industry people to formulate an acceptable solution to this problem.

The Council continued consideration of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP on Friday, December 12, when they met alone. Margaret Duff gave an update on the FMP. Implementation had been expected on January 1, 1981; however, Pat Travers' revised EIS went for public comment and word now is that implementation will not occur until March or April.

In its review of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP, the SSC reviewed the status of the analysis of the incidental catch in the Bering Sea being undertaken by the ad hoc SSC subgroup. The SSC was informed that the report of that group is being developed. The SSC received a detailed presentation by Dr. Low on his computer model which would allow detected analysis of possible impacts of time/area closures. They are planning to review the written report on the model during January, and should be able to offer direction to the Council on the subject by the February meeting.

The SSC received an industrial update of forecasts for the 1981 domestic catch levels of Pacific cod for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands area in which it was indicated that domestic catch levels could approach 70,000-90,000 mt. The SSC recommended that catch levels of this magnitude could be accommodated as follows:

1. The unallocated TALFF's for all species in the western and central Gulf management areas be held until April.
2. Fifty percent of the TALFF for Pacific cod in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands management area not be allocated until April.

Public testimony was received before the joint session of the Council and Board of Fisheries. A summary of that testimony is attached in a separate document, primarily dated as Appendix IV to these minutes.

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Public testimony was received before the joint session of the Council and Board of Fisheries. A summary of that testimony is attached in a separate document, primarily dated as Appendix IV to these minutes.

3. Ten percent of the TALFF for all other species for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands management area not be allocated until April.

It was recommended that the State Department consult with NMFS prior to the release of unallocated TALFF. Actual calculation of the unallocated TALFF concept was demonstrated by a table, attached to these Minutes as Appendix VII.

It was recommended that the following DAH and reserve mechanism be examined for possible inclusion in the current Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands amendment packages.

"The DAH for a fishing year will be set equal to the domestic catch taken during the 12-month period ending the preceding September 30. DAH may not exceed OY.

The reserve will be set to accommodate the difference between the domestic catch forecast and the NMFS survey and DAH as set above. The NMFS survey will be conducted annually by the NMFS Regional Office to compile expected harvest figures from fishermen and processors."

State Department representative Ray Arnaudo felt that the SSC's request to hold 50% of TALFF for Pacific cod in the Bering Sea/Aleutian area until April was slightly irregular. He said the State Department is automatically planning to withhold 10% of that species for their own purposes.

The Executive Director said that he felt it would be easier to withhold the allocation until a later date rather than trying to take it back once the allocation has been made.

The Council received a letter dated November 25, 1980 from Lee Alverson of Natural Resources Consultants which indicated a significant increase in production projected for the cod fishery in 1981. Final figures on 1980 U.S. Pacific cod production are not yet available; however, the ARCTIC TRAWLER alone will have caught about 5,000 tons. After adding joint venture catches, several vessels which have and will fish for salt cod markets, and several shoreside operations, 1980 production may well exceed 15,000 tons. The estimated production goal of the fleet entering in 1981 exceeds 50,000 tons. If shoreside operations, joint ventures, and unlisted vessels which may enter the fleet are included, the figure becomes a substantial portion of the total OY for the Gulf and Bering Sea.

In the AP's deliberation of the Bering Sea FMP, they recommended that the Council incorporate the 1981 estimates of U.S. cod catches for the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska into the 1981 DAH. This will amount to an additional 40,000 mt. The AP requested that the Council contact those proposing to participate in this fishery so it can be distributed between the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

...an general of the Board for all other species for  
...being selected. Various management will not be  
...allocated until April.

It was recommended that the State Department contact with NMFS  
prior to the release of unallocated TMTU. Further allocation of  
the unallocated TMTU concept was demonstrated by a table  
attached to these minutes as Appendix VII.

It was recommended that the following BSA and reserve mechanism  
be examined for possible inclusion in the current Gulf of Alaska  
and Bering Sea/Alaska island management packages.

The BSA for a fishing year will be set equal to the  
domestic catch taken during the 12-month period ending  
the preceding September 30. TMTU may not exceed 0.7.

The reserve will be set to accommodate the difference  
between the domestic catch forecast and the BSA survey  
and BSA as set above. The NMFS survey will be  
conducted annually by the NMFS Regional Office in  
conjunction with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and  
NMFS.

State Department representative Ray Arnold felt that NMFS  
request to hold 50% of TMTU for fishing in the Bering Sea  
Alaska area would result in a significant increase in  
State Department is administratively planning to withhold 50% of  
that species for their own purposes.

The Executive Director said that he felt it would be easier to  
withhold the allocation until a later date rather than trying to  
take it back once the allocation had been made.

The Council received a letter dated November 25, 1980 from the  
Division of Natural Resources Commission which indicated a  
significant increase in production potential for the Bering Sea  
in 1981. Final figures on 1980 U.S. fishing and production are  
not yet available; however, the ARCTIC TRAWLER alone will have  
caught about 5,000 tons. After adding joint venture catches,  
several vessels which have and will fish for sea and mackerel,  
and several smaller operations, 1980 production may well exceed  
15,000 tons. The estimated production goal of the fishery during  
in 1981 exceeds 50,000 tons. If seawater operations, joint  
ventures, and limited vessels which are under the BSA are  
included, the figure becomes a substantial portion of the total  
OT for the Gulf and Bering Seas.

In the BSA's deliberation of the Bering Sea BSA, they recommended  
that the Council incorporate the 1981 estimates of U.S. and  
catches for the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska for the 1981 BSA.  
This will amount to an additional 40,000 tons. The BSA reported  
that the Council should consider those proposals in light of the  
fact that as it is distributed between the Gulf of Alaska and  
the Bering Sea.

Regarding the Board of Fisheries' Resolution to protect western Alaska chinook salmon, the Advisory Panel recommended that the Council contact the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the closure of INPFC Area I and II in the Bering Sea. The AP requested any and all information available on incidental catches as soon as it is available.

Harold Lokken spoke in opposition to closures as vast as one encompassing INPFC Areas I and II. He suggested that closures should be tailored in proportion to the losses being sustained.

Paul MacGregor, representing the Japanese Longline Association, testified before the Council on the cod fishery. He said that the longliners conducted a fairly large cod fishery as a result of their small sablefish allocation, and relied heavily on their cod allocation in the early 1980. Therefore, withholding cod allocations early in the year will have some impact on the foreign fishery. He felt that the SSC's numbers of 70,000-90,000 mt were conservative, and asked the Council to monitor the fishery so that, if indications suggest that the U.S. cod fishery is not developing as quickly as expected, cod allocations can be released to foreign nations earlier in the year. He urged the Council to withhold only the TALFF absolutely necessary to protect incidental species in the gulf. He pointed out that the amount being held back is significantly higher than the domestic catch for last year.

Dr. Bevan endorsed the SSC's recommendation for withholding allocations, modifying it to specify that only cod allocations in the Gulf of Alaska be withheld rather than allocations for all species.

*The Council unanimously endorsed the SSC's recommendations subject to the modification suggested by Dr. Bevan.*

#### F. CONTRACTS AND REPORTS

##### F-1 Status of Contracts

Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Director, reviewed the status of Contract 78-5, "Assessment of Spawning Herring and Capelin Stocks at Selected Coastal Areas in the Eastern Bering Sea"; Contract 79-3, "Troll Salmon Tag Recovery Program"; and Contract 80-6, "A Study to Determine the Applicability of Limited Entry in the Halibut Fishery Off Alaska".

The portion of Contract 78-5 dealing with infra-red studies was received as Appendix A to the final report and was sent to the SSC for review and approval on November 24, 1980. Given SSC concurrence, the Council may approve this report, and thus the contract, for final payment.

The final report for Contract 79-3 has been distributed to the SSC. Given SSC concurrence this report and the contract may be approved by the Council for final payment.

According to the Board of Fisheries, Resolution to protect western Alaska chinook salmon, the Advisory Panel recommended that the Council contact the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the closure of IMFC Area I and II in the Bering Sea. The Panel requested that all information available on incidental catches be made available.

Should Council agree in opposition to closures as set out in the accompanying IMFC Areas I and II. He suggested that closure should be entered in proportion to the losses being sustained.

Paul Macgregor, representing the Japanese Longline Association, testified before the Council on the cod fishery. He said that the longline conducted a fairly large cod fishery and a result of their small effort allocation, and relied heavily on their cod allocation in the early 1980's. Therefore, withdrawing cod allocation early in the year will have some impact on the longline fishery. He felt that the 250's numbers of IMFC Areas I and II were conservative, and asked the Council to consider the fishery as that. If indications suggest that the U.S. cod fishery is not developing as quickly as expected, cod allocations can be released to foreign nations earlier in the year. He urged the Council to withhold only the IMFC allocations necessary to protect incidental species in the fish. He pointed out that the amount of cod held back is significantly higher than the domestic catch for last year.

Dr. Peter endorsed the Panel recommendation for withholding allocations, modifying it to specify that only cod allocations in the IMFC Areas be withheld rather than allocations for all species.

The Council unanimously endorsed the Panel's recommendations subject to the modification suggested by Dr. Peter.

### CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

#### 7-1 Review of Contracts

Clarence Kauland, Deputy Director, reviewed the status of Contract 78-5, "Assessment of spawning activity and coding stocks at selected Council Areas in the Eastern Bering Sea"; Contract 78-7, "Total Allowable Catch Recovery Program"; and Contract 80-5, "A study to determine the applicability of limited entry in the Eastern Bering Sea Alaska".

The position of Contract 78-5 dealing with infested studies was reviewed as Appendix A of the final report and was sent to the Council for review and approval on November 24, 1980. Over 200 comments, the Council may approve this report, and also the contract for final payment.

The final report for Contract 78-5 has been distributed to the Council. Over 200 comments on this report and the contract will be approved by the Council for final payment.

A rather large final report was submitted by Tetra Tech for Contract 80-6 and is currently being reviewed by the SSC. With SSC concurrence, this report and the contract may be approved for final payment.

The SSC recommended approval of Contract 78-5 subject to the requirement that the Contractor insert a minor modification stating that additional tracks of data are available. The Contractor has been notified of this requirement and has agreed to comply.

The SSC reviewed the modified draft report dated November, 1980 for Contract 79-3 and found that the Contractor has taken into consideration past SSC comments on the report. Contract approval was recommended and the SSC suggested that this report be printed as an official Council document.

The SSC was unable to complete its review of the draft report for Contract 80-6. The SSC subgroup will complete its review by the January Council meeting and will be prepared to forward comments to the Contractor at that time.

The SSC also reviewed the quarterly report for Contract 79-4 dated October 31, 1980. No comments were made on progress of the Contractor, but the SSC noted the report "Spatial and Temporal Variation in Undersized Chinook Salmon Encounter Rates in the Southeast Alaska Troll Fishery" which was attached to the quarterly report. The report was referred for information to the Salmon subgroup.

The SSC reviewed the quarterly report dated September, 1980 for Contract 80-3, "Seasonal Use and Feeding Habits of Walruses in the Proposed Bristol Bay Clam Fishery Area" and found that the Contractor is making sufficient progress on this study.

The Advisory Panel requested that the Halibut Limited Entry Workgroup convene as soon as possible to discuss limited entry in the halibut fishery.

*Jim Campbell moved for approval of Contracts 78-5 and 79-3; seconded by Bob Mace. The Council unanimously approved these contracts for final payment.*

#### F-2 Marine Mammal RFP 81-1

The study of data on feeding habits and food requirements for marine mammals in the Bering Sea was given high priority by the SSC in their review of 1981 research proposals. A draft RFP was sent to a review group on November 3, 1980. Approximately \$40,000 was earmarked for this study and contract awards were scheduled to be made at the February Council meeting.

On December 8, 1980 the SSC received a letter from Dr. William Aron, Director of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center and



THE COURT HAS CONSIDERED THE MATTER AND HAS ORDERED THAT THE COSTS OF THIS SUIT BE PAID BY THE DEFENDANT.

IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated this 15th day of December, 1964.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK OF COURT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court at \_\_\_\_\_, this 15th day of December, 1964.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK OF COURT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court at \_\_\_\_\_, this 15th day of December, 1964.

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK OF COURT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court at \_\_\_\_\_, this 15th day of December, 1964.

THIS IS THE CORRECT COPY.

THE COURT HAS CONSIDERED THE MATTER AND HAS ORDERED THAT THE COSTS OF THIS SUIT BE PAID BY THE DEFENDANT.

IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated this 15th day of December, 1964.

SSC member, regarding the RFP. Dr. Aron indicated that a substantial portion of the work requested in the RFP had already been accomplished by personnel of the National Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle. In view of this information, the SSC recommended that further action on RFP 81-1 be tabled until such time as the information compiled by NMML can be reviewed and evaluated. A letter was sent to Dr. Aron requesting a written report to the SSC by an appropriate staff member of NMML addressing Work Statements I through III of RFP 81-1. The SSC requested that the written report be made available in time for the January SSC meeting. Dr. Aron and/or his designee have been requested to present a review of that report to the SSC at the January meeting.

The SSC reviewed the status of other objectives and work tasks for RFP's identified by the SSC Programmatic Budget Subcommittee. The SSC recommended that the Council withdraw from consideration the study on predator/prey interactions because the NWAFC is considering funding this work directly. The objective and task of the herring stock data study and the incidental catch of salmon study are still being developed and will be available for SSC review at the January meeting.

F-3 Preliminary Review of Draft Final Contract Reports on Contract 81-3 and 80-5

Draft final reports for Contracts 81-3, "A Comparison of Halibut and Crab Catches in Side-Entry and Top-Entry Crab Pots, and Side-Entry Crab Pots With and Without Tanner Boards" and 80-5, "A Study of the Offshore Chinook and Coho Salmon Fishery Off Alaska", have been received.

The Halibut/Pot report was given to the Council for preliminary review and comment.

The SSC received a draft report for Contract 80-5 dated November, 1980 and has assigned responsibility for its review to the Salmon subgroup. The SSC will be prepared to provide the Council with their preliminary review by the January meeting.

The Natural Resources Consultants' report arrived shortly before the Council meeting and, because of its length, was in the process of being printed at Council meeting time. That report is scheduled for distribution as soon as possible after the Council meeting. A small number of copies of the report were made available to the SSC Salmon subgroup to initiate their review.

Council action was required to approve a transfer of travel funds to general expenses in order to approve final payment on Contract 80-5. Additional funds to cover a cost over-run were under Council consideration as well.

Natural Resources Consultants had billed \$46,712.25 as of October 30, 1980, leaving \$11,287.75 in the budget. Of this,

230 member, regarding the RFP. Dr. Ann Anderson stated a substantial portion of the work requested in the RFP had already been accomplished by personnel of the National Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle. In view of this information, the RFP recommended that further action on RFP 81-1 be called until such time as the information compiled by NMML can be reviewed and evaluated. A letter was sent to Dr. Ann Anderson regarding a written report to the RFP by an appropriate NMML member of NMML addressing work performed through 11/1/80. The RFP requested that the written report be made available in the January 230 meeting. Dr. Ann Anderson's comments have been requested to present a review of that report to the RFP at the January meeting.

The RFP reviewed the status of other projects and work tasks for 81-1 identified by the RFP programmatic budget subcommittee. The RFP recommended that the Council withdraw from consideration the study on gray-whale interactions because the NMML is conducting fielding this work directly. The objective and lack of the hearing stock data early and the information about the salmon study are still being developed and will be available for RFP review at the January meeting.

81-1 Preliminary Review of Final Contract Documents

Final contract documents for Contract 81-2, "A Comparison of Pacific and Gulf Codfish in Side-Belly and Top-Belly Fish Tots, and Side-Belly Fish Tots with and without Tanned Bones", and "A Study of the Effects of Tanned Bones on Salmon Hatchery Fish Stocks", have been received.

The preliminary report was given to the Council for preliminary review and comment.

The RFP received a draft report for Contract 80-2 dated November, 1980 and has assigned responsibility for its review to the RFP. The RFP will be prepared to provide the Council with their preliminary review by the January meeting.

The National Resources Council's report arrived shortly before the Council meeting and, because of the length was in the process of being printed at Council meeting time. The report is scheduled for distribution as soon as possible after the Council meeting. A small number of copies of the report were made available to the RFP station through to facilitate their review.

Council action was requested to approve a transfer of budget funds to general purposes in order to approve final payment on Contract 80-2. Additional funds to cover a cost overrun were under Council consideration as well.

General Resources Council has filed 80-2, 81-1, 81-2, 81-3, 81-4, 81-5, 81-6, 81-7, 81-8, 81-9, 81-10, 81-11, 81-12, 81-13, 81-14, 81-15, 81-16, 81-17, 81-18, 81-19, 81-20, 81-21, 81-22, 81-23, 81-24, 81-25, 81-26, 81-27, 81-28, 81-29, 81-30, 81-31, 81-32, 81-33, 81-34, 81-35, 81-36, 81-37, 81-38, 81-39, 81-40, 81-41, 81-42, 81-43, 81-44, 81-45, 81-46, 81-47, 81-48, 81-49, 81-50, 81-51, 81-52, 81-53, 81-54, 81-55, 81-56, 81-57, 81-58, 81-59, 81-60, 81-61, 81-62, 81-63, 81-64, 81-65, 81-66, 81-67, 81-68, 81-69, 81-70, 81-71, 81-72, 81-73, 81-74, 81-75, 81-76, 81-77, 81-78, 81-79, 81-80, 81-81, 81-82, 81-83, 81-84, 81-85, 81-86, 81-87, 81-88, 81-89, 81-90, 81-91, 81-92, 81-93, 81-94, 81-95, 81-96, 81-97, 81-98, 81-99, 81-100.

\$7,212.75 was appropriated to travel and \$4,075 to general expenses. The final NRC billing received was \$124.24 for travel and \$14,081 for general expenses. By transferring \$7,088.51 from travel funds, all but \$2,917.41 would be covered.

The Council would have to approve this transfer to pay all but 10% of the contract amount, and consider appropriating an additional \$2,917.41 to cover all remaining NRC expenses. Payment of \$5,487.75 required Council approval at this time. The last payment would be \$8,593.01, which would include the \$2,917.41 cost over-run.

*Jim Campbell moved for approval to transfer travel funds to general expenses in order to approve payment of the final billing; and to pay the cost over-run if money were available in the Council's budget. The motion was seconded by Don Collinsworth.*

*Donald Bevan moved to amend the motion to transfer the travel funds to general expenses in order to make final payment on the contract, but remanded consideration of the cost over-run to the Finance Committee for further study. Permission of the mover was granted.*

*The Council unanimously agreed to transfer \$7,088.51 from travel funds to general expenses and approved payment of the final billing. Consideration of ultimate action on the cost over-run was remanded to the Finance Committee.*

#### G. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No further public testimony was received by the Council.

#### H. CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS AND ADJOURNMENT

Don Collinsworth asked that the Alaska Board of Fisheries' Resolution regarding interception of western Alaska chinook salmon be entered into the record, and suggested that the Executive Director respond to the Board by letter, explaining why the Council cannot act. *The Executive Director was instructed to do so.*

The SSC proposed moving their January meeting to Seattle because of problems with scheduling airline flights to Juneau during that time period. After the SSC has met, their chairman will travel to Juneau to report to the Council.

There being no further business to come before the Council, the 37th Plenary Session of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council was adjourned at 10:40 a.m. on Friday, December 12, 1980.

27,312.75 was appropriated to travel and \$4,075 to general expenses. The final bill received was \$17,424 for travel and \$11,681 for general expenses. By transferring \$7,088.51 from travel funds, all but \$2,817.41 would be covered.

The Council would have to approve this transfer to pay all but 10% of the current amount, and consider appropriating an additional \$2,817.41 to cover all remaining general expenses. Payment of \$7,088.51 required Council approval at this time. The last payment would be \$8,533.01, which would include the \$2,817.41 cost over-run.

The Council moved for approval to transfer travel funds to general expenses in order to approve payment of the final bill and to pay the cost over-run if funds are available in the Council's budget. The motion was seconded by Don Colman.

Don Colman moved to amend the motion to transfer for travel funds to general expenses in order to make final payment on the account. He requested consideration of the cost over-run to the Alaska Committee for further study. Reconsideration of the motion was granted.

The Council unanimously agreed to transfer \$7,088.51 from travel funds to general expenses and approved payment of the final bill. Consideration of alternative action on the cost over-run was referred to the Finance Committee.

### 6. PUBLIC COUNCIL

no further public testimony was received by the Council

### 7. CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS AND ANNOUNCEMENT

Don Colman said that the Alaska Board of Fisheries Resolution regarding introduction of western Alaska salmon to enter into the record, and suggested that the Executive Director respond to the Board's letter, explaining why the Council cannot act. The Executive Director was instructed to do so.

The SAC proposed moving their January meeting to Seattle because of problems with scheduling during the winter. The Council will travel to Seattle to report to the Council.

There being no further business on the agenda, the Council adjourned at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, December 14, 1980.

## LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Action memorandum rejecting King Crab Fishery Management Plan
- Appendix II: Agreed Summary Record, U.S./Canada Negotiations
- Appendix III: Statement of Purpose and Objectives of the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee
- Appendix IV: Summary of Board of Fisheries/Council Public Hearing of December 9, 1980
- Appendix V: Written testimony of Michael Mayo
- Appendix VI: Resolution 80-79 FB of the Alaska Board of Fisheries
- Appendix VII: SSC's Table I, Calculation of Unallocated TALFF