

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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

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CERTIFIED:

Clem Tillion
Chairman

MINUTES

51st Plenary Session
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
December 7-9, 1982
Anchorage Westward Hilton
Anchorage, Alaska

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council convened its 51st plenary session on Tuesday, December 7, 1982 at 9:18 a.m. in the Alaska Room of the Anchorage Westward Hilton in Anchorage, Alaska. The meeting continued until 3:52 p.m. on Thursday, December 9.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee met in the Bureau of Land Management Conference Room at 605 West 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska on December 6-7, 1982.

The Advisory Panel met from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Portage Room of the Anchorage Westward Hilton on Monday, December 6, 1982, and reconvened on Tuesday, December 7, 1982 from 8 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

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

Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Harold E. Lokken, Vice-Chairman
Robert U. Mace, for John Donaldson
John P. Harville
LeRoy Sowl, for Keith Shreiner
Don Collinsworth, for Ronald Skoog
Jeffrey R. Stephan
Gene Didonato for Wm. Wilkerson

James O. Campbell
RADM Richard Knapp
Rudy Petersen
Robert W. McVey
Joe Demmert, Jr.
Keith Specking
Rolland Schmitt

Scientific and Statistical Committee

Donald Rosenberg, Chairman
Richard Marasco, Vice-Chairman
William Aron
John Clark
Robert Burgner

Al Millikan
Larry Hreha
Jack Lechner
John Burns

Advisory Panel

Robert Alverson, Chairman
Robert Blake
Larry Cotter
Richard Goldsmith
Joseph Kurtz
Ray Lewis
James O'Connell
Jack Phillips
Harvey Samuelson
Tony Vaska

Greg Baker
Alvin Burch
Jesse Foster
Eric Jordan
Rick Lauber
Kristy Long
Daniel O'Hara
Don Rawlinson
Walter Smith
Ed Wojack

NPFMC

Jim H. Branson, Executive Director
Clarence Pautzke, Deputy Director
Jeffrey Povolny
Steve Davis
Doug Larson

Peggy McCalment
Judy Willoughby
Jim Glock
Peggy Hough

Support Staff

Phil Chitwood, NMFS
CMDR Paul Blaney, USCG
Fred Gaffney, ADF&G
Eulalie Sullivan, ABoF&G
Patrick Travers, NOAA/GC
Prudence Fox, NMFS
Vidar Weststad, NWAFC
Bill Robinson, NMFS

Craig Hammond, NMFS
CMDR Choate Budd, USCG
Steve Pennoyer, ADF&G
Milstead Zahn, ABoF&G
Ed McCloud, NMFS
Kirk Beinegin, ODF&W
Phil Rigby, ADF&G

General Public

The following list of public in attendance represents an incomplete accounting of those present as the sign-in book for the Council was taken at some time during the meeting. After this was discovered, the public was asked to sign in again. However, the resulting list may be incomplete.

Paula Kullenberg, Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (BSEA),
Anchorage
Phillip McCrudden, North Pacific Fisheries Association, Homer
Pat Pletnikoff, Anchorage
Henry Mitchell, BSFA, Anchorage
Mark Lundsten, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, Seattle
Kevin Davis, Japan Deep Sea/Hokuten Trawlers, Seattle

Statistical and Statistical Committee

Al Millman
Larry Hirsch
Jack Lashner
John Burns

David Rosenberg, Chairman
Richard Winters, Vice-Chairman
William ...
John ...
Robert ...

Advisory Panel

Greg Baker
Alvin ...
James ...
Eric ...
Rick ...
Kristy ...
Daniel ...
Don ...
Walter ...
Ed ...

Robert ...
Robert ...
Larry ...
Richard ...
Joseph ...
Ray ...
James ...
Jack ...
Henry ...
Lyle ...

MEMBER

Peggy ...
Lily ...
The ...
Peggy ...

Jim ...
Clarence ...
Lillian ...
Steve ...
Guy ...

Subcommittee

Eric ...
Cora ...
Steve ...
Richard ...
Rick ...
Bill ...

Bill ...
Cora ...
Eric ...
Richard ...
Rick ...
Bill ...

General Public

The following list of public is attendance representation in the complete accounting of those present at the sign-in book for the Council was taken at some time during the meeting after this was discovered, the public was asked to sign in again. However, the remaining list may be incomplete.

From ...
From ...
From ...
From ...
From ...
From ...

Steven B. Johnson, Japan Deep Sea/Hokuten Trawlers, Seattle
Paul MacGregor, Japanese North Pacific Longline & Gillnet Assn.,
Seattle
Ky Lee, Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Assn., Seoul
Don Martin, Office of the Canadian Consulate General, Seattle
Ky Shin, Nambug Fisheries, Seoul
Brad Matsen, Alaska Fishermen's Journal, Seattle
Nan S. Elliott, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Charles J. Miller, PanAlaska Fisheries, Seattle
Ryozo Kaminokado, Office of the Japanese Consulate General,
Anchorage
Kenji Nishihara, Japan Fisheries Association, Anchorage
Mick Stevens, Marine Resources Co, Inc.
Henry Haugen, Seattle
Don Iverson, Jubilee Fisheries, Seattle
William J. Neff, Seward Fishermen's Association
Hank Ostrosky
Charles Schmiedtke, Nordstern
Conan Huang, Dragon North America, Seattle
Flore Lekanof, Sr., St. George Tanag Corp.
Hugh Reilly, Westward Trawlers
Sara Hemphill, Trading Company of Alaska
Charles A. Lehn, Fish Producers Assoc.
Norman Cohen
Bob Bingham, Sea Roe Fisheries
William Nicholson, BBHMC
Beverly M. Bingham, Lafayette Inc.
Michael McNiven
Jay D. Hastings, Japan Fish Assoc.
Stephen Slater, Kodiak Halibut Fisherman's Assoc.
Alvin Osterback, Sand Point Advisory Committee
Barbara Monkiewicz
Peter Julius
Perfenia Pletnikoff, Sr.

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

Chairman Tillion called the meeting to order at 9:18 a.m. on Tuesday, December 7, 1982. The Chairman introduced Ed McCloud, industry liaison officer, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington D.C. and Prudence Fox, Division of International Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington D.C.

Chairman Tillion presented certificates of appointment to Council members James O. Campbell, Jeffrey R. Stephan and Rudy A. Petersen.

The Chairman called for approval of the agenda. *With the addition of B-7, a report by John Harville on the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission's annual meeting, the agenda was approved as amended.*

Steven B. Johnson, Japan Fishery Resources Council, Seattle
Paul Macgregor, Japanese North Pacific Fisheries & Oilseed Agency,
Seattle

By law, Korea uses the Fisheries Act, Seoul
The Marine Office of the Canadian Council of Ministers, Seattle
By mail, Washington Fisheries Board

Frank Mearns, Alaska Fishermen's Council, Seattle
Dan S. Miller, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Charles T. Miller, Fisheries Division, Seattle
Yozo Kamikado, Office of the Japanese Consulate General,
Anchorage

Koji Nishikawa, Japan Fisheries Association, Anchorage
Rich Stearns, Marine Resources Co., Inc.
Benny Hansen, Seattle

Don Iverson, Alaska Fisheries, Seattle
William J. Wolf, Alaska Fishermen's Association
Mark G. Crosby

Charles Schmalzer, Portland
Gordon Hwang, Dragon North America, Seattle
Elihu Johnson, 221 St. George Street, Seattle
Gunn Bailey, Westward Travelers

Gene Campbell, Trading Company of Alaska
Charles A. Lahr, Fish Traders Assoc.
Korean Consul
Joh Gyeong, Sea Roe Fisheries

William Macdonald, S.W.A.C.
Cecily M. Bishop, Alaska Fish
Michael Malmgren

Jay D. Hastings, Japan Fish Assoc.
Richard Palmer, World Wildlife Fishermen's Assoc.
Alvin Gustafson, Sea Fish Advisory Committee
Sandra Hoffmann

Peter Latus
Porteria Henschel, St.

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

Chairman Dillon called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m. on Tuesday, December 7, 1987. The Chairman introduced Ed Wolford, Alaska Liaison Office, Anchorage, having received services from Washington D.C. and Eugene, Oregon, Division of International Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington D.C.

Chairman Dillon presented certificates of appreciation to Council members Gene O. Campbell, Gregory H. Stearns and Bob A. Hansen.

The Chairman called for approval of the agenda. With the addition of a report by John Kamada on the Pacific Basin Fisheries Committee's annual meeting, the agenda was approved as presented.

September Meeting Minutes

(See B-1--Executive Director's Report below)

B. SPECIAL REPORTS

B-1 Executive Director's Report

September Meeting Minutes

The Executive Director suggested two additions to the September Council meeting minutes. First, under agenda item D-4 Tanner Crab FMP, on page 18 of the draft minutes, insert the following paragraph:

"Richard Goldsmith, Executive Director of the North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association, testified in favor of the proposal to eliminate all existing federal pot limits, favored maintaining the 72-hour provision for on-the-grounds pot storage prior to season opening in the Bering Sea management area, opposed the prohibition of side entry pots in the Yakutat district and suggested that before the Council changes ABC/OY figures, the methodology be set out in detail and incorporated into the plan. He said there is no data to substantiate the proposed season dates in the amendment package and asked upon what data their determinations were based."

Under D-5, Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP, the sixth paragraph on page 22 of the draft minutes should read "he [Richard Goldsmith] felt that a ban on pot gear could set a dangerous precedent for future exclusion of other gear types." On page 26, under Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP, it was noted that the hand count vote on adoption of the Fishery Development Zone was 6 to 5 rather than 7 to 4 as stated in the minutes with Robert McVey in favor of the motion.

Robert McVey moved that the Council adopt the minutes of the September meeting with the changes noted. Seconded by Keith Specking. There being no objection it was so ordered.

1983 Fee Schedule

The Council received a request from NOAA for comments on alternative procedures for collecting foreign fishing fees under Section 204(b)(10) of the Magnuson Act. The procedures, for which comments were invited, included: (1) sealed competitive bidding for allocations, and (2) offering discounted fees in return for participation in joint ventures, technology transfer, reducing tariff and nontariff trade barriers, scientific research, or other contributions to full utilization of optimum yield by the United States. The Executive Director recommended that the Council ask for an extension on the comment period (comments are originally set to close on December 13, 1982) and appoint a small workgroup to develop recommendations for Council consideration. The Advisory Panel did not take a position on the proposed discount fees in competitive bidding, but offered

Richard Goldsmith and Rick Lauber as AP representatives on a foreign fee schedule review group if one were appointed by the Council.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Chairman will assign members to the foreign fees schedule workgroup to prepare recommendations for the Council which may then be forwarded with comments to National Marine Fisheries Service.

The Executive Director said that Council workgroups need to be updated because of changes in Council, AP and SSC memberships. He asked that Council family members give suggested changes on the groups they would like serve to the Council staff.

Law of the Sea Treaty

At the September meeting the Council directed the Executive Director to draft the Council position on the Law of the Sea Treaty. Several suggestions were made on how to approach the subject. The Executive Director suggested that various council members get together during the meeting to develop a composite draft for Council consideration on the last day of the meeting.

Harold Lokken suggested that the Council wait to see what happens to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) legislation currently before the House and Senate which would create an exclusive zone for the United States extending to 200 miles offshore. If the EEZ legislation passes, there will be one more consideration to look at relative to the Law of the Sea Treaty. The fisheries provisions are not the reason that the U.S. refused to sign the treaty, rather deep sea bed mining is the section of the treaty that gives the President problems.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director be directed to write to the Alaska Congressional Delegation advising them that the Council will withhold comment on further action of the Law of the Sea Treaty until the legislation on the Exclusive Economic Zone has been handled by Congress.

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

Fred Gaffney reported that the 1982 king crab season has closed in most areas with total landings dismally below those of 1981. Only Kodiak (Area K), Dutch Harbor (Area O), and Adak (Area R) remained open as of December 8. The 1982 catch to date is 27 million pounds compared the the 1981 harvest of 72.2 million pounds.

Statewide catches of Pacific cod through October 1, 1982 were 33,370 metric tons compared to only 18,562 mt taken at the same time last year. Almost 85% of the total was caught in the Bering Sea, 9.7% in the Western Gulf of Alaska, 5.6% in the Central Gulf and less than 1% in the Eastern Gulf.

Richard Goldsmith and Frank Taylor as AT representatives on a
forum the schedule never was set and was cancelled by the
Council.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Chairman will assign
members to the foreign and schedule working to prepare
recommendations on the Council which will be forwarded with
comments to National Wildlife Federation.

The Executive Director said that Council workshops had to be
planned because of changes in Council AP and SAC membership.
He asked that Council family members have suggested changes on
the process they would like to see for the Council staff.

Law of the Sea Treaty

At the September meeting the Council directed the Executive
Director to draft the Council position on the Law of the Sea
Treaty. Several suggestions were made on how to approach the
subject. The Executive Director suggested that various Council
members get together during the meeting to develop a composite
draft for Council consideration on the last day of the meeting.

Richard Tolson suggested that the Council want to see that support
to the Executive Economic Zone (EEZ) legislation currently before
the House and Senate which would create an exclusive zone for the
United States extending to 200 miles offshore. If the EEZ
legislation passes, there will be one more consideration to look
at relative to the Law of the Sea Treaty. The Fisheries
Commission are now the reason that the U.S. signed to sign the
Treaty, which has been signed by the action of the Treaty
that places the President's decision.

It was the consensus of the Council that the Executive Director
be directed to write to the Alaska Congressional Delegation
stating that the Council will support the legislation on the
action of the Law of the Sea Treaty until the legislation of the
Executive Economic Zone has been passed by Congress.

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

Fred Galtney reported that the 1981 third year report was closed
in most areas with total landings slightly below those of 1981.
Only Kodiak (Area K), Dutch Harbor (Area O), and Area 8
remained open as of December 1. The 1981 catch to date is 27
million pounds compared to the 1981 harvest of 27.5 million
pounds.

Statistics released at Bethel and through October 1, 1981 were
37.5 million pounds compared to only 18.5 million pounds at the same
time last year. Almost 85% of the total was caught in the Bering
Sea, 9.7% in the Bering Gulf of Alaska, 2.8% in the Central Gulf
and 1.0% in the Eastern Gulf.

Sablefish catches through October 1, 1982 were 1,943 mt compared to 1,134 mt taken in 1981. Over 91% of the catch came from the Eastern Gulf.

Catches of pollock through October 1 were more than twice the 1981 catch of 57,308 mt. Over 60% of the 124,742 mt 1982 catch-to-date came from the Central Gulf with 39.3% from the Bering Sea.

B-3 Report on Foreign Fisheries by NMFS

Phil Chitwood reported that through November 6, 1982, ten joint venture operations using 31 U.S. and 18 foreign vessels took 105,998 mt of groundfish in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands. Joint ventures in the Gulf took 74,711 mt of groundfish using 23 U.S. and 25 foreign vessels. Just over 76%, or 1,072,467 mt of the 1,409,980 mt Bering Sea TALFF had been caught by foreign nations fishing off of Alaska as of mid-November. Pollock comprised 82.8% of the catch, flounders 11.9%, Pacific cod 2.1%, Atka mackerel 0.3%, and other species 2.9%.

Foreign catches in the Gulf are running a full 10% behind last years foreign catches. About 46% or 134,249 mt of the 293,978 mt TALFF had been taken by mid-November. The majority of the catch was pollock, 62.7%, followed by Pacific cod at 15.9%, rockfish at 7.2%, flounders at 6.4%, other species at 5%, and sablefish at 2.8%.

Craig Hammond said that the number of foreign vessels operating off Alaska declined steadily this fall with the departure of the Japanese trawl fleets in October and the Japanese yellowfin sole and flounder fleets in November. As of December 1 there were 117 foreign vessels fishing off Alaska, mostly Japanese.

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

Since the September Council meeting the Coast Guard has issued 29 citations and 14 reports of violation to 22 Japanese, 8 Korean and 7 Taiwanese vessels and seized a Japanese trawler for MFCMA infractions.

On October 9 the Japanese vessel HOMAZEN MARU NO. 35 was seized in the Central Bering Sea for gross underlogging of its catch of pollock (17% or 28 mt), and species manipulation in its logging procedures. The most severe logging discrepancies were found in Pacific cod and turbot.

B-5 Report on Joint Venture Operations

Only three companies continued to operate joint ventures off Alaska since the Council's September meeting. Marine Resources Company's yellowfin sole fishery in Bristol Bay used up to six processors and nine U.S. trawlers to catch about 35,300 mt between April 17 and September 22. The catch was about 83% flatfish and 17% cod.

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B-1 Report on ...

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B-2 Report on ...

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B-3 Report on ...

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The Marine Resources Company's Atka mackerel fishery near Sequam Pass used one processor and up to five U.S. trawlers to catch about 17,900 mt between May 12 and September 28. The catch was about 75% Atka mackerel and miscellaneous species put into fish meal, 24% cod and less than 0.5% sablefish.

Westward Trawlers' third operation for 1982 took place in the Bering Sea and ran from September 26 to November 10 using one processor and up to five U.S. trawlers. Over 6,700 mt of marketable fish were delivered, 99.1% pollock, 0.7% Pacific cod, and 7.4 mt of incidental by-catch. Less than 1% of the catch was sold as meal. Westward Trawlers is now in the planning and contracting stage for a 1983 Taiyo/Westward joint venture fishery and anticipates commencing in Shelikof Strait February 1, 1983 followed with a Bering Sea summer pollock fishery. Taiyo is determined to fulfill tonnage commitments made pursuant to the U.S./Japan accords reached in Seattle in June 1982. Westward Trawlers is confident that its pollock deliveries to Taiyo in 1983 will be at least double the amount delivered in 1982.

The Swiftsure/Chong Shing Ocean Enterprise Taiwanese joint venture began on November 19 in the Aleutians and is expected to catch 400 to 500 mt, mostly Pacific cod and pollock, by the end of December, weather permitting. Permits for this joint venture had been held up in the State Department, thus the late starting date.

B-6 Report on NMFS Observer Program by Russ Nelson

Russ Nelson of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center reported that observer coverage for foreign and joint venture fisheries off Alaska was 32.9% through October 1982. Year-to-date coverage for foreign directed fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutians area was 27.2% for Japan, 31.6% for South Korea, 24.8% for Taiwan and 89% for West Germany. In the Gulf of Alaska coverage for foreign fisheries was 34.4% for Japan, and 21.7% for South Korea. Overall observer coverage for the joint venture fisheries was 63.5% in the Bering Sea/Aleutians and 37.9% in the Gulf.

Through October the incidental catch of salmon by foreign groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska was 12,751 fish, less than 22% of the 59,154 incidental salmon taken at the same period last year.

B-7 Report on Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission

Council member John Harville reported on the 1982 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. A full written report was distributed to Council members. The Commission adopted twenty-six resolutions at the November meeting, fifteen of which Dr. Harville felt relevant to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Dr. Harville briefly commented on the fifteen resolutions; the full text is included in the records of this meeting.

The Marine Fisheries Commission's Alaska Fisheries Survey Report for 1952 was published in the U.S. Fisheries Bulletin No. 117, 1952. The survey was conducted from August 18 to September 28. The catch was about 17,500 salmon and miscellaneous species but also fish, shell, and sea urchin 0.5% catch.

Western Fisheries Survey Report for 1952 took place in the Bering Sea and from September 22 to November 12 using one processor and up to five U.S. crewers. Over 4,000 mt of marine fish were delivered, 92.1% salmon, 0.1% herring, and 7.4 mt of miscellaneous species. Less than 1% of the catch was sold as mail. Western Fisheries Survey Report for 1952 was published in the U.S. Fisheries Bulletin No. 117, 1952. The survey was conducted from August 18 to September 28. The catch was about 17,500 salmon and miscellaneous species but also fish, shell, and sea urchin 0.5% catch.

The Western Fisheries Survey Report for 1952 was published in the U.S. Fisheries Bulletin No. 117, 1952. The survey was conducted from August 18 to September 28. The catch was about 17,500 salmon and miscellaneous species but also fish, shell, and sea urchin 0.5% catch.

B-4 Report on WUS Observer Program for 1952

The Bureau of the Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Survey Report for 1952 was published in the U.S. Fisheries Bulletin No. 117, 1952. The survey was conducted from August 18 to September 28. The catch was about 17,500 salmon and miscellaneous species but also fish, shell, and sea urchin 0.5% catch.

Through October the percentage catch of salmon by foreign groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska was 13.81 fish. Less than 1% of the catch was miscellaneous salmon taken at the same period last year.

B-7 Report on Foreign Marine Fisheries Commission

Council member Tom Bewley reported on the 1951 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. A full report was distributed to Council members. The Commission adopted a resolution in November 1951 regarding the Bering Sea. The resolution was adopted by the Council and the Commission. The resolution was adopted by the Council and the Commission. The resolution was adopted by the Council and the Commission.

C. NEW OR CONTINUING BUSINESS

C-1 Confirmation of AP Appointments

Keith Specking, chairman of the Advisory Panel Nominations Committee, reported that the committee met on Tuesday, December 7, to consider the multitude of applications for Advisory Panel membership. The following list of Advisory Panel nominees was forwarded to the Council for confirmation:

Robert Alverson	F. Gregory Baker
Robert Blake	A.W. "Bud" Boddy
Alvin Burch	Larry Cotter
Barry Fisher	Jesse Foster
Richard Goldsmith	Weaver Ivanoff
Ron Jolin	Eric Jordan
Joe Kurtz	Rick Lauber
Ray Lewis	Kristy Long
James O'Connell	Dan O'Hara
Jack Phillips	Don Rawlinson
H. Harvey Samuelson	Walter Smith
Tom Stewart	Tony Vaska
Ed Wojack	

Jim Campbell moved that the Council accept the AP Nominating Committee's recommendations for Advisory Panel membership. Seconded by Don Collinsworth, there being no objection, it was so ordered.

The two-year terms for these Advisory Panel members will begin on January 1, 1983.

C-2 Confirmation of SSC Membership

All 11 SSC positions expired as of the end of the December meeting. Dr. Ed Miles submitted his resignation shortly before the meeting, and all other SSC members indicated their willingness to serve again if reappointed. The SSC discussed the method for recommending a replacement for Dr. Miles. They felt that they need additional expertise in the areas of population dynamics, fish biology with reference to the groundfish resources, and in the techniques of fishery management. In the past the SSC has recommended that a notice be sent to interested parties and that scientists willing to serve notify the Council and SSC of their interest. The SSC recommended that this procedure not be followed and rather that the Council appoint Dr. Donald Bevan to the vacant position. Dr. Bevan can provide the SSC with the scientific expertise needed. He is already well informed on the scientific issues that the SSC has addressed, and will provide an important linkage between this Council's SSC and the Pacific Council's SSC for which he is Chairman. The SSC recommended that the other 10 members willing to serve again be reappointed and expressed a sincere thanks to Dr. Ed Miles who has served on the Council's SSC since its inception.

3-1 Constitution of the Association

During the meeting, Chairman of the Executive Board, Committee reported that the committee met on Tuesday, December 7, to consider the petition of application for Executive Board membership. The following list of Executive Board members was forwarded to the Executive Board:

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| Robert Alvarado | Raymond |
| Robert Blake | Raymond |
| Alvin Ford | Raymond |
| Sammy Walker | Raymond |
| Richard Johnson | Raymond |
| Tom Jahn | Raymond |
| Joe Kinn | Raymond |
| Ray Lewis | Raymond |
| James O'Connell | Raymond |
| Jack P. Hines | Raymond |
| H. Harvey Walker | Raymond |
| Tom Stewart | Raymond |
| Ed Wofford | Raymond |
| Robert Baker | Raymond |
| A. J. Smith | Raymond |
| Harry Carter | Raymond |
| James Foster | Raymond |
| Raymond Smith | Raymond |
| John Smith | Raymond |
| Rich Smith | Raymond |
| Wiley Smith | Raymond |
| Tommy Smith | Raymond |

The Executive Board has approved the list of Executive Board members and has recommended that the Executive Board be authorized to accept the membership of the Executive Board members.

The Executive Board has approved the list of Executive Board members and has recommended that the Executive Board be authorized to accept the membership of the Executive Board members.

3-2 Constitution of the Association

At the meeting held on the 11th of December, 1954, the Executive Board of the Association met and discussed the petition of application for Executive Board membership. The Executive Board has approved the list of Executive Board members and has recommended that the Executive Board be authorized to accept the membership of the Executive Board members.

Therefore the SSC submitted the following list of names for Council confirmation for SSC membership:

Dr. William Aron
Dr. Donald Bevan
Dr. Robert Burgner
John J. Burns
Dr. John Clark
Larry Hreha
Dr. Steve Langdon
Jack Lechner
Dr. Richard Marasco
Allen Millikan
Donald Rosenberg

Don Collinsworth moved that the Council adopt the SSC's recommendation for SSC membership; seconded by Bob Mace. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The Chairman asked the Executive Director to draft a letter for the Chairman's signature expressing thanks to Dr. Miles for his work on the SSC.

C-3 U.S. Coast Guard Report on Disposition of Foreign Violations

Mike Stanley, Assistant NOAA General Counsel, submitted a list of violations, both foreign and domestic, for which civil penalties were paid in 1982. A copy of his report is included for reference as Appendix I to these minutes.

C-4 Review of Permit Applications

Foreign Fishery Permit Applications

The Council received applications for directed foreign fisheries in 1983 from Japan, South Korea, Poland, Taiwan, West Germany, and Norway. Japan submitted 402 applications, 18 of which had been cited for various violations in 1982. The most serious being the DAIEI MARU NO. 2 and the HAMAZEN MARU No. 35 cited for underlogging and species manipulation.

South Korea submitted 44 applications of which three vessels had been involved in violations in 1982 resulting in penalties of \$3,000 or more. Two of these vessels, No. 70 OYANG HO and No. 707 DAI HO, were cited for failure for return of prohibited species immediately with a minimum of damage. A third vessel, the KYUNG YANG HO, was cited for assault and intimidation of an observer. In this case, permit sanctions proposed would revoke the vessel's permit through 1987 and prohibit six of the crew members from working on Korean vessels in the FCZ.

Generalized the 280 submitted the following list of names for
Council membership for 280 membership.

- Dr. William Ayon
- Mr. Donald Bayan
- Mr. Robert Ferguson
- John J. Hunt
- Dr. John Clark
- Larry Rumba
- Dr. Steve Langdon
- Jack Lepper
- Dr. Richard Harwood
- Allen Miller
- Richard Rosenberg

and Collinworth moved that the Council adopt the 280's
recommendation for 280 membership except by Bob Hunt. There
being no objection, it was so ordered.

The Chairman asked the Executive Director to draft a letter for
the Chairman's signature expressing thanks to Dr. Miles for his
work on the 280.

2-3 U.S. Coast Guard Report on Inspection of
Foreign Vessels

Mr. Stanley, Assistant NOAA General Counsel, submitted a list of
vessels, both foreign and domestic, for which civil penalties
were paid in 1982. A copy of his report is included for
reference as Appendix 1 to these minutes.

2-4 Review of Foreign Vessels
Foreign Vessels Subject to Penalties

The Council received applications for inspection of foreign fisheries
in 1982 from Japan, South Korea, Poland, Taiwan, West Germany,
and Norway. Japan submitted 402 applications, 18 of which had
been cited for various violations in 1982. The most serious
being the KANG HAN 802 and the HANHAN MARU 802. 35 cited for
underlogged and species misreporting.

South Korea submitted 27 applications of which three vessels had
been involved in violations in 1982 resulting in penalties of
\$3,000 or more. Two of these vessels were the OYANG 802 and
ML 701 802 were cited for failure to report of prohibited
species; immediately with a maximum of damage. A third vessel,
the KONG YAN 802, was cited for assault and intimidation of an
observer. In this case, Council's inspection proposed would result
the vessel's permit through 1987 and prohibit all of the crew
members from working on Korean vessels in the 280.

Poland submitted 28 applications. None of these vessels had serious infractions in 1982, however Poland has no allocation because of President Reagan's policy. The Council had no information to indicate that this policy might change.

Taiwan submitted seven applications of which four were involved in violations in 1982. These were the SEA LIGHT (now the CHIEF DRAGON 101), HIGHLY 707, HIGHLY 301, and HIGHLY 302. Their violations included failure to be alert to light signals conveying enforcement instructions on boarding, retention of prohibited species, underlogging, overlogging, and failure to record accurate weight of fish transferred.

West Germany submitted an application for the FRIEDRICH BUSSE for directed fishing on 16,000 mt of pollock and 2,000 mt of cod in the Bering Sea; and 4,000 mt of pollock and 500 mt of cod in the Gulf. The BUSSE had no violations in 1982. In 1981, however, the BUSSE was cited on three occasions, twice for improper handling of prohibited species, and once for improperly logging catches of Pacific cod and pollock. In October a compromise settlement of \$125,000 was reached in the mis-logging case and \$5,000 in one of the prohibited species cases. The other case was dropped for lack of a case package from the investigating unit.

Norway submitted an application for the OLE SAETREMYR to fish for 4,000 mt of Pacific cod and 2,000 mt of pollock off Alaska. The agent for the vessel is Mr. Earl Barr, Ocean Products Inc., Myrtle Beach, S.C. The vessel, which has never fished in the U.S. FCZ, has equipment to head and gut, fillet, skin, and plate freeze.

Foreign Joint Venture Applications

The Council received applications for 1983 joint ventures from Japan, South Korea, West Germany, Taiwan, and the U.S.S.R. Japan requested joint ventures totalling 161,000 mt spread over seven different operations using 30-38 U.S. trawlers and 12 Japanese receiving vessels. None of the Japanese vessels involved had serious violations in 1982.

South Korea requested joint ventures totalling 60,000 mt spread over three companies. Twenty-five receiving vessels will be used. West Germany requested a joint venture totalling 8,360 mt using three U.S. trawlers provided by Jeff Hendricks & Associates of Anacortes, Washington. The venture would operate in the Gulf and Bering Sea from February through September and target on pollock and Pacific cod.

Taiwan requested a joint venture totalling 4,000 mt targeting on flatfish and Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska. The venture would use three U.S. draggers selected by the Alaska Draggers Association and Alaska Contact Limited. Foreign receiving vessels may include the CHIEF DRAGON 101, HIGHLY 303, HIGHLY 707, and CHIEF DRAGON 737. Two of the vessels, CHIEF DRAGON 101 and HIGHLY 707, did have violations in 1982.

Some of these vessels had received information in 1982, however, some have not received information in 1982. The Council has no information to indicate that this policy might change.

Other vessels submitted applications of which four were reviewed in violation of 1982. These were the SEA LION (now the CHIEF), BRADON 101, BRADON 102, BRADON 103, and BRADON 104. Violations included failure to display identification markings on boarding, recording of prohibited species, unauthorized overfishing, and failure to record accounts within 24 hours.

West Germany submitted an application for the BRADON 103 for a license to fish in 1982. The vessel was 4,000 mt of gross tonnage and 100 mt of hold. The BRADON 103 was not authorized in 1982. However, the BRADON 103 was cited on three occasions, twice for improper handling of prohibited species, and once for improper logging catches of Pacific cod and sole. In October 1982, the BRADON 103 was reported in the mid-fishing complex southeast of 41°N. The BRADON 103 was cited for other cases for lack of a case backlog from the investigating unit.

West Germany submitted an application for the BRADON 104 for a license to fish in 1982. The vessel was 4,000 mt of gross tonnage and 100 mt of hold. The BRADON 104 was not authorized in 1982. However, the BRADON 104 was cited on three occasions, twice for improper handling of prohibited species, and once for improper logging catches of Pacific cod and sole. In October 1982, the BRADON 104 was reported in the mid-fishing complex southeast of 41°N. The BRADON 104 was cited for other cases for lack of a case backlog from the investigating unit.

Foreign Joint Venture Applications

The Council received applications for 1982 joint ventures from Japan, South Korea, West Germany, Taiwan, and the U.S.P. Japan requested joint ventures totaling 131,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982. Taiwan and the U.S.P. requested joint ventures totaling 60,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982.

South Korea requested joint ventures totaling 60,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982. Taiwan requested joint ventures totaling 131,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982. The U.S.P. requested joint ventures totaling 60,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982.

Taiwan requested a joint venture totaling 131,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982. The U.S.P. requested joint ventures totaling 60,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982. The U.S.P. requested joint ventures totaling 60,000 mt of gross tonnage over several different operations during 1982.

The U.S.S.R. requested joint ventures totalling 104,000 mt, 91,000 mt from the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and 13,000 mt from the Gulf of Alaska. The Bering Sea operations will use 12-20 U.S. trawlers and up to 27 Soviet vessels for processing and support. The Gulf operation will use up to eight U.S. trawlers and as many as 20 Soviet vessels. Permit applications have been received for only two of the 20 Soviet vessels. The TURKUL and the SVETLAJA, both of which had no violations in 1982.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Flore Lekanof, President of St. George Tanaq Corporation and Perfenia Pletnikoff, Fisheries Manager for St. George Island told the Council that St. George Tanaq has signed an agreement with the Japanese Federation of Medium Trawlers to work toward the development of bottomfish fisheries along the Pribilof Islands. They said they have found the Japanese people very helpful, and that the Japanese will contribute a vessel to the operation. There will be two St. George vessels also working in the operation. As of October 1, 1983, National Marine Fisheries Service's funding of the Pribilof Island program will cease. This fishery developed under the guidance of the Japanese will enable their community to survive.

Both Mr. Lekanof and Mr. Pletnikoff said that they would report regularly to the Council on the St. George and St. Paul Island operations with the Japanese Medium Trawlers Association.

Conan Huang of Dragon North America Inc. and Mike Jones representing the interests of St. George Tanaq Corporation reported on the Pribilof Highly SeaProduct Inc. joint venture with Taiwan. The joint venture has encountered fiscal, technical and programmatic problems. Phase One of the joint venture, now concluding, has failed to achieve the target figure for the Capital Construction Fund. However, there is sufficient capital to purchase a 90-foot class vessel. Only one trainee, Gregg McGlashen, has stuck with the program since the beginning. He has completed two summers at sea aboard the GOLDEN DRAGON and four quarters in a college fisheries program.

The original time table called for Phase Two, the purchase and operation of an American vessel to commence at the beginning of 1983. They are now negotiating for the purchase of a 94-foot vessel suitable for trawling and crabbing. They expect that Gregg McGlashen will quickly work his way up to be the vessel's skipper, and that other new members will be recruited from St. George by next summer.

Conan Huang also reported on the proposed joint venture for 1983 between Chong Shing Fisheries/Highly Enterprises group and U.S. catcher boats selected by Alaska Draggers Association. The Taiwan group would provide the four vessels for receiving fish from U.S. ships and three U.S.-owned fishing vessels approximately

The U.S.S.R. requested joint ventures totaling 144,000 mt. 31,000 mt from the Bering Sea Fisheries Islands and 13,000 mt from the Gulf of Alaska. The Bering Sea operators will use 12-20 U.S. vessels and up to 27 Soviet vessels for processing and support. The Gulf operators will use up to eight U.S. vessels and as many as 10 Soviet vessels. Joint applications have been received for only one of the 20 Soviet vessels. The TORVAL was the SVETLANA, both of which had no violations in 1983.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Yuzo Iwano, President of St. George Island Corporation and Peninsula Fisheries, Fisheries Manager for St. George Island told the Council that St. George Island has signed an agreement with the Japanese Federation of Marine Workers to work toward the development of commercial fisheries along the Bering Islands. They said they have found the Japanese people very helpful and that the Japanese will contribute a vessel to the operation. There will be two St. George vessels also working in the operation. As of October 1, 1983, National Marine Fisheries Service funding of the Bering Island program was ceased. This money developed under the auspices of the Japanese will create jobs for the community to survive.

Both Mr. Iwano and Mr. Wierzbicki said that they would report regularly to the Council on the St. George and St. Paul Island operations with the Japanese Marine Workers Association.

George H. Jones of London North America Inc. and John Jones representing the interests of St. George Island Corporation reported to the Public Affairs Subcommittee that joint ventures with Japan. The joint venture has encountered many technical and programmatic problems. Phase one of the joint venture, now completed, has failed to achieve the target figures for the Capital Construction Fund. However, there is sufficient capital to purchase a 30-foot class vessel. Only one St. George vessel, the GUYARD, has struck with the program under the heading. He has completed two surveys at sea aboard the GUYARD and has operated in a college fisheries program.

The original time table called for phase two, the purchase and operation of an American vessel to commence at the beginning of 1983. They are now negotiating for the purchase of a 34-foot vessel suitable for fishing and processing. They agreed that Guyard will continue to work his way up to be the vessel's skipper and that other crew members will be recruited from St. George Island.

John Jones also reported on the proposed joint venture for 1983 between London North America Inc. and the St. George Island Fisheries Association. The latter group would provide the four vessels for fishing. Jones said that the U.S. vessel fishing vessels approximately

90-foot long and capable of mid-water and bottom trawling, would be selected by Alaska Dragger in Kodiak. Mr Huang asked the Council to look favorably upon the Taiwanese joint venture request.

Mick Stevens of Marine Resources Company, Seattle said that the proposed yellowfin sole fishery would begin slightly earlier this year, around February 15. The two vessels TURKUL and SVETLAJA are scheduled to begin the operation. He asked the Council to give its approval to the 1983 joint venture plan and allow the Executive Director to have the authority necessary to approve subsequent applications from processor and transport vessels as they are brought into the fishery.

Admiral Y.K. Hwang, President of the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association, said he felt that communication between the Republic of Korea and fishermen of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest has improved immensely over the last few years. The Korean Deep Sea Fisheries Association is generally pleased with their 1982 operations which yielded 300,000 mt of fish for their fleet. Approximately one-sixth of the Korean allocation will be returned as unused for 1982. He apologized for the less than perfect violations record of Korean vessels in 1982, and asked that allocations, and the locations of those allocations be more regular in 1983 as it is difficult to move back and forth between the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. Admiral Hwang said that Korea's 1983 target for purchase of U.S.-caught fish in three separate joint ventures is 58,600 mt. He also thanked the U.S. Coast Guard cutter RUSH for its rescue effort at the distress of the PUNG WANG HUO early in 1982. Chairman Tillion told Admiral Hwang that the Council was pleased to see Korea take an active role in Alaska's joint venture fisheries, and that the Council looks forward to a long relationship with Korea.

Mick Stevens, speaking for Joint Venture Fisheries Limited, who in 1982 fished in partnership with the Korean North Pacific Fisheries Joint Venture Operations Committee Consortium, said the 1982 harvest for this group was 16,000 mt of pollock in Shelikof Straits. They plan to take 18,000 mt in 1983, using three to four Korean processors and six to eight U.S. catcher boats. Pollock will again be the target species for 1983.

Charles Lehn, President of Fish Producers Associates, an American company, introduced Mr. Lim of Korea Wonyang Fisheries. Their 1982 joint venture was conducted in Shelikof Strait in mid-January to early May. Six Korean processors and eight U.S. catcher boats harvested over 32,000 mt of pollock, with 30% roe pollock. The season's average delivery per boat was 750 tons. Individual deliveries averaged about 40 tons. He said their 1983 request is similar to their 1982 request. They hope to conduct the Atka mackerel and sole fisheries after the pollock fisheries have ended. Mr. Lehn said that Korean Wonyang Fisheries looks forward to an excellent working relationship with American fishermen in 1983.

30-foot long and capacity of 100,000 gallons and built in 1954. It was designed by the Korean War Veterans Administration and built by the Korean War Veterans Administration. It is located in the city of Seoul, Korea.

The Korean War Veterans Administration is a non-profit organization that provides support and services to veterans of the Korean War. It was established in 1954 and has since then provided a wide range of services to its members, including financial assistance, medical care, and counseling. The organization has a long history of service and is committed to supporting its members throughout their lives.

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John Schmiedtke, Nordstern A.G., said that the FREIDRICH BUSSE had just completed its second year of operation off Alaska and that 1982 was the better year. They hope to continue in the same way in 1983 in their joint ventures and directed fisheries as in 1982, and asked for the Council's support of Nordstern's FREIDRICH BUSSE application.

Sara Hemphill, President of the Trading Company of Alaska, briefed the Council on the recent christening of the vessel GOLDEN ALASKA. GOLDEN ALASKA is a German built vessel operating under the U.S. flag with a U.S. crew and eight German advisors aboard during the transition period. Operations began on October 2 along the Aleutians. The vessel is 300 feet long, and has six cod-pollock lines; its mincing and fish meal capacity is 50 tons per day. She said that four catcher boats are working with them at this time; but fishing has not been good the last few weeks. She said the GOLDEN ALASKA is a new creature. It is operating like a foreign joint venture, buying fish over-the-side from American catchers, yet they get no reward for doing this. They pay a U.S. fishermen's price and they operate under a United States fisherman's overhead. They are really not asking for anything in particular, but they did want the Council to be aware that there is an inequity there. The GOLDEN ALASKA plans to begin a second trip in January.

Advisory Panel Report - Directed Allocations

The Advisory Panel felt that vessels with violations still pending disposition should be granted permits unless the violations are very serious. They recommended approval of permits for the CHOUN MARU NO. 21, ORIENT MARU NO. 3, RYOAN MARU NO. 31, SHOSHIN MARU NO. 18 and TEISHO MARU NO. 18 as their violations have been resolved. The AP noted that they felt that the fines were somewhat small for these violations, but they were unsure of the severity or nature of the violations. Due to the severity of the violations of the DAIEI MARU NO. 2 and HAMAZAN MARU NO. 35, however, the Advisory Panel recommended that permits be held until the cases are resolved, and if the vessels are found to be guilty of the charges that these permits be revoked.

The Advisory Panel recommended that permits be withheld from the Korean vessels NO. 707 DAI HO and the KYUNG YANG HO, the two vessels involved with assault and intimidation of observer charges.

The AP recommended no permit be issued for the Taiwanese vessels HIGHLY NO. 301 and NO. 302 pending the outcome of their cases. Again, if these vessels are found guilty of the charges the AP recommended that their permits be revoked.

The Advisory Panel recommended approval of the West German permit for the FREIDRICH BUSSE, but questioned the advisability of allowing so much cod to be included in their direct allocation.

The Advisory Panel recommended no direct permit for the Norwegian vessel OLE SAETREMYR and suggested the Norwegians resubmit their

permit application for a joint venture. Three reasons cited for the disapproval were that Norway imposes import duties on salmon, has no previous history of fishing off Alaska, and that cod is requested in the direct allocation.

Joint Venture Permits

The Advisory Panel voted 15 to 4 to approve permits for the Japanese vessels scheduled to participate in joint ventures, 14 to 5 to approve vessel permits for the South Korean joint ventures, and 13 to 6 to approve the West German and Taiwanese joint venture permits. The Advisory Panel requested that the Taiwanese request for Pacific cod be adjusted to reflect the proportion of Pacific cod to other species approved in other joint venture activities. The Advisory Panel recommended disapproval of the application for the U.S.S.R. on a vote of 11 to 3, because of their activities in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The following minority report was filed by those voting in objection to approval of the various joint venture requests.

Minority Report

The purpose of the motion to deny all joint venture permits was a reflection of several factors which have gained increased significance.

(a) The development of domestic industry for underutilized species has simply not occurred. Although it is true that some domestic effort is being made, it is not substantial and is beset with numerous problems, not the least of which is the difficulty of these operations to procure raw product.

(b) The increase in the projected allocation to joint ventures is enormous: the increase in the Gulf of Alaska is 220 million pounds, the increase in the Bering Sea is 189,200,000 pounds. The total joint venture allocation for 1983 is 676,500,000 pounds. This amount is clearly indicative of a desire on the part of domestic fishermen to harvest underutilized species as well the availability of a ready foreign market.

(c) The unemployment rate in the United States officially stands at 10.8%, with at least 12 million unemployed accounted for. The 676 million pounds allocated to joint ventures in 1983 reflects literally millions of hours of work for thousands of workers.

(d) The collapse of the crab stocks has placed the domestic industry to the westward in jeopardy. Plants are standing idle, workers are laid off, in some cases permanently, and the economic stability of the communities is being threatened. Yet at the same time, some companies making an effort to process underutilized species are not able to procure product and other companies are merely engaged in joint ventures as opposed to utilizing their own domestic facilities.

(e) When joint ventures were first approved, the program was to develop a U.S. industry capable of harvesting to a significantly increased degree underutilized species being harvested by foreign fleets. Although the domestic industry has developed this ability, the original program to co-develop a domestic industry has faltered.

Given the points enumerated above, the makers of the motion felt it was necessary for the Council to give proper attention to the domestic industry and its overall needs.

It was noted in the Advisory Panel minutes that the vote against the motion does not properly reflect the views of all AP members. Due to the severity of the motion, many AP members felt obligated to vote against the motion. However, these members do share a great concern as to the overall direction of the Council as it pertains to the future of the domestic industry versus the ever increasing grip of joint ventures on underutilized species.

Permit Review Committee Report

Keith Specking, Permit Review Committee Chairman, said the Committee recommended approval of permits for all eighteen Japanese vessels. They recommended sending letters to the companies with the five violations involving failures to submit cease fishing messages and moving out of the FCZ on approach of a U.S. patrol craft stating the Council's concern about this practice of avoidance being used to hide more serious infractions. The Committee also recommended that the Council write a letter to the National Marine Fisheries Service about the more serious violations of the DAIEI MARU NO.2 and the HAMAZEN MARU NO.35, recommending that if these two vessels are indeed found to be guilty, that further penalties such as permit revocation or delay should be imposed on top of any fines assessed.

The Committee recommended approval of all the South Korean permits, but suggested that a letter be sent to NMFS expressing the Council's concern over the serious violations and recommending further permit sanctions if the vessels are found guilty. This letter should indicate that the Council gave serious consideration to denying the permits all together.

The Committee did not recommend approval of the Polish permit request unless Poland can offer a joint venture equivalent to at least 30% of whatever direct allocation is granted. The Committee did not recommend approval of the Norwegian permit unless a joint venture is also requested. Further, they recommended that the Council direct a letter to the Department of Commerce expressing concern over the tariff on imported salmon currently imposed by Norway. The Committee recommended approval of all the permits for Taiwan and West Germany.

When joint ventures were first approved, the program was to develop a U.S. industry capable of harvesting a significant portion of the domestic market. Although the domestic industry has developed this ability, the original program is still developing a domestic industry has failed.

On the points enumerated above, the members of the Action Committee were unanimous in their opinion that it was necessary for the Council to give proper attention to the domestic industry and the overall scene.

It was noted in the Advisory Panel minutes that the vote against the Action does not properly reflect the views of all members. Due to the severity of the motion, many members felt obliged to vote against the motion. However, those members who were a great concern as to the overall situation of the Council as it pertains to the future of the domestic industry versus the ever-increasing grip of joint ventures on unutilized capacity.

Panel Review Committee Report

Panel Review Committee Chairman, said the Committee recommended approval of permits for all eligible Japanese vessels. They recommended sending letters to the Council with one five violation involving failure to submit case history messages and moving out of the WOE on approval of a U.S. patrol craft stating the Council's concern about the practice of avoidance being used to hide more certain violations. The Committee also recommended that the Council write a letter to the National Marine Fisheries Service about the more serious violations of the EARL MARSH Act and the MARSHALL MARSH Act, recommending that if there are two vessels and those found to be in violation that further penalties such as permit revocation or delay should be imposed on top of any fines assessed.

The Committee recommended approval of all the South Korean permits. It requested that a letter be sent to NMFS expressing the Council's concern over the serious violations and recommending that further permit conditions in the vessels are found guilty. This letter should indicate that the Council gave serious consideration to denying the permits all together.

The Committee did not recommend approval of the Polish permits because unless Poland can enter a joint venture equivalent to at least 50% of whatever direct allocation is granted. The Committee did not recommend approval of the Norwegian permit unless a joint venture is also approved. Further, they recommended that the Council direct a letter to the Department of Commerce expressing concern over the permit on limited salmon currently issued by Norway. The Committee recommended approval of all the permits for the year and year coming.

Harold Lokken moved that the Council adopt the recommendations of the Permit Review Committee to approve the permit applications for the eighteen Japanese vessels, three Korean vessels, five Taiwanese vessels, and the West German vessel, FRIEDRICH BUSSE; and to deny the permit application. The Council moved to deny the Polish applications unless Poland can offer a joint venture operation equivalent to at least 30% of whatever direct allocation is granted.

The Council also approved permit applications for Japanese joint ventures totalling 161,000 mt spread over seven different operations using 30-38 U.S. trawlers and 12 Japanese receiving vessels; South Korean joint ventures totalling 60,000 mt spread over three companies with twenty-five receiving vessels; a joint venture for West Germany totalling 8,360 mt using three U.S. trawlers in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea from February through September to target on pollock and Pacific Cod; a Taiwanese joint venture totalling 4,000 mt targeting on flatfish and Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska using three U.S. druggers and four foreign receiving vessels; and a Soviet joint venture for 104,000 mt (91,000 mt from the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and 13,000 mt from the Gulf).

(Specifics of these applications were presented to the Council at the meeting and are included in the records of the meeting.)

C-5 Halibut Moratorium and Limited Entry Study

Jim Branson, Executive Director, briefly reviewed the background of the proposed halibut moratorium. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the moratorium is expected to be published in the Federal Register about December 20. Mr. Branson requested direction from the Council on the number and locations of public hearings to be held during the 30-day comment period.

Pat Travers told the Council that when it became apparent that there would be a number of recommended changes to the proposed rule, research was done to determine to what extent a proposed rule could be changed in response to public comments. Based on that study, they redrafted the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to maximize the leeway to respond to public comments at this stage. They included a number of questions in the preamble of the Proposed Rule to which the public could respond without having to send it out again for public comment.

Mr. Lokken said he had several changes he would like to have made in the Preamble to the Proposed Rule. One question he would like to have addressed is whether it is desirable to place the moratorium on an individual or on the effort. Jim Branson suggested that rather than change the Preamble, that this information be included in all other public notices sent out in preparation for public hearings. This would reach many more people than the Federal Register. Mr. Lokken agreed, with the stipulation that these questions be included in notices to the public so they can be addressed in the public hearings.

Report of the Advisory Panel

Bob Alverson, Chairman of the AP, reported that the AP advises the Council to attempt to extend a comment and hearing process as long as possible without prejudice to implementation of a moratorium by May 1. The AP encourages as many on-site hearings as possible and the use of teleconferencing at other sites. The AP also suggested that time be made available for public hearings at the joint Council/Board meeting in Juneau in January.

Public testimony was received on the agenda item and is included in Appendix I to these minutes.

The Council also discussed the proposal of 12-mile exclusive fishery zones in the Bering Sea for the duration of the moratorium. The Advisory Panel suggests the proposal be sent to IPHC for consideration as one option for solving the goal of developing the village fisheries in the Bering Sea. The AP did not approve or disapprove the recommendation, but does support development by the villages north of 56°N latitude. There was one opposed to this recommendation.

COUNCIL ACTION

Bob Mace moved that the Council move forward with the Proposed Rulemaking. Harold Lokken seconded the motion, with the understanding that it be subject to change during the hearing process. With Rudy Petersen abstaining, the motion carried.

Jeff Stephan moved that the Council follow the Advisory Panel's suggestion to send the proposal regarding establishment of the 12-mile exclusive fishery zones in the Bering Sea to IPHC for consideration. Don Collinsworth seconded the motion, which carried with no objections.

C-6 Joint Venture Logbook Program for 1983

Staff Reports

Clarence Pautzke, NPFMC, reviewed the proposed logbook program and format as developed by the workgroup. Due to lack of available funding, a mail-in approach without dockside interviews was suggested. This would cost very little and could be in place before the spring pollock fishery. Required funds will come from the Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network Program (PacFIN) administered by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. The logbooks would be mailed by the fishermen to PMFC and a PacFIN representative would merge the data with observer and best blend statistics at the Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Don Rosenberg, Chairman of the SSC, reported that the SSC reviewed the report from Council staff which described the process followed in developing the Coastwide logbook for fishing

Report of the Advisory Panel

Bob Alverson, Chairman of the AF, reported that the AF advised the Council to attempt to extend a comment and hearing process as long as possible without prejudice to implementation of a hearing by way of. The AF encourages as many on-site hearings as possible and the use of teleconferencing at other sites. The AF also suggested that time be made available for public hearings at the joint Council/Board meeting in January.

Public testimony was received on the agenda item and is included in Appendix I to these minutes.

The Council also discussed the proposal of 13-mile exclusive fishery zones in the hearing area for the duration of the moratorium. The Advisory Panel suggests the proposal be sent to the Council for consideration as one option for solving the goal of developing the village fisheries in the hearing area. The AF did not approve or disapprove the recommendation and does support development by the village north of 66th Avenue. There has been opposition to this recommendation.

COUNCIL ACTION

Bob Alverson moved that the Council work jointly with the proposed fishery zones. Harold Hansen seconded the motion with the understanding that to be subject to change during the hearing process. With Ronny Peterson abstaining the motion carried.

Bill Stebbins moved that the Council refer the advisory panel's suggestion to send the proposal regarding establishment of the 13-mile exclusive fishery zones in the hearing area to the AF for consideration. Don Collinsworth seconded the motion which carried with an objection.

0-2 Joint Venture Coastal Program for 1983

Staff Report

Richard Tamm, NE-WC, reviewed the proposed lookbook program and found it developed by the workshop. Due to lack of available funding a multi-agency approach without Governor interviews was suggested. This could cost very little and could be in place before the special policy hearing. Required funds will come from the Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network Program (PACFIN) administered by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. The lookbook would be mailed by the Laboratory to NMFS and a Pacific Fisheries Survey would merge the data with observer and boat data collection at the Northwest Fisheries Center.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Don Coakley, Chairman of the SSC, reported that the SSC reviewed the report from Council staff which described the program followed in developing the lookbook for fishing.

vessels participating in joint ventures. The SSC supports implementation of this program and recommends that the Council require full cooperation of the fishermen.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel recommends that the program be tried for one year and then be reviewed by industry and the Council.

Council member John Harville briefly described the proposed logbook program. He recommended that the Council give the program all possible support and move on with it.

Public Testimony:

Barry Fisher asked whether the data gathered through this program would be consistent with the data being gathered in the domestic fleet delivering shoreside. Otherwise, there may be problems in attempting to collate data. The programs should be consistent with each other. He kept logbooks last year with very accurate data and still has not received instructions from NMFS on what to do with it. He is unhappy that they collected the data on a consistent basis and now there is no one to turn it over to.

Dr. Harville advised that a logbook has been developed which is the same for California, Oregon and Washington. The logbook developed for the North Pacific is as consistent with that one as possible, considering the differences in the fisheries.

Mick Stevens, Marine Resources Co. They participated in a program at the request of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to try to come up with a format for the logbook. The logbook was developed in conjunction with a similar logbook that would be used by domestic fishermen delivering to shore-based processors. He supports the need to get additional data from the joint ventures in Alaska, but many of the fishermen are concerned about having all logbook data gathering programs consistent in the information requested.

Public testimony was concluded.

COUNCIL ACTION

Bob Mace moved that the Council move forward with the joint venture logbook program. The motion was seconded by Jeff Stephan and carried with no objections.

D-1 Salmon FMP

Staff Reports

Board and Council discussed directions to the PDT and staff on policy questions for the January Board/Council meeting when salmon will be addressed in detail. The policy questions asked

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E-1 Salmon EM

Staff Report

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by the PDT are included in the Council notebooks under D-1 in the cover memo. Jim Glock reviewed the nine questions for the Board and Council. Jim Branson suggested that the Board and Council review the questions at this time and present suggestions to the PDT at a later time. Mr. Glock highlighted questions on which the Team would specifically request guidance from the Board and Council.

Report of the Plan Development Team

Bill Robinson reported that the PDT has compiled the most current information on natural chinook stocks of the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska. The full report, dated November 3, 1982, was sent to the Council, AP, and SSC. This is the first step in preparing for management of the fisheries in 1983. The Team noted the status of important north-migrating stocks originating north of the Elk River on the Oregon coast; the distribution in the various fisheries and the conservation needs of those stocks which are not meeting escapement goals were also presented. The Team's conclusion is that most natural chinook stocks are being overharvested and that harvest levels should be reduced. The degree of reduction in a particular fishery should be dependent on which stocks predominate in that fishery and the conservation needs of those stocks.

The Team analyzed the management techniques available to protect depressed stocks in general and those techniques which can address the needs of specific stocks. The Team recommended that harvest levels be geared to achieving escapement goals. Moderate harvest reductions are necessary to stop the current decline in escapement; more stringent reductions will be required if rebuilding is to occur.

The Team recommended that harvest ceilings or quotas, which are defined and discussed in the report, should be established for all ocean troll fisheries which harvest depressed chinook stocks. Time-area closures should be the primary tool used to implement those ceilings. The measure of success of management measures should be increases in escapement counts.

The Team had not yet recommended specific harvest ceilings or area management measures for 1983. The Council and the PDT will have to address several major policy questions and analyze the outcome of the U.S.-Canada negotiations before proposals can be prepared. The PDT will begin discussing these questions at their next meeting and invited guidance from the Council, AP, and SSC.

The PDT also presented a list of specific and general policy questions to be addressed. These questions were submitted in written form and included in the Council notebooks.

Scientific and Statistical Committee

The SSC again reviewed the proposed policy statement for natural chinook salmon stocks, adopted by the Council in September as a tentative policy to be finalized at this meeting. The SSC

by the BWT and included in the Council notebook under E-1 in the cover memo. The Clerk reviewed the memo and questioned for the Board and Council. Jim Blanton suggested that the Board and Council review the questions at this time and present questions on which the BWT at a later time. Mr. Clerk indicated questions on which the BWT would specifically request guidance from the Board and Council.

Report of the Fish Development Team

Bill Robinson reported that the BWT has completed the work outlined in the letter on current status of the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska. The full report dated November 5, 1981, was sent to the Council, AF, and SAC. This is the first step in preparing for management of the fisheries in 1982. The team noted the state of important non-migrating stocks originating north of the 54th River on the Oregon coast; the distribution of the various fisheries and the conservation needs of those stocks and the need for management plans were also presented. The team's conclusion is that most stocks are being overharvested and that harvest levels should be reduced. The degree of reduction is a percentage harvest should be dependent on which species are overharvested in that fishery and the conservation needs of those stocks.

The team analyzed the management techniques available to protect depleted stocks in general and those techniques which can address the needs of specific stocks. The team recommended that harvest levels be geared to achieving ecosystem goals. Habitat reduction and necessary to stop the current decline in ecosystem more stringent reductions will be required if rebuilding is to occur.

The team recommended that harvest ceilings or quotas which are defined and directed to the team should be established for all ocean fish fisheries with harvest ceilings established for ocean fisheries should be the primary tool used to implement those ceilings. The nature of changes in management practices should be discussed in management reports.

The team had not yet recommended specific harvest ceilings or management measures for 1982. The Council and the BWT will have to address several major policy questions and analyze the outcome of the U.S.-Canada negotiations before proposals can be prepared. The BWT will begin discussing these questions at their next meeting and invited guidance from the Council, AF, and SAC.

The BWT also prepared a list of specific and general policy questions to be addressed. These questions were submitted in written form and included in the Council notebook.

Statistical and Statistical Committee

The BWT reviewed the proposed policy assessment for natural resource stocks, adopted by the Council in September as a tentative policy to be finalized at the meeting. The SAC

considered this policy statement in the light of conservation measures being set forth in the U.S.-Canada salmon treaty negotiations and in light of our current FMP for salmon. The SSC does not feel there is a conflict in intent, and recommend the statement be adopted by the Council. The SSC also took note of the PDT's draft report on chinook status, distribution in fisheries and conservation needs of coastwide chinook stocks. The SSC did not have sufficient time to review the report in detail, but found it a very significant update on chinook management needs and possible management procedures. The SSC also reviewed the nine policy questions on chinook salmon management drawn up by the PDT. Responses to these questions were submitted directly to the PDT (available in written form as Attachment 1 to the SSC's December 1982 minutes).

The SSC also considered the four issues raised in the December 3, 1982 letter from the Washington Dept. of Fisheries, Director Schmitt to Chairman Tillion. The SSC proposed that the PDT take the issues raised by Director Schmitt into consideration in developing their recommendations for 1983 Southeast Alaska troll salmon management.

Report of the Advisory Panel

Bob Alverson reported that the Advisory Panel had no specific recommendations at this time in regard to salmon. The AP feels that if escapement goals are attained in the southern rivers as they were largely attained in Alaska this year, the Alaskan fishermen should receive a larger share of the quota in Southeastern Alaska.

Public Testimony

There was no public testimony received on this agenda item.

COUNCIL ACTION

Bob Mace moved that the Council confirm approval of the natural chinook stock policy tentatively adopted at the September 1982 meeting. The motion was seconded by Gene Didonato. There being no objections, the motion carried.

D-2 Herring FMP

The Council met with the Alaska Board of Fisheries on Tuesday, December 7, 1982 to hear staff reports on herring.

Report on Herring Stocks and Fisheries

Fred Gaffney, ADF&G, presented a written summary of reports submitted on the 1982 stocks of Bering Sea coastal herring, the 1982 stocks of Aleutian Islands Coastal herring, and the Aleutian Islands herring stock separation survey. These reports and the written summary were included in the Council notebooks for this meeting. Mr. Gaffney pointed out that the preliminary report was

considered this policy statement in the light of recommendations
made during the 1982-83 session in the U.S. Canada salmon treaty
negotiations and in light of our current ERM salmon. The 1982
look not least there is a similar in intent, and somewhat the
statement be adopted by the Council. The 1982 also took account of
the ERM's role in the context of other salmon, distribution in
the ERM and conservation of stocks of salmon in the
Atlantic and conservation of stocks of salmon in the
North Atlantic. The 1982 also had to take account of the
need for a very detailed study of the situation in the
management of salmon and possible measures to be taken in
the light of the above questions on salmon salmon
management raised by the ERM. Responses to these questions
were submitted during the 1982 session in written form as
document 1 to the 1982 session (1982 session).

The 1982 also considered the four issues raised in the December 8,
1982 letter from the Washington Dept. of Fisheries Director
Committee on Salmon. The 1982 proposed that the ERM
take the issues raised by Director Schmitt into consideration
in developing their recommendations for 1983. The 1982
recommendations.

Report of the Advisory Panel

Bob Silver reported that the Advisory Panel had no specific
recommendations of this kind in regard to salmon. The 1982
that all management points are raised in the advisory panel as
and were largely contained in Alaska this year, the Advisory
Panel receive a larger share of the quota in Southeastern
Alaska.

1982 Session

There was no public testimony received on this agenda item.

1982 Session

It was noted that the Council would be required to the 1982
advised that policy recommendations adopted at the 1982 session
session. The action was supported by some Council. There being
no objection, the motion carried.

D. 2. 1982 Session

The Council met with the Alaska Board of Fisheries on Thursday,
December 7, 1982 to hear staff reports on agenda.

Report of Harvesting Program and Fisheries

Mr. Jeffrey, AFPO, presented a written summary of reports
submitted on the 1982 season of fishing for coastal salmon. The
1982 season of Atlantic salmon fishing, and the Atlantic
salmon fishing season. These reports and the
written summary were included in the Council notebook for this
session. Mr. Jeffrey stated that the preliminary report was

prepared very quickly and analysis performed on known samples of spawning stocks primarily from Togiak, the fisheries north of there, and Port Moller. Samples from spawning stocks in the Aleutian Islands area were unavailable. Samples to be identified and classified were obtained from commercial catches in the summer fishery in the Aleutians. The researchers were able to classify several key stocks, principally the Nelson Island, Togiak and Port Moller stocks, and then compare the unknowns in the Aleutian Islands area with those three knowns. The results show an obvious mixed stock fishery occurring in the Aleutian Islands. The results should be viewed with caution, however, because 1) we do not have spawning stock samples from the Aleutian Islands, therefore we don't know what the contributions of those stocks are, and 2) there are broadly overlapping confidence intervals and it is difficult to assign an exact contribution of each one of these stocks. Also, the test itself is not as powerful as they would like to see. More conclusive results could be obtained through a tag and recovery program in the Aleutian Islands.

From a management perspective, the important conclusion is that the summer fishery in the Aleutians harvests mixed herring stocks of unknown origin, presumably from the western coast of Alaska. The main weakness of the study is that the spawning stock sample from the Aleutian Islands is not available. ADF&G encouraged the Board and Council to take a cautious approach to the development of this food and bait fishery based on these results. They will continue to work on these studies and update the Council and Board as new information is gathered. The contractor (FRI) also will provide a more complete, written report to the Council and Board.

Jim Glock, Plan Coordinator for NPFMC, gave a brief background of the FMP. He told the Council and Board that the latest draft includes provisions for giving precedence to the traditional fisheries and to continue the restriction on foreign fishing. The FMP allows a harvest of only that portion of the ABC remaining after the roe fisheries are completed. Although the ABC is determined by a conservative formula which gives a low exploitation rate in most cases, the remaining ABC is reduced by half to further address the concerns about impacting subsistence and other important stocks in an offshore fishery. A summer fishery in the Aleutians is allowed by the FMP. This fishery can occur from July 1 through September 30 south of 55°47'N and is limited to 2,000 mt. When 2,000 mt has been taken, whether in state waters or the FCZ, or both, the FCZ automatically closes.

The area will reopen on October 1 if a winter fishery is allowed. The winter fishery portion of OY is determined by the revised OY formula mentioned above.

No directed foreign fishing is allowed under this FMP. However, an 'allowable incidental catch' (AIC) in the groundfish fisheries is allowed. This AIC is limited to 0.1% of the annual groundfish allocation for each nation (including the U.S.). AIC becomes

part of the groundfish OY as stated in the BSAI FMP. When a nation reaches its AIC it is automatically excluded from the Herring Savings Area. At that time herring also becomes a prohibited species to all fishermen and vessels of that nation. The total AIC is not expected to exceed 2,000 mt.

Fred Gaffney reviewed Board proposals #118 and #168. Proposal #118, proposed by ADF&G staff, would allow herring to be taken in the Bering Sea north of 55°47'N by trawls during seasons established by emergency order. Proposal #168, proposed by Emil Berikoff, would eliminate use of trawls in the South Peninsula-Aleutian Islands herring fishery for food and bait between April 15 and July 15.

Proposal #118 would establish concurrent State and Federal regulations for a Council apportionment to the winter fishery if it were to occur. There were no written public responses which would favor this proposal. However, several Western Alaska ADF&G advisory committees have indicated they oppose the proposal. The rationale for Proposal #168 was that (1) there has been limited stock assessment in the Aleutians; (2) the stocks are fully utilized by seiners; (3) a trawl fishery could easily overharvest the stocks; and (4) herring taken in such a fishery would be of lesser quality. There were two written comments received on this proposal. The Sand Point Advisory Committee favored the proposal to ban trawl gear. The Dutch Harbor-Unalaska Advisory Committee favored retaining trawl gear as a legal gear to take herring.

Public testimony received on these two proposals is included in these minutes as Appendix II.

After conclusion of public testimony, there was Board and Council discussion of the proposals. Jim Beaton noted that if there were to be any consensus between the Board and Council for a joint management plan, the Board would have to go along with Proposal #118. The Board is not prepared to make any allocative decision at this time, but recognizes that if the stocks are not taken in any other way, the an trawl fishery would be the obvious alternative.

Jimmy Huntington, Board member, strongly opposed this proposal, stating that there is not enough data to open a trawl fishery for herring.

Jim Beaton said that under Title 16 the Board is responsible for full utilization of the resource and that it is necessary to have a regulation in place to allow a harvest under specified conditions. This would only set up a mechanism for allocation in case the resource was not fully harvested inshore.

Chairman Tillion indicated that Proposal #168 was an internal decision for the Board. He recommended caution because a lack of inshore harvest capacity could lead to a larger offshore fishery.

Jimmy Huntington, Board member, spoke in opposition of #168. Feels that the inshore fishery handles the whole allocation.

Jim Beaton noted that from information furnished by ADF&G it appears that there will probably be no surplus for an offshore drag fishery for some time. Steve Pennoyer of ADF&G confirmed this.

COUNCIL ACTION

Don Collinsworth moved that the Council defer further consideration of the Herring FMP until the March meeting. In the interim, a working committee of Council members and PDT should be formed to examine the SSC's report and proposed modifications to the plan to integrate the management procedures. The motion was seconded by Bob McVey. The motion carried unanimously. Collinsworth clarified that the intent of the motion is for the team to focus their attention on the proposals to the Council with the agreed-upon management scheme to be integrated into the plan. In that process, the team may look at proposals which may be considered necessary to do this. Chairman Tillion indicated that the Committee should not be constrained from examining any viable alternatives.

D-3 King Crab FMP

Steve Davis, NPFMC, reported that the King Crab FMP, Regulatory Impact Review, and draft implementing regulations were submitted for Secretarial review on June 1, 1982. The Secretarial review period began on June 10 and is still under way, pending receipt of the final EIS and implementing regulations.

Report on Bering Sea Crab Observer Program

Ken Griffin, ADF&G, presented a report on the 1982-83 Bristol Bay Crab Observer Program. The 1982-83 king crab season began on September 10 with 58 vessels registering, 108 fewer than the previous season. With money provided by NPFMC, three ADF&G, one NMFS, and one NPFMC employees were observers on fishery vessels in the Bristol Bay area. The first was placed on board a vessel out of Port Moller at the beginning of the season and remained on board for eight days examining female king crab for fecundity and age and counting and measuring legal and sub-legal male king crab. Based on the preliminary information passed on from this trip and subsequent information from his second trip, the decision to close the Bristol Bay king crab season based on female fecundity problems and low catches was made and a closure date of October 10 was broadcast. The total 1982-83 season catch was 3.0 million pounds. A total of five shipboard observers were placed on eight different vessels and spent a total of 47 days vessels fishing the Bristol Bay area. A total of 1,738 legal male king crab, 1,884 female king crab, of which 1,602 were measured and aged, and 12,995 sublegal males were sampled from 767 pots. Of the 30 statistical areas reported as having landings, observer personnel sampled king crab from 12 areas with some being fished by more than one vessel.

1982. The Board of Directors is currently reviewing the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12.

The Board also noted that the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12 is currently being reviewed by the Board. The Board is currently reviewing the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12.

COUNCIL ACTION

The Council has approved the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12. The Council has also approved the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12. The Council has also approved the proposal to increase the number of directors from 10 to 12.

1982-83 Board Report

The Board of Directors has received a report from the 1982-83 Board. The report contains information regarding the activities of the Board during the 1982-83 period. The report also contains information regarding the activities of the Board during the 1982-83 period.

Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has received a report from the 1982-83 Board. The report contains information regarding the activities of the Board during the 1982-83 period. The report also contains information regarding the activities of the Board during the 1982-83 period. The report also contains information regarding the activities of the Board during the 1982-83 period.

ADF&G recommends the Council approve extension of the observer program through the Tanner crab season. As a result of the shortened king crab season, there are more than enough funds remaining to continue the program and ADF&G feels that this additional coverage will be very beneficial to ADF&G and NMFS biologists and the industry.

Steve Davis, NPFMC, reported on his participation in the crab observer program in October. His overall impression of the observer program and the willingness of fishermen to participate led him to believe the program should be continued. The in-season observer information greatly enhanced the survey and had allowed managers to react quickly to a serious reproductive situation in Bristol Bay. Without this information from observers, the Bristol Bay fishery would have continued with unknown future impacts on the resource. Mr. Davis' written report was submitted to the Council.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Don Rosenberg, SSC Chairman, reviewed ADF&G's report on the current status of the field work and data analysis under the king crab observer contract. The SSC recommends the contract be extended until July 31. The SSC requested that the contractor provide the Council with an interim report covering the King Crab Fishery Observer Program by March 15.

Gene Didonato moved to extend the 1982-83 observer program contract according to the SSC's recommendations. Seconded by Rudy Peterson. There being no objections, the motion carried.

D-4 Tanner Crab FMP

Staff Reports

Steve Davis, NPFMC, reported on the status of Amendment 8 which was approved for Secretarial review at the September meeting. This amendment, with accompanying Environmental Assessment and Regulator Impact Review is nearing completion and will be submitted to the Secretary in the next few weeks. This "housekeeping" amendment eliminated State/Federal regulatory differences in five areas of the plan and included the updating of fishing season dates. However, with the 1982-83 Tanner crab fishery opening as early as November 1 in some areas, the Regional office of NMFS had to update the approved season dates by using its field order authority. The Central office of NMFS has informed the Region that they consider this method a misuse of the Region's authorization and it will not be allowed in the future. The Region has proposed that a framework be developed for the Fishing Season section of the FMP which would increase the Regional Director's flexibility in setting seasons while not violating the authorized use of his field order authority. The Tanner Crab Plan Maintenance Team has drafted a proposed framework, and the Region has asked the Council to accelerate the normal review by examining the framework at this meeting and

ADDC recommends the Council approve extension of the observer program through the summer and autumn. As a result of the extension, there are more than 1000 birds being banded and the program and ADCD levels that have been maintained will be very beneficial to ADCD and ADCD biologists and the country.

Steve Davis, ADCD, reported on his participation in the observer program in October. The overall impression of the observer program and the willingness of participants to assist in the program should be maintained. The observer program has been very successful and has allowed ADCD to reach a wider audience. The observer program has been very successful and has allowed ADCD to reach a wider audience. The observer program has been very successful and has allowed ADCD to reach a wider audience.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

The committee reviewed ADCD's report on the current status of the field work and data analysis under the observer contract. The committee recommended the contract be extended until July 31. The committee also recommended that the observer program be extended until an interim report covering the field work is received by ADCD.

The committee also reviewed ADCD's report on the current status of the field work and data analysis under the observer contract. The committee recommended the contract be extended until July 31. The committee also recommended that the observer program be extended until an interim report covering the field work is received by ADCD.

Staff Reports

Staff Reports

Steve Davis, ADCD, reported on the status of the observer program. The program is currently in the final stages of implementation and will be completed by the end of the year. The program is currently in the final stages of implementation and will be completed by the end of the year. The program is currently in the final stages of implementation and will be completed by the end of the year.

adopting the amendment for a 30-day public review. In January the Council could take final action with the amendment submitted to the Secretary soon thereafter.

Amendment #7, which established new C. bairdi OYs and set C. opilio equal to DAH, was published in the Federal Register on September 3, 1981 as a proposed rule. No date has been given by NMFS for final publication and implementation.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

The SSC reviewed Amendment #9 to the Tanner Crab FMP and recommends that it be released for public comment. This amendment has not been reviewed by the PMT. The SSC recommends that during the public comment period that the team review the amendment and provide the Council and SSC with comments at the next meeting.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel also recommended the Amendment be sent out for public review. One Panel member was opposed due to having received the amendment on such short notice.

Council Action

Bob Mace moved that the Council move forward with the 30-day comment period on Amendment #9. Motion seconded by Jeff Stephan. There being no objections, the motion carried.

Mr. Branson clarified that, time-wise, the comment period would only be about twenty days.

D-5 Gulf of Alaska Groundfish FMP

Staff Reports

Jeff Povolny, NPFMC, reviewed for the Council the action requested at this meeting. Clarification of the July 1982 motion to make the sablefish fishery an exclusive hook and line fishery in the FCZ east of 140°W longitude to Cape Addington is needed. The Council also needs to establish the Equilibrium Yield for sablefish for 1983. The Council should also consider establishing a workgroup to study the problem of prohibited species by-catch in the Gulf of Alaska and should consider a recommendation from the PMT to amend the FMP to "framework" the establishment of OY.

Report on the Status of the Domestic Fishery

Phil Rigby, ADF&G, reported that in 1982 rapid expansion continued. Catch projection for 1982 for the domestic fishery is about 217,000 mt, about 475 million pounds. This is about 106 percent greater than in 1981.

The previous Report filed in 1961
and 1962 were short of million boards. There is about
a million of top selection for 1963 for the country there is
still eight other reported from in 1963 being submitted

Report of the Board of the Domestic Market

Establishment of it.

Recommendation from the DMB to amend the L&B of 1960/61. The
specific items of in the Bill of 1961 and special committee a
establishing a working to study the progress of production
reported for 1961. The Council should also consider
the Council has agreed to establish the Philippines is needed
in the Bill and of 1960/61 to provide for the
to make the completion of items in relation of the Bill 1961
and 1962. The Board revised for the Council the action
will be taken.

Part III of the Bill of 1961

Only be about seven days
in 1961. The Board has also the Council should
be taken to be of 1961. The action should
Council Bill of Amendment for action required of 1961. The
and some more over the Council was formed with the Council

General Action

received the amendment on from about 1961
Public Review. One Board member was opposed the Bill
the Council should also recommended the amendment be sent out for
Board of the Ministry of Finance.

Board of the Council and 1961 with comments of the Bill
the Bill the Council should the Bill the Bill the Bill
has not been reviewed by the Bill. The Bill the Bill
recommended that it be referred for Public Comment. The
the Bill reviewed Amendment 1961 to the Board. The Bill
Report of the Board of the Domestic Market

Bill for 1961. The Board and 1961. The Board
1961. The Board and 1961. The Board
to Bill the Bill the Bill the Bill the Bill
Amendment 1961 which recommended Bill of 1961. The Bill
to the Secretary and 1961.

The Council should take final action with the amendment submitted
should the amendment for a 1961. The Bill the Bill

Jeff Povolny, NPFMC, provided information on Proposal #241, in which both Board and Council have an interest although it is only before the Board at this time. This proposal would close the sablefish fishery in State of Alaska waters from Cape Spencer to Dixon Entrance from January 1 to March 14. The Council considered a similar proposal at the May 1982 Council meeting and rejected it upon the advice of the Plan Maintenance Team, the Scientific and Statistical Committee, and the Advisory Panel because no scientific justification for the proposal had been presented.

Phil Rigby provided a brief explanation of Proposals #242, and #244. Proposal #242 closes an area along the outer coasts of Baranof Island to a directed fishery for the protection and study of rockfish and lingcod. The area would abut the FCZ but would not necessarily include any water within the Zone.

Proposal #244 proposes to extend the State of Alaska's management authority for sablefish in Dixon Entrance. The Council's management plan does not include Dixon Entrance. In 1982 the area was closed to sablefish fishing by U.S. fishermen on August 2 along with the closure of the outer coast fishery. The Canadian fishery continued in the area until August 22. State management jurisdiction would give the Department the option of managing the area as an extension of the Clarence Strait fishery, the offshore fishery, or to coordinate with Canada to manage the area to correspond with the Canadian fishery.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel endorsed their previous support for closing pot fishing for blackcod from 140°W to Cape Addington. There was one opposed. The AP recommended no change in the EY level for sablefish and emphasized that even with continued reductions in ABC and OY in westward areas, no improvement in the stocks has been noticed. The AP suggested a conservative approach. The AP also recommended that the Council appoint a workgroup to study the problems of prohibited species by-catches in the Gulf of Alaska. After the group's initial data collection, the AP requests appropriate participation in designing alternatives to reduce the by-catch. One was opposed to the workgroup. The AP also recommended approval of "frameworking" OY.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Don Rosenberg, Chairman of the SSC, reported that their Committee did not address the issue of the exclusive hook and line fishery for sablefish in the FCZ east of 140°W longitude to Cape Addington. The SSC recommends that, for the area west of 140°, the EY be kept at current levels. For the area east of 140°, the SSC concurred with the PMT's recommendation for modification of the EY for Yakutat, east of 140°W at 1,135-1,510 and 1,290-2,580 for Southeast. However, the SSC expressed its continuing concern over sablefish stocks. and stressed the importance of monitoring the various Gulf of Alaska fisheries. They further recommended

left boundary, N-100, provided information on Proposed #141, 49 which both Board and Council have an interest although it is only before the Board at this time. This proposal would close the adjacent fishery in parts of the waters from Cape Sabine to Cape Sabine from March 1 to March 15. The Council considered a similar proposal at the May 1962 Council meeting and referred it to the Office of the Fish Management Team, the Scientific and Statistical Committee, and the Advisory Panel because no scientific justification for the proposal had been presented.

Proposed #141 provided a brief explanation of Proposed #141, and Proposed #142 closed an area along the outer coast of the General Island to a distance of 1000 feet from the shore and along the shoreline and inland. The area would be closed but would not necessarily include any water within the zone.

Proposed #142 proposed to extend the Board of Alaska's management authority for salmon in the Bering Sea. The Council's management plan does not include Cape Sabine. In 1962 the area was closed to salmon fishing by U.S. fishermen on August 2 along with the closure of the outer coast fishery. The Council's fishery control in the area was August 22. The management authority would give the Department the option of managing the area as an extension of the General Island fishery, the fishery, or to coordinate with Canada to manage the area in cooperation with the Canadian fishery.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel endorsed their previous support for closing the fishery for black cod from 140°W to Cape Sabine. There was one exception. The AP recommended no change in the 2 level for salmon and expressed that even with continued research in 1962 and 63 in western areas, no improvement in the stock has been noticed. The AP suggested a conservative approach. The AP also recommended that the Council set up a working group to study the problem of providing species protection in the Gulf of Alaska. Also the group should take collection. The AP recommended that the group participate in designing alternatives to the present system. One was opposed to the working group. The AP also recommended approval of the working group.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

The Scientific and Statistical Committee reported that their Committee did not address the issue of the exclusive zone and the fishery for salmon in the 100 mile zone of 140°W longitude to Cape Sabine. The SC recommended that the area east of 140°W be kept at current levels. For the area east of 140°W the SC recommended that the LW's recommendation for reduction of the 2 level from 140°W to 140°W and 140°W to 140°W be maintained. However, the SC expressed its continuing concern for scientific issues, and advised the AP of working group for the Gulf of Alaska fisheries. They further recommended

that the team be directed to examine all fishery and survey related data to determine the validity of current EY estimates. The SSC also suggested modifications to Table 4 in the PMT's report. These suggested modifications are included in the SSC's written minutes of this meeting.

The SSC also agreed with the PMT's recommendation that the Council establish a working group to study the catch of prohibited species in the Gulf of Alaska and that a frameworking FMP procedure be established so each species and species group OY could be determined annually by the Regional Director of NMFS.

The SSC did not take any action on Board Proposal #241 to close the sablefish fishery in the winter.

Public Testimony

Don Iverson, F/V ZENITH, Jubilee Fisheries, Seattle. Feels Proposal #241 is based on misleading information and offers a solution to a marketing problem which does not exist. (Mr. Iverson's written testimony is included in the record of this meeting.)

Henry Haugen, Seattle. Concurs with the need for clarification of the EY and OY figures in the various areas. Concurs with the figures presented in the briefing book and as proposed by the PMT. Would recommend that clarification be made that the OY does incorporate the inside Southeast Alaska fishery as well as the outside. Would recommend the Council adopt the OY range proposed by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (290-500 mt). Regarding the Council's July 1982 action on the use of pots, the question is whether pots or trawls can properly be prohibited on a conservation basis. Number of pots lost and the size of the sablefish caught are two points to be considered. Mr. Haugen referred to written testimony submitted to the Council for his major points. That testimony is included in the record of the meeting. The proposal to open the fishing season on March 1 is, he believes, merely another form of a winter closure for the sablefish fishery. Fishermen were willing to consider a winter closure if it would help the resource, however, the SSC and PMT said such a closure would not make a difference. Therefore, he cannot see any conservation reason for a winter closure.

Richard Goldsmith, Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries. See no conservation or management rationale for prohibiting trawls or pots from the area East of 140°. Data presented by Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn. referred only to one incident and he would like to emphasize that at the meeting they had with ALFA in January 1982 they offered to set up voluntary system to alleviate the problem before it arose.

that the case be directed to examine all fisheries and waters
related
to determine the viability of current fisheries. The 2000
suggested modifications to Table 1 in the 1997 report
suggested modifications are included in the 2000 written minutes
of this meeting.

The 2000 also agreed with the 1997 recommendation that the
Council establish a working group to study the status of
prohibited species in the Gulf of Alaska and that a management
plan procedure be established to deal with species and species
groups that be determined annually by the Regional Director of
NMFS.

The 2000 did not take any action on Board proposal #241 to close
the seasonal fishery in the winter.

Table Testimony

For testimony, ENY AMMTR, Applied Fisheries, Seattle, WA
proposal #241 is based on misleading information and offers a
solution to a management problem which does not exist.
(Mr. Overman's written testimony is included in the record of
this meeting.)

ENY AMMTR, Seattle, concurs with the need for clarification
of the 2000 and 1997 minutes in the various areas. Concurs with the
proposal presented in the briefing book and as proposed by the
2000. Would recommend that clarification be made that the 2000
minutes support the 1997 proposal Alaska fishing as well as the
2000. Would recommend the Council adopt the 2000 proposal
by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (2000-2001). Regarding the
Council's July 1997 action on the use of pots, the question as
whether pots or traps can properly be prohibited on a
commercial fishery. Board of pots, traps and the use of the
submarine gear and two points to be considered. Mr. Overman
related to written testimony submitted to the Council for his
major points. That testimony is included in the record of the
meeting. The proposal to open the fishing season on March 1st,
to be believed, merely another form of a winter closure for the
Alaska fishery. Fishermen were willing to consider a winter
closure if it would help the resource, however, the 2000 and 2001
said that a closure would not make a difference. Therefore, he
cannot see any conservation reason for a winter closure.

Richard Goldfarb, Council for Open Ocean Fisheries, Inc.
conservation or management methods for maintaining stocks
from the area east of 140°. Data presented by Alaska
Council's Fisheries Area, returned only to our member and he
could like to emphasize that at the meeting they had with AMMTR
fishery has been allowed to set up voluntary system to
divert the market before it opens.

Greg Baker, President, Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn. The proposal before the Council to ban the use of pots for the harvesting of sablefish from the latitude of Cape Addington to 140°W longitude is not a decision to be taken lightly. There is an existing and potential problem, as discussed with the Council on previous occasions. After studying the National Standards published in the Federal Register, they feel that the proposed management measure conforms with the National Standards. Although this measure is not necessarily designed specifically as a measure to prevent overfishing in the biological sense, data suggests that it may in fact do that in the future. More importantly, it is their contention that OY will not be attained should a pot fishery develop that displaces, through gear conflict or permanent grounds preemption, the traditional hook and line fishery which currently harvests all or most of the optimum yield in the Cape Addington to 140°W area. Avoidance of gear conflicts and harvesting fish with a particular gear type will result if this proposal is adopted by the Council. This would be in accordance with National Standards Sec. 602(f)11). The proposed gear restriction will promote conservation in the sense of wise use, providing for rational and optimal use of the resource. A management proposal which will insure the continuation of a traditional fishery that is currently harvesting the OY can be considered to meet the test of rational and optimal use as specified in the National Standards. Pointed out that a similar rationale was used in the Salmon FMP which prohibited trolling west of Cape Suckling.

Tom Stewart, Petersburg. Mr. Stewart read his written statement into the record. The written statement is included in the records of this meeting. Mr. Stewart reaffirmed his belief that use of pot gear for sablefish should be prohibited from Cape Addington to 140° West longitude.

Paul MacGregor, Japanese North Pacific Longline Assn. Concerned about a decision in Washington, DC, to hold back 50 percent of the allocations on an across-the-board basis in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea at the beginning of the year. That decision has management implications which the Council should be aware of. It will affect user groups in a way which is inconsistent with the whole management concept of the Council. The FMPs which have been developed contemplate fairly elaborate orchestration of effort. This hold-back of allocations totally ignores the management processes now in place in relation to interaction of gear types. By releasing a bulk of the allocations near the end of the year, all fishing groups will show up on the fishing grounds at the same time in an attempt to catch their allocations before the fishing year ends. This increases the possibility of ground preemption, and gear conflict. It also ties their hands to some extent in working with U.S. fishing groups.

Mr. MacGregor also discussed the PMT's report in reference to Amendment #11. The Team reports indicate that Amendment #11 included a decision to establish a framework procedure for determining sablefish EY/OY. It was his understanding that the

Council's decision did not involve frameworking the EY/OY relationship from here on. He understood that the decision was for this one particular amendment.

Written testimony was received from William Olins, and Sitka Sound Seafoods, Inc.. This testimony is included in the written record of this meeting.

Council Action

Chairman Tillion noted that when he voted on this issue in July he thought he was voting to exclude pot and trawl gear and making a directed fishery for longline as it is currently operating.

Harold Lokken moved that the Council rescind July's action on the pot ban. The motion was seconded by Jeff Stephan. There was some objection to the motion because it was phrased as a "negative" motion. Voting no on the motion were Collinsworth, Specking, Demmert, Stephan, Campbell, and Tillion. The motion failed.

Don Collinsworth moved to amend the motion adopted at the July meeting which made the sablefish fishery east of 140°W longitude to Cape Addington an exclusive hook and line fishery by changing the wording to read, "Ban the use of pot gear for sablefish east of 140°W longitude to Cape Addington and prohibit retention of sablefish by trawlers except for those fish taken incidental to fishing operations for other species in the area between Cape Addington to 140°W longitude." The motion was seconded by Keith Specking and carried with the vote as follows: For: Campbell, Collinsworth, Demmert, Specking, Stephan, Tillion; Against: Didonato, Lokken, Mace, McVey, Petersen.

Harold Lokken moved that the Council accept the SSC/AP recommendations for EY/OY. The motion was seconded by Gene Didonato. There being no objections, the motion carried.

Bob Mace moved that the Council adopt the SSC's recommendations for a workgroup to study prohibited species catches in the Gulf and frameworking the OY section of the GOA FMP. Motion was seconded by Joe Demmert. There being no objections, the motion carried.

D-6 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP

Staff Reports

Jeff Povolny, NPFMC, presented 1983 OY, DAH, Reserve, & TALFF figures for the BSAI Groundfish Fishery. It was noted that there has been a change in the status of the Pacific Ocean perch resource and there could be some operational problems in the groundfish fisheries if NMFS uses the previous Council guidance on that resource.

Committee Chairman did not involve themselves in the decision-making process. He indicated that the decision was for this one particular amendment.

Written testimony was received from William Linton, and Billie... This testimony is included in the written record of this meeting.

General Session

Chairman Linton noted that some of the items on the agenda were being moved to a later date and that the meeting would be held on a date to be determined.

Billie Linton moved that the Council record the action on the... The motion was seconded by Billie Linton. There was some opposition to the motion because it was passed as a "negative" motion. Voting on the motion were Billie Linton, Chairman, William Linton, and Billie Linton. The motion failed.

Billie Linton moved to amend the motion adopted at the July meeting which reads: "The Council hereby sets a 100% longshore... to take jurisdiction an exclusive dock and pier facility by changing the wording to read, 'See the use of dock pier for... of 100% longshore to take jurisdiction and provide... of... for those... to... for other... in the... between... to 100% longshore.' The motion was seconded by Billie Linton and carried with the vote as follows: For, Chairman, William Linton, and Billie Linton; Against, Billie Linton, William Linton, and Billie Linton.

Billie Linton moved that the Council accept the... The motion was seconded by... There being no opposition, the motion carried.

Billie Linton moved that the Council accept the... The motion was seconded by... There being no opposition, the motion carried.

D-2 Billie Linton's Motion Amended

Staff Meeting

At the meeting, WRMCO, presented 1981... Billie Linton moved that the Council accept the... The motion was seconded by... There being no opposition, the motion carried.

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

DAH Estimates for 1983:

The SSC reviewed a report from the PMT describing the procedure used to determine proposed domestic harvest of Bering Sea groundfish. Projected DAH can only be based on indicated intent and the SSC found no basis for disputing stated intent. However, the SSC notes that in the past, actual performance with respect to catching the specific DAH has not been achieved in many cases.

Harvest Guidelines for POP:

Recently developed data suggests that the current condition of certain species, particularly Pacific Ocean Perch, may require restricting harvests to levels below current OY. The SSC was informed by the team that EYs for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands have been estimated to be 1,700 and 10,100 mt, respectively. The SSC accepted these estimates since it was reported that they were developed from the best available information on the biomass sizes.

The SSC recommends that the 1983 harvest level be constrained to be less than 1,700 mt for the Bering Sea and 10,100 mt for the Aleutian Islands in order to achieve the plan objective of rebuilding POP stocks. It was brought to the attention of the SSC that setting harvest guideline levels low would create operational problems for the foreign fishing fleet.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The AP had no proposed changes in DAH or JVP.

Public Testimony

Jay Hastings, Japan Fisheries Assn. In the Bering Sea, the Japanese need at least an 800 mt TALFF for 1983. The Japanese are interested in POP as an incidental catch only. They have not targeted on POP in the last couple of years and don't believe other foreign fleets have either. The Japanese plan their entire fishery based on what they get at the first of the year. They cannot rely on reserve releases and releases of withheld TALFF. The 1982 average allocation of POP per vessel was 1.48 mt. If the initial allocation for 1983 was, as proposed, 100 mt, that allocation among the three associations and vessels would directly affect their planning in taking directed species. If there was a 800 mt TALFF established at the beginning of the year as an incidental catch only, then Japanese would probably receive about 280 mt on January 1, which is less than they received last year. For planning purposes, they can get by on 280 mt at the beginning of the year. However, they probably would not catch that amount because of the way it is distributed in the fleet. They are proposing that the Council consider a harvest level not to exceed 1250 mt, and a reserve at 200 mt. They also ask that the Council treat POP as an incidental or by-catch for the foreign fleet and

POPULATION FOR 1983

The SSC reviewed a report from the WHO describing the procedure used to determine projected domestic demand for health services. The report stated that the only basis for projected health services demand is the number of people aged 15 and over. However, the WHO does not have data for projecting health services demand in many cases. The WHO does not have data for projecting health services demand in many cases.

Health Services for POP

Recently developed data suggest that the demand for health services is not only a function of the number of people aged 15 and over, but also a function of the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed. The WHO has data for the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed in many countries. The WHO has data for the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed in many countries.

The WHO has data for the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed in many countries. The WHO has data for the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed in many countries. The WHO has data for the number of people aged 15 and over who are employed in many countries.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data.

Panel's Recommendation

The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data. The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data. The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data. The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data. The panel has proposed changes to the WHO's POP data.

indicate to the State Dept. that the POP is a necessary incidental species in the foreign-directed fisheries in the Bering Sea.

COUNCIL ACTION

Harold Lokken moved that NMFS manage Pacific Ocean Perch so as not to disrupt any existing foreign fishing with the stipulation that Pacific Ocean Perch should be incidental catch only for the foreign fleet. Motion seconded by Didonato. There being no objections, the motion carried.

E. CONTRACTS, PROPOSALS, AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

E-1 Status of Contracts and RFPs

Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee

Proposal-Social and Cultural Aspects of the Pacific Halibut Fishery. The SSC reviewed this proposal and recommends that the due date for the final report be changed from May 31, 1983 to June 30, 1983 to allow sufficient time for the contractor to address comments from the SSC, AP and Council at their May Council meeting. Additionally, the SSC recommended that the meeting between the contractor and the steering committee and Council staff be scheduled and be made a part of the contract. Subject to these recommendations, the SSC recommends the proposal be funded.

Report of the Advisory Panel

Clarence Pautzke reported that the Advisory Panel recommended approval of this study.

Harold Lokken moved to approve the sociocultural study on limited entry for \$25,000. The motion was seconded by Didonato; there being no objections, the motion carried.

F. PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no further public comments.

G. CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 3:52 p.m. on Thursday, December 9.

indicate to the State Dept. that the FBI is a necessary
independent agency in the foreign field.

CONSTITUTION

Harold Brown noted that the FBI is a necessary
independent agency in the foreign field. He stated
that the FBI should be independent only for the
foreign field. He stated that the FBI should be
independent only for the foreign field.

COMMITTEE REPORTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

Report of the Committee on the Status of the FBI

Report of the Committee on the Status of the FBI

The Committee on the Status of the FBI has
submitted a report to the House of Representatives.
The report was submitted on May 31, 1953.
The report contains a number of recommendations
for the improvement of the FBI. The report
also contains a number of recommendations
for the improvement of the FBI.

Report of the Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel has reported that the FBI
is in a state of transition. The panel
has recommended a number of changes to
improve the FBI.

The Advisory Panel has recommended a number
of changes to improve the FBI. The panel
has recommended a number of changes to
improve the FBI.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE

There were no further public comments.

CHIEF OF POLICE AND INSPECTOR GENERAL

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m. on Thursday, December 31.

Office of General Counsel
Alaska Region
December 6, 1982

CIVIL PENALTIES* PAID IN 1982
FOR VIOLATIONS OF NOAA STATUTES IN ALASKA

<u>Vessel (Country)</u>	<u>Date of Violation</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
FRIEDRICH BUSSE (W. Germany)	02/04/81	MFCMA**	Logging cod as pollock	\$ 125,000
ANDROMEDA (Poland)	06/11/81	MFCMA	Underlogging; inaccurate recovery rate	\$ 12,500
GYPSY QUEEN (U.S.)	06/20/81	NPHA	Halibut possession in closed season	\$ 1,150
KYOWA MARU No. 11 (Japan)	06/22/81	MFCMA	Underlogging; altering logs	\$ 25,000
FRIEDRICH BUSSE (W. Germany)	07/02/81	MFCMA	Mishandling prohibited species	\$ 5,000
BOOK NEUNG (Korea)	09/05/81	MFCMA	Unsafe boarding ladder	\$ 1,500
HIGHLY No. 302 (Taiwan)	11/19/81	MFCMA	Unsafe boarding ladder	\$ 3,000
DAEJIN No. 52 (Korea)	11/21/81	MFCMA	Mishandling prohibited species	\$ 20,000
HIGHLY No. 301 (Taiwan)	12/08/81	MFCMA	Unsafe boarding ladder	\$ 2,000
MISS DONNA (U.S.)	02/08/82	MFCMA	Improper T. crab pot storage	\$ 2,000
CHOUN MARU No. 21 (Japan)	04/04/82	MFCMA	Departed FCZ w/o sending "cease"	\$ 15,000
SHOSHIN MARU (Japan)	04/04/82	MFCMA	Departed FCZ w/o sending "cease"	\$ 15,000
ORIENT MARU No. 3 (Japan)	04/04/82	MFCMA	Departed FCZ w/o sending "cease"	\$ 15,000
TEISHO MARU No. 18 (Japan)	04/04/82	MFCMA	Departed FCZ w/o sending "cease"	\$ 15,000
RYOAN MARU No. 31 (Japan)	04/04/82	MFCMA	Departed FCZ w/o sending "cease"	\$ 15,000
AMBITION (U.S.)	03/04/82	MFCMA	Fishing for groundfish w/o permit	\$ 350
MARGARET LYN (U.S.)	03/04/82	MFCMA	Fishing for groundfish w/o permit	\$ 500
JEWEL (U.S.)	05/19/82	NPHA	Sublegal halibut	\$ 250
SEMIDI (U.S.)	05/12/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut before opening	\$ 800
OTTER (U.S.)	05/19/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut after closure	\$ 500

* Report does not include civil forfeiture cases which are initiated by vessel seizure

** MFCMA - Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NPHA - Northern Pacific Halibut Act

<u>Vessel (Country)</u>	<u>Date of Violation</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
SWEET ALASKAN (U.S.)	05/19/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut after closure	\$ 500
MUIR MILACH (U.S.)	03/11/82	MFCMA	Fishing for ground- fish w/o permit	\$ 500
BRISK (U.S.)	06/12/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut after closure	\$ 2,140
FERN II (U.S.)	06/07/82	NPHA	Used longline gear before opening	\$ 1,000
LADY JEAN (U.S.)	06/12/82	NPHA	Halibut size indeterminable	\$ 500
GOOSE (U.S.)	06/12/82	NPHA	Halibut size indeterminable	\$ 700
KAVKAZ (U.S.)	06/12/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut after closure	\$ 1,000
TOYOT (U.S.)	06/12/82	NPHA	Fishing halibut after closure	\$ 1,500

51st Plenary Session
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
December 7-9, 1982
Anchorage Westward Hilton
Anchorage, Alaska

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

AGENDA ITEM D2: Herring

Richard Goldsmith, Coalition for Open Ocean Fisheries. The Coalition would support the adoption of proposal #118. They feel allowing trawls in the offshore fishery would allow herring fishery to develop as a food fishery and put it to better use than it is now in terms of providing protein. Also believe it would provide an opportunity for U.S. harvesters and processors to enter into the fishery and would allow for research to be conducted on the intermixing of stocks offshore which is a critical issue to herring management problems. Because of their position on #118, the Coalition would oppose proposal #168 which would eliminate the use of trawls in the South Peninsula-Aleutian Islands herring fishery for food and bait between April 15 and July 15.

Mick Stevens, Marine Resources Co. Marine Resources supports proposal #118. They have been trying to mount an offshore fishery for winter herring as a food fish. Marine Resources submitted a written testimony along with a proposed adjustment for the Bering/Chukchi Sea FMP which were included in Council and Board books for this meeting.

Norman Cohen, Newnam-Klutsky, Bethel. Asked for recap of the Bethel public hearing so that Board and Council would be aware of the opinions of Bethel fisherman on this subject. Mr. Branson noted that a summary of the hearing is included in the Council and Board notebooks. Council member Harold Lokken noted that the majority of those testifying in Bethel were opposed to any offshore fishery at this time because the interception of stocks before they get inshore could affect subsistence. He is also concerned over the mixed-stock fishery.

He supports further study on high seas herring fisheries and the coded wire tag study may be a way of doing that. Still opposed to the high seas fishery at this time, however. Concerned about the preliminary data on the Peninsula fishery and would request that a cap of 3200 mt be placed on that fishery until we find out whether it is a mixed stock fishery and what the extent of it is.

Hank Ostrosky, commercial fisherman, Naknek. Totally opposed to any trawl fishery or any further exploitation of mixed stocks or single stocks on offshore fisheries. Studies done by the economic department in Calif. indicate that energy returns from offshore fisheries does not equal what you put in while for inshore fisheries, for every unit of energy put in, you get one out.

Henry Mitchell, Executive Director, Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn. Introduced Mr. Keith Jeffords who has been instrumental in gathering scientific data related to coded wire tagging.

Keith Jeffords. He has observed operations which have resulted in about 150,000,000 coded wire tags being applied to salmon. Mr. Jeffords has been interested in the herring stock assesment problem over the past several years. It isn't restricted to Alaska; the same problems exist over the world. Problems are caused by large fluctuations in populations, nervous management, and, occasionally, collapse. The common reason is lack of precise stock data. His proposal for gathering data that would solve this problem is called the Petersen estimation, or monthly capture estimates. Tag requirements are not trivial--tag must not induce mortality in the species, it must not fall out and disappear, and it must have a large and measurable recovery probability. These tests have not been met by previous external types of plastic tags, etc. The effort involved in his proposal is small compared to the possible results. One tagging vessel with approximately \$100,000 worth of equipment and five men can tag enough herring in the whole North Sea to make a 50 percent precision estimate in three work days; in nine work days, they can make a 25 percent precision estimate on the whole stock. One problem is the requirement for randomization, but he believes that is manageable. An estimated \$400,000 would need to be spent for capital equipment for capture and then a commitment of approximately \$250,000 per year would be necessary for annual estimation. For this you would get, in principle, not only the total precise size of the stock, but also migration behavior, stock separation questions, and eventually you will be able to see the composition of the stocks by age.

Henry Mitchell completed his comments. Feels that Mr. Jefford's proposal has merit and deserves serious attention. His Association will probably pursue the matter further and approach the Legislature for funding of a project like this. It is important to know the size of the stock and to know their interaction. Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn. must still take a position opposed to an offshore herring harvest at this time. The inshore fishery is taking a substantial number of those fish and there is a likelihood that there could be significant damage to the smaller discreet stocks if an offshore fishery is allowed. The Assn. feels that there should be a cap put on the the newly-developing herring fishery on the north side of the Aleutians until better data is available.

Val Angason, Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Cooperative. Mr. Angason asked for clarification of Proposal #118; it was their understanding that it was simply a "housekeeping" proposal to bring state regulations into line with the Federal. The Cooperative opposes this proposal.

Phillip McCrudden, North Pacific Fisheries Assn. which is comprised of owner/operator fishermen in Southcentral Alaska. Many of the fishermen in that area have been involved in the Togiak herring fishery since its inception in processing as well as fishing. They don't feel that another fishery on this stock is appropriate at this time.

Michael McNiven, commercial fisherman in Togiak area. Opposed to establishment of an offshore fishery for herring; not opposed to a tagging operation to support further research.

Public testimony on this Agenda item was concluded.

AGENDA ITEM C5: Halibut Moratorium

Mark Lundsten, Vice-President, Deep Sea Fisherman's Union. The Union approves the concept of a moratorium, but object to the current language. Would like to see a limit on the effort in the halibut fishery. Would favor putting the permit on the vessel during the moratorium. Would also like to see the moratorium limited to one year with the possibility of renewal. Would like more input by fishermen. Mr. Lundsten read the following statement into the record.

We support publication of the proposed rule but object to the present wording, because of the obvious bias toward the share system, and the seeming lack of concern for fishermen input and support. We want to limit effort and want the opportunity to air and consider our concern as an industry in the design of a limited entry system.

Mark Lundsten, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Seattle
Thomas R. Stewart, PVOA, Petersburg
Nicholson Delaney, Kodiak Halibut Vessels
Peter Zachara, Independent Fishermen of Alaska
Eric Jordan, Conservationist
Robert J. Alverson, FVOA, Seattle
Phillip McCrudden, NPFA
Stephen Slater, Member, KHFA
F.G. Baker, ALFA
Henry W. Mitchell, BSFA
Stanley Mackey, Sand Point

Phillip McCrudden, Exec. Director, North Pacific Fishermen's Assn. Wanted Council to know that there was Alaskan participation in the meetings which Mark Lundsten referred to.

Henry Mitchell, Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn. BSFA is in favor of the moratorium. They feel that it should be put in place as soon as possible. Very sympathetic to other gear groups in the state who seem to have a problem with a large number of new entrants into the fishery. At the same time, of course, his organization has been promoting a fishery in the Bering Sea for the Bering Sea villages. To leave the halibut fishery open too much longer may create problems for everyone from Seattle to Bering Sea villages. It is probably best to move forward with the moratorium; however, at the same time, their observation is that the share system which has been developed for limited entry is not the best method.

Bob Alverson, Fishing Vessel Owners' Assn. Mr. Alverson was accompanied by Pete Knudsen, skipper of the F/V NORTHERN, and Jack Crowley, skipper of the F/Vs CHRISTINE and VIGOROUS. Mr. Alverson advised the Council that his organization signed the agreement presented by Mark Lundsten predicated on the assumption that many of the concepts that Mr. Lokken and FVOA have brought up could be considered as amendments to the proposed rule.

Mr. Knudsen commented on the cooperation among the various user groups, basically to get a moratorium this year.

Mr. Crowley said that the main concern is to limit the effort and they feel that the present draft doesn't do that, but by letting it be published, their concerns will be addressed during the public comment period.

Peter Julius, Nelson Island Fishermen. Mr. Julius was accompanied by Perfenia Pletnikoff, and John Hooper, Jr. Mr. Hooper told the Council that fishermen in the Pribilofs do support a moratorium. Mr. Julius, Tooksook Bay, explained that fishermen in his area support the moratorium. This past year was the first year in his area for commercial halibut fishing. Most of the boats in his area are under 5 nt. They could not fish during the first opening because their fishing grounds were still frozen and during the June opening, the area quota was cut by 80 to 90 percent by larger boats in the Aleutian chain. During the two-week opening period, the Nelson Island boats fished about seven days because of weather problems and caught about 8,000 pounds. The two-week opening period was not long enough to satisfy most of the fishermen. Because they are new in this fishery, they need time to develop their fishery and are supporting this three-year development period because it will give them the opportunity to participate more fully in this fishery.

Mr. Hooper, Tununik, Nelson Island, said that they are just beginning development of the commercial halibut fishery in his area also. On the second opening this past season, they fished seven days out of the two-week period, bringing in 8,000 pounds. Since his area has later halibut runs, they didn't get a chance to produce over 8,000 pounds because of the quotas being filled elsewhere. If they had a longer season, they could have doubled that 8,000 pounds. They support the proposal for a 3-year moratorium and the developmental area proposed.

Eric Jordan, Sitka. Impressed with the ability of the various user groups and their willingness to work together. He thinks there is a need to limit the effort beginning in 1983 and he feels every halibut fisherman around the state shares that concern. Feels the Council should do everything they can to make sure the effort is limited in 1983. Also, there are real problems emerging with the concept of a share system for limited entry. Even those who have supported it are beginning to see the problems and it is important for the Council to be looking at alternatives to the share system for limited entry. In addition to the public hearings, he feels there should be some workgroups around the state for fishermen's groups in order for them to have input into the procedure.

Greg Baker, Pres., Alaska Longline Fishermen's Assn. Endorse the statement submitted by Mark Lundsten. Would encourage the Council to pass that recommendation on to NOAA and urge them to publish the Notice as currently written as soon as possible. His organization does not have a problem with the language in the proposed rule as it is, but have agreed to continue to sit down with the various other user groups involved and work with them to arrive at a moratorium which is agreeable to all.

Barbara Monkiewicz, Kodiak. She and her husband have a 37' fishing vessel and have fished halibut seven of the last nine years. They also fish salmon, herring, king crab and Tanner crab. Sees several inadequacies in the moratorium as presently written. In the current draft, licenses are tied to the individual who made the delivery. Several people she has talked to would

like to see limitation of effort, but in a different manner--tied to the size of boat fished before moratorium was imposed. Also does not agree with the statement that halibut stocks are at a depressed level. Limiting fishermen who have not fished between 1978-82 and yet encouraging people in the Bering Sea to enter a fishery they haven't been in before and, at the same time, excluding Kodiak residents who have been in the fishery, is contradictory. Feels that the meetings of the fishermen held in the last two days have been misrepresented to the Council. Feels good about the meetings, but doesn't agree with their signed statement. She is as much a representative of Kodiak fishermen as Steve Slater is. He signed the statement as an individual fisherman, not as a representative of the Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Assn. At this point, she feels that Kodiak fishermen feel that the moratorium as presently written is almost irrevocably tied to a share-quota system. She resents the implication that Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Assn. has agreed to Mr. Lundsten's statement. There have been no meetings in Kodiak of this group to discuss the implications.

Alvin Osterback, Sand Point Advisory Committee. Sand Point fishermen oppose the Proposed Rule and the share-quota system. Before anything is implemented, would like to have public meetings in the areas to be affected. They have a right to be heard and they can't all come in to Anchorage to testify.

Phillip McCrudden, Executive Director, North Pacific Fisheries Assn. At this time the majority of the halibut fishermen in the lower Kenai Peninsula are involved in his organization either as members or in workgroups. His group doesn't have a problem with the base period dates. His group sent a letter to NOAA asking for public hearings on this Proposed Rule to insure any moratorium or limited entry system will reflect the ideas and concerns of the people who actually make their living at halibut fishing. Have found very little support for the share-quota system and feel that it has dominated the process at the expense of real participation by the fishermen and strongly object to the inclusion of the share-quota system wording in the Proposed Rule. Do support publishing the Proposed Rule as a means to begin the process of putting a limit on entry or on the effort in this fishery.

Stephen Slater, Kodiak Halibut Fishermen's Assn. Kodiak would like to be included as a site for public hearings on this issue and would request that at least one NOAA representative be present. Would request that the public hearing be set at a time when fishermen can attend.

Public testimony on this Agenda item was concluded.

