

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

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FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT JANUARY 1981

DESCRIPTION	<u>0-XXX1</u>	<u>0-XXX3</u>	<u>9-XXX3</u>	<u>7-XXX2</u>	(FY81) <u>1-XXX1</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Grants Rec. as of 1/31/81:	\$ -0-	\$406,014.00	\$25,528.00	\$ -0-	\$182,500.00	\$ 614,042.00
Cash in Bank as of 1/31/81:	-0-	1,342.82	17.02	.28	(1,114.32)	245.82

Total Grants Budgeted: FY80:	737,391.00	587,014.00	53,528.00	993,777.00	432,500.00*	2,804,210.00
Amount Expend. to Date:	(737,391.00)	(179,657.18)	(27,982.98)	(993,776.72)	(251,114.51)	2,189,922.30
Total Funds available as of 1/31/81:	<u>closed</u>	<u>\$407,356.82</u>	<u>\$25,545.02</u>	<u>closed .28</u>	<u>\$181,385.49</u>	<u>\$ 614,287.70</u>

*Decrease effective December 12, 1980 to lower LOC to \$432,500.00.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - JANUARY 1981Cooperative Agreement #81-ABH-2
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
Personnel	\$380,000.00	\$131,916.53	35%	\$248,083.47	\$29,442.80
Special Consultants	10,000.00	723.01	7%	9,276.99	405.38
Fringe Benefits	62,000.00	23,260.94	38%	38,739.06	5,433.22
Travel	230,000.00	52,395.70	23%	177,604.30	20,305.52
Equipment	7,000.00	1,205.87	17%	5,794.13	415.69
Supplies	17,000.00	2,884.43	17%	14,115.57	829.96
Contractual	26,000.00	5,240.10	20%	20,759.90	2,952.60
Other	<u>133,000.00</u>	<u>33,487.74</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>99,512.26</u>	<u>11,927.01</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$865,000.00</u>	<u>\$251,114.32</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>\$181,385.68</u>	<u>\$71,712.18</u>
	\$432,500.00*		58%		

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$257,500.00
Drawdown for January	(75,000.00)
Decrease for January	-0-
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$182,500.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$(4,402.14)
Receipts for January	75,506.59
Disbursements for January	<u>(72,218.77)</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$(1,114.32)</u>

*Decrease effective December 12, 1980 to lower LOC to \$432,500.00, from original grant of \$865,000.00. Budgeted amount to be re-instated after 6 month review.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - JANUARY 1981

Cooperative Agreement #80-ABH-0001
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
Personnel	\$303,041.00	\$302,894.58	100%	\$ 146.42	\$ -0-
Part time and Special Consultants	10,000.00	15,645.24	156%	(5,645.24)	-0-
Fringe Benefits	49,691.00	48,242.56	97%	1,448.44	-0-
Travel	207,650.00	212,433.12	103%	(4,783.12)	-0-
Equipment	7,000.00	4,750.45	68%	2,249.55	-0-
Supplies	13,000.00	13,100.03	101%	(100.03)	-0-
Contractual	17,525.00	14,177.01	81%	3,347.99	-0-
Other	<u>129,484.00</u>	<u>126,095.93</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>3,388.07</u>	<u>closed</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$737,391.00</u>	<u>\$737,391.00</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 52.08</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 16,200.00
Drawdown for January	(16,200.00)
Increases for January	<u>-0-</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ -0-</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 52.08
Receipts for January	-0-
Disbursements for January	<u>(52.08)</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ -0-</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - JANUARY 1981Cooperative Agreement #NA80-ABH-00008
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
80-1 Management Plan Writing and Development	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -0-	-0-	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -0-
80-2 Key punch & Analysis Halibut Fish Tickets	10,000.00	10,000.00	100%	-0-	closed
80-3 Feeding Habits of Walrus/Bristol Bay Clams	97,220.00	23,677.84	24%	73,542.16	-0-
80-4 ADF&G Computer Program Phase II.	145,300.00	60,696.14	42%	84,603.86	-0-
80-5 Offshore Salmon Study - Alaska	58,000.00	51,932.25	90%	6,067.75	-0-
80-6 Halibut Limited Entry Study	41,494.00	33,350.95	80%	8,143.05	1,500.22
81-1 Management Plan Writing and Development	70,000.00	-0-	-0-	70,000.00	-0-
81-2 ADF&G Fisheries Data	55,000.00	-0-	-0-	55,000.00	-0-
81-3 Halibut/Crab Pot Study	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$587,014.00</u>	<u>\$179,657.18</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>\$407,356.82</u>	<u>\$ 1,500.22</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$406,014.00
Drawdown for January	-0-
Increases for January	-0-
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$406,014.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 2,843.04
Receipts for January	-0-
Disbursements for January	<u>(1,500.22)</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ 1,342.82</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - JANUARY 1981

Cooperative Agreement #79-ABH-0035
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
79-4 ADF&G SE Alaska Troll Data	\$53,528.00	\$27,982.98	52%	\$25,545.02	\$25,049.60

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 50,528.00
Drawdown for January	(25,000.00)
Increases for January	-0-
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ 25,528.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 66.62
Receipts for January	25,000.00
Disbursements for January	<u>(25,049.60)</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ 17.02</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - JANUARY 1981

GRANT NO. 04-158-44145
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
77-4 University of Washington Salmon Continent of Origin	\$ 44,500.00	\$ 44,500.00	100%	\$ -0-	\$ closed
77-5 ADF&G Groundfish Obser.	100,000.00	99,999.72	100%	.28	15,718.00
78-1 University of Alaska Joint Venture Analysis	19,523.00	19,522.24	100%	-0-	.76
78-4 ADF&G Computer Program	197,600.00	197,600.00	100%	-0-	4,071.48
78-5 ADF&G B/S Herring	240,000.00	240,000.00	100%	-0-	10,000.00
78-6 Dames & Moore, Socio-Eco Herring Study	80,826.00	80,826.00	100%	-0-	closed
78-7 Troll Salmon Tag Rec.	79,300.00	79,300.00	100%	-0-	closed
78-8 Troll Logbook Data	10,668.00	10,668.00	100%	-0-	.02
78-9 Troll Salmon Observer	39,810.00	39,810.00	100%	-0-	-0-
78-10 Clam-Eastern B/S	107,550.00	107,550.00	100%	-0-	closed
79-3 Troll Salmon Tag Rec.	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>6,245.39</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$993,777.00</u>	<u>\$993,776.72</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$.28</u>	<u>\$36,035.65</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 15,427.00
Drawdown for January	(15,427.00)
Increases for January	-0-
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$ -0-</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of January 1, 1981	\$ 20,608.93
Receipts for January	15,427.00
Disbursements for January	<u>(36,035.65)</u>
Balance as of January 31, 1981	<u>\$.28</u>

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT DECEMBER 1980

DESCRIPTION	0-XXX1	0-XXX3	9-XXX3	7-XXX2	(FY81) 1-XXX1	TOTAL
Grants Rec. as of 12/31/80:	\$ -0-	\$406,014.00	\$25,528.00	\$ 15,427.00	\$257,500.00	\$ 704,469.00
Cash in Bank as of 12/31/80:	52.08	2,843.04	17.02	20,608.93	(4,402.14)	19,118.93

Total Grants Budgeted: FY80:	737,391.00	587,014.00	53,528.00	993,777.00	432,500.00*	2,804,210.00
Amount Expended to Date:	(737,338.92)	(178,156.96)	(27,982.98)	(957,741.07)	(179,402.11)	2,080,622.04
Total Funds available as of 12/31/80:	<u>\$ 52.08</u>	<u>\$408,857.04</u>	<u>\$25,545.02</u>	<u>\$ 36,035.93</u>	<u>\$253,097.89</u>	<u>\$ 723,587.96</u>

*Decrease effective December 12, 1980 to lower LOC to \$432,500.00.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - DECEMBER 1980Cooperative Agreement #81-ABH-2
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
Personnel	\$380,000.00	\$102,473.73	27%	\$277,526.27	\$50,059.05
Special Consultants	10,000.00	317.63	3%	9,682.37	240.00
Fringe Benefits	62,000.00	17,827.72	29%	44,172.28	7,219.71
Travel	230,000.00	32,090.18	14%	197,909.82	21,442.55
Equipment	7,000.00	790.18	11%	6,209.82	626.81
Supplies	17,000.00	2,054.47	12%	14,945.53	204.15
Contractual	26,000.00	1,987.50	8%	24,012.50	1,587.50
Other	<u>133,000.00</u>	<u>21,860.73</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>111,139.27</u>	<u>8,720.91</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$865,000.00</u>	<u>\$179,402.14</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>\$253,097.86</u>	<u>\$90,080.68</u>
	\$432,500.00*		*42%		

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$815,000.00
Drawdown for December	(125,000.00)
Decrease for December	<u>(432,500.00)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$257,500.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$(39,321.46)
Receipts for December	126,323.02
Disbursements for December	<u>(91,403.70)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$(4,402.14)</u>

*Decrease effective December 12, 1980 to lower LOC to \$432,500.00, from original grant of \$865,000.00. Budgeted amount to be re-instated after 6 month review.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - DECEMBER 1980Cooperative Agreement #80-ABH-0001
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
Personnel	\$303,041.00	\$302,894.58	100%	\$ 146.42	\$ -0-
Part time and Special Consultants	10,000.00	15,645.24	156%	(5,645.24)	-0-
Fringe Benefits	49,691.00	48,242.56	97%	1,448.44	-0-
Travel	207,650.00	212,433.12	103%	(4,783.12)	-0-
Equipment	7,000.00	4,750.45	68%	2,249.55	-0-
Supplies	13,000.00	13,100.03	101%	(100.03)	-0-
Contractual	17,525.00	14,177.01	81%	3,347.99	-0-
Other	<u>129,484.00</u>	<u>126,095.93</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>3,388.07</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$737,391.00</u>	<u>\$737,338.92</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 52.08</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$16,200.00
Drawdown for December	(16,200.00)
Increases for December	<u>-0-</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$ -0-</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$ 4,463.01
Receipts for December	16,200.00
Disbursements for December	<u>(20,610.93)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$ 52.08</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - DECEMBER 1980Cooperative Agreement #NA80-ABH-00008
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
80-1 Management Plan Writing and Development	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -0-	-0-	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -0-
80-2 Key punch & Analysis Halibut Fish Tickets	10,000.00	10,000.00	100%	-0-	closed
80-3 Feeding Habits of Walrus/Bristol Bay Clams	97,220.00	23,677.84	24%	73,542.16	16,481.60
80-4 ADF&G Computer Program Phase II.	145,300.00	60,696.14	42%	84,603.86	38,105.50
80-5 Offshore Salmon Study - Alaska	58,000.00	51,932.25	90%	6,067.75	5,220.00
80-6 Halibut Limited Entry Study	41,494.00	31,850.73	77%	9,648.27	17,528.19
81-1 Management Plan Writing and Development	70,000.00	-0-	-0-	70,000.00	-0-
81-2 ADF&G Fisheries Data	55,000.00	-0-	-0-	55,000.00	-0-
81-3 Halibut/Crab Pot Study	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$587,014.00</u>	<u>\$178,156.96</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>\$408,857.04</u>	<u>\$60,853.69</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$421,014.00
Drawdown for December	(15,000.00)
Increases for December	-0-
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$406,014.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$48,696.73
Receipts for December	15,000.00
Disbursements for December	<u>(60,853.69)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$ 2,843.04</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - DECEMBER 1980Cooperative Agreement #79-ABH-0035
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Monthly Expenditures</u>
79-4 ADF&G SE Alaska Troll Data	\$53,528.00	\$27,982.98	52%	\$25,545.02	\$25,049.60

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$50,528.00
Drawdown for December	(25,000.00)
Increases for December	-0-
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$25,528.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$ 66.62
Receipts for December	25,000.00
Disbursements for December	<u>(25,049.60)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$ 17.02</u>

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT - DECEMBER 1980

GRANT NO. 04-158-44145
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount Expended to Date</u>	<u>Percent Expended to Date</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
77-4 University of Washington Salmon Continent of Origin	\$ 44,500.00	\$ 44,500.00	100%	\$ -0-	closed
77-5 ADF&G Groundfish Obser.	100,000.00	84,281.72	84%	15,718.28	-0-
78-1 University of Alaska Joint Venture Analysis	19,523.00	19,522.24	100%	.76	closed
78-4 ADF&G Computer Program	197,600.00	193,528.52	98%	4,071.48	\$ -0-
78-5 ADF&G B/S Herring	240,000.00	230,000.00	96%	10,000.00	-0-
78-6 Dames & Moore, Socio-Eco Herring Study	80,826.00	80,826.00	100%	-0-	closed
78-7 Troll Salmon Tag Rec.	79,300.00	79,300.00	100%	-0-	closed
78-8 Troll Logbook Data	10,668.00	10,667.98	100%	.02	-0-
78-9 Troll Salmon Observer	39,810.00	39,810.00	100%	-0-	-0-
78-10 Clam-Eastern B/S	107,550.00	107,550.00	100%	-0-	closed
79-3 Troll Salmon Tag Rec.	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>67,754.61</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>6,245.39</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$993,777.00</u>	<u>\$957,741.07</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>\$36,035.93</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$15,427.00
Drawdown for December	-0-
Increases for December	-0-
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$15,427.00</u>

CASH IN BANK

Balance as of December 1, 1980	\$66,317.19
Receipts for December	-0-
Disbursements for December	<u>(45,708.26)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 1980	<u>\$20,608.93</u>

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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Telegrams re Go A

Received by: PMc Date: 3-23 Time: 830a

Originator of Document: JB

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books *to my extras file*
- For SSC books *to Peg 2*
- For AP Books *to Elise*
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed: PMc

By: _____

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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



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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: ltr. to Jim Branson
from Ronald O. Skoog 2/20/81

Received by: Peggy Hough Date: 2/24/81 Time: 8:45 AM
Originator of Document: Jim Branson

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books
- For SSC books
- For AP Books
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed: yes
By: Peggy Hough

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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



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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Agenda Item B-2
Domestic Fisheries Report by ADF+G and
ADF+G 1980 Annual Catch 2/23/81

Received by: Peggy Hough Date: 2/24/81 Time: 8:30 AM

Originator of Document: Fred Gaffney

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books
- For SSC books
- For AP Books
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed: yes

By: Peggy Hough

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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Report to NPFMC
Concerning Coast Guard JCMA Enforcement
2/23/81

Received by: Reggy Hough Date: 2/24/81 Time: 8:30 am

Originator of Document: ?

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books
- For SSC books
- For AP Books
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed: yes

By: Reggy Hough

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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Foreign Fishing Report

Received by: JW Date: 2-28 Time: 8am

Originator of Document: Nuab

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books
- For SSC books
- For AP Books
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed:

By: AME

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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

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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Enforcement of LE
Regulations Upon Power Trrollers and/or
Hand Trrollers in the FCZ

Received by: JW Date: 2-25 Time: 8 am

Originator of Document: Naab

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM ORIGINATOR:

- For Council books
- For SSC books
- For AP Books *via Steve to Edese*
- For Staff Books
- Other: _____

Instructions completed:

By: Bjm

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DOCUMENT RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT REPORT

Document Title and Date of Document: Enforcement - GOA Proposed
Amendment Options Re the Eastern Regulatory
Area

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Originator of Document: Naab

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By: JMC

PFMC Salmon Team Begins Drafting 1981 Plan

The Pacific Fisheries Management Council's (PFMC) Salmon Team met during December to begin work on a "draft of a draft" for the 1981 Salmon Plan and intended to have management options in the mail to council members Christmas Eve.

The Council will begin discussion of the various management schemes at a meeting Jan. 7 and 8 in Monterey, CA.

New Salmon Plan coordinator Rollie Montagne indicates that one high priority for the team is to devise an in-season management plan which will function more smoothly than that which led to early season closures and ill feelings in 1980.

In-season management, Montagne says, must allow for ongoing evaluation of the status of the stocks and for reduction or expansion of the season based upon allocation among user groups or conservation needs.

Public hearings on the 1981 Salmon Plan draft have been scheduled for Feb. 19 in Coos Bay, OR.; Feb. 20 in Astoria, OR., Eureka, CA., and Pocatello, Idaho; and Feb. 21 in Sacramento, CA., and Seattle, WA.

Congress Passes Fisheries Development Bill

In a last flurry of activity, the 96th Congress got its act together on fishing industry matters and passed a salmon enhancement and fisheries development bill combining many of the key elements of various earlier versions passed by the Senate and the House.

Although the disputed inclusion of shoreside processing facilities in the Capital Construction Fund program of the National Marine Fisheries Service was not part of the final bill as sent to President Carter for signature, an extension of the Obligation Guarantee program to shorebased processing plants was part of the final version.

The bill also includes expansion of the Fishermen's Protective Act, and a number of provisions designed to accelerate the phase-out of foreign fishing within the U.S. 200-mile zone and the concurrent development of the U.S. industry.

The bill calls for 100 percent observer coverage with exceptions for difficult circumstances like those

found often in the waters near Alaska, for an increase in foreign fishing fees so that those paid by each country will amount to at least 7 percent of the ex-vessel value of their catch, for an assurance that at least 50 percent of the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds generated through import fees on fish we buy should be earmarked for development programs generated by industry, for a gradual withdrawal of foreign fleets, and for tying fishing allocations for foreigners to reduction of import barriers for U.S. fish.

Alaska Congressman Don Young stated that the bill affirms that fishing in U.S. waters is a "privilege, not a right" for foreigners and that the allocations they receive must benefit U.S. fishermen.

The enhancement aspect of the bill contains funding for salmon and steelhead enhancement in the Columbia River Basin, Puget Sound and Washington rivers, for Oregon port development, for Washington state's fishing vessel and license buy-back program, and for development of a salmon fishery development program for Washington and Oregon.

carry in its daily issues news items from *Pacific Fishing's* "Who's Doing What" and "Seafood Report" sections. *Pacific Fishing* will use reports from the *Nikkan Shokuryo Shimbun* in compilation of the Tsukiji Market price chart which appears in each month's "Japan Update."

The relationship between the two publications relates only to exchange of information. Both are independently owned and operated.

Stock Status Perils Togiak Herring Fishery

A significant drop in Bering Sea herring stocks recorded by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game could mean there will be no Togiak roe herring fishery this spring.

A staff report delivered at December's joint meeting of the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council recommends an emergency-order-directed herring fishery. The fishery would not be opened until observers had determined that returns of spawners had reached "threshold levels of abundance."

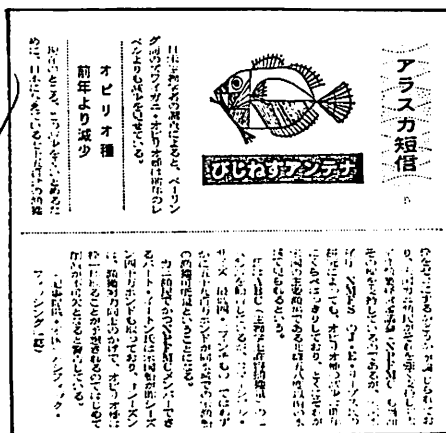
For the older-year classes of herring which return first, the abundance level would be 40,000 tons. Once this return was reached, a harvest of 10 percent to 20 percent of the stock would be allowed. For the second, younger stock of herring, 10 percent exploitation would be allowed once 40,000 tons show up.

The Togiak fishery began in 1967 and has mushroomed in the years since. Last year official landings were 17,774 tons, but, adding the fish wasted, the total harvest was estimated at over 22,000 tons.

Concerned about waste and about reports of gillnetters denied markets by domestic processors, the state Board of Fisheries approved a request by the Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Co-op to allow Japanese processing vessels into Bristol Bay, if there is a fishery.

Fishermen's Comments Invited on Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale

The U.S. Department of the Interior has begun a process which could lead to the oil and gas lease sale of offshore tracts along the California coast.



Pacific Fishing news items appear in the daily "Business Antenna" section of the *Nikkan Shokuryo Shimbun*.

Pacific Fishing Develops Information Link with Japan

Pacific Fishing magazine has embarked on an information exchange program with the Japanese publication *Nikkan Shokuryo Shimbun* designed to improve coverage of Japanese markets for U.S. concerns and provide up-to-date information on happenings in the United States to Japanese seafood companies.

The Japanese newspaper, the country's leading fisheries journal, will

Bureaucratic Red Tape

Stifles FCMA's Effectiveness

Northwest Councils Want Out...



CLEM TILLION, outspoken chairman of the North Pacific council, and **Jim Branson**, council director, lament the time it takes to get plans through the NMFS and NOAA bureaucracies.

By A.D. Chandler
Associate Pacific Editor

Federal ownership and control of large parcels of land in the western states have given rise to many regional battles, known collectively as the "Sagebrush Rebellion" and, in Alaska, the "Tundra Rebellion." Now, the federal government is coming

under fire for its cumbersome involvement in managing the West Coast fisheries. At stake is the very act that created the 200-mile fishery conservation zone — the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA), now known as the Magnuson

Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Also at stake are the livelihoods of thousands of fishermen from Norton Sound to the Gulf of Maine.

"If the councils keep fighting the bureaucracy and vice-versa, the FCMA will collapse," warned Dr. Donald E. Bevan, dean of the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington and member of both the North Pacific and Pacific fishery management councils.

Passed in 1976, the act was supposed to "conserve and manage the fishery resources found off the coast of the United States" while "promoting domestic commercial and recreational fishing." To fulfill the management part of the bill, Congress called for the establishment of eight regional councils.

Comprised of a cross section of federal, state and independent fisheries specialists, the councils were ordered to "prepare and submit to the secretary (of Commerce) a fishery management plan with respect to each fishery within its geographical area of authority and, from time to time, such amendments to each such plan as are necessary."

To guide them in their mission, the Capitol Hill lawmakers laid down rules from which council members were told not to stray. These "national standards" were:

- to prevent overfishing while simultaneously maintaining harvests at their maximum safe level;
- to manage fish stocks as units throughout their range;
- to avoid discrimination between residents of different states;
- to promote fishing efficiency;
- to base management decisions on the best possible scientific information;
- to remember that when it comes to fish, even the best-laid plans will probably be insufficient due to general ignorance of the fish being managed; and
- to minimize costs and avoid duplication.

Before the councils could submit a plan to the secretary for approval, they were told to hold hearings to guarantee the public a chance to influence the final shape of every management plan.

This done, plans (or amendments to existing plans) went to NMFS to ensure they were "consistent with the national standards, the other provinces of this act and any other applicable law (author's italics)." If the green light was given, plans were to be printed in the "Federal Register." After undergoing a final 45-day comment period, a plan went into effect — providing there were no pending lawsuits or objections which required further hearings.

At best, the FCMA would lend itself to cumbersome, if careful, fisheries management. Most believed it would be effective, but only so long as all involved worked together. Unfortunately, things haven't worked out so cozily.

"They can take the job and shove it if they're going to try and run it from Washington," fumed North Pacific council chairman Clem Tillion, the recently retired president of Alaska's Senate and a Cook Inlet commercial salmon fisherman.

The villain, for once, is not Congress, but the ever-expanding amount of "bureaucratic crap," as North Pacific council director Jim Branson put it, which "the damn lawyers" at NMFS and NOAA are forcing councils to go through before they will accept a management plan for final approval.

"We simply can't get anything done in a timely manner," Branson lamented. "To get a plan implemented is taking months and even years longer that it should, and what's stopping it is a batch of bureaucratic procedure which has nothing to do with the plan you're developing."

Tillion put it more bluntly.

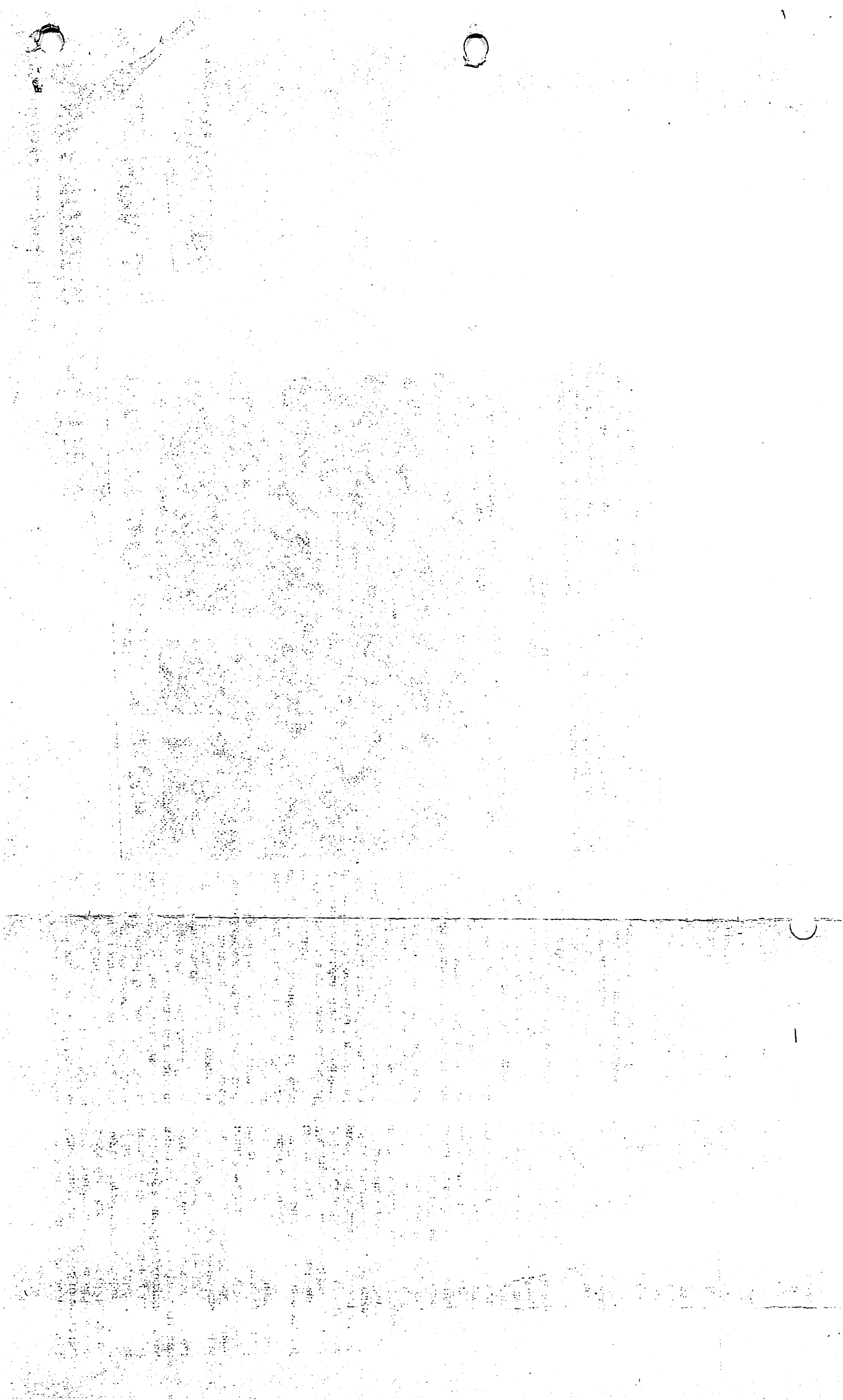
"We have a different allegiance than they do," he said. "They have an allegiance to the dotted 'i'. We have an allegiance to the living resource of the Pacific."

Not true, retorts Roland H. Smith, deputy director of NMFS's office of resource conservation and development, the group responsible for reviewing regional management plans.

"What we basically have is a system which is working about 70%-75% of the time. It's a system that is looked at by people all over the world as one which looks pretty good. Despite all of its problems, its basic approach is sound, a good one, and by working together we can make it work.

"There are some very strong-willed peo-

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Northwest Councils

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ple on the North Pacific council who are insisting that their approach is best. I don't believe it is," Smith said. For an even-handed viewpoint, the NMFS veteran suggested talking with the University of Washington's Bevan.

"One thing you've got to realize is that when you're talking to people like Branson and Tillion," Bevan said, "they are dealing with a new federal bureaucracy designed to do something this country's never done before. Matters were difficult to start with, and they're not getting any better. In fact, from their position, they're getting worse, and they're at the point where they are just about to give up on the FCMA and go back (to Congress) to rewrite the legislation to provide a system that's workable.

"You simply cannot manage a fishery under a fishery management plan at the

present time," the fisheries biologist continued. "The time scale is too long; it takes too many pieces of paper going back and forth. Add to this an attitude that the process of decision-making is more important than the fish, and you're in trouble."

Tillion blames this situation on Richard A. Frank, who was appointed NOAA administrator by President Carter shortly after his inauguration.

"When he came in and introduced his group, one fellow in the back of the audience said, 'Jesus Christ . . . all lawyers.' The top five men — all lawyers. And, you know, the problem with lawyers is that they don't know how to take risks, and yet they're in a risk-taking business. If you decide you're going to allow a harvest of a million metric tons, you're taking a risk, and yet, not taking it also has inherent

risks. The rule of fisheries management is the best four out of five. You're going to make mistakes."

Bevan agrees, adding, "Creative and innovative interpretations of the FCMA seem to be inversely related to the number of lawyers in the top ranks at NOAA that take part in the process." He adds that the lawyers find it difficult to accept the inevitable imprecision of fisheries management. "Lawyers have a hard time dealing with 'maybes'; to a fisheries biologist, it's his science," Bevan said.

The councils vs. NOAA/NMFS dispute flared into the open at December's North Pacific council meeting in Anchorage. Acceptance of the "Draft King Crab Management Plan" was the issue. What ensued aptly illustrates the bureaucratic morass now facing regional management.

The draft plan was completed last September. It had been three years in the making. Sixteen shellfish specialists had been involved in its creation: 10 from Alaska's Dept. of Fish and Game, five from NMFS and one from the University of Washington. Five more top-rated men had sat on the scientific and statistical king crab committee. Representatives of Alaska-based and Seattle-based crabbers had also partaken in the exercise.

Inevitably, the proposal had its critics, but many seemed satisfied with its contents. It certainly took into account the seven "national standards" prescribed by Congress.

The plan was submitted to NMFS in the middle of October. The 115-page document began with a number of available management approaches, about which the council stated no preferences. Public hearings to help it make up its mind were set up for Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Seattle and Anchorage. After digesting public reaction, the councilors had planned to vote on which operations they found preferable. These would then be included in the final draft plan for NMFS's consideration.

During the Anchorage meeting, however, the council received word that NMFS director Terry Leitzell, himself a lawyer, had rejected the draft as "critically deficient." Until the deficiencies were corrected, the council was told, internal processing of the plan at NMFS would cease.

The reason behind the rejection had nothing to do with the plan's content. It was "purely procedural," said NMFS's Smith. The draft had failed to advise the public which option the council liked best — a requirement not found anywhere in the FCMA.

The "requirement" was an outgrowth of legal interpretations of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Executive Order 12044. Neither has the slightest thing to do with "conserv(ing) and manag(ing) the fishery resources found off the coast of the United States." It also resulted from positions taken by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of Ecology and Conservation of NOAA's Office of Policy and Planning.

"We had no choice in the matter," Smith explained. "Under 12044 and under NEPA there have to be assurances that the public understands precisely what is going on. When you go forward without preferred alternatives and then come up with a decision the public has not had a chance to comment on, you leave yourself open to a lawsuit."

As Smith explained it, the council was well aware of NOAA's guidelines to management plan development, which states explicitly that councils should offer preferred alternatives in draft plans. If this is impossible, then hearings should be held until it is possible. Only then should plans be submitted for NMFS review and public hearings.

This directive was reinforced, Smith continued, by lawyers from CEQ and NOAA's office of ecology, who criticized fishery management plans' environmental documents for providing an inadequate "oasis" for public comment.

All this and more was explained in the 1,100-word "action memorandum" sent by Smith's boss, William G. Gordon, to NMFS chief Leitzell. Leitzell agreed with Gordon's position and forwarded the memorandum to the council via his agency's Alaska office.

After reading it, Tillion called it "asinine." In a later interview, he concluded the memorandum was "obviously designed to destroy the council. They're forcing a confrontation. Each time you do one thing their way, they find something else. It's time to stop, because I honestly don't think they (NMFS) intend to be satis-

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fied no matter what we do."

Bevan concurred.

"Their whole approach is absurd. We want everybody's view, and the last thing we want to do is tell them where we're headed before we listen to what the public has to say."

Branson agreed.

"I told Leitzell why we didn't have preferred alternatives and argued why we shouldn't have them. I told him there was no agreement within the council as to what the preferred alternatives should be, and that we wanted to get further (public) feedback. And, you know, I thought we had a good understanding. The whole thing is so dumb."

At the time of writing, the council was ignoring the NMFS directive that required the selection of preferred alternatives *before* the holding of public hearings. Instead, the council chose the alternatives after the fact and planned to incorporate them into a final draft which it would submit for review.

"We really don't feel further public comment is necessary at this point," Branson said.

Tillion, in fact, believes the council would be shirking its duty if it gave in to the NMFS demands.

"It seems like this memorandum is designed to thwart the will of Congress, which was to manage fish, not do paperwork. We're only trying to do what they wanted us to do, and we will forward our plans. If they don't accept them, maybe the next administration will. We will not do the wrong thing just to satisfy an outgoing bureaucrat who never should have been hired in the first place," he said.

Smith doubts whether the council will get away with its "disobedience."

"I can sympathize with them on this," he said. "I'm as frustrated as they are with all this layering and all these additional offices we have to go through, but right now this is what the law and policies say we have to do, so we've got to do it."

"The alternative is what happened with salmon in Washington. There the courts became the managers. And believe me, that's a whole lot worse than we have now."

Bevan, however, believes Smith is missing the point with his worries over lawsuits. The problem, he says, "is much more basic than that. It's in the (plan implementation) process itself."

"This paper trail and the need for environmental impact statements and regulatory analyses are all related to the fact that the FCMA is subservient to the National Environmental Policy Act and Executive Order 12044." This has created a fundamental problem of crisis importance because FCMA is designed to act; the latter two were instituted to delay.

"NEPA is written to protect against building power plants, dams and ditches, and if something's not quite right in the process, everything's designed for delay. Nothing happens until we go back and check or somebody brings a court case contending the environmental impact statement isn't sufficient. We want to make sure we're doing the right thing, and, generally speaking, with regard to the environment, if you don't start that ditch until we're sure you're digging it the right way, that's good," Bevan explained.

Now, while NEPA was designed to make doing nothing easier than doing something, Congress passed the FCMA to be just the opposite. Its whole reason for being was to implement regulations to better the environment and to increase fishing productivity.

A similar problem exists with E.O. 12044. This recently prescribed order demands that, prior to the institution of any new federal regulation, an analysis must be done to see how it will interact with existing regulations. Its laudable goal was

to cut down on government paperwork. Like NEPA, it, too, was designed to postpone action, to ensure that a new regulation is really needed before allowing its implementation.

The fisheries management act, on the other hand, was put together by Congress with the intent of making regulations. If new regulations hadn't been desperately needed, there would have been no FCMA in the first place.

"The fishery management act is supposed to grab all these fisheries — off Alaska, off the Atlantic and the Pacific and in the Gulf — and do something environmentally productive," Bevan said. "Delay makes doing much of anything impossible; doing nothing in our case can be environmentally detrimental." Yet until the act is freed from "the guys screwing around with regulatory analyses and environmental

impact statements who couldn't care less" about fish or fishermen, delay will remain inescapable, and timely management a quixotic dream.

Smith shakes his head when asked whether Bevan, Tillion, Branson and the like will ever be able to achieve their freedom.

"The proposals those guys are making just aren't going to fly, no matter how much support they have from Reagan or anybody else. They're just too extreme," he said.

Indeed, Smith seriously doubts that Congress would ever go for a solution which circumvents NEPA. Instead, he thinks that the way around the situation is to get the Hill to write into the FCMA those requirements demanded by the environmental policy act and E.O. 12044. This, he says, would free regional councils from those

Northwest Councils

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"additional tiers which are always delaying things."

In return, Tillion and others fear that the piling up of procedural roadblocks is NOAA's first step in a plan to strip management power from the councils and center it in Washington.

It will be up to the incoming Republican administration to deal with the FCMA problem. It is doubtful if Reagan's transition team has yet to address it. When compared to soaring inflation rates and nuclear arms races, the fisheries management problem appears rather insignificant. Until something is done, however, the praiseworthy goals of the fishery conservation act will remain as frustrating to reach as a distant port against a fierce headwind, choppy seas and an outgoing tide.

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