June 17, 1976

1974 FOREIGN CATCH ESTIMATES

Soviet:

Groundfish	170,000 m.t.
Herring	50,000 m.t.
Shrimp	2,000 m.t.
	222,000 m.t.

Japanese:

Groundfish (trawl)	1,560,000 m.t.
Black Cod (longline)	23,000 m.t.
Crab:	
King - 476,000 crab @ 6 lb. =	1,298 m.t.
Tanner - 13,986,000 crab @ Area A - 2.2 lb. =) Area B - 2.0 lb. =)	13,244 m.t.
Salmon	1,914 m.t.
Herring	18,000 m.t.
	1,617,456 m.t.

South Korean:

Groundfish	70,000 m.t.
Black Cod (longline)	2,000 m.t.
Herring	200 m.t.
	72,200 m.t.

Grand Total:

All species	1,911,656 m.t.
Groundfish	1,825,000 m.t.

June 17, 1976

1975 FOREIGN CATCH STATISTICS

Soviet:

Groundfish	438,000 m.t.
Herring	30,000 m.t.
	468,000 m.t.

Japanese:

Groundfish (trawl)	1,416,000 m.t.
Black Cod (longline)	25,000 m.t.
Crab:	
King 300,000	953 m.t.
Tanner	8,100 m.t.
Salmon	2,032 m.t.
Herring	18,000 m.t.
	1,470,085 m.t.

South Korean:

Groundfish	16,534 m.t.
Black Cod (longline)	1,400 m.t.
	17,934 m.t.

Taiwan:

Groundfish	2,250 m.t.
Black Cod (longline)	250 m.t.
Salmon	150 m.t.
	2,650 m.t.

Poland:

Groundfish	4,000 m.t.

Grand Total:

All species	1,962,669 m.t.
Groundfish	1,903,434 m.t.

Table A.--Groundfish catches (approximate) from the Bering Sea and Aleutian Region, 1967-75

Species	Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
		1,000's mt								
Halibut	US+Can	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tr.	Tr.	?
	Japan	4	3	3	2	5	1	1	Tr.	?
	USSR	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
	ROK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	4	4	3	6	2	1	1	?
Rockfishes	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	31	50	32	25	25	15	13	30	?
	USSR	47	30	23	53	7	25	4	33	39
	ROK	0	0	0	0	0	Tr.	0	1/	?
	Total	78	80	55	78	32	39	16	63	?
Pollock	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	552	704	832	1,232	1,515	1,617	1,472	1,253	?
	USSR	1/	1/	34	45	236	215	290	331	220
	ROK	Tr.	1	11	5	10	9	7	26	?
	Total	552	705	878	1,281	1,761	1,841	1,769	1,610	?
Flounders	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	94	64	116	110	149	130	147	178	?
	USSR	123	72	120	115	143	61	21	39	50
	ROK	0	Tr.	0	0	0	0	0	1/	?
	Total	217	136	237	225	291	191	168	216	?
Sablefish	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	12	4	16	10	15	14	7	7	?
	USSR	Tr.	12	2	3	3	2	1	Tr.	Tr.
	ROK	0	0	0	0	0	Tr.	3/	1/	?
	Total	12	16	18	13	18	16	9	7	?
Cod	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	41	48	?
	USSR	1/	1/	1/	1/	4	7	13	17	24
	ROK	0	Tr.	0	0	0	0	0	1/	?
	Total	?	?	?	?	?	?	54	64	?
Herring	US	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.
	Japan	3	39	35	28	23	6	2	6	?
	USSR	0	22	94	117	23	54	34	20	19
	ROK	0	Tr.	0	0	0	0	Tr.	Tr.	?
	Total	3	61	129	146	46	60	37	26	?
Others	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	33	61	57	81	73	72	43	58	?
	USSR	8	28	7	16	4	102	19	16	25
	ROK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	?
	Total	42	89	64	96	77	174	62	82	?

	Bering Sea & Aleutian			Gulf of Alaska			Wash.-Calif.			Total		
	TAC	US Cap.	For. Alloc.	TAC	US Cap.	For. Alloc.	TAC	US Cap.	For. Alloc.	TAC	US Cap.	For. Alloc.
	metric tons											
Rockfishes	21,500	0	21,500	50,000	3,000	47,000	18,000	>15,000	(3,000)[1]	89,500	18,000	71,500
Sablefish - trawl	7,500	0	7,500	22,000	4,500	(4,000)[1]	7,000	>7,000	(700)[2]	36,500	11,500	25,000
Sablefish - longline						13,500			0			
Flounders	241,000	6,000	230,000	40,000	7,000	33,000	31,500	30,000	(1,500)[4]	312,500	43,000	269,500
Halibut	Tr.	>TAC	0	~10,000	>10,000[3]	0	--	--	--	~10,000	>10,000	0
Cod	59,000	1,000	58,000	6,300*	5,000	1,300	--	--	--	65,300	6,000	59,300
Pollock	850,000	8,000	842,000	80,000	1,000	79,000	--	--	--	930,000	9,000	921,000
Atka mackerel	--	--	--	22,000*	0	22,000	--	--	--	22,000	0	22,000
Hake	--	--	--	--	--	--	150,000	6,800	143,200	150,000	6,800	143,200
Jack mackerel	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000	25,000	30,000	55,000	25,000	30,000
Other groundfishes	79,000	0	79,000	22,500*	1,300	21,200	?	3,000	(2,900)[1]	101,500+	4,300	103,100
Herring	21,000	1,000	20,000	?	> TAC	0	?	>TAC	0	?	?	20,000
Tanner crab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(39,000)	>39,000	0	--	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
King crab	(34,000)	>34,000	0	(13,600)	>13,600	0	--	--	--	(47,600)	47,600	0
Snails	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shrimp	0	0	0	(52,000)	>52,000	0	(18,000)	>18,000	0	(70,000)	>70,000	0

*Preemptive - 125% of 1974 catch

[1] Incidental only, not to exceed 2% of total trawl catch

[2] Incidental only, not to exceed 0.5% of hake catch

[3] Includes Canada

[4] Incidental only, not to exceed 1% of hake catch

REQUIRED PROVISIONS TO PREPARE
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN - SHRIMP

	Information Source Agency
1. Necessary and appropriate Conservation and Management Measures	
A. Domestic - Existing regulations with explanation	ADF&G
B. Foreign - Preliminary Fishery Management Plan (PFMP)	NMFS
2. Description of Fishery	
A. Domestic -	
1) Nature and extent of fishery	ADF&G
2) Number of vessels and gear used	ADF&G
3) Species, distribution, movements and ecological relationships	ADF&G NMFS
4) Cost of management (estimates only, including enforcement)	USCG, ADF&G NMFS, ADPS
5) Actual and potential revenues	
a) Ex-vessel value	ADF&G
b) First wholesale	ADF&G
c) Fishermen's tax revenues (ACTUAL)	(Not Available)
d) Processor's revenue (ACTUAL)	ADR
e) Potential value and revenue	(Not Available)
B. Foreign allocation -	(Not Available)

3. Condition of Fishery

A. Domestic -	
1) Present condition	
a) Biological, including degree of utilization	ADF&G, NMFS
b) Socio - economic	(* Not Available)
2) Probable future condition	
a) Biological	ADF&G, NMFS
b) Socio - economic	(Not Available)
3) MSY	ADF&G
4) OSY	ADF&G with ACFEC input
5) Present and potential economic and social problems	Much of the information not available-all agencies have some information.
6) Summary of all information	All agencies
B. Foreign - Preliminary Fishery Management Plan	NMFS

4. Harvest of Optimum Yield

A. Domestic -	
1) Degree of expected harvest of OSY	ADF&G
2) Portion available for foreign allocation PFMP review	NMFS
3) Description of present user groups	ADF&G
4) Anticipated future domestic production	ADF&G, NMFS

* Economic information on production cost and earnings available October, 1977, ACFEC market structure information available October, 1977, University of Alaska Sea Grant program.

B. Foreign allocation - (Not Available)

5. Statistics

A. Domestic -

1) Catch and production ADF&G

2) Economic ACFEC

B. Foreign - NMFS

6. Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement

A. Domestic - NMFS

B. Foreign - No Allocation

REQUIRED PROVISIONS TO PREPARE
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN - DUNGENESS CRAB

	Data/Information Source Agency
1. Necessary and appropriate Conservation and Management Measures	
A. Domestic - Existing regulations with explanation	ADF&G
B. Foreign - No targeted fishery	
2. Description of Fishery	
A. Domestic -	
1) Nature and extent of fishery	ADF&G
2) Number of vessels and gear used	ADF&G
3) Species, distribution, movements and ecological relationships	ADF&G
4) Cost of management (estimates only, including enforcement)	ADF&G ADPS
5) Actual and potential revenues	
a) Ex-vessel value	ADF&G
b) First wholesale	ADF&G
c) Fishermen's tax revenues (ACTUAL)	(Not Available)
d) Processor's revenue (ACTUAL)	ADR
e) Potential value and revenue	(Not Available)
B. Foreign -	(Not Available)

3. Condition of Fishery

A. Domestic	
1) Present condition	ADF&G
2) Probable future condition	ADF&G
3) MSY (Not Available)	ADF&G
4) OSY	ADF&G
5) Present and potential economic and social problems	
6) Summary of all information	ADF&G
B. Foreign - No targeted fishery	

4. Harvest of Optimum Yield

A. Domestic -	
1) Degree of expected harvest of OSY	ADF&G
2) Portion available for foreign allocation	(Not Available)
3) Description of present user groups	ADF&G, ACFEC
4) Anticipated future domestic production	ADF&G
B. Foreign -	(Not Available)

5. Statistics

A. Domestic -	ADF&G
B. Foreign -	(Not Available)

6. Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement

A. Domestic -	(Not Available)
B. Foreign -	No Allocation

REQUIRED PROVISIONS TO PREPARE
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN - TANNER CRAB

	Information Source Agency
1. Necessary and appropriate Conservation and Management Measures	
A. Domestic - Existing regulations with explanation	ADF&G
B. Foreign -	
1) U.S. bilateral agreements with Japan and U.S.S.R	NMFS
2) Preliminary FMP review with foreign allocation	NMFS
2. Description of Fishery	
A. Domestic -	
1) Nature and extent of fishery	ADF&G
2) Number of vessels and gear used	ADF&G
3) Species, distribution, movements and ecological relationships	ADF&G, NMFS
4) Cost of management (estimates only, including enforcement)	USCG, ADF&G NMFS, ADPS
5) Actual and potential revenues	
a) Ex-vessel value	ADF&G
b) First wholesale	ADF&G
c) Fishermen's tax revenues (ACTUAL)	(Not Available)
d) Processor's revenue (ACTUAL)	ADR
e) Potential value and revenue	(Not Available)

B. Foreign -	(Not Available)
3. Condition of Fishery	
A. Domestic	
1) Present condition	
a) Biological, including degree of utilization	ADF&G, NMFS
b) Socio - economic	(Not Available * quantitatively)
2) Probable future condition	ADF&G, NMFS
3) MSY	ADF&G, NMFS
4) OSY	ADF&G with ACREC input
5) Present and potential economic and social problems	Much of the information not available-all agencies have some information
6) Summary of all information	All agencies
B. Foreign -	
4. Harvest of Optimum Yield	
A. Domestic -	
1) Degree of expected harvest of OSY	ADF&G, NMFS
2) Portion available for foreign allocation PFMP review	NMFS
3) Description of present user groups	ADF&G
4) Anticipated future domestic production	ADF&G, NMFS

* NMFS - ACFEC contract for FY77 to develop bio-economic data base for shellfish fisheries. Market structure information from University of Alaska Sea Grant program will be available by October, 1977.

B. Foreign allocation	NMFS
5. Statistics	
A. Domestic - Catch and production	ADF&G
Economic	ACFEC
B. Foreign -	NMFS
6. Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement	
A. Domestic -	
1) Bering Sea -	NMFS
2) Gulf of Alaska	(Not Available)
B. Foreign -	No Allocation

REQUIRED PROVISIONS TO PREPARE
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN - SCALLOPS

	Data/Information Source Agency
1. Necessary and appropriate Conservation and Management Measures	
A. Domestic - Existing regulations with explanation	ADF&G
B. Foreign - No targeted fishery	
2. Description of Fishery	
A. Domestic -	
1) Nature and extent of fishery	ADF&G
2) Number of vessels and gear used	ADF&G
3) Species, distribution, movements and ecological relationships	ADF&G
4) Cost of management (estimates only, including enforcement)	ADF&G ADPS
5) Actual and potential revenues	
a) Ex-vessel value	ADF&G
b) First wholesale	ADF&G
c) Fishermen's tax revenues (ACTUAL)	(Not Available)
d) Processor's revenue (ACTUAL)	ADR
e) Potential value and revenue	(Not Available)

B. Foreign -	Not Available
3. Condition of Fishery	
A. Domestic	
1) Present condition	ADF&G
2) Probable future condition	ADF&G, NMFS
3) MSY	ADF&G, NMFS
4) OSY	ADF&G with ACFEC input
5) Present and potential economic and social problems	Much of the information not available-all agencies have some information
6) Summary of all information	All agencies
B. Foreign - No targeted fishery	
4. Harvest of Optimum Yield	
A. Domestic -	
1) Degree of expected harvest of OSY	ADF&G
2) Portion available for foreign allocation	(Not Available)
3) Description of present user groups	ADF&G
4) Anticipated future domestic production	ADF&G, NMFS
B. Foreign -	(Not Available)
5. Statistics	
A. Domestic -	ADF&G
B. Foreign -	NMFS

6. Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement

A. Domestic - (Not Available)

B. Foreign - No Allocation

REQUIRED PROVISIONS TO PREPARE
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN - KING CRAB

	Information Source Agency
1. Necessary and appropriate Conservation and Management Measures	
A. Domestic - Existing regulations with explanation with Alaska Board of Fisheries Policy for king crab management	ADF&G[1/]
B. Foreign -	
1) U.S. bilateral agreements with Japan and U.S.S.R.	NMFS[2/]
2) Preliminary Fishery Management Plan (PFMP)	NMFS
2. Description of Fishery	
A. Domestic -	
1) Nature and extent of fishery	ADF&G
2) Number of vessels and gear used	ADF&G
3) Species, distribution, movements and ecological relationships	ADF&G NMFS
4) Cost of management (estimates only, including enforcement)	USCG[3/], ADF&G NMFS & ADPS[4/]
5) Actual and potential revenues	
a) Ex-vessel value	ADF&G
b) First wholesale	ADF&G
c) Fishermen's tax revenues (ACTUAL)	(Not Available)
d) Processor's revenue (ACTUAL)	ADR[5/]
e) Potential value and revenue	(Not Available)

1/ Alaska Department of Fish and Game
2/ National Marine Fisheries Service
3/ United States Coast Guard
4/ Alaska Department of Public Safety
5/ Alaska Department of Revenue

B. Foreign -	(Not Available)
3. Condition of Fishery	
A. Domestic	
1) Present condition	
a) Biological, including degree of utilization	ADF&G, NMFS
b) Socio - economic	(Currently not Available) 1/
2) Probable furture condition	
a) Biological	ADF&G, NMFS
b) Socio - economic	(Not Available)
3) MSY	ADF&G, NMFS
4) OSY	ADF&G with ACFEC 2/ input
5) Present and potential economic and social problems	Much of the information not available-all agencies have some information
6) Summary of al information	All agencies
B. Foreign -	
1) Bilateral agreements	
2) Preliminary Fishery Management Plan (PFMP)	NMFS

1/ NMFS - ACFEC contract for FY77 to develop bio-economic data base for shellfish fisheries. Market structure information from University of Alaska Sea Grant program will be available by October, 1977.

2/ Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

4. Harvest of Optimum Yield

A. Domestic -	
1) Degree of expected harvest of OSY	ADF&G
2) Portion available for foreign allocation - PFMP	NMFS
3) Description of present user groups	ADF&G
4) Anticipated future domestic production	ADF&G, NMFS
B. Foreign allocation - None	

5. Statistics

A. Domestic - Catch and production	ADF&G
Economic	ACFEC
B. Foreign -	

6. Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement

A. Domestic -	
1) Bering Sea	NMFS
2) Gulf	(Not Available)
B. Foreign -	No Allocation

Section R
Tab 1

A P P E N D I X

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FOR FOREIGN SURPLUSES

AUGUST 19, 1976

Silver hake (ICNAF Areas 5Y, 5ZE, 5EN, & 6)

- MSY 107,000
- OY 129,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	16,800	42,800
Three-year average	15,400	113,100
Last year	14,100	115,887

- U.S. Capacity 36,490
- Surplus 92,510
- Notes:

1. 1977 OY is set higher than MSY due to good recruitment and high abundance of stock.
2. U.S. capacity is expected to increase in 1977.
3. Surplus is lower than previous foreign catch due to an anticipated increase in U.S. capacity.
4. MSY is based on 13 years of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Atlantic herring (ICNAF Area: 5ZE, 5Y, 5ZW & 6) 1/

- MSY 140,000 to 220,000
- OY 33,000 1/

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	16,677	220,000
Three-year average	14,970	186,000
Last year	13,603	154,000

- U.S. capacity 18,000
- Surplus 15,000 3/

- Notes:

1. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of an anticipated increase in U.S. capacity.
2. MSY is based on 17 yrs. of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Inshore herring fisheries are related to the offshore fisheries and need to be considered when determining the offshore surplus. The juvenile herring in 5Y may be related to adult herring when spawning in 5Z and adult herring migrate among 4X, 5Y and 5Z-SA6. The indicated OY is for ICNAF areas 5Z and 6 only. This estimate is preliminary to a final decision to be made at a special ICNAF session in December 1976.

2/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

3/ Preliminary estimate. Foreign surplus may be held to incidental catches only.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Short-fin Squid (Illex, Areas 5 and 6)

- MSY 40,000
- OY 35,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average		
Three-year average		(see footnote)
Last year		

- U.S. Capacity 12,500 2/
- Surplus 22,500
- Notes:

1. NEFC recommended 30,000 OY but prempted by ICNAF.
2. The U.S. squid fishery is only 3,000 to 5,000 tons and the U.S. industry agreed at the most recent ICNAF meeting to reappraise its needs in 1977 and perhaps allocate more of the "U.S. capacity" to foreign nationals.
3. OY for both Illex and Loligo is 8,000 tons more than in 1974 but U.S. capacity for 1977 is considered much greater than before.

- Footnotes:

1/ Domestic and foreign catches are combined for short-fin and long-fin squid. See long-fin table for combined catches.

2/ U.S. capacity increase over current landings is based on increases anticipated by U.S. industry.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Long-fin Squid (Loligo, Areas 5 and 6)

- MSY 50,000
- OY 44,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	1,500	39,000
Three-year average	1,800	52,400
Last year	2,400	53,100

- U.S. Capacity 25,000
- Surplus 19,000
- Notes:

  1. See comments on short-fin squid table.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics. Both long-fin and short-fin squid are combined in the ICNAF reporting system.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Red hake (ICNAF Areas 5ZE, 5W & 6)

- MSY 60,000
- OY 44,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	3,200	45,200
Three-year average	2,700	55,600
Last year	2,300	30,800

- U.S. capacity 8,500
- Surplus 35,500

- Notes:

1. Difference between OY and MSY will allow rebuilding of stock overfished prior to 5-year period shown.
2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of an anticipated increase in U.S. capacity.
3. Surplus is less than recent foreign catch to allow rebuilding of overfished stock.
4. MSY based on 13 years of data.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Billfishes (Including the Gulf of Mexico)

- MSY Unknown

- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	181	167
Three-year average	245	139
Last year	226	122

- U.S. Capacity Unknown

- Surplus Not to exceed present levels of exploitation

- Notes:

1. MSY and OY are unknown because of insufficient data. Foreign surplus cannot be accurately calculated but is allowed at levels not to exceed present exploitation rate.

- Footnotes:

1/ Best estimates of catches for 1970-1974 period.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Sharks (Including Gulf of Mexico)

- MSY Unknown

- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign _/
Five-year average	48	Unknown
Three-year average	73	Unknown
Last year	35	Unknown

- U.S. Capacity Unknown

- Surplus Allowed as incidental to foreign longline fishing, not to exceed present levels.

- Notes:

1. Very little information exists on the status of shark stocks. Neither MSY or OY can be calculated at this time.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on estimates for 1971-1975 period.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Atlantic mackerel (ICNAF Areas 5 and 6)

- MSY 313,000
- OY Unknown 1/

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	2,200	322,200
Three-year average	1,500	333,000
Last year	1,000	293,900

- U.S. Capacity 5,000
- Surplus Deferred to special December 1976 ICNAF meeting.
- Notes:

1. The U.S. catch and capacity difference results from an anticipated increase in the 1977 capacity by the U.S. industry.

2. MSY is based on 13 years of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ The optimum yield for all ICNAF areas from Newfoundland to the Middle Atlantic has not been determined but is estimated to be between 55,000 and 120,000 mt. The OY for U.S. waters alone is not available. The mackerel issue has been deferred by ICNAF to a special session in December 1976.

2/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Groundfish (Gulf of Mexico)

- MSY Unknown
- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. _/	Foreign _/
Five-year average		
Three-year average		
Last year		

- U.S. Capacity
- Surplus
- Notes:

1. Information not yet available.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Other finfish (ICNAF Areas 5 and 6) 1/

- MSY Unknown
- OY 150,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	53,177	95,608
Three-year average	60,227	75,999
Last year	61,458	58,078

- U.S. Capacity 80,000
- Surplus 70,000 3/
- Notes:

1. MSY not available for collective total. OY is recommended 1977 ICNAF quota.

2. U.S. capacity anticipated for 1977.

- Footnotes:

1/ Includes all finfish except ICNAF OY species, menhaden, billfishes, tunas, and large sharks (except dogfish).

2/ Based on 1971-1975 data.

3/ Incidental catch only to other fisheries.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Thread herring (Gulf of Mexico) 1/

- MSY Unknown
- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. _/	Foreign _/
Five-year average		
Three-year average		
Last year		

- U.S. Capacity
- Surplus
- Notes:

1. Information not yet available.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Round herring (Gulf of Mexico) 1/

- MSY 150,000
- OY 150,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	0	0
Three-year average	0	0
Last year	0	0

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 150,000
- Notes:

1. 150,000 metric tons of round herring are available for foreign allocation. No. U.S. fishery for round herring is expected in the near future.

2. MSY is based on a 3-year study conducted by the University of Miami which projected the total adult biomass to be 380,000 in tons in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico.

- Footnotes:

1/ Eastern Gulf of Mexico only.

2/ No current U.S. or foreign fishery for round herring.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Scaled sardines (Gulf of Mexico)

- MSY Unknown
- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. _/	Foreign _/
Five-year average		
Three-year average		
Last year		

- U.S. Capacity
- Surplus
- Notes:

1. Information not yet available.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Rockfish (Bering Sea & Aleutians)

- MSY 60,000 - 100,000
- OY 21,500

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	45,600
Three-year average	0	39,330
Last year	0	63,000

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 21,500
- Notes:
  1. OY is set lower than MSY because stock is overfished.
  2. Foreign surplus is lowered to allow overfished stock to recover.
  3. MSY is based on 10 years of data.
- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Rockfish (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY 125,000
- OY 50,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	Trace	65,000
Three-year average	Trace	67,000
Last year	Trace	55,000

- U.S. Capacity 3,000
- Surplus 47,000
- Notes:

  1. OY is set lower than MSY because stock is overfished.
  2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
  3. Foreign surplus is lowered to allow overfished stock to recover.
  4. MSY is based on 10+ years of data.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Rockfish (Washington-California)

- MSY Unknown
- OY 10,000 - 15,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	8,400	6,600
Three-year average	10,000	9,000
Last year	12,000	12,000

- U.S. Capacity 8,600-13,600
- Surplus None. Incidental catch not to exceed 2% of foreign hake catch.
- Notes:

- Footnotes;

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Sablefish (Bering Sea & Aleutians)

- MSY 1,000 - 20,000
- OY 7,500

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	12,600
Three-year average	0	10,660
Last year	0	7,000

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 7,500
- Notes:

  1. OY is set lower than upper MSY to allow overfished stocks to recover.

  2. MSY is based on 10+ years of data.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Sablefish (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY 22,500 - 25,000
- OY 25,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	1,000	29,800
Three-year average	1,000	23,000
Last year	1,000	26,000

- U.S. Capacity 4,500
- Surplus 19,500
- Notes:

  1. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
  2. Foreign surplus lower than catch due to reduced OY and U.S. allocation.
  3. MSY is based on 10+ years of data.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Sablefish (Washington-California)

- MSY 5,000 - 7,000
- OY 7,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	5,400	1,000
Three-year average	6,700	1,330
Last year	8,000	3,000

- U.S. Capacity 8,000
- Surplus None. Incidental catch not to exceed .5 of 1% of foreign hake catch.
- Notes:

  1. Foreign surplus is limited by U.S. allocation.
  2. MSY is based on 10+ years of data.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1971-1975 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Flounders (except halibut, Bering Sea and Aleutians)

- MSY 100,000 to 150,000
- OY 235,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	218,200
Three-year average	0	191,660
Last year	0	216,000

- U.S. capacity 6,000
- Surplus 229,000

- Notes:

1. The 1977 OY is greater than MSY due to a larger than usual biomass.
2. Industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
3. Foreign surplus is higher than 1974 catch due to improved stock condition.
4. MSY is based on 10+ yrs. of data.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Flounder (except halibut, Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY 40,000 to 56,000
- OY 40,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	Trace	10,400
Three-year average	Trace	15,330
Last year	Trace	11,000
- U.S. capacity	7,000	
- Surplus	33,000	

- Notes:

1. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
2. Foreign surplus is higher than catch because stock is underutilized.
3. MSY is based on 3 yrs. of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1971-1975 statistics.

2/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Flounders (except halibut, Washington-California)

- MSY 30,000 to 35,000
- OY 31,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	18,600	1,330
Three-year average	20,300	660
Last year	20,000	0

- U.S. capacity 30,000
- Surplus None. Incidental catches not to exceed 1% of foreign hake catch.

- Notes:

1. MSY is based on 3 yrs. of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Pacific cod (Bering Sea and Aleutians)

- MSY Unknown

- OY 59,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	Unknown
Three-year average	0	Unknown
Last year	0	64,000

- U.S. capacity 1,000

- Surplus 58,000

- Notes:

1. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.

2. Foreign surplus reduced to OY less U.S. allocation.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Pacific cod (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY Unknown
- OY 6,300

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	Trace	Unknown
Three-year average	Trace	Unknown
Last year	Trace	4,600
- U.S. capacity	5,000	
- Surplus	1,300	

- Notes:

1. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
2. Foreign surplus limits set by U.S. allocation.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Alaska pollock (Bering Sea & Aleutians)

- MSY 1,100,000 - 1,600,000
- OY 850,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	1,652,400
Three-year average	0	1,740,000
Last year	0	1,610,000

- U.S. Capacity 8,000
- Surplus 842,000
- Notes:

1. Difference between OY and MSY will allow rebuilding of overfished stock.
2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is due to industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
3. Foreign surplus is lowered to allow overfished stock to recover.
4. MSY is based on 10 years of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Alaska pollock (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY 160,000 - 360,000
- OY 126,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	30,400
Three-year average	0	44,660
Last year	Trace (1974)	61,000

- U.S. Capacity 1,000
- Surplus 125,000
- Notes:

1. Conservative OY because of weak data base.
2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
3. Foreign surplus is higher than 1974 catch because the stock is underutilized.
4. MSY is based on 3 years of data.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1970-74 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Atka mackerel (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY Unknown
- OY 22,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	8,400
Three-year average	0	11,660
Last year	0	18,000

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 22,000
- Notes:

1. No data for MSY; OY is 125 percent of last catch of record.
2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.

- Footnote:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Pacific hake

- MSY 150,000 - 250,000
- OY 150,000

	Catches 1/	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	Trace	171,400
Three-year average	Trace	159,330
Last year	Trace	203,000

- U.S. Capacity 7,000
- Surplus 143,000
- Notes:

1. Low end of MSY used because of signs of overfishing.
2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is a result of industry assessment of 1977 capacity.
3. Foreign surplus is low because stock is overfished and declining in abundance.
4. MSY is based on 10 years of data.

- Footnote:

1/ Catches include small foreign catches off British Columbia.

2/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Jack mackerel

- MSY 55,000 1/
- OY 55,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 3/
Five-year average	16,600	0
Three-year average	11,000	0
Last year	13,400	4,000

- U.S. Capacity 25,000
- Surplus 30,000
- Notes:

  1. Foreign surplus is set higher than latest foreign catch because stock is underutilized.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Potential yield calculated from Gulland's equation: X.M.B.=(0.4)(200,000 mt).

  2/ Based on 1971-1975 statistics.

  3/ Based on 1974 statistics.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Other groundfish (Bering Sea & Aleutians)

- MSY Unknown
- OY 93,600

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	98,200
Three-year average	0	106,000
Last year	0	82,000

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 93,600
- Notes:

  1. OY based on recent groundfish surveys.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Other groundfish (Gulf of Alaska)

- MSY Unknown

- OY 16,200

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	Trace	Unknown
Three-year average	Trace	Unknown
Last year	Trace	17,000
- U.S. capacity	1,300	
- Surplus	14,900	

- Notes:

1. OY based on recent groundfish surveys.

2. U.S. catch and capacity difference is due to industry assessment of 1977 capacity.

3. Foreign surplus is reduced to force reporting by individual species.

- Footnotes:

1/ 5-year and 3-year foreign averages not available because Pacific cod were included in other groundfish statistics prior to 1973.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Other groundfish (Washington-California)

- MSY Unknown

- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	3,000	Unknown
Three-year average	3,000	Unknown
Last year	3,000	12,000

- U.S. capacity 3,000

- Surplus None. Incidental catch not to exceed 1% of foreign hake catch.

- Notes:

1. No data for MSY. Catch includes a number of species which are only reported as combined total weight.

- Footnotes:

1/ U.S. catch based on 1970-1974 statistics.

2/ 5-year and 3-year averages not available because Pacific cod were included in other groundfish statistics prior to 1973.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Herring (Bering Sea and Aleutians)

- MSY 50,000
- OY 21,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	Unknown	63,000
Three-year average	Unknown	41,000
Last year	Unknown	26,000

- U.S. Capacity 1,000
- Surplus 20,000
- Notes:

1. OY is set lower than MSY because of stock deterioration, and to allow rebuilding of stock levels.
2. U.S. fishery predominately by Eskimos. Estimated U.S. capacity pertains to that fishery.
3. Surplus is lower than catch because stock is overfished by foreign fisheries and declining in abundance.
4. MSY is based on 10 years of data.

- Footnotes:

1/ Based on 1970-1974 statistics; no U.S. statistics available.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Snails (Bering Sea)

- MSY Unknown
- OY 3,000/11,100 1/

	Catches	
	U.S. 2/	Foreign 2/
Five-year average	0	Unknown
Three-year average	0	3,370/12,483
Last year	0	3,000/11,100

- U.S. capacity 0
- Surplus 3,000/11,100
- Notes:

1. OY is based on last year's (1975) Foreign catch.

- Footnotes:

1/ Meats/liveweight: (Ratio 1:3.7)

2/ Based on 1972-1974 statistics, no U.S. catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Saury

- MSY 80,000
- OY 80,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	0	0
Three-year average	0	0
Last year	0	0

- U.S. Capacity 0
- Surplus 80,000
- Notes:

  1. MSY includes both U.S. and British Columbia.

- Footnotes:

  1/ No U.S. or foreign catch.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

California anchovy

- MSY 350,000 - 500,000
- OY 400,000

	Catches	
	U.S. 1/	Foreign 1/
Five-year average	101,000	0
Three-year average	123,000	0
Last year	133,000	0

- U.S. Capacity 300,000
- Surplus 0
- Notes:

  1. The MSY and OY are calculated for the entire central anchovy stock which is exploited by both U.S. and Mexico. We expect that with an increase in the California quota and with the rapid increase in the Mexican catch, the total 400,000 mt OY will be caught by the combined Mexican and U.S. fleets.

- Footnotes:

  1/ Based on 1971-1975 statistics, no foreign catch off U.S. coast.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Tanner crab

- MSY Unknown
- OY Unknown

	Catches	
	U.S. _/	Foreign _/
Five-year average		
Three-year average		
Last year		

- U.S. Capacity
- Surplus
- Notes:

1. Information not yet available.

(All figures in metric tons unless stated otherwise)

Section G
Tab 2

SUMMARY OF PRESCRIPTIVE MEASURES CONTAINED IN PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE NORTHEASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN

NORTHWEST FISHERIES CENTER

AUGUST, 1976

SUMMARY OF TAC'S AND CATCH ALLOCATIONS
(Metric tons)

	Washington-California				Gulf of Alaska				Bering Sea and Aleutians				Total		
	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	TAC	US	Foreign
Rockfishes	?	18,000	15,000	(3,000)*	125,000+ 1/	50,000 2/	3,000	47,000	110,000	21,500	0	21,500	89,500	18,000	71,500
Sablefish	7,000	7,000	6,300	(700)*	25,000	22,000	4,500	17,500 3/	7,500	7,500	0	7,500	36,500	10,800	25,700
Flounders	35,000	31,500	30,000	(1,500)*	50,000+	37,500	7,000	30,500	331,000+	211,000	6,000	205,000	280,000	43,000	237,000
Halibut	-	-	-	-	20,000	~10,000	~10,000	0	?	Trace	Trace	0	10,000	10,000	0
Cod	-	-	-	-	?	6,300	5,000	1,300	58,000	58,000	1,000	57,000	64,300	6,000	58,300
Pollock	-	-	-	-	168,000+	126,000	1,000	125,000	1,100,000+	850,000	8,000	842,000	976,000	9,000	967,000
Atka mackerel	-	-	-	-	?	22,000	0	22,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	0	22,000
Hake	150,000 4/	150,000	6,800	143,200 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 4/	6,800	143,200 4/
Jack mackerel	210,000+	55,000	20,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	20,000	35,000
Herring	?	?	>TAC	0	?	?	>TAC	0	50,000	21,000	1,000	20,000 5/	21,000	1,000	20,000 5/
Others	?	6,500	3,500	(3,000)*	?	16,200	1,300	14,900	?	93,600	0	93,600	116,300	4,800	111,500
Total, finfish	?	268,000	81,600	186,400	?	290,000	31,800	258,200	?	1,262,600	16,000	1,246,600	1,820,000	129,400	1,691,200
% of TAC	-	-	30	70	-	-	11	89	-	-	1	99	-	7	93
Shrimp	~18,000	~18,000	~18,000	0	~52,000	~52,000	~52,000	0	?	0	0	0	~70,000	~70,000	0
King crab	-	-	-	-	~13,600	~13,600	~13,600	0	~41,300	~41,300	~41,300	0	~54,900	~54,900	0
Tanner crab	-	-	-	-	~39,000	~39,000	~39,000	0	~101,200+	~101,200	~91,000	~10,200	~140,200	~130,000	10,200
Snails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	3,000 6/	0	3,000 6/	3,000 6/	0	3,000 6/
Total, shellfish	~18,000	~18,000	~18,000	0	~104,600	~104,600	~104,600	0	?	~145,500	132,300	13,200	268,100	254,900	13,200
% of TAC	-	-	100	0	-	-	100	0	-	-	91	9	-	95	5

* Incidental catch only, not to exceed some percentage of target catch allocation
1/ Pacific ocean perch only
2/ All rockfishes
3/ About 3,500 mt of expected to be taken incidentally to trawl fishery; about 14,000 mt available for allocation to foreign setline fishery
4/ If Feb. 1977 larvae survey has results similar to those of 1976, TAC and foreign allocation will have to be substantially reduced
5/ No more than 1,000 mt of this may be taken by gillnet
6/ Edible meat; live weight about 3.7 times greater or 11,100 mt.

REGULATIONS APPLYING TO FOREIGN FISHERIES THROUGHOUT THE NORTHEAST PACIFIC

* NO RETENTION OF SALMON (except as specifically permitted in Japanese gillnet fishery west of 175°W or Canadian troll fishery)

* NO RETENTION OF HALIBUT (except as specifically permitted in Canadian setline fishery)

* NO RETENTION OF ANY SPECIES OF CRAB (except as specifically permitted in foreign pot fishery in parts of the Bering Sea)

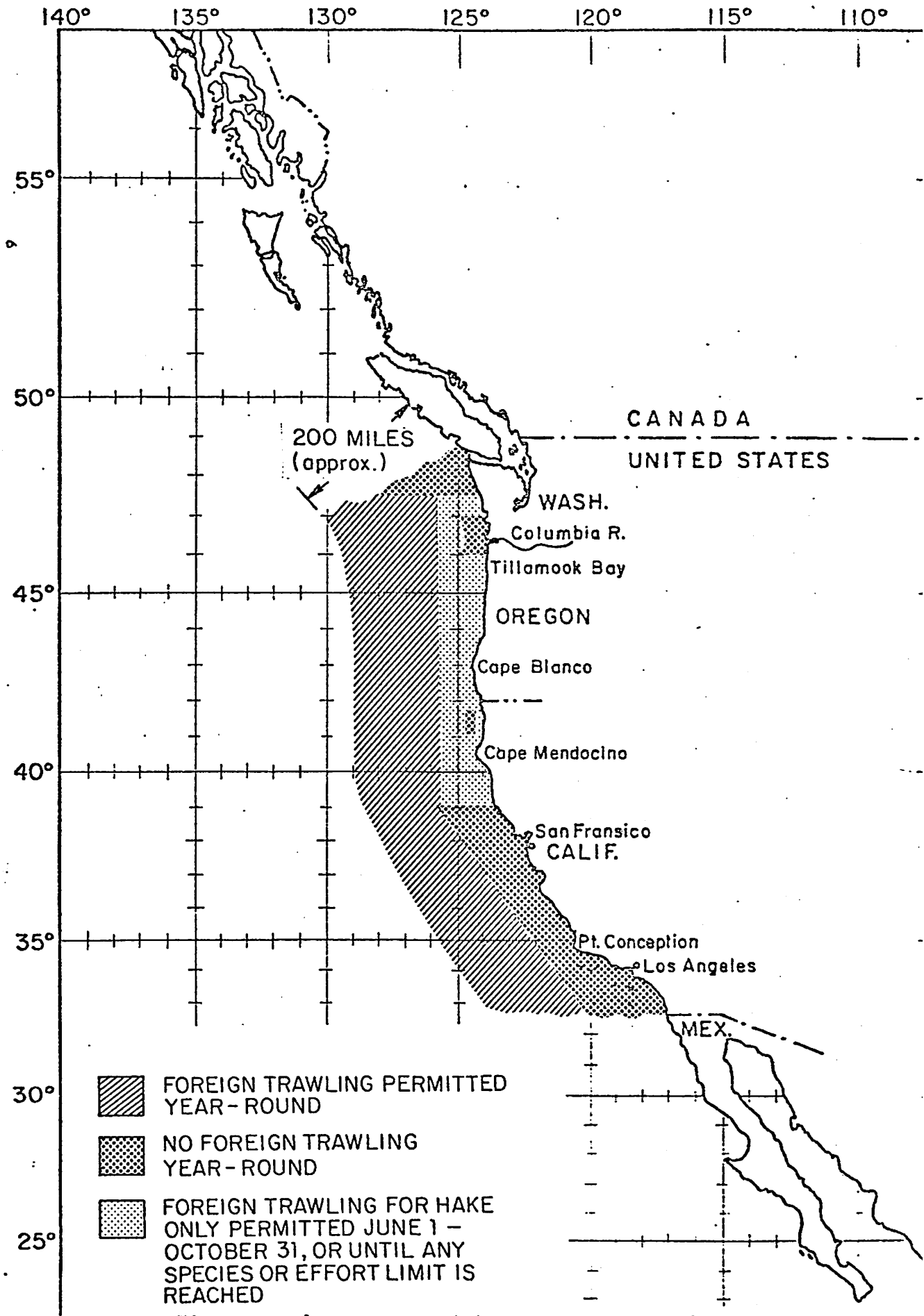
* WHEN A NATION'S ALLOCATION OF ANY SPECIES IS EXCEEDED THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER FISHING BY FISHERMEN OF THAT NATION IN THAT MANAGEMENT UNIT FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR

* CHECK-IN/CHECK-OUT

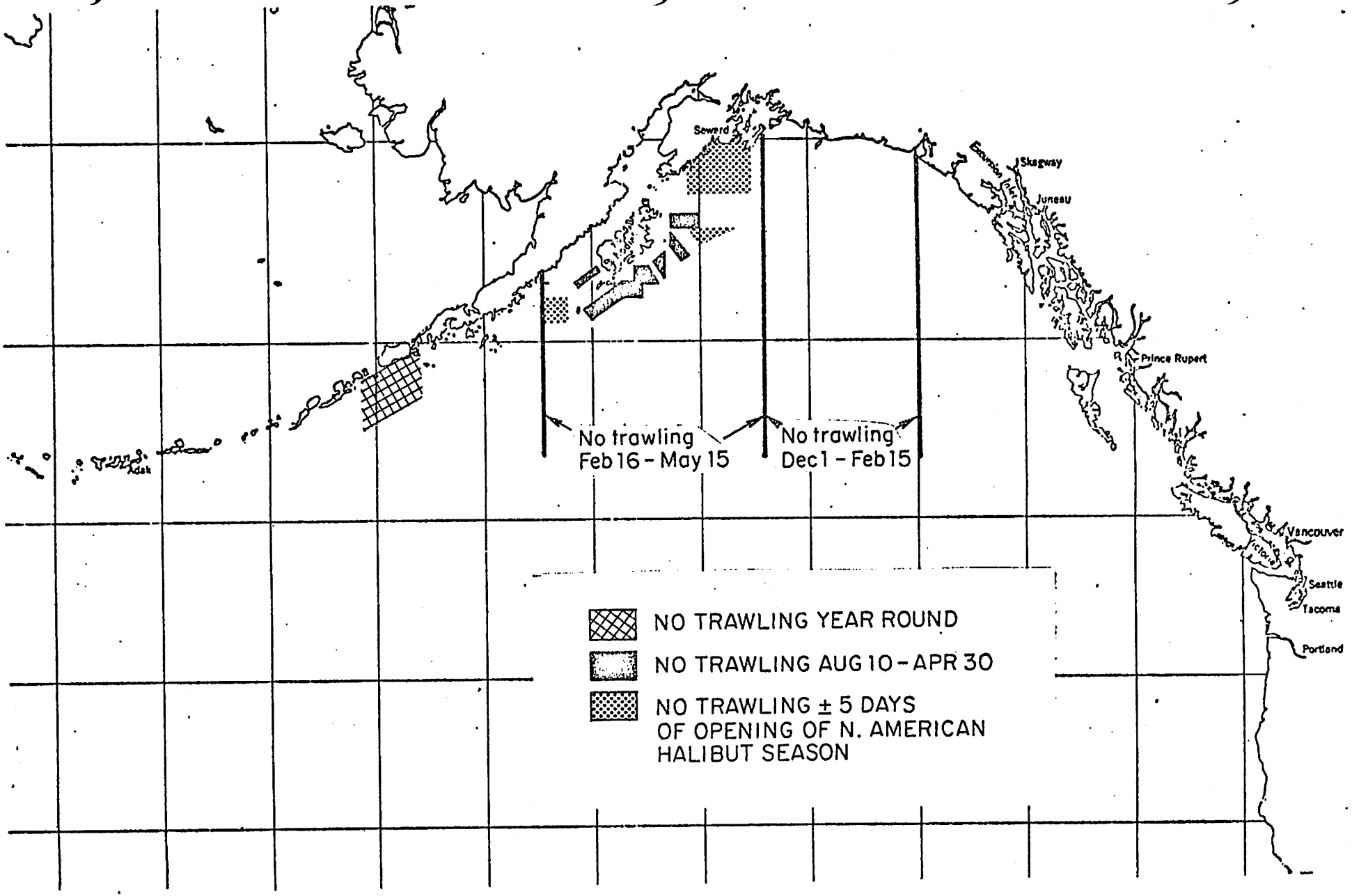
* OBSERVERS

* ANNUAL AND MONTHLY (or 10-day) STATISTICAL REPORTS

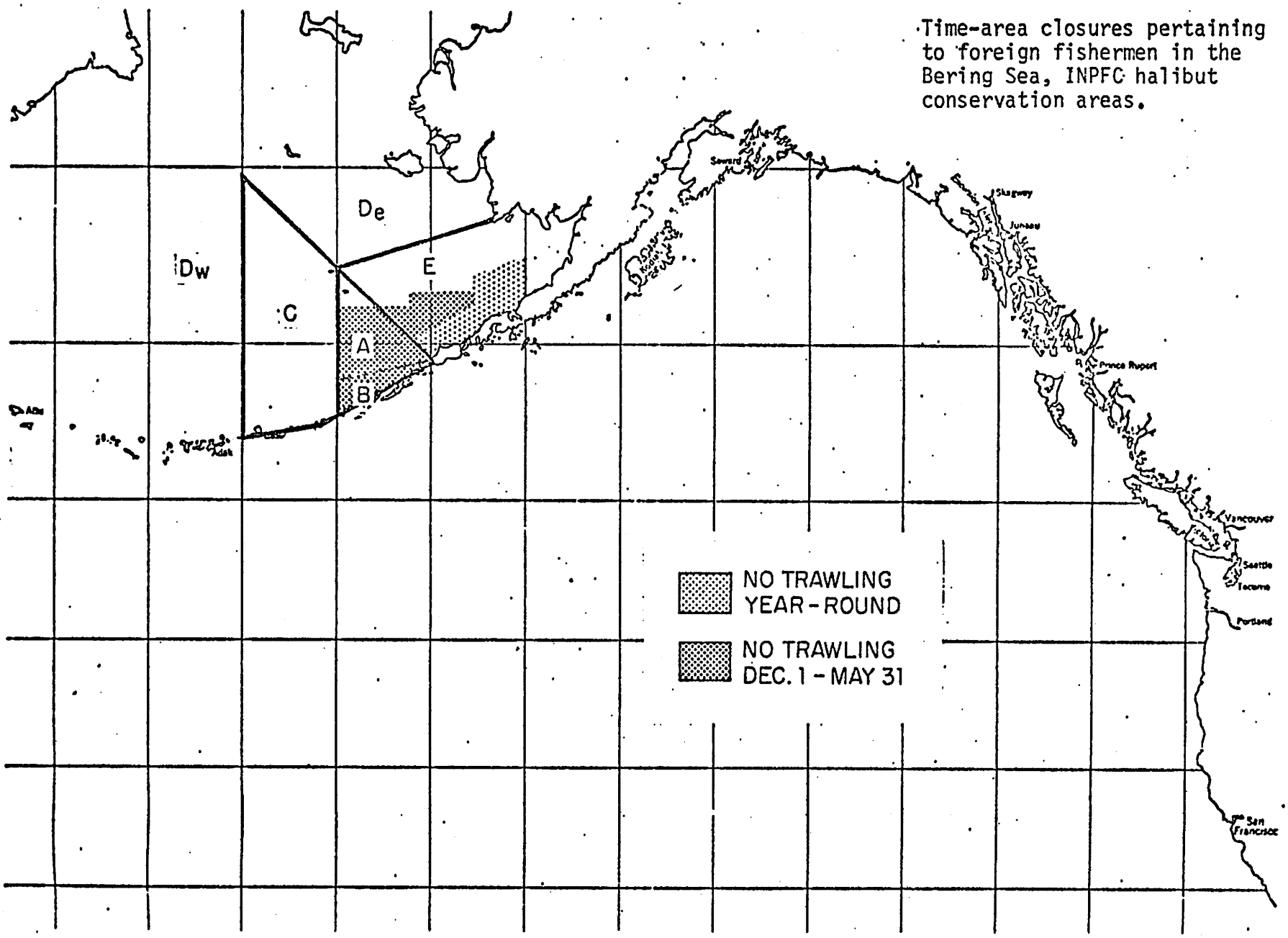
* NO FISHING WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE COAST (except in specific areas of the Aleutian Island chain).

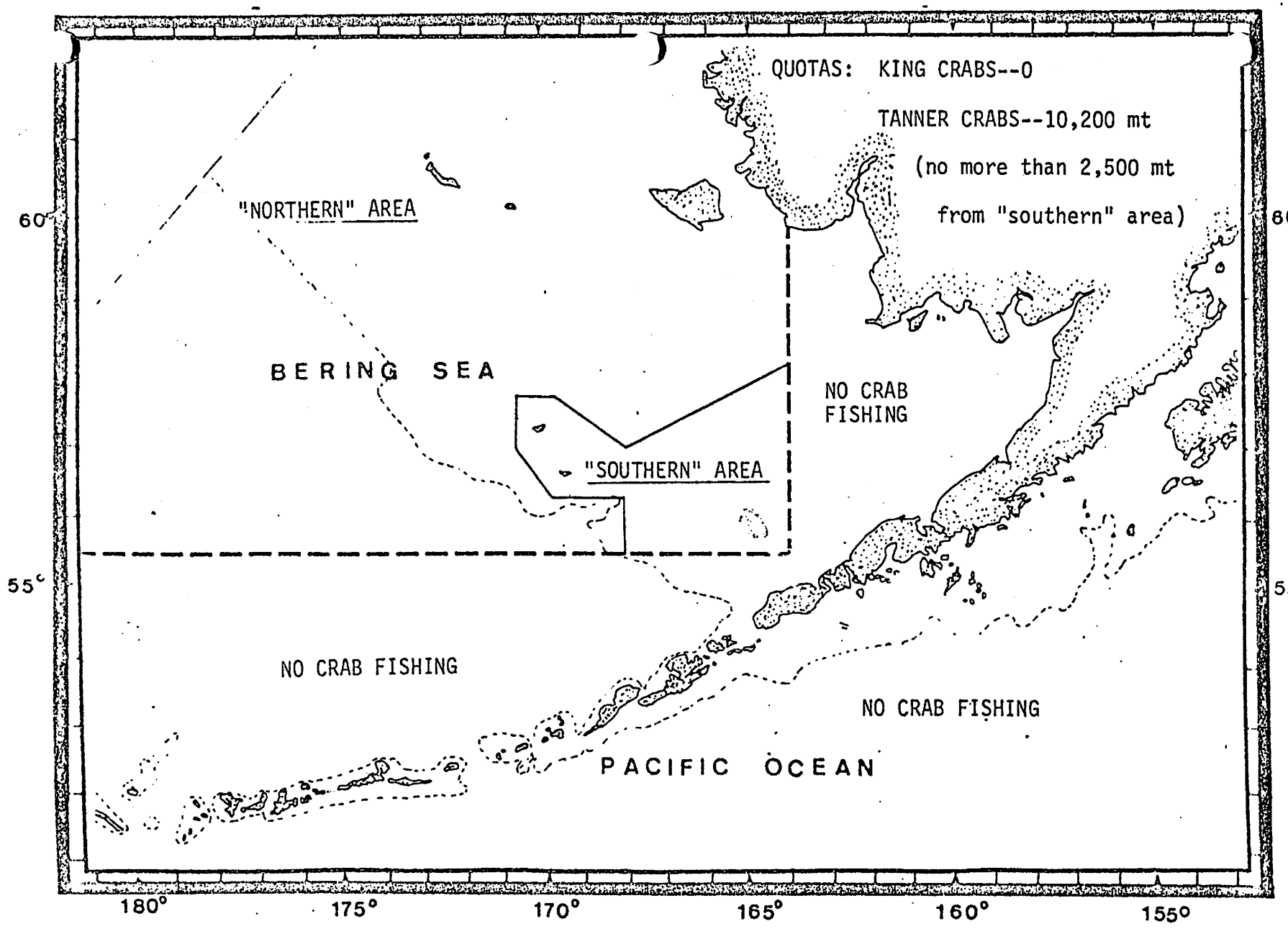


Time-area closures pertaining to foreign trawl fishing in the Washington-California Region.



Time area closures pertaining to foreign fishermen in the Gulf of Alaska.


Time-area closures pertaining to foreign fishermen in the Bering Sea, INPFC halibut conservation areas.
De
Dw
E
C
A
B
NO TRAWLING YEAR-ROUND
NO TRAWLING DEC. 1 - MAY 31
Seward
Sitka
Juneau
Prince Rupert
Vancouver
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
San Francisco



Area-closures and quotas pertaining to foreign crab fishing in the Bering Sea.

9/9/76

Hearings

FCMA - Sec. 302(h)(3)

Public Hearings.

(3) conduct public hearings, at appropriate times and in appropriate locations in the geographical area concerned, so as to allow all interested persons an opportunity to be heard in the development of fishery management plans and amendments to such plans, and with respect to the administration and implementation of the provisions of this Act;

Operations Manual II-16

(1) General

The FCMA directs the Councils to hold public hearings in order to provide the opportunity for all interested persons to be heard in the development of Fishery Management Plans, amendments thereto, and with respect to the administration and implementation of the FCMA. The Council may use its judgment regarding when and where such hearings should be held. However, it is not only desirable but incumbent upon the Councils to hold hearings in the particular geographic area concerned to facilitate public participation.

Signature

Date : dec. 2021(a)

Full Signature.

(c) Qualified Individual Signature. An Agreement Signature that is Supported by a Qualified Individual Signature and a Qualified Time Stamp.

(d) Qualified Time Stamp. A Time Stamp that uses a trustworthy system and is a qualified electronic time stamp for the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.

(e) Qualified Website Authentication Certificate. A certificate for website authentication, which is issued by a qualified trust service provider and contains the specified attributes required by Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.

(2) Conduct

When it is determined that a hearing is appropriate, the Chairman of the Council will designate at least one voting member of the Council to officiate. Such hearings must follow the same procedures for announcement as for Council and advisory meetings. In addition, advance notice should be given in the local media where the hearing is to take place. Publicity should be as intensive as possible to assure that all interested parties are aware of the opportunity to make their views known. Conduct of the hearing, beyond the stipulation that all points of view be given a chance for expression, is up to the hearing official under whatever instructions the Council may wish to provide. An accurate record of the participants and their views must be reported back to the Council and maintained as a part of the Council's official records.

Fishery Development

Note: Fishery development is mandated by the Act under Congressional fundings and purposes.

FCMA - Sec. 2(a) Findings (7)

(7) A national program for the development of fisheries are underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska, is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which could be generated thereby.

and FCMA - Sec. 2(b) Purposes (6)

(6) to encourage the development of fisheries which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska.

Note: Council authority in this area is not specifically outlined in the Act but could be construed to exist in the following section:

Fishery Development

Note: Fishery development is mandated by the Act under Congressional findings and purposes.

FCMA - Sec. 2(a) Findings (7)

(7) A national program for the development of fisheries are underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska, is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which could be generated thereby.

and FCMA - Sec. 2(b) Purposes (6)

(6) to encourage the development of fisheries which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska.

Note: Council authority in this area is not specifically outlined in the Act but could be construed to exist in the following section:

FCMA - Sec. 302(h) Functions

Each Council shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act -

(6) conduct any other activities which are required by, or provided for in, this Act or which are necessary and appropriate to the foregoing functions.

The following material was developed by Walt Jones to lay out possible development options:

FCMA - Sec. 302(b) Functions

Each Council shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Act -

(6) conduct any other activities which are required by, or provided for in, this Act or which are necessary and appropriate to the foregoing functions.

The following material was developed by Walt Jones to lay out possible development options:

Appendix I; Excerpt From A Marine Fisheries Program for the Nation
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, July 1976

TO MEET PROJECTED CONSUMER DEMANDS

Recommendation 5: Ensure the availability to the U.S. consumer of supplies of wholesome fishery products from U.S. sources sufficient to provide for projected increases in consumption.

5.1 Increase U.S. commercial landings by 2.3 billion pounds by 1985 to provide for the projected increases in U.S. consumption.

5.2 Encourage the development of public and private aquaculture for selected species of fish and shellfish.

5.3 Assure the wholesomeness and identity of fishery products to U.S. consumers through a comprehensive program of inspection of U.S. and foreign production facilities and supplies.

5.1 Increase U.S. commercial landings by 2.3 billion pounds by 1985 to provide for the projected increases in U.S. consumption.

This recommendation addresses the sources of supply which are now or can be made available to meet future increases in U.S. consumption. It identifies the actions designed to make available (fish stocks sufficient) to enable U.S. harvesters to increase landings by 2.3 billion pounds in the next ten years. It makes the following assumptions: In the near future with the extension of U.S. fisheries jurisdiction the United States will be given the responsibility for conservation and management of stocks out to 200 miles from shore. It will manage its fisheries resources to ensure their full conservation and provide exclusive or preferential treatment for U.S. fishermen. Other recommendations of the National Plan relating to management, development, recreation and environment will be implemented.

It does not take into account the significant contribution made to the food supply through marine recreational fishing, since consumption statistics now available are based on the commercial supply. It should, however, be noted that, according to saltwater angling surveys, recreational fishermen land an amount of fish equal approximately to 7-1/2 pounds annually for each person in the United States. It is likely that much of this fish is eaten and so adds to the overall food supply.

To match the potential U.S. supply and demand the following factors are considered: the present sources of supply of fish and fishery products to U.S. consumers; the projected increased U.S. needs for food and recreation; and the potential U.S. catches of fish in U.S. waters and in distant-water fisheries of interest to U.S. fishermen. Based on the foregoing, the potential sources which could contribute to future U.S. needs are reviewed. Table 4 at the end of this section summarizes these factors.

How Much More Fish Will The United States Need In 1985?

Synergy, Inc., projected an increase in the annual U.S. consumption of fishery products from 1973 to 1985 of 2.3 billion pounds on a round weight basis. This single target was broken down into "market classes" of fishery products, classes of products having a similar identity, within each of which an interchange of products can be accomplished fairly readily.

This is necessary because there is a spectrum of demand. The consumer of a premium product such as lobster is unlikely to be satisfied with fish sticks. Another consumer may seek products of lower value because these are all he can afford. Future increases in consumption must therefore be considered not only in total but also in terms of market classes. The Synergy study provides forecasts of consumption of edible fishery products in eleven such classes.

Table 4 lists the major market classes. It shows U.S. consumption for each in 1973 from U.S. landings and imports, and projected increases for food and recreation by 1985. In a number of cases estimates for the increases in recreational needs are not available, but it is assumed that they will be significant in amount.

How Can The Increases Be Supplied From U.S. landings?

It has been noted that increased supplies of fish and fishery products can come from several sources. Consideration of these must take into account the need for measures to retain as much as possible of present supplies while developing new opportunities. The potential sources are:

1. Harvesting part of all of the stocks now caught off the United States by foreign fishermen.

2. Developing fisheries and markets for species now underutilized.

3. Restoring depleted stocks.

4. Developing commercial and public aquaculture.

5. Developing and expanding international arrangements outside the 200-mile zone to assure continued opportunities for U.S. fishermen on the high seas and, where possible, in other countries' jurisdictions.

Development of these potential sources is the subject of recommendations elsewhere in this plan and such sources will be dealt with here only as they represent possible contributions to future needs.

The first objective of Recommendation 5.1 is to hold imports at the present level and to meet future U.S. demands from domestic sources. It is not suggested that there be no increases in imports of any fishery product, but rather that overall imports be held to no more than the present level. In some cases, notably those of tuna, shrimp, and lobster, it may not be possible to increase U.S. landings to the extent required. In other cases, further efforts may be needed to offset potential decreases in present supplies.

Table 4 shows by market class the U.S. catches inside and outside the 200-mile zone and the foreign catch within 200 miles of the U.S. coasts. An estimate of the aggregated MSY is given for each class. It is recognized that MSYs are in many cases only approximate estimates and that fisheries are subject to considerable annual variations. MSYs of different species are not always additive due to interactions and, furthermore, other considerations enter into regulating the catch in any fishery. However, they are used here since they provide the only available estimate of biological resources limitation. Finally, the table shows the potential sources referred to earlier for projected increases by market classes.

The following brief summaries by market classes indicate the general potential of U.S. fisheries to contribute to our future needs. Also considered are some of the problems that may be encountered in increasing supplies from these sources for food and recreational uses. It is important to reemphasize that the proposals for increased catches go hand-in-hand with the need for adequate management plans to ensure the continued conservation of the fish stocks, and that they keep in mind the increasing demands of recreational fishing.

Groundfish

The estimated increase needed by 1985 is 1.42 billion pounds including 340 million pounds for recreational purposes. By eliminating all or a portion of foreign fishing and by developing underutilized species, ample resources are available to meet the projected increases. Some species such as cod, haddock, and certain flatfishes could provide 250 million pounds to the premium groundfish market following stock restoration. Other major potential sources are Alaska pollock and flatfish (4.7 billion pounds); North Pacific groundfish (350 million pounds); and Gulf of Mexico groundfish (1.1 billion pounds).

Halibut

The estimated increase needed by 1985 is 40 million pounds. Because most of the halibut caught incidentally by foreign and domestic trawls are below the optimum size, the MSY--even under an efficient management regime--will be less than previously attained by the North American setline fishery. With efficient management of trawl fisheries and the expected benefits from present management of the setline fishery, a 40 million pound increase is anticipated but the restoration is not likely to be completed by 1985. Approximately half of this amount will be caught by U.S. fishermen, the remainder supplied through imports, mainly from Canada.

Tuna

The estimated increase needed by 1985 is 370 million pounds, assuming that present supplies also remain available. This increase includes 30 million pounds for recreational purposes. The U.S. catch in 1973 was 515 million pounds; imports were 1.5 times this. Although the catch has increased, the U.S. share of the yellowfin caught in the Eastern Pacific has declined from 90 percent in 1966 to 68 percent in 1974, due to increased fishing efforts by other nations, and is projected to decline further. The outcome of the

Law of the Sea Conference or other negotiations and the implementation of any resulting agreements are uncertain. The chances of increasing present catches in this area are not high and losses are possible.

The biggest opportunity to expand tuna landings is in improving knowledge of skipjack tuna resources in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans and in developing means of locating and harvesting these resources. A potential catch of over 2 billion pounds annually has been estimated. Expansion of efforts such as those now being made under the Pacific Tuna Development Program should help to develop a U.S. fishery for these resources which could realize at least a part of future needs. The present Pacific Island Development Program is aiming to increase catches by 200 million pounds as a first step. It also is estimated that increases in landings of Pacific albacore of 30 million pounds may be possible.

Salmon

The estimated increase needed by 1985 is 90 million pounds, including 30 million pounds for recreational purposes.

Salmon stocks are currently under scientific management which generally maintains such stocks at MSY levels. These levels have fallen due to habitat degradation, mainly by dams and logging, but levels could be raised by expanded management actions such as stream improvement and stock manipulation, plus expanded public hatchery production and increased production by private aquaculture. Such actions could increase publicly generated salmon supplies by 30 million pounds and those from private aquaculture by 60 million pounds annually. These increases would require major investments.

Scallops

The estimated increase needed by 1985 is 13 million pounds. Resources presently available to U.S. fishermen are sufficient to provide for projected increase if mechanical shucking of calico scallops can be perfected and the distribution and abundance of this resource can be monitored. Restoration of the Northwest Atlantic sea scallop resource through proper management would also contribute to the expected increase in consumption.

Shrimp

The estimated increase in demand by 1985 is 245 million pounds. In 1973, the U.S. catch was 392 million pounds while imports totaled 203 million pounds. An estimated 40 million pounds now landed by U.S. fleets in other countries probably will be caught by foreign vessels in 1985 if some long term accommodation is not reached.

The estimated unfished shrimp resources off the United States amount to 277 million pounds, but much of this is small, lower-value pandalid shrimp which would not automatically satisfy the demand for the larger penaeid shrimp. Increased aquaculture offers a prospect of 15 million pounds of marine shrimp and 10 million pounds of freshwater shrimp by 1985 if the

technology and economic production systems can be developed rapidly. These sources alone will not meet future demand and imports of shrimp will need to be increased.

Lobster

The projected increase needed by 1985 is 40 million pounds. Inshore lobster resources are probably being overexploited. Offshore lobster stocks have declined from virgin condition, but the extent of decline is not yet clearly documented. The development of a technically and economically feasible culture system which would produce substantial poundage by 1985 has a low probability. Only small increases in imports are likely. Although the future increases might be met, in part, by imports of Northern and spiny lobsters, increases in supplies will not be sufficient to meet the projected consumption level.

Crabs

The estimated market increase needed by 1985 is 10 million pounds. The 1973 U.S. catch was 292 million pounds of all crabs. Foreign catches off the U.S. in 1973 totaled 70 million pounds. The estimated MSY for all species is 515 million pounds, leaving a maximum potential increase of 220 million pounds annually when the U.S. jurisdictional limits are increased to 200 miles. High cost is now the limiting factor and more efficient processing is needed to lower costs and increase yield. As costs are reduced, markets can be expanded.

Clams

The projected increase needed by 1985 is 40 million pounds annually. The estimated MSY is 250 million pounds. Present landing provide 106 million pounds. However, most of the traditional stocks which can be legally taken are fully utilized. Large quantities of clams are presently unavailable along the middle and north Atlantic coasts because they are in polluted waters. Large stocks of clams along the shorelines in Alaska are not being utilized because of paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), and others on the continental shelf off Alaska have never been utilized because of difficult logistics and uncertain economics. Private aquaculture might add 7 million pounds by 1985, given research on culture systems, quality control, and favorable zoning decisions. U.S. supplies exist in abundance to meet needs if certain actions are taken.

Oysters

With a concerted distribution and marketing effort by industry to make high quality oysters readily available throughout the United States, it is projected that future consumption could increase by 20 million pounds.

Production from wild stocks could be increased somewhat in the Atlantic and the Gulf. However, by adapting private aquaculture methods used in other countries, U.S. oyster production could be increased by 80 million pounds of meats by 1985. Major needs are information on genetic improvement of stocks

and disease control, development of economical culture systems, improved product forms and markets, and availability of space for oyster culture in clean environments.

Miscellaneous Species

The ten market classes previously discussed cover the most popular species. There are, however, species used in smaller amounts which collectively account for about a fifth of present U.S. consumption. The estimated increase in these other species needed by 1985 is 400 million pounds. Present foreign catch in U.S. coastal waters of species other than in the ten market classes is over 2 billion pounds annually, while the United States landed a total of 533 million pounds in 1973.

Aggregate MSY estimates vary greatly, but the total is at least two or three times more than the present catch. Ample stocks exist to meet projected increases, but they include species which are not in great demand because of a wide range of technological or marketing problems which vary from species to species. Progress is being made in solving these problems but efforts will have to be substantially accelerated.

Fish Meal and Fish Oil

The United States produced 585 million pounds of fish meal in 1973, of which 65 percent came from menhaden. Tuna and mackerel scraps accounted for 15 percent, herring for 1 percent, and a mixture of other species 18 percent. Imports in 1973 totaled 678 million pounds, primarily in anchoveta meal. The Synergy forecast indicating an increase in consumption of fish meal of 669 million pounds by 1985 is probably high due to changes in utilization patterns occurring since 1973.

It is believed that menhaden are harvested at MSY. To boost production, alternative resources will have to be used. The currently regulated California anchovy fishery appears to be the most promising unutilized resource to serve as the base for expanded fish meal production. Current MSY estimates of the virgin anchovy stock range from 1.5 to 5.3 billion pounds. With a 20-percent yield factor for fish meal, this fishery could provide from 30 million to 1.1 billion pounds of meal, enough to cover the anticipated increase in demand.

The major constraint in commercial development of the California anchovy resource is the interest of the recreational groups in anchovy as a bait fish and as food for game fish. Significant increases in domestic fish meal production may be possible if adequate biological information is developed to demonstrate that larger harvests will not impair the ecology upon which recreational species depend.

The United States produced 225 million pounds of fish oil in 1973, of which 200 million pounds came from menhaden. Almost all of this was exported. Since oil is a byproduct of fish meal production, increased production of oil is linked to the expansion of fish meal production.

Conclusions

Fisheries resources available and potentially available to the Nation are estimated to be sufficient, not only to meet the Nation's own projected annual increase of 2.3 billion pounds by 1985, but also to support the future growth of exports of seafood products.

Such assurances are predicated, however, on certain assumptions. One is that U.S. fishermen will be taking a larger proportion of the fish presently harvested by foreign fleets off U.S. coasts. Another is that the United States will be developing its fishing for species currently underutilized. Increased landings of groundfish, scallops, crabs, and miscellaneous species will alone account for 1.8 billion pounds.

Potentials for additional increases lie on the directions of aquaculture and restoration of depleted stocks, but in each instance the prospects for success are related to the success in working out hard questions ranging from the ecological to the economic. Meanwhile, aquaculture seems capable of meeting the predicted increases in demand for salmon (90 million pounds) and oysters (20 million pounds) and portions of the necessary increases in shrimp (25 million pounds) and clams (7 million pounds).

In summary, essential resources exist and are available for catching or cultivation in the coming decade. The catching and the cultivation depend upon the strength of the determination to make them national objectives and the zeal and resources with which the associated problems are attacked and solved.

5.2 Encourage the development of public and private aquaculture for selected species of fish and shellfish.

Aquaculture includes any means of artifically increasing the yield of aquatic species through culture and husbandry, from public salmon hatcheries to private oyster, catfish, or shrimp farms in marine, estuarine or fresh water environments.

In the United States, public aquaculture of salmon began a century ago and about one-quarter of the Nation's salmon originate in hatcheries. Private aquaculture produces 40 percent of U.S. oysters, half of the catfish and crawfish, and nearly all of the trout for a total of 143 million pounds. This is about 3 percent of U.S. landings or 1.4 percent of U.S. total consumption of fishery products.

It was noted in the previous recommendation that landings of some highly preferred species of fish and shellfish have reached the maximum sustainable yield level. Also unless extensive environmental improvement occurs, future increases of oysters and clams cannot be obtained from natural stocks.

Attention should be turned to aquaculture as a means of extending production of species such as salmon, oysters, penaeid shrimp, American lobster, clams and scallops. In other cases lower-cost products could be made available by

TABLE 4: Present and Estimated Potential Supply of Edible Fishery Products in the United States (million pounds round weight)

	Groundfish	Halibut	Tuna	Salmon	Scallops 1/	Shrimp	Lobsters	Crabs	Oysters 1/	Clams 1/	Misc. Species
Consumption - 1973											
U.S. landings	404	24	515	213	9	372	40	292	49 2/	106	533
Imports	1660	17	906	22	20	385	165	19	14	4	1560
Total	2064	41	1421	235	29	757	205	311	63	110	2094
Projected increase by 1985											
Food	1080	40	340	60	13	245	40	10	20	40	400
Recreation	340	3/	30	30	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	
Total	1420	40	370	90	13	245	40	10	20	40	400
Production - 1973											
U.S. Catch											
Within 200 miles	404	24	45	213	9	355	35	292	49	106	419
Outside 200 miles	0	0	470	0	0	37	5	0	0	0	59
Foreign catch within 200 miles off U.S. (1973)	5850	0		0	9	95	0	70	0	0	2050
Estimated MSY within 200 miles off U.S. 4/	7550	80	2000 5/	300	36	600	40	515	130	250	13900
Sources for U.S. increase by 1985											
(1) Displace Foreign Fishing	1420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
(2) Underutilized Species		0	370	0	13	50	0	10	0	25	
(3) Restore Resource	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	
(4) Aquaculture	0	0	0	90	0	25	0	0	15	5	
(5) Imports	0	20	0	0	0	170	5	0	0	0	
(6) Not Attainable	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	

1/ Meat Weight
2/ Includes 20 from Aquaculture
3/ No figure available
4/ It is recognized that in some cases downward adjustments might be needed to take interactions and safety factors into account
5/ MSY of skipjack in Pacific and Indian Oceans

SUMMARY OF TAC'S AND CATCH ALLOCATIONS
(Metric tons)

	Washington-California				Gulf of Alaska				Bering Sea and Aleutians				Total		
	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	MSY	TAC	US	Foreign	TAC	US	Foreign
Rockfishes	?	18,000	15,000	(3,000)*	125,000+ [1]	50,000 [2]	3,000	47,000	110,000	21,500	0	21,500	89,500	18,000	71,500
Sablefish	7,000	7,000	6,300	(700)*	25,000	22,000	4,500	17,500 [3]	7,500	7,500	0	7,500	36,500	10,800	25,700
Flounders	35,000	31,500	30,000	(1,500)*	50,000+	37,500	7,000	30,500	331,000+	211,000	6,000	205,000	280,000	43,000	237,000
Halibut	-	-	-	-	20,000	~10,000	~10,000	0	?	Trace	Trace	0	10,000	10,000	0
Cod	-	-	-	-	?	6,300	5,000	1,300	58,000	58,000	1,000	57,000	64,300	6,000	58,300
Pollock	-	-	-	-	168,000+	126,000	1,000	125,000	1,100,000+	850,000	8,000	842,000	976,000	9,000	967,000
Atka mackerel	-	-	-	-	?	22,000	0	22,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	0	22,000
Hake	150,000 [4]	150,000	6,800	143,200 [4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 [4]	6,800	143,200 [4]
Jack mackerel	210,000+	55,000	20,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	20,000	35,000
Herring	?	?	>TAC	0	?	?	>TAC	0	50,000	21,000	1,000	20,000 [5]	21,000	1,000	20,000 [5]
Others	?	6,500	3,500	(3,000)*	?	16,200	1,300	14,900	?	93,600	0	93,600	116,300	4,800	111,500
Total, finfish	?	268,000	81,600	186,400	?	290,000	31,800	258,200	?	1,262,600	16,000	1,246,600	1,820,000	129,400	1,691,200
% of TAC	-	-	30	70	-	-	11	89	-	-	1	99	-	7	93
Shrimp	~18,000	~18,000	~18,000	0	~52,000	~52,000	~52,000	0	?	0	0	0	~70,000	~70,000	0
King crab	-	-	-	-	~13,600	~13,600	~13,600	0	~41,300	~41,300	~41,300	0	~54,900	~54,900	0
Tanner crab	-	-	-	-	~39,000	~39,000	~39,000	0	~101,200+	~101,200	~91,000	~10,200	~140,200	~130,000	10,200 [6]
Snails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	3,000 [6]	0	3,000 [6]	3,000 [6]	0	3,000
Total, shellfish	~18,000	~18,000	~18,000	0	~104,600	~104,600	~104,600	0	?	~145,500	132,300	13,200	268,100	254,900	13,200
% of TAC	-	-	100	0	-	-	100	0	-	-	91	9	-	95	5

* Incidental catch only, not to exceed some percentage of target catch allocation
1/ Pacific ocean perch only
2/ All rockfishes
3/ About 3,500 mt of expected to be taken incidentally to trawl fishery; about 14,000 mt available for allocation to foreign setline fishery
4/ If Feb. 1977 larvae survey has results similar to those of 1976, TAC and foreign allocation will have to be substantially reduced
5/ No more than 1,000 mt of this may be taken by gillnet
6/ Edible meat; live weight about 3.7 times greater or 11,100 mt.

A schedule of meetings in which some Council members may be involved is contained in this tab. In addition the proposed meeting dates for the Pacific Fisheries Management Council are:

1st meeting	Seattle	Oct. 12-14
2nd meeting	San Francisco	Nov. 22-23
3rd meeting	Portland	Dec. 14-16

The Alaska Board of Fisheries meets in Soldotna on Dec. 7 and will probably be in session until just before Christmas.

Drafts for one or more Council Management Plans should be ready for Council action by the end of October, a meeting in early November seems desirable.

On the basis of available information the weeks of Nov. 8-12 and Dec. 6-10 look reasonable. Because of FACA requirements we must submit a Federal Register notice by Oct. 12 at the latest to meet on Nov. 8.

A schedule of meetings in which some Council members may be involved is contained in this tab. In addition the proposed meeting dates for the Pacific Fisheries Management Council are:

1st meeting	Seattle	Oct. 12-14
2nd meeting	San Francisco	Nov. 22-23
3rd meeting	Portland	Dec. 14-15

The Alaska Board of Fisheries meets in Soldotna on Dec. 7 and will probably be in session until just before Christmas.

Drafts for one or more Council Management Plans should be ready for Council action by the end of October, a meeting in early November seems desirable.

On the basis of available information the weeks of Nov. 8-12 and Dec. 6-10 look reasonable. Because of PACA requirements we must submit a Federal Register notice by Oct. 12 at the latest to meet on Nov. 8.

NAHB — Handout #5 9/9/76
Blondin
9/10

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND NEGOTIATIONS
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1976

September	
1-3	U.S.-Canada comprehensive fisheries negotiations, Ottawa
8	Hearings on joint ventures - House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
8	Consultations with Alaska on U.S.-Canada and U.S.-U.S.S.R. boundaries, Juneau
8-10	U.S.-Republic of China negotiations, Washington, D.C.
10	Consultations with Washington State on U.S.-Canada boundaries, Olympia
13-17	National meeting of Regional Fishery Management Councils, Sheraton National Hotel, Washington, D.C.
14-15	U.S.-Canada Pacific salmon technical discussions, Victoria, B.C.
17	Meeting of Interagency Committee on an International Marine Mammal Program, Washington, D.C.
week of 9/20* (1 day)	U.S.-Canada maritime boundary talks, Ottawa
20-22	U.S.-Spain technical talks on a GIFA, Washington, D.C.
23	International Pacific Halibut Commission (Bering Sea meeting), Seattle
23-24	IATTC Advisory Committee Meeting, La Jolla
23 or 24*	Scientific meeting on U.S.-Canada comprehensive negotiations, Gloucester or Boston
24	Scientific meeting on U.S.-Canada comprehensive negotiations, Seattle
27	INPFC U.S. Section meeting (open to public), Seattle
-30*	U.S.-German Democratic Republic technical talks on a GIFA (option 1), Washington, D.C.

28	INPFC U.S. Section meeting executive session, Seattle
30-Oct. 1	U.S.-Canada government-to-government discussions on comprehensive agreement
October	
4-6	Working group of experts to consider future of ICNAF, Ottawa
4-13	ICES Annual Meeting, Copenhagen
11-15*	U.S.-Canada comprehensive fisheries negotiations, Washington, D.C.
11-15*	U.S.-German Democratic Republic technical talks on a GIFA (option 2), Washington, D.C.
11-15	IATTC Annual Meeting, Managua, Nicaragua
11-29	INPFC scientific committee meetings, Tokyo
18-21*	U.S.-U.S.S.R. scientific discussions (Atlantic and Pacific), Washington, D.C.
18-22*	U.S.-Canada comprehensive fisheries negotiations
18-22*	U.S.-Canada Pacific salmon negotiations
25-26*	U.S.-Canada Pacific salmon discussions, government-to-government, Seattle
25-29*	U.S.-EEC technical talks on a GIFA, Washington, D.C.
27	ICCAT Advisory Committee Meeting, Washington, D.C.
*	FAO Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission Meeting
November	
1-5	INPFC Annual Meeting, Tokyo
2-6	Endangered Species Convention Meeting, Bern, Switzerland
8-12	U.S.-Japan GIFA negotiations, Tokyo
10-16	ICCAT Scientific Committee on Research and Statistics, Madrid
15-19	U.S.-Canada Pacific salmon negotiations, Seattle

17-23	ICCAT Annual Meeting, Madrid
17-24*	U.S.-U.S.S.R. GIFA negotiations, Washington, D.C.
22-30*	ICNAF STACRES Meeting
*	OECD Committee for Fisheries, Paris

December

1-9	ICNAF Special Meeting

*Preliminary or tentative scheduling.

Distribution: MR - IA - PA13 - GCx2 - F - F1 - F2 - F24 - F3 - Fx1
Fx3 - Fx5 - F10 - F11 - F12 - F13 - F14 - F15 - F16
F26 - F27 - F28 - F29 - FNW - FSE - FNE - FSW - FAK
RFA's - State (OES/OFA) - Ms. Frye, AFS

Brandon

Hamlett 76
Bob Scott
9/10

Preliminary Management Plans

Tentative Time/Event Schedule

Sept. 20	Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Preliminary Plan (PMP) and the proposed conditions and restrictions as an appendix to the PMP (in the format regulations would be published in the Federal Register) transmitted by pilot carrier to Central office. (25 copies are required). Advance arrangements for printing and mailing the DEIS/PMP made by Regional offices.
Sept. 21-Oct 1	NMFS, NOAA, DOC review and sign-off. Regions compile regional distribution list. Central Office will compile a national list and provide it to the Regions. The combined Regional listing must be provided the Central office.
Oct. 1	Notice to Regions to print DEIS/PMP. (Suggest 500 copies be printed).
Oct. 7	DEIS/PMP printed and available for public distribution. 50 copies transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier.
Oct. 8	Central Office distributes copies to CEQ. Region begins distribution of DEIS/PMP.
Oct. 11-15	Regions provide Central Office copies of Notice of Public Meetings for publication in Federal Register.
Oct. 15	CEQ DEIS listing (notice of availability) appears in Federal Register (FR). (The 45 day review process begins: PMP cannot be adopted for at least 90 days).
Oct. 16-30	Notice of Public Meetings published in FR (15 days must elapse between CEQ notice of availability and date of meeting).
Oct. 18	Advance Notice of proposed Rulemaking printed in FR.
Nov. 1-15	Public meetings conducted in Regions.
Nov. 16-30	Regions compile and assess public comments; consultation with CG, State Dept., and Councils. (Regions must accomplish this task in accordance with the Preliminary Guidelines for Preparation of EIS's - Memo from F to CD's and RD's of 7/8/76).
Dec. 10	Preliminary Final EIS/PMP transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier. (25 copies are required).

Dec. 11-23	NMFS, NOAA, DOC review and sign-off on FEIS.
Dec. 13	Council recommendations on foreign permit applications received by Regions (latest date).
Dec. 23	Notice to Regions to print FEIS.
Dec. 23	Regions forward recommendations on foreign permit applications.
Dec. 23-Jan. 2	NMFS - State Department consult on foreign allocation levels.
Jan. 3	FEIS/PMP printed and available for public distribution. 50 copies transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier.
Jan. 4	FEIS/PMP distribution of FEIS begins by Regions. (PMP cannot be adopted for 30 days after release of FEIS (40 CFR 1500.11(b)) or 90 days after DEIS, which ever is greater.
Jan. 4	PMP adopted by Secretary (this schedule would require a CEQ waiver of approximately 28 days of the 30 day minimum review period).
Jan. 7	Regulations promulgated (published in F.R.).
Jan. 7	Secretary approval of foreign permit applications.
Jan 10-Feb. 14	Processing of foreign permit applications and collection of fees.
Feb. 15	Issuance of foreign permits.

Preliminary Management Plans

Tentative Time/Event Schedule

Sept. 20	Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Preliminary Plan (PMP) and the proposed conditions and restrictions as an appendix to the PMP (in the format regulations would be published in the Federal Register) transmitted by pilot carrier to Central office. (25 copies are required). Advance arrangements for printing and mailing the DEIS/PMP made by Regional offices.
Sept. 21-Oct 1.	NMFS, NOAA, DOC review and sign-off. Regions compile regional distribution list. Central Office will compile a national list and provide it to the Regions. The combined Regional listing must be provided the Central office.
Oct. 1	Notice to Regions to print DEIS/PMP. (Suggest 500 copies be printed).
Oct. 7	DEIS/PMP printed and available for public distribution. 50 copies transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier.
Oct. 8	Central Office distributes copies to CEQ. Region begins distribution of DEIS/PMP.
Oct. 11-15	Regions provide Central Office copies of Notice of Public Meetings for publication in Federal Register.
Oct. 15	CEQ DEIS listing (notice of availability) appears in Federal Register (FR). (The 45 day review process begins: PMP cannot be adopted for at least 90 days).
Oct. 16-30	Notice of Public Meetings published in FR (15 days must elapse between CEQ notice of availability and date of meeting).
Oct. 18	Advance Notice of proposed Rulemaking printed in FR.
Nov. 1-15	Public meetings conducted in Regions.
Nov. 16-30	Regions compile and assess public comments; consultation with CG, State Dept., and Councils. (Regions must accomplish this task in accordance with the Preliminary Guidelines for Preparation of EIS's - Memo from F to CD's and RD's of 7/8/76).
Dec. 10	Preliminary Final EIS/PMP transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier. (25 copies are required).

Dec. 11-23	NMFS, NOAA, DOC review and sign-off on FEIS.
Dec. 13	Council recommendations on foreign permit applications received by Regions (latest date).
Dec. 23	Notice to Regions to print FEIS.
Dec. 23	Regions forward recommendations on foreign permit applications.
Dec. 23-Jan. 2	NMFS - State Department consult on foreign allocation levels.
Jan. 3	FEIS/PMP printed and available for public distribution. 50 copies transmitted to Central Office by pilot carrier.
Jan. 4	FEIS/PMP distribution of FEIS begins by Regions. (PMP cannot be adopted for 30 days after release of FEIS (40 CFR 1500.11(b)) or 90 days after DEIS, which ever is greater.
Jan. 4	PMP adopted by Secretary (this schedule would require a CEQ waiver of approximately 28 days of the 30 day minimum review period).
Jan. 7	Regulations promulgated (published in F.R.).
Jan. 7	Secretary approval of foreign permit applications.
Jan 10-Feb. 14	Processing of foreign permit applications and collection of fees.
Feb. 15	Issuance of foreign permits.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

1. Douglas B. Eaton (Bart)
   Box 2871
   Kodiak, AK 99615 F/V AMATULI - c/o
   286-5978 (home) 581-1290 (work-Pacific Pearl Fisheries, formerly Wakefield Fisheries, Dutch Harbor)

2. Prof. Donald L. McKernan (Don)
   Director, Institute of Marine Studies
   University of Washington, HA-35
   Seattle, WA 98105
   392-7004 (work-FTS #)

3. Elmer Rasmuson (Elmer)
   P.O. Box 600
   Anchorage, AK 99501
   277-7003 (home-Homer) 272-5544 (work-National Bank of Anchorage)

4. Harold E. Lokken (pronounced Lawkin) (Harold)
   Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
   Fisherman's Terminal, Building C-3, Room 232
   Seattle, WA 98119
   284-4720 (work)

5. Charles H. Meacham (Chuck)
   Director of International Fisheries and External Affairs
   Office of the Governor
   Pouch A, Capitol Building
   Juneau, AK 99801
   465-3580 (work)

6. Henry F. Eaton (Hank)
   ~~216 Maple~~
   Kodiak, AK 99615
   486-5062 (home) 486-4147 (work-Koniag)

7. Clement Tillion (Clem)
   Halibut Cove, AK 99603
   868-2211 (home 235-8281 (brother-Will) 235-8362 (boat)
   go thru Anchorage operator

8. James W. Brooks, Commissioner (Jim) Ed Huizer-alternate
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Subport Building
Juneau, AK 99801
465-4100 (work)

9. Donald W. Moos, Director (Don) Henry Mitchell
Washington Department of Fisheries
General Administration Building, Room 115
Olympia, WA 98501
753-6623 (work) 390-6111 (Tacoma FTS Operator)
FTS-439-0623

10. Dr. John R. Donaldson, Director (Jack) Robert O. Mace
Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department
1400 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
424-5551 (work-FTS #)

11. Harry L. Rietze (Harry)
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802
586-7221 (work)

12. Jan E. Riffe (pronounced RIF-long "i" sound) James Curry
Assistant Area Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
265-4864 (work)

13. Rear Admiral J. B. Hayes, Commander (Admiral Hayes) Comm. J. B. Hayes
Seventeenth Coast Guard District
P.O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, AK 99802
586-7345 (work)

14. Dr. John P. Harville, Executive Director (John)
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
342 State Office Building
1400 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
424-5840 (work-FTS #)

15. Lorry Nakatsu (Lorry)
Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
State Department
Washington, D.C. 20520
632-1727 (work-FTS #)

December 22, 1976

Mr. Robert W. Schoning, Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
Page Building No. 2
3300 Whitehaven Street
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Mr. Schoning:

Attached are the minutes and accompanying documents from the North Pacific Council's October 5-8, 1976, meeting in Juneau, Alaska.

They were distributed to Council members prior to the last Council meeting December 2-5, 1976. No changes have been recommended.

Sincerely,

Elmer Rasmuson
Chairman, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Attachments:
1. Memo, 10/8/76 to Director F, from Mr. Rietze, Subject: Summary of NPFC meeting October 5-8, 1976
2. Minutes of October 5-8, 1976 meeting
3. Corrected Summary of October 5-8, 1976 meeting
4. Letter, 10/5/76 to NPFMC from Richard E. Reynolds
5. Statement 10/5/76 to NPFMC Members from Japanese Crab Mission
6. Letter, 10/6/76 to J. H. Branson from Sang Joon Shim of Korean Marine Industry Development Corp.
7. Draft copy of Agenda for January 1977 meeting

cc:
John Gharrett,
Northwest Regional Office for the Pacific Council

JBRANSON/dcs

December 22, 1976

Mr. Robert W. Schoning, Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
Page Building No. 2
3300 Whitehaven Street
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Mr. Schoning:

Attached are the minutes and accompanying documents from the North Pacific Council's October 5-8, 1976, meeting in Juneau, Alaska.

They were distributed to Council members prior to the last Council meeting December 2-5, 1976. No changes have been recommended.

Sincerely,

Elmer Rasmuson
Chairman, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Attachments: 1. Memo, 10/8/76 to Director F, from Mr. Rietze, Subject: Summary of NPFC meeting October 5-8, 1976

2. Minutes of October 5-8, 1976 meeting

3. Corrected Summary of October 5-8, 1976 meeting

4. Letter, 10/5/76 to NPFMC from Richard E. Reynolds

5. Statement 10/5/76 to NPFMC Members from Japanese Crab Mission

6. Letter, 10/6/76 to J. H. Branson from Sang Joon Shim of Korean Marine Industry Development Corp.

7. Draft copy of Agenda for January 1977 meeting

cc:
John Gharrett,
Northwest Regional Office for the Pacific Council

JBRANSON/dcs