

- 8.6 Cooperative Research Requirements
- 8.7 Permit Requirements
- 8.8 Financing Requirements
 - 8.8.1 Management and Enforcement Costs
 - 8.8.2 Expected State and Federal Revenues, Taxes Fees
- 9.0 Statement of Council intentions to review the plan after approval by the Secretary
- 10.0 References
- 11.0 Appendixes (Data sources, public meetings and comment)



10
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

MAR 1 1977

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson
Chairman, North Pacific Regional
Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 96813

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 204 of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, transmitted herewith is a copy of the approved application from the Republic of Korea for fisheries to be conducted in 1977 off the coasts of the United States. Also transmitted herewith are the conditions and restrictions which appertain to the application.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Schoning

Robert W. Schoning
Director

Enclosures: Approved application
Statement of conditions and restrictions



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN THE
FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OF THE UNITED STATES, OR
FOR ANADROMOUS SPECIES OR CONTINENTAL SHELF
FISHERY RESOURCES

DATE _____

APPLICATION NO. KS-77
for use of issuing officer _____

In accordance with the provision of Section 204 of the
Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, (16 U.S.C.
1801-1882), and the governing international fisheries agree-
ment entered into with the Government of the United States of
America, which entered into force on _____
date

the government (or competent authority) of _____

Republic of Korea

hereby submits this application for permits for fishing ves-
sels under its jurisdiction to fish within the fishery con-
servation zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for
anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources
subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The following information is submitted in support of
this application (Use additional sheets as required).

A completed Fishing Vessel Identification Form for each
permit that is requested; and a compilation of data contained
in questions 5 and 20 in the attached Fishing Vessel Identifi-
cation Form.

Submitted 78, 12, 26.
Date

Approved MAR 1 1977

Robert W. Schoning
Signature of Authorized
Official
Director, General
Office of Fisheries
Title

Robert W. Schoning, Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The Republic of Korea will ensure that fishing by its flag vessels is conducted in accordance with the requirements of any applicable fishery management plan, or preliminary fishery management plan, and the regulations promulgated to implement any such plans.

The Republic of Korea will ensure that fishing by its flag vessels is conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, signed January 4, 1977.

The Republic of Korea will ensure that fishing by its flag vessels is conducted by the vessels and for the fisheries indicated in the attached table, and only for species for which allocations have been made.

Fees must be paid as soon as possible, but not later than May 1, 1977. Any permit issued in advance of the fee payment shall expire on May 1, 1977, if the applicable fees are not received on or before such date.

Attachment

National Marine Fisheries Service

February 24, 1977



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

March 4, 1977

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 204 of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the Department of State herewith transmits for the action of the North Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council those applications which relate to your council from the Government of Japan for fisheries to be conducted beginning March 1, 1977, off the coast of the United States.

It should be noted that these are only applications and as such do not represent any agreement by the United States to the fisheries, allocations of fish or numbers of vessels requested by the Government of Japan.

Sincerely,

Albert L. Zucca
Director
Office of Fisheries Affairs

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson, Chairman,
North Pacific Regional
Fishery Management Council,
Anchorage, Alaska.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

February 14, 1977

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 204 of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the Department of State herewith transmits for the action of the North Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council those additional applications which relate to your council from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for fisheries to be conducted beginning March 1, 1977, off the coast of the United States.

It should be noted that these are only applications and as such do not represent any agreement by the United States to the fisheries, allocations of fish or numbers of vessels requested by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Sincerely,

Albert L. Zucca

Albert L. Zucca
Director
Office of Fisheries Affairs

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson, Chairman,
North Pacific Regional
Fishery Management Council,
Anchorage, Alaska.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above mentioned applications.

Dated: _____ Signed: _____

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN)
 ФОРМА ПО ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЮ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ
 ДАННЫХ РЫБОЛОВНОГО СУДНА

Permit Period Applied For:
 Период, на который
 запрашивается разрешение:
Jan. - Dec./1977

Application No. UR-77-6025
 Заявка
 For Use of Issuing Office
 Для использования учреждением,
 выдающим разрешение

State:
 Страна USSR

1. Name of Vessel БМРТ МЫС ЮДИНА /MYS YUDINA/
 Название судна
2. Vessel No.: Full No. СБ-0858 Registration No. 419
 В судна № корпуса Регистрационный №
3. Name and Address of Owner Korsakovskaja Baza Name and Address of Charterer
 Имя и адрес судовладельца Имя и адрес фрахтователя
Name Okeanicheskogo
 Имя Rybolovstva
 Address 14, Reidoviy st.,
 Адрес Korsakov,
Sakhalin Rg., USSR
 Cable Address Korsakov
 Телеграфный адрес
Baza Okeanicheskogo
Rybolovstva
4. Homeport and State of Registry: Korsakov, USSR
 Порт и страна прописки
5. Type of Vessel Large Freezer Stern Trawler
 Тип судна
6. Tonnage (Gross) 2326.0 (Net) 842.0
 Тоннаж (брутто) (Нетто)
7. Length 83.81 8. Breadth 14.03 м. 9. Draft 5.65 м.
 Длина Ширина Осадка

10. Horsepower 2,000 shp. 11. Maximum Speed 12.0 kt.
 Мощность двигателя на валу Максимальная скорость
11. Propulsion: Diesel (), Steam (), Diesel/Electric (),
 Двигательная установка дизельная паровая дизель-электрическая
 Other _____
 Прочая
13. Date Built 1974
 Дата постройки
14. Number and Nationality of Personnel 97 USSR
 Количество и национальность персонала
 Officers 23 Crew 72 Other (Specify) 2 Flag Officers
 Командный состав Команда Другие лица (указать какие)
15. Communications: VHF-FM (), AM/SSB, Voice (),
 Связь Радиотелефон
 Telegraphy (), Other _____
 Телеграфная Прочее
- International Radio Call Sign U U P A
 Международный радиопозывной
- Radio Frequencies Monitored 500 kcs, 156.8 mcs
 Контролируемые радиочастоты
- Other Working Frequencies 454, 480, 2115, 3023.5, 4200
 Другие рабочие частоты
and 6321 kcs; 156.3 mcs

Schedule H - 16
 Режим работы

16. Navigation Equipment: Loran C (), Loran A (),
 Навигационное оборудование Лоран С Лоран А
 Omega (), Decca (), Navsat (), Radar (),
 Омега Дека Навсат Радар
 Fathometer (), Other 1 Direction Finder, 1 Sonar,
 Фазометр Прочее
1 Autopilot and 1 Gyrocompass

17. Cargo Capacity (MT)
Грузоёмкость (MT)

18. Cargo Space
Грузовые ёмкости

	Number КОЛИЧЕСТВО
Salted Fish Соленая рыба	
Fresh Fish Свежая рыба	
Frozen Fish Мороженая рыба	650
Fish Meal Рыбная мука	90
Other Прочее	Fish Oil 30

	Name НАЗВАНИЕ
Freezer морозильная камера	2 Frozen Fish
Dry Hold Сухой трюм	1 Fishmeal
Tanks Танки	2 Fish Oil
Other Прочие	

19. Processing Equipment (Indicate daily capacity, MT)
Технологическое оборудование (указать суточную производи-
тельность в метр. тоннах)

Tunnel Freezer	2 pcs	30 MT
Fishmeal Plant	1 pc	5 MT
Fillet Line	1 pc	2.5 MT

20. Fisheries for which Permit is Requested:

<u>Ocean Area</u>	<u>Period</u> (From-to)	<u>Species</u>	<u>Contemplated</u> <u>Catch (MT)</u>	<u>Gear to be</u> <u>Used</u>
Gulf of Alaska	10.10-11.10/ 1977	Pollock	Reserve	Midwater Trawl
		Yellowfish		Bottom Trawl
		Rockfish		"
		Flatfish		"
		Macruridae		"
		Cod		"
		Black Cod		"
		Other		"
Total	"			
Washington- California Area	07.01- 09.30/ 1977	Hake	Midwater Trawl	
		Jack		
		Mackerel		
		Rockfish		
		Flatfish		
		Black Cod		
		Other		
		Total		

21. Name and Address of Agent appointed to receive any legal process issued in the United States:

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN)
ФОРМА ПО ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЮ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ
ДАНЫХ РЫБОЛОВНОГО СУДНА

Permit Period Applied For:
Период, на который
запрашивается разрешение:
Jan. - Dec./1977

Application No. ЦА-77-000738
Заявка
For Use of Issuing Office
Для использования учреждением,
выдающим разрешение

State:
Страна USSR

- Name of Vessel БМРТ ПРИОЗЕРСК/ PRIOZERSK
Название судна
- Vessel No.: Hull No. ТБ 0952 Registration No. I092
№ судна № корпуса Регистрационный №
- Name and Address of Owner Petropavlovskaya Baza Name and Address of Charterer
Имя и адрес судовладельца Имя и адрес фрахтователя
Имя Океанического Рыболовства
Address 38, Leninskaya st.
Адрес Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
USSR
Cable Address Petropavlovsk
Телеграфный адрес
Baza Okeanicheskogo
rybolovstva
- Homeport and State of Registry: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, USSR
Порт и страна прописки
- Type of Vessel Large Fishing Stern Trawler
Тип судна
- Tonnage (Gross) 3170.0 (Net) 1225.0
Тоннаж (брутто) (Нетто)
- Length 84.4 m 8. Breadth 14.02 m 9. Draft 5.5 m.
Длина Ширина Осадка

2.

10. Horsepower 2,000 shp. 11. Maximum Speed 12 kt.
 Мощность двигателя на валу Максимальная скорость
11. Propulsion: Diesel (I), Steam (), Diesel/Electric (),
 Двигательная дизельная паровая дизель-электрическая
 установка Other _____
 Прочая _____
13. Date Built 1966
 Дата постройки
14. Number and Nationality of Personnel 94 USSR
 Количество и национальность персонала
- Officers 24 Crew 70 Other (Specify) _____
 Командный состав Команда Другие лица (указать какие)
15. Communications: VHF-FM (I), AM/SSB, Voice (I),
 СВЯЗ Радиотелефон
- Telegraphy (3), Other _____
 Телеграфная Прочее _____
- International Radio Call Sign ESUO
 Международный радиопозывной
- Radio Frequencies Monitored 500 kcs, 156.8 mcs
 Контролируемые радиочастоты
- Other Working Frequencies 454, 480, 2115, 3023.5,
 Другие рабочие частоты 4200 and 6321 kcs, 156.3 mcs

Schedule H = I6
 Режим работы

16. Navigation Equipment: Loran C (), Loran A (I),
 Навигационное оборудование Лоран С Лоран А
- Omega (), Decca (), Navsat (), Radar (2),
 Омега Дека Навсат Радар
- Fathometer (2), Other I Direction Finder, I Sonar,
 Фазометр Прочее I Autopilot and I Gyrocompass

20. Fisheries for which Permit is Requested:
 Промысел для которого

<u>Ocean Area</u> Район океана	<u>Period</u> (From-To) Период с - до	<u>Species</u> Виды рыб	<u>Contemplated</u> Catch (MT) Предполагае- мый улов (M.T.)	<u>Gear to be</u> <u>Used</u> Используемые орудия лова
Bering	01.01-	Pollock	300	Mid-water Trawl
Sea	02.28/ 1977	Flatfish	120	Mid-water Trawl
		Herring	180	Mid-water Trawl
		Other	180	Mid-water Trawl
		Total	780	
Washington-	03.01-	Hake	450	Mid-water Trawl
	04.20/ 1977	Rockfish	10	Mid-water Trawl
California				
Area		Total	460	

21. Name and Address of Agent appointed to receive any legal process issued in the United States:
 Имя и адрес агента, назначенного для участия в любом юридическом процессе, возникающем в Соединенных Штатах:

Received 3/21/77

Attachment No. 16

REMARKS OF R. A. DAVENNY BEFORE THE NORTH
PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, MARCH 21, 1977

I am Bob Davenny, president of R. A. Davenny and Associates, Inc. We are in the import-export business, and we have been negotiating for some time with the Korean Marine Industry Development Corporation (KMIDC), one of the largest fishing companies in South Korea, over the sale of Alaskan pollock caught by American fishermen. We are about to close a contract with KMIDC for the sale of approximately 130,000 metric tons of pollock a year caught by American fishermen whom we expect will be based out of Kodiak. American fishermen are currently catching only a small amount of pollock. If we are successful in reaching our target of 130,000 metric tons, this will mean approximately 15-25 million in new income for our fishermen. As I envision it, the operation we are planning is only the first step in the development of the pollock fishery in a way that will eventually mean shore-based processing plants and an industry worth hundreds of millions of dollars providing thousands of jobs.

I appreciate this opportunity to tell you something about this development and to answer any questions you may have. I assure you that I will do my best to provide the information to help you make an appropriate allocation of pollock to foreign fishermen and develop permanent management plans for the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea trawl fisheries.

For your information, I have here for all of you copies of written material on KMIDC, the Korean firm I have been dealing with. KMIDC plans to use a 25,000 ton factory ship with an operating processing capacity of 600 tons a day to process fish caught by Alaskan fishermen. We hope that American vessels can begin supplying the factory ship with pollock this May.

Our American fishermen will sell their catch of pollock to me--I function as the exporter--and I in turn will sell them to KMIDC. I have been involved in the export business for some time and was recommended to KMIDC. This proposal showed promise and I have been encouraged by the appropriate federal and state agencies who also see the benefits to be derived from this project.

Testing of various gear configurations is under way now, and exploratory fishing will begin soon. We are not yet sure what methods will be most effective. In fact, you can accurately characterize this American entrance into the pollock fishery as a "demonstration project" financed by KMIDC. From it we will learn something of the harvest capability of the Alaska fleet.

The "findings" section of the extended jurisdiction law specifically says that "A national program for the development of fisheries which 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 one of the stated purposes of the law is "to encourage the development of fisheries

which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska." The interim arrangement which is being set up with KMIDC is consistent with the spirit and the letter of the law. I am confident it will lead in the future to an American owned fishing industry, from ship to shore-based processor. I hope that over the next few years Americans see fit to own processing plants in this country to process the pollock our fishermen will catch.

Let me talk a moment about the conservation aspects of the American fishing for pollock that will be starting in a few months. We recognize that pollock in the Bering Sea have been over harvested, and for that reason we will concentrate our efforts on the pollock stocks in the Gulf of Alaska, where, according to the Final Preliminary Management Plan for the Trawl Fishery, the pollock population has been "increasing in both distribution and abundance."

Now, the total foreign allocation for pollock in the Gulf for 1977 is 149,000 metric tons, and as I understand it, there is no quota set on the domestic catch of pollock under the preliminary management plan, so the 130,000 metric tons we plan to sell to the Koreans will be in addition to the amount already allocated to foreign nations. That makes a total of 279,000 metric tons--a figure well below the 338,000 metric ton upper limit of maximum sustained yield for Gulf pollock. We recognize that additional data is needed

on Gulf pollock stocks, and we intend to cooperate as fully as possible in reporting information that will be useful in making more accurate assessments. We will be happy to use Alaskan fish tickets for recording deliveries, gather them and send them in. In fact, our fishermen will be paid on the basis of fish tickets. I have spoken with Mr. Shim Sang-joon, chairman of KMIDC, about the necessity for having observers aboard his factory ship. He has indicated to me he is in full support of the idea and wants to cooperate in this endeavor in every way. He recognizes that there is a definite need to improve the reputation of the Korean fishing industry on an international basis. We will be happy to see reasonable conservation and fishery management regulations applied to American fishermen so that our fishermen can participate in the development of the pollock fishery.

Let me talk briefly about the development of the pollock fishery that I foresee. I believe that the bottom fish in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone can be developed into the largest fishery in the world. Consider the following quick computations, which are based only on the 1.1 million metric tons of pollock being allocated to foreign nations this year.

The sales of raw fish would represent approximately \$150 million to the Alaskan economy. If the fish were frozen, this boost to our economy would more than double.

These figures are based on current prices and show only what money pollock might bring if it were all disposed of in a single manner.

The estimated gross sales figures I just mentioned suggest strongly that Alaskan shore-based plants are the goal we should all work toward. The pollock resources hasn't yet been used by the American fishing industry at all, but clearly the opportunity is there for it to develop to a level of hundreds of millions of dollars in the future. Of course, this cannot all be accomplished overnight, but our program is a way to start. It will put some 15-25 million a year into American fishermen's hands, starting the movement towards a better over-all American fishing industry. Eventually, pollock will be harvested and processed for the maximum return to us all.

This is only a brief look at what we propose. I want you to know that we want to work together with you, to cooperate in the development of groundfish off Alaska for the long-term benefit of Alaskans and all American citizens. I am a business man, not a fisheries expert, so there are undoubtedly a number of questions in your minds that I cannot answer, but I will be happy to do the best I can with any questions you have.

Thank you.

THE BRIEF HISTORY

=====

A. K. M. I. D. C.

- Jan. 1964 : The Korea Marine Industry Development Corporation (K.M.I.D.C.) is established by the Government of Republic of Korea in order to expedite the development of the deep sea fishery of Korea.
- 1965-1967 : A fleet of 91 vessels of various kind and tonnage are constructed at Italy and France with the joint loan of Italy and France for the KMIDC.
- April 1971 : KMIDC undertook 17 vessels from Sam Yang Fisheries Co., and purchased a cold storage of following capacity.
- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| Storage | : | 3,000 M/T |
| Freeze | : | 50 M/T / day |
| Block Ice | : | 80 M/T / day |
- Nov. 1973 : The government have sold whole shares of KMIDC to the Jedong Industrial Company Ltd.
- June 1974 : KMIDC have ordered to build the three Skip-jack Pole Fishing vessels to Japanese shipyard.
- Oct. 1974 : The first vessel of the Black Cod Trapper have sailed out to the off shore of the State of Oregon, U.S.A.
KMIDC is authorized to have four more Trappers.

- April 1975 : The 5,500 ton Stern Trawler, installed with the fillet and minced machines, is delivered to KMIDC.
- May 1975 : A loan of US\$16 million to build 50 Shrimp Trawlers is granted to KMIDC by the Exim-Bank of U.S.A.
- Oct. 1975 : Five Shrimp Trawlers are delivered to KMIDC and balance by October 1975.
- April 1976 : KMIDC and JIC have merged and the new company was born the name KMIDC.

B. J. I. C.

- Feb. 1951 : The Jedong Industrial Company Ltd. (J.I.C.) is established by Mr. Sang Joon Shim.
- May 1956 : The JIC have bought fishing vessel of 300 ton and have executed a trial operation of Tuna Long Line Fishing with the above vessel.
- Jan. 1957 : The JIC have sent the first Tuna Long Liner to the Van Camp Samoa Plant. It was the first Tuna Long Liner came to Samoa from Korea. 24 Tuna Long Liners of JIC delivered their catches to the Van Camp Plant in Samoa and other areas.
- July 1967 : The first fleet of 5 Shrimp Trawlers were sent to Surinam, South America. It was the pioneer operation of Shrimp Trawler in that area by the Korean vessels.
- The JIC had a fleet of 15 Shrimp Trawlers in Surinam and delivered their catches to the Bumble Bee cold storage in Surinam.
- Oct. 1972 : A cold storage in Chung Mu City with following capacity was purchased to process the Alaska Pollack Fillet from semi-fillet.
- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| Storage | : | 2,000 M/T |
| Process | : | 10 M/T / day |
- March 1973 : A cold storage and a process plant were constructed in vicinity of Chung Mu City to process I.Q.F. Oyster and steamed Oyster.
- | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|
| Storage | : | 500 M/T |
| Process | : | 5 M/T / day |

Nov. 1973 : The government owned whole shares of the
KMIDC is sold to the JIC.
According to the Pre-Planned schedule,
JIC and KMIDC shall merge into one firm
by the time of April 1976.

"KMIDC" shall be the name of the new firm.

THE STRENGTH OF THE FISHING FLEET

1.	5,500 ton Stern Trawler	1
	Operating in Bering Sea and produce Alaska Pollack Semi-Fillet	
2.	1,470 ton Stern Trawler	2
3.	1,000 ton Stern Trawler	1
	Operating in North West Atlantic	
4.	720 ton Stern Trawler	1
	Operating in North Pacific	
5.	500 ton Stern Trawler	1
6.	300 ton Stern Trawler	1
	Operating in West Africa Coast	
7.	400 ton Skipjack Pole Fishing Boat	2
	Operating in North West Pacific	
8.	420 ton Black Cod Trapper	2
	Operating in North East Pacific	
9.	400 ton Black Cod Trapper	3
	Operating in North East Pacific	
10.	280 ton Tuna Long Liner	4
11.	200 ton Tuna Long Liner	15
12.	165 ton Tuna Long Liner	37
13.	135 ton Tuna Long Liner	16
	Operating in South Pacific, West Atlantic and Caribbean Sea	

14.	100 ton Shrimp Trawler	65
	Operating in Coastal area of Surinam	
15.	135 ton Side Trawler	6
	Operating in Yellow Sea	
16.	1,350 ton Reefer	1
17.	950 ton Reefer	1

Total Tonnage 159

(35,615 Tons)

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Price	Chge
1,081	-9
653
750	+40
485
1,120	-10
784	-1
1,850	+30
533	+8
870	-10
1,140	-10

To Offset U.S. Quota

New Fishing Grounds
Vital for ROK: Shim

A prominent fisheries businessman yesterday emphasized the need of exploring new fishing grounds under the current unfavorable situation created by the implementation of 200-mile fishing zones by some major coastal countries.

"It is unwise only to sigh over the adverse development. The designation of exclusive fishing zones has been expected for some years, and it simply came. As a fisheries industrialist, I believe such measures are quite appropriate for the protection of decreasing fishing resources," said Shim Sang-joon, chairman of Korea Marine Industry Development Corp.

"We should have long been prepared for this development. We simply expanded the deep-sea fishing fleet. We should have had a better view of international developments involving the deep-sea fishing industry. For this matter, I personally feel sorry for being of little help to our industry and the government," he remarked humbly.

Shim, a pioneer fishing industrialist in Korea with his last 30 years devoted to the industry, said the general public appears to be misinformed that Korea was unfavorably treated in the granting of a fishing quota (78,000 tons) by the United States, as compared to that of Japan (reportedly 850,000 tons).

Statistical Data

The United States allocated the quotas by taking into account the actual fish catches of foreign countries involved in the 1967-1972 period (under the U.S. Fishery Conservation and Management Act), he explained. U.S. statistical data, Shim said, showed that Japan caught 704,000 tons of pollack in 1968 whereas



Shim

Korea's catch in that year amounted to a mere 1,000 tons. The 1972 catches were 1,617,000 tons for Japan and 9,000 tons for Korea. Last year's catches were said to be 1,100,000 tons and 60,000 tons respectively.

"Statisticswise, the catch quota for Korea is, by no means, small. However, we intend to seek an increased quota for the future through negotiations via appropriate channels in the spirit of long-standing cooperation and friendship between the two countries. This, I think, is what we should do now to tackle the issue in a sensible manner," he observed.

Shim said the impact caused on the Korean deep-sea fishing industry as a result of the 200-mile zones effected by the Soviet Union and the United States is "great."

"However, we must not be discouraged. While launching the fisheries negotiations, we should seek new fishing zones and catch more of other kinds of fish such as tuna. At the same time, we have to improve the management of our industry so as to maximize the efficiency of fishing operation," he concluded. (Choe)

'Semi

The government actively launch, f latter half of th projects to develop fishing villages into calls "semicultural

The rural and fishin development plan w by the Ministry struction states t projects will be carr coordination wil projected developme provincial cities. Th idea is to create bet environments in the not only for the pro the welfare of count but to help attra inhabitants.

The projects are p be carried out for f until 1981 at a cost

Task Force
Due on Ill
Coastal Fis

The government form a task force down on illegal fis tivities for the prot coastal resources maintenance of fish starting April 11, learned yesterday.

The task force composed of related from the Ministry Affairs, the Min Agriculture and Fish the Ministry of Justi

Subject to be u investigation are without licenses, fishing, catching i fish, fishing during of and using explos poisonous stuffs.

The task force organized by 230 inve divided into a nu teams. They will be by 40 patrol boats.

Violators will be to due administrat physical punishmer pertinent laws, it wa

Building S
At Home
Big Overs

Korea Expected to Dispatch
Fishing Boat to Waters off N.Z.

The Korean government

Active Modernizer

Jedong Symbol of Marine Success

Given abundant marine resources but no organized and advanced industry to tap these resources, Korea had an acute need to restructure its fisheries sector and advance into the field of deep-sea fishing upon its independence of Japan in 1945.

But it was not until the early 1960s when the country's First Five-Year Economic Development Plan was launched that the government set out to actively develop Korea's deep-sea fishing industry as part of its industrialization program.

Arrangements for loan introduction were made with Italy and France for this project, thus paving the way for the establishment of Korea Marine Industry Development Corporation.

This government-invested corporation was a pioneer in Korea's deepsea fishing industry. Its key functions were to introduce foreign loans for the industry and to secure and operate equipment needed for fishing operations.

In April 1976, the corporation went into merger with Jedong Industrial Co., a long-standing private fishing interest in this country, thus becoming Korea's largest and non-government fishing company with the name Korea Marine Industry Development Corp. retained.

Shim Sang-joon, a pioneer in Korea's fishing business, became president and chairman of the enlarged corporation.

Following is a glance at the history of the corporation before and after its merger.

Legislation providing for the establishment of the corporation was promulgated in 1962, paving the way for its inauguration in July the next year.

In December 1963, an agreement was signed for the introduction of loans totaling \$35,832,648 from Italy and France.

In October 1967, 91 ships were introduced by the corporation from these countries on credit sale.

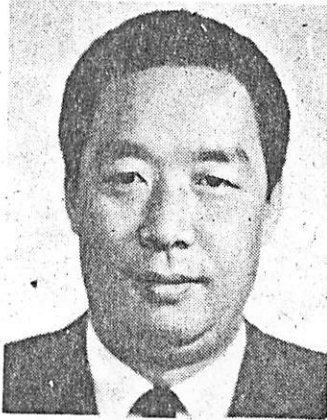
In April 1971, it took over 17 fishing boats and a refrigeration plant from a domestic fishing interest.

In March the following year, Korean Center was set up on the island of Samoa in the South Pacific.

In October 1972, a government directive that the corporation be handed over to private ownership was issued.

Jedong Industrial Co. took over the equities of the corporation in September the next year.

In May 1975, a \$13,698,000 loan was syndicated for the corporation by the U.S. Exim



Shim

Bank for the former's construction of 50 shrimp trawlers.

In April the next year, it went into merger with Jedong.

This corporation now has 163 ships, the total tonnage of which stands at 35,742 tons and it has some 2,500 sailors.

By area, 61 ships are engaged in tuna fishing off the island of Samoa and another tuna-fishing 6 vessels are operating along the Atlantic Coast.

Six fleet are currently operating on the Indian Ocean and 70 fleet, of them 65 shrimp trawlers are fishing on the Atlantic Ocean. Another 5 vessels are posted on the northeast Pacific Ocean.

Operating with Pusan as the base are a 5,500-ton class vessel, a 750-ton class ship, two 833-ton ships and two 2,290-ton carriers for transporting fish catch.

In addition, nine 160-ton class ships are standing by.

The corporation has been operating on the five oceans of the world as can be seen in the distribution of its fleet. It has been instrumental in lifting Japan's embargo on its ship exports to Korea and securing funds for fisheries cooperation

from other countries.

It has also contributed to modernizing Korean marine industry and increasing the number of ships used in Korea's fishing operations.

The industry earned \$16,607,167 in net foreign exchange last year and the projections for this year stand at \$22 million.

To achieve this, the corporation has produced many sailors through scientific training. It also played an active role in creating a regional organization of Asian tuna fishermen.

The corporation has also been taking an active interest in improving everyday diet through providing nutritious marine products including fish.

It operates four refrigeration and processing plants in Pusan and Chungmu. And on the list of the items on its domestic sale are tuna, shrimps, cod and processed oyster.

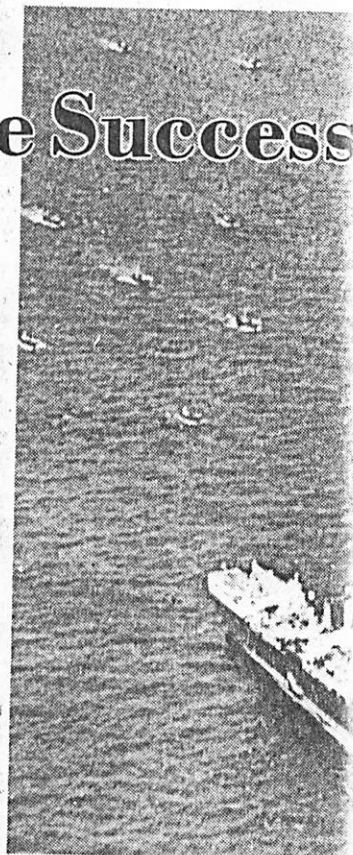
Its 1976 sales surpassed \$23 million (45,000 metric tons) and the target amount for its sales this year is \$25 million.

With the United States proclaiming a 200-mile economic zone last year and other countries moving to follow suit, Korean fishing industry has been dealt a serious blow.

Adding to this blow was a drastic cut in the quota allocated to Korea in its operations in the area of the North Pacific fishing ground under the jurisdiction of the United States.

On the other hand, the corporation has actively sought to export its advanced technical know-how by setting joint ventures in such countries as Sri Lanka and Singapore. In the joint ventures thus created the corporation's vessels have been introduced.

The corporation is also



Small fishing boats guide

seeking to establish joint ventures with fishing interests of industrially advanced countries such as the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

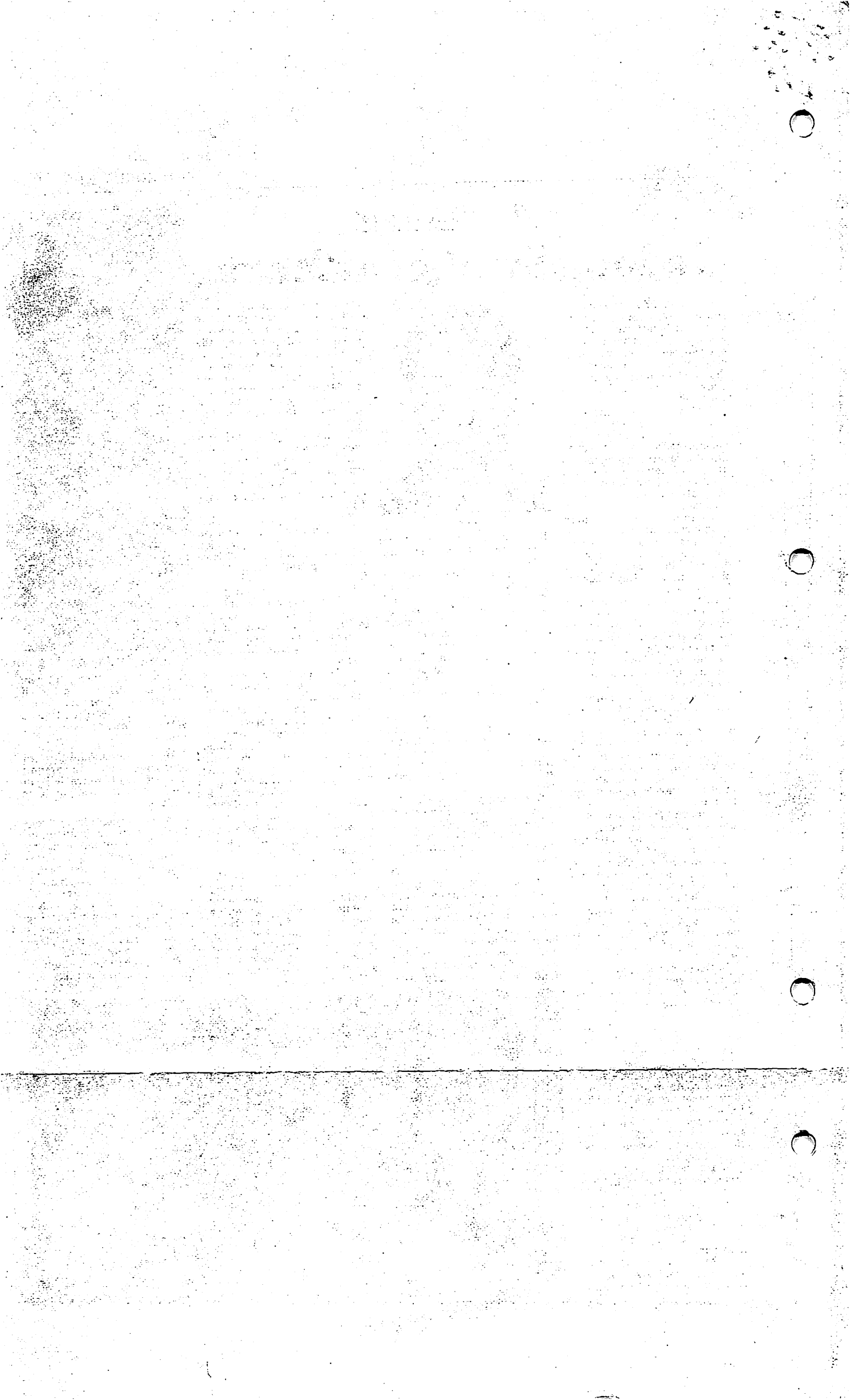
African and Middle Eastern countries are also among countries with which it is in the process of setting up joint ventures.

The corporation is also conducting active civilian diplomacy on a global basis by seeking membership in international organizations relating to fisheries cooperation. It is doing its best to restore the domestic fisheries industry which has been affected by the oil shock and recent moves by some countries to declare 200-mile fishing zones.

The Korean Center, built in the Samoa island in the South Pacific in March 1972 has



Hygienic fish processing at Korea Marine Industry Development Corp.



Fishing Industry Grows Up To Join World Mart Ranks

The global recession following the fuel shortage of 1973 has forced the Korean fisheries industry into the doldrums. For example, the industry gained a growth of only 5.4 per cent during 1975 over the previous year.

The growth rate represented a sharp slowdown from the average 20 per cent to 30 per cent recorded in previous years.

In market price terms, however, the industry's growth was not so sluggish. It grew by as much as 24 per cent in that year over the previous year.

As of the end of 1974, Korea was already the eighth greatest country in the world in terms of fish catches. It placed fifth on the list of the world's fish-exporting countries.

Korea's fish catches during 1975 amounted to 2,134,979 tons, representing an increase of five per cent over 1974. It, however, was a 104 per cent increase over 10 years earlier.

Production of processed fish products stood at 195,362 tons, a decline of 8.4 per cent from 1974, but a whopping increase of 137 per cent over 1966. These products accounted for 38 per cent of the raw fish caught.

Exports of fish products during 1975 totaled 428,747,000 tons, representing 7.9 per cent of Korea's total merchandise exports.

Their percentage in the total exports of farm and fishery products stood at 67.2 per cent.

The fish exports represented an increase of 47.4 per cent over 1974 and 10.3 times more than those of 1966.

The number of countries to which Korea exports fish products now reaches over 90.

The corollary to this development is Korea's

growing tonnage of fishing boats.

The number of fishing vessels in 1975 stood at 67,655, its total tonnage amounting to 647,700 tons. Of them, 29.1 per cent were motorized. In terms of tonnage, 89.7 per cent were motor-powered.

One interesting trend about the fishing industry is a decrease in the number of vessels, but an increase in the total tonnage.

The implication is that the average size of each Korean fishing boat is growing.

The number of persons employed in the fishing industry stood at 894,364. The number represented 2.6 per cent of the total Korean population and 6.8 per cent of the rural population.

The fishing population in 1975 decreased by 2.2 per cent from 1974.

Offshore Fishing

Fishing industry establishments totaled 31,666. They involved all types of fishing operations, — shallow sea fish farming, fresh water fishing, offshore and deep sea fishing.

Those operating in offshore fishing led others by accounting for 78.8 per cent of the total, followed by 17.8 per cent in shallow sea farming and 1.6 per cent fishing at a medium distance from the coasts.

The number of firms, engaged in deep fishing stood at only 92, representing 0.3 per cent of the total.

A few words on the marketing of fish products. Most of the fish caught were not consumed in ports or coastal areas.

Over 60 per cent of the fish landed in various ports in 1975 were soon transported to inland areas.

Fish products are usually sold on a consignment basis.

Largely because of export shipments, the domestic price of fish products has shown a rapid increase in the past.

During 1975, the country's wholesale prices rose by 26.5 per cent. The price of fish in the same category went up by 31 per cent.

The price of dried fish products increased by 34.5 per cent, that of seaweed products by 28.3 per cent and canned fish products by 6.3 per cent.

The development of the fisheries industry is owed greatly to government support.

In that year, investment and loan funds appropriated by the government, both in central and provincial budgetary accounts, totaled 7,052 million won, an increase of 10 per cent over 1974.

About 20 per cent of the funds went to the development

of ports and another 18 per cent to fishing equipment.

The number of ports used by the fishing industry stood at 1,309 as of the end of 1975. About 36 of them were top-class ones.

By region, the Cholla-Namdo province had the biggest portion of the number with 478 or 37 per cent of the total.

A total of 444 fishing ports were located in Kyongsang Namdo. These provinces include southern coastal areas rich with marine resources.

The importance Korea attaches to the fisheries industry is great from both an economic and an other points of view.

Although its contribution to the total economy is still small, the fishery industry is an important source of protein supply for most Koreans.

When exported, the net exchange earnings it will bring home are higher than those of most other manufacturing industries.

In the case of live or unprocessed fish, the net earning ratio of foreign exchange in exports is nearly 100 per cent.

Tuna and other fish species caught by deep fishing fleets accounted for 43 per cent of the exports of fish products in 1975.

Live fish caught in offshore waters represented 15 per cent of the 1975 fish exports followed by 14 per cent in frozen fish products and seven per cent in cuttlefish.

Japan led other countries in importing Korean fish products, taking 62 per cent of the total fish exports.

The United States took nine per cent of the total and Spain eight per cent.

Also high on the list of some 87 countries importing Korean fish products are Nationalist China, Nigeria, Hongkong, Italy, Singapore, Ghana and Kenya.

By major areas of the world, Asia took a lion's share of 69.3 per cent of the total Korean fish exports.

This was followed by 12.2 per cent by Europe, 11.3 per cent by North America and 0.6 per cent by Oceania.

Major Korean fish imports by Japan are tuna, live fish, frozen fish, cuttlefish, salted fish products, agar-agar and laver products.

American imports of Korean fish products are mostly tunna and canned sea food.

Southeast Asian countries import Korean cuttlefish, agar-agar and dried fish.

Major fish species harvested by the Korean fishery industry are Alaska pollack, anchovies, meckerel and hair fish.



ed by their mother ships.

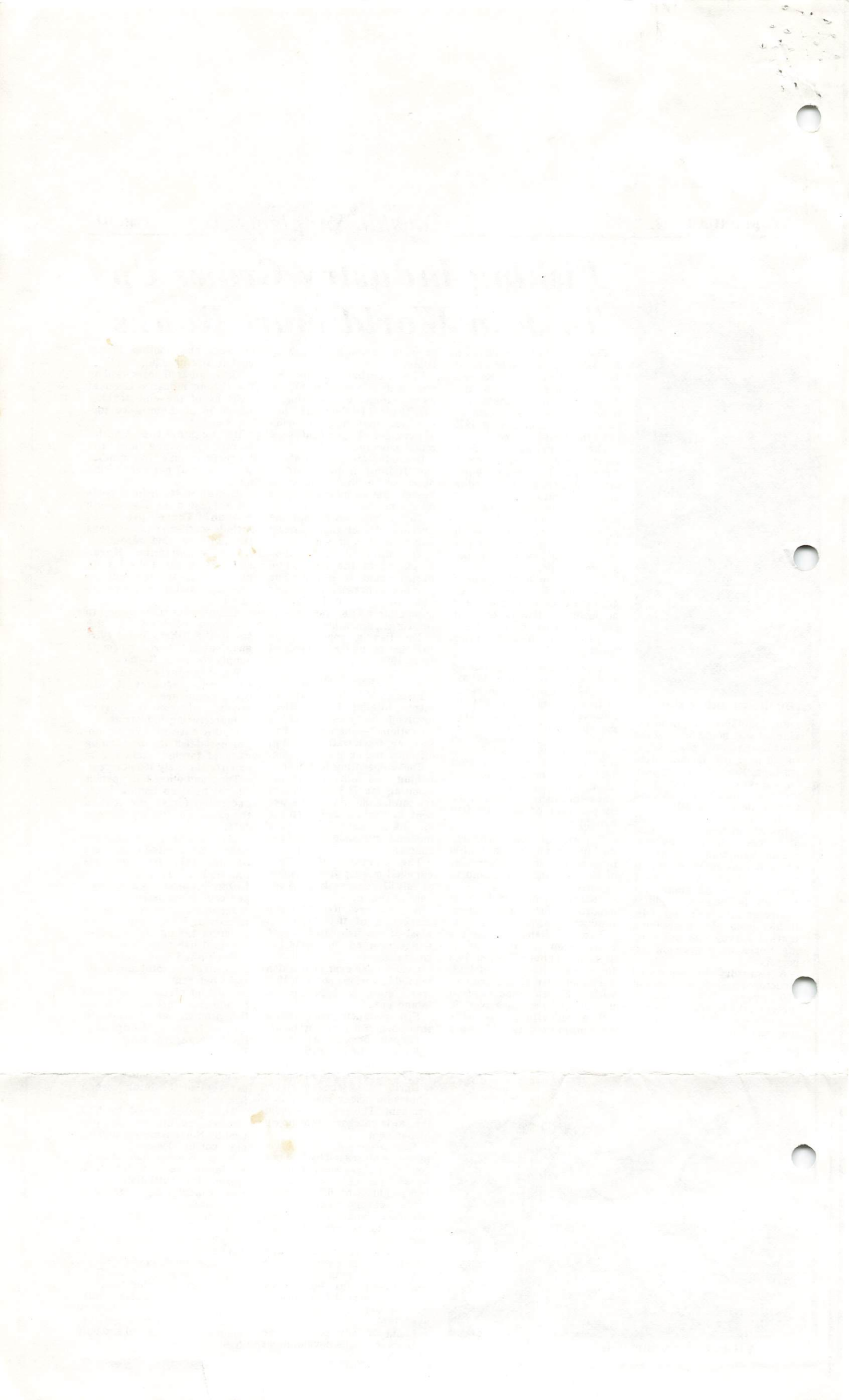
many functions and purposes. When it was being built, some 2,000 Korean sailors were operating near this island catching tuna. Korean-flag deepsea fishing vessels operating in the zone numbered 86 and foreign fleet some 100.

The center was built primarily to boost the morale of Korean fishermen by providing them with daily necessities at reasonable prices. It was also intended as a show window and sales center for Korea's indigenous products to foreign sailors and tourists. It has been also conducting market survey and introducing Korea as a growing exporter.

A two-story Korean-styled structure on a total site area of 1,000 pyong (1,320 square meters), the Korean Center in Samoa is located in an international park on the island.



A fisherman proud of lobsters he caught.



Times - 3/18/77

Anchorage Firm Develops Korean Market For Pollock

An Anchorage-based exporting firm is developing a new fisheries market which the company says may lead to a \$20 million industry in the first year for Alaskan fishermen.

A contract is to be signed next week between R.A. Davenny and Associates Inc. and the Korean Marine Industry Development Corp. for sale of pollock, an Alaskan ground fish.

"About 95 per cent of the ground work has been done," company president Robert Davenny said yesterday. He said he will present the proposal to the North Pacific Fisheries Council, the federal panel assigned to manage the 200-mile fisheries zone off Alaska, Monday at a meeting in Anchorage.

The Korean Marine Industry could handle 600 tons of the ground fish a day, Davenny said, and approximately 30 fishing boats would be required. Most of the boats would be from Kodiak, he said.

Under the 200-mile limit law foreign fishermen are allowed to take only 1.1 million metric tons of pollock annually, Davenny said. Korea has been allocated 75,000 tons of that quota.

"What we are proposing doesn't effect the federal quota," Davenny said.

A pilot project will be undertaken first, Davenny said, and if it proves profitable the program will be expanded.

"The new 200-mile fishing limit specifically encourages the development of ground fish fisheries off Alaska. This demonstration project, which will clearly establish the harvest's capacity of the Alaskan fleet, is

a major first step in that direction," Davenny said.

R.A. Davenny and Associates Inc. is also involved with timber and logging operations on Kodiak Island and in Nenana.

Working Group Draft

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

OUTLINE FOR FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

- A. Cover sheet.--Includes the title "Fishery Management Plan," the fishery for which a plan has been developed, the responsible Council(s), date of Council approval, and the signature(s) of the responsible Council official(s).

- B. Executive summary.--A concise summary containing the following information: management objectives to be attained; the range for MSY, U.S. harvesting capacity, and the optimal level of catch for the fishery management unit; the surplus available for foreign fishing if any; a brief description of the ecological, economic, and social impacts (beneficial and adverse); a brief description of alternatives considered in the planning process, and the proposed conservation and management measures.

- C. Management Plan Content
 - 1.0 Table of Contents

 - 2.0 Introduction
 - 2.1 Goals and objectives for management plan
 - 2.2 Operational definitions of terms used

 - 3.0 Description of Fishery
 - 3.1 Areas and stocks involved
 - 3.2 History of exploitation
 - 3.2.1 Domestic fishery
 - 3.2.1.1 Description of user groups
 - 3.2.1.2 General description of fishing effort
 - 3.2.1.3 Catch trends
 - 3.2.1.4 Description of vessels and gears employed
 - 3.2.2 History of foreign exploitation
 - 3.2.2.1 Description of user groups
 - 3.2.2.2 General description of fishing effort
 - 3.2.2.3 Descriptions of vessel and gear employed
 - 3.3 History of management
 - 3.3.1 Management institutions, policies, jurisdictions
 - 3.3.2.1 Regulatory measures employed to regulate fishery
 - 3.3.2.2 Purpose of measures
 - 3.3.2 Foreign
 - 3.3.3.1 Regulatory measures employed to regulate fishery
 - 3.3.3.2 Purpose of measures
 - 3.3.3 Effectiveness of management measures (foreign and domestic)
 - 3.4 History of research
 - 3.4.1 United States
 - 3.4.2 Foreign

3.5 Socio-economic characteristics

3.5.1 Output of subject domestic commercial fishery

3.5.1.1 Value of catch (ex vessel)

3.5.1.2 Description and value of product (wholesale)

3.5.1.3 Markets, domestic and export

3.5.2 Domestic commercial fleet (vessels and/or gear) characteristics

3.5.2.1 Total gross income of fleet (from subject fishery)

3.5.2.2 Investment in vessels and gear (total and average per fleet/gear unit)

3.5.2.3 Annual participation in subject fishery (in vessel-days or other appropriate measure)

3.5.2.4 Total manpower employed (man-days per season, average weekly employment, or other appropriate measure) and labor payments (shares and wages)

3.5.2.5 Economic viability (net income and efficiency)

3.5.3 Domestic commercial processing characteristics

3.5.3.1 Total gross income of area processors (from subject and all other fisheries, and average per unit)

3.5.3.2 Investment in plant, equipment, etc. (total and average per operator)

3.5.3.3 Total employment and labor income

3.5.3.4 Economic viability (net income and efficiency)

3.5.4 Recreational fishing characteristics

3.5.5 Subsistence fishing characteristics

3.5.6 Indian Treaty fishing characteristics

3.5.7 Other activities directly related to fishing

3.5.8 Area community characteristics

3.5.8.1 Total population (by relevant demographic characteristics)

3.5.8.2 Total employment (from subject and all other area fisheries and related activities by number of workers at peak and annual monthly averages by resident Alaska and nonresident and native and non-native)

3.5.8.3 Total work force (all industries including fisheries by industrial classification, number employed, unemployed, total payroll, and other labor income)

3.6 Interaction between and among user groups (impact of foreign fishery on domestic fishing activities and of domestic subject fishery or other fisheries, gear conflicts)

3.7 Federal and State revenues derived from fishery

4.0 Biological descriptors

4.1 Life history features

4.2 Stock units

4.3 Catch effort data

4.4 Survey and sampling data

4.5 Other (including relevant data on habitat, habitat concerns, habitat protection programs)

4.6 Quality of data

4.7 Current status of stocks

4.7.1 Maximum sustainable yield (MSY)

4.7.2 Equilibrium yield (EY)

4.7.3 Acceptable biological catch (ABC)

4.8 Estimate of future stock conditions

- 5.0 Catch and capacity descriptors
 - 5.1 Data and analytical approaches
 - 5.1.1 Domestic
 - 5.1.2 Foreign
 - 5.2 Domestic annual capacity (DAC)
 - 5.3 Expected domestic annual harvest (DAH)

- 6.0 Optimum yield concept
 - 6.1 Departure from MSY to ABC for biological reasons
 - 6.2 Departure from ABC for socio-economic reasons
 - 6.3 Optimum yield (OY)

- 7.0 Total allowable level of foreign fishery (FAC)

- 8.0 Management regime
 - 8.1 Management objectives
 - 8.2 Areas, fisheries, and stocks involved
 - 8.3 Management measures and rationale
 - 8.3.1 Domestic
 - 8.3.1.1 Season, gear, and area restrictions
 - 8.3.1.2 Size and sex restrictions
 - 8.3.1.3 Quotas
 - 8.3.1.4 Other (limit entry)
 - 8.3.2 Foreign
 - 8.3.2.1 Season, gear, and area restrictions
 - 8.3.2.2 Other (limit entry)
 - 8.3.3 Relationship of the recommended measures to existing applicable laws and policies
 - 8.3.3.1 Other fishery management plans prepared by a Council or the Secretary
 - 8.3.3.2 Federal laws and policies
 - 8.3.3.3 State laws and policies
 - 8.3.3.4 Other
 - 8.4 Enforcement requirements (inspection, surveillance)
 - 8.5 Reporting requirements (foreign, domestic, processors)
 - 8.5.1 Data standards
 - 8.5.2 Time and place of reporting
 - 8.6 Cooperative research requirements
 - 8.7 Permit requirements
 - 8.8 Financing requirements
 - 8.8.1 Management and enforcement costs
 - 8.8.2 Expected state and federal revenues, taxes, fees

- 9.0 Statement of Council intentions to review the plan after approval by the Secretary

- 10.0 References

- 11.0 Appendices (data sources, public meetings, and comments)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

F31/KEH

March 15, 1975

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management
Council
P.O. Box 600
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. ^{Elmer} ~~Rasmuson~~:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 14, 1977, which proposed a project to acquire data on stock composition to be used in the development of the Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Plan. The request for funding is under review and a response will be made in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert W. Schoning
Director



STATE
of ALASKAMEMORANDUM *Branson*

TO: James H. Branson, Executive Director
North Pacific Regional Fishery
Management Council

DATE: March 8, 1977

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: G.K. Gunstrom, Team Leader *G.K.*
Ocean Salmon Management Plan
Development Team

SUBJECT: Fishery Units
to be Managed

Sir:

For consideration by the Council, and unless instructed otherwise, the Ocean Salmon Management Plan Development Team will focus its plan on the ocean salmon stocks of chinook and coho salmon, with consideration given to incidental catches of pink salmon in years of low stock abundance of this species, beyond the 3-mile territorial limit in the following two management units:

1. Cape Suckling to Cape Spencer
2. Cape Spencer south to the Canada - U.S.A. Border (Dixon Entrance)

The plan will consider only the troll fisheries (and their relation to other "inside" fisheries, of course) on the presumption that a ban on net fisheries for salmon will continue in waters beyond the 3-mile territorial limit.

The Team held its first meeting on March 3, 1977, responsibility assignments were made and initial work on the Plan preparation is progressing satisfactorily.

Any instructions, comments or suggestions from the Council concerning any facet of the Plan's development would be greatly appreciated.

cc: Team members, MPDT
Steve Pennoyer, Chief Fisheries Scientist
Dave Cantillon, Region I Supervisor

MAR 11 1977

13712

STATE
of ALASKA

MEMORANDUM

TO: James H. Branson, Executive Director DATE: March 9, 1977
North Pacific Regional Fishery
Management Council FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: G.K. Gunstrom, Team Leader *G.* SUBJECT:
Ocean Salmon Management Plan Plan Development
Development Team

Further to our telephone discussion of March 8, 1977 I enclose for your edification a copy of recent correspondence with the Pacific Council's Team, and the minutes of our first meeting which was held March 3, Juneau.

Enclosures

cc: MPDT Members
Steve Pennoyer
Dave Cantillon



Organizational Meeting

March 3, 1977

MINUTES

I. Discussion of time frame: Plan preparation and due date for first draft.

First draft due mid-August. April 15 - Plan goes into law.

II. Definition of fishery units to be managed under the plan.

Unless instructed otherwise by the Council the Plan will consider two "management units":

1. Cape Suckling to Cape Spencer
2. Cape Spencer to Dixon Entrance

A. Oral presentation by Steve Pennoyer re Department's views and policy direction.

Council will probably initiate U.S. Legislative action to ban net fishing beyond 3 miles.

*have written
Ken W. White*

Management Plan of the Council - outside 3 miles. 80% of the troll catch is within 3 miles.

Murray Hayes and Bob Simonds - possibilities to write the EIS. Name to be decided by next meeting.

B. Preparation of memo to the North Pacific Council

III. Discussion of Council format for Fishery Management Plans

A. Format outline duplication re troll plan; segments to be included in plan.

Must consider and comment on each plan format component.

B. Use of available information, i.e., Davis' Historical Review document, other

C. Responsibility assignments for various plan components.

A. and B. - to be reviewed at a later date.

2.1 - Steve Pennoyer and Lee Alverson working together on this.

3.0 - 3.4.2 - Al Davis and Paul Kissner.

3.5 - 3.5.3.4 - Don Collinworth.

3.5.4 - 3.5.6 - Simple statement.

3.5.7 - Must consult Steve Pennoyer regarding this.

3.5.8 - 3.7 - Don Collinworth.

4.0 - 4.6 - Al Davis and Paul Kissner.

4.7 - 4.8 - Mike Fredin will review. Also to be brought up before the SSC Committee. 4.7.3 to be reviewed at a later date.

5.0 - 5.3 - Al Davis.

6.0 - 6.3 - Unassigned pending description of management plan objectives.

7.0 - Simple statement.

8.0 - 8.8.2 - Gary Gunstrom and Al Davis.

9.0 - Unassigned pending action by SSC.

D. New data and information requirements; sources

E. Coordination of efforts.

F. Interim reports to Council - Don Collinsworth.

IV. Discussion, Council: Fisheries Board Interactions - Carl Rosier.

The Board met with the Council in January. The Board will probably continue to operate as in the past - will continue to manage those fisheries that they have in the past, in the same manner. There are areas of joint consideration that will be reviewed. Possibility of creating Executive Director position for the Board - one major duty of this position would be coordination with the Council.

V. North Pacific Council: Pacific Council Planning Teams

A. Coordination and communication

B. Observers - Sam Wright if possible, Ken Henry, and Fred Thorstenson. Sam Wright, chairman of the Pacific Council Plan Development Team, will be asked to assign an observer to our team to facilitate communication and coordination between the two Councils regarding Ocean Salmon Management Plans.

VI. Funding - State members of the team will continue to use the Extended Jurisdiction code.

Develop funding scheme for presentation to Council - Gary Gunstrom and Don Collinsworth get together on:

1. Travel & per diem
2. Computer time

No word on 1977 Troll Tag Recovery funding yet.

VII. Next Meeting

A. Place, time - The next meeting will be held in Juneau, the 1st or 2nd week in April.

Attendance - Gary Gunstrom
Al Davis

Don Collinsworth
Paul Kissner

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DIVISION

210 Ferry Way,
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 4, 1977

Mr. Sam Wright, Chief
Harvest Management
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
Room 115, General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, Washington 98504

Dear Sam:

Further to my letter of February 25, our Ocean Salmon Management Plan Development Team for the North Pacific Council met yesterday, discussed plan format and direction and made responsibility assignments. Our next meeting will be in approximately five weeks in Juneau.

In order to ensure proper communication and coordination with the Pacific Council I would appreciate the assignment of one of the key members of your team (preferably yourself) to ours. Please advise of your choice so that I may keep the individual properly informed as to our meeting dates and locations.

I enclose a copy of our plan format and the minutes of yesterday's meeting for your information.

Yours very truly,


G.K. Gunstrom
Region I Research Supervisor

Enclosures (2)

cc: MPDT Members
Steve Pennoyer
Dave Cantillon
John Harville

GKG:dh

March 1, 1977

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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3.3 History of Management

3.3.1 Management institutions, policies, jurisdictions

3.3.2.1 Regulatory measures employed to regulate fishery

3.3.2.2 Purpose of measure

3.3.²~~3~~ Foreign

3.3.3.1. Regulatory measures employed to regulate fishery

3.3.3.2 Purpose of measures

3.3.³~~4~~ Effectiveness of management measures (foreign and domestic)

3.4 History of Research

3.4.1 U.S.

3.4.2 Foreign

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- 3.5.3 Domestic commercial processing characteristics
 - 3.5.3.1 Total gross income of area processors (from subject and all other fisheries, and average per unit)
 - 3.5.3.2 Investment in plant, equipment, etc., (total and average per operator)
 - 3.5.3.3 Total employment and labor income
 - 3.5.3.4 Economic viability (net income and efficiency)
- 3.5.4 Recreational fishing characteristics
- 3.5.5 Subsistence fishing characteristics
- 3.5.6 Indian Treaty fishing characteristics
- 3.5.7 Other activities directly related to fishing
- 3.5.8 Area community characteristics
 - 3.5.8.1 Total population (by relevant demographic characteristics)
 - 3.5.8.2 Total employment (from subject and all other area fisheries and related activities by number of workers at peak and annual monthly averages by resident Alaska and non-resident and Native and non-native)

- 3.5.8.3 Total work force (all industries including fisheries by industrial classification, number employed, unemployed, total payroll and other labor income)
- 3.6 Interaction between and among user groups (Impact of foreign fishery on domestic fishing activities and of domestic subject fishery or other fisheries, gear conflicts)
- 3.7 Federal and State revenues derived from fishery
- 4.0 Biological descriptors
 - 4.1 Life history features
 - 4.2 Stock units
 - 4.3 Catch effort data
 - 4.4 Survey and sampling data
 - 4.5 Other (including relevant data on habitat, habitat concerns, habitat protection programs)
 - 4.6 Quality of data
 - 4.7 Current status of stocks
 - 4.7.1 Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)
 - 4.7.2 Equilibrium Yield (EY)
 - 4.7.3 Acceptable biological catch (ABC)
 - 4.8 Estimate of future stock conditions
- 5.0 Catch and Capacity Descriptors
 - 5.1 Data and analytical approaches
 - 5.1.1 Domestic
 - 5.1.2 Foreign
 - 5.2 Domestic Annual Capacity (DAC)
 - 5.3 Expected Domestic Annual Harvest (DAH)

6.0 Optimum Yield

6.1 Departure from MSY to ABC for biological reasons

6.2 Departure from ABC for socio-economic reasons

6.3 Optimum Yield (OY)

7.0 Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishery (FAC)

8.0 Management Regime

8.1 Management Objectives

8.2 Areas, fisheries and stocks involved

8.3 Management Measures and Rationale

8.3.1 Domestic

8.3.1.1 Season, gear, and area restrictions

8.3.1.2 Size and sex restrictions

8.3.1.3 Quotas

8.3.1.4 Other (limit entry)

8.3.2 Foreign

8.3.2.1 Season, gear, and area restrictions

8.3.2.2 Size + sex restrictions

8.3.2.3 Other (limit entry)

8.3.3 Relationship of the recommended measures to existing applicable laws and policies

8.3.3.1 Other fishery management plans prepared by a Council or the Secretary

8.3.3.2 Federal laws and policies

8.3.3.3 State laws and policies

8.3.3.4 Other

8.4 Enforcement Requirements (inspection, surveillance)

8.5 Reporting Requirements (foreign, domestic, processors)

8.5.1 Data Standards

8.5.2 Time and Place of Reporting