AGENDA #21, MARCH 1978 a.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

File 300-08

March 17, 1978

Mr. Tom Casey
United Fishermen's Marketing
Association
P.O. Box 1035
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Tom:

This letter confirms the views I expressed to you during our conversation Tuesday, March 7, 1978, regarding the affect of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA) (16 USC 1801 - 1882) on certain fishing activities involving foreign processing vessels. The question you raised is whether a foreign processing vessel can process fish while it is located in the territorial sea (inside 3 miles). You expressed a particular interest in the Bristol Bay area.

Section 307 (2)(A) of the FCMA prohibits foreign vessels from engaging in fishing within the boundaries of any state (generally inside 3 miles). The term "fishing" is defined quite broadly in Section 3 (10) of the Act to include, among other things, all activities conducted in support of the actual harvesting of fish, but only if such support activities are conducted "at sea". We presently interpret the term "at sea" to encompass all oceanic waters extending outward from the baseline of the territorial sea except for ports and harbors. Therefore, the FCMA does not cover support activities (such as processing) conducted by foreign vessels in the internal waters of a state or at ports. In addition, for some areas of western Alaska where permanent port facilities are not reasonably available we are considering the appropriateness of designating particular locations as "constructive ports" which would be beyond the scope of the FCMA.

It should also be noted that while the FCMA does not apply to the activities you describe when they occur in internal waters or at a port, State laws as well as other Federal laws (i.e., Customs laws, EPA, etc.) may apply.

I hope this information is responsive to your request. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Kim

James K. White
Alaska Regional Counsel

MAR 20 1978

Agenda #21 lr.
March 1978

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

March 14, 1978

Mr. Harold E. Lokken
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Harold:

This is in response to your letter to me of February 28, transmitting the Resolution of the North Pacific Council concerning the Department's allocation policy toward nations which limit access of U.S. fishermen to their markets.

As I noted recently in my response to Governor Hammond's letter on the same subject, we believe these proposals raise some interesting questions about the direction of U.S. fisheries policy on this issue. We shall be studying the matter very carefully and shall forward a further response to you as soon as possible. We thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Wish best wishes.

Sincerely,

John

John D. Negroponte
Acting

MAR 20 1978

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

AGENDA #21 C.
MARCH 1978

March 16, 1978

Mr. Harold E. Lokken
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
P.O. Box 3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Harold:

Last week I spoke before the Texas Shrimp Association. The topic I chose pertained to our experiences to date under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and our negotiating efforts on behalf of U.S. fishermen who operate off the coasts of other countries.

I thought you and members of your Council might be interested in my address, a copy of which is enclosed.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John

John D. Negroponte
Acting

Enclosure:
As stated.

ADDRESS BY
JOHN D. NEGROPONTE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR OCEANS AND FISHERIES AFFAIRS
BEFORE THE
TEXAS SHRIMP ASSOCIATION
HOUSTON, TEXAS
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1978

I am delighted to have the opportunity to be here today. Since entering the world of fisheries less than a year ago, I have traveled a great deal, both abroad and in the United States, but this is my first trip to Texas in my present capacity. In the course of those travels our principal task has been to seek to create, through negotiation, the structures within which the United States can pursue its international fisheries interests in a positive fashion. In recent months, I have had the opportunity to reflect upon the long-term direction in which we seem to be headed with respect to our foreign fisheries relationships. I would like today to review with you some developments in international fisheries which have taken place during the past year and to share with you some thoughts on the future.

Less than one year ago, the waters beyond twelve miles of the coast of the United States were essentially free for fishing by any nation. Many fisheries off our coast were the object of intense foreign fishing pressures and these fisheries were managed -- to the extent that they were managed at all -- by a series of international agreements. The United States was a party to over a dozen bilateral agreements with a number of countries. These agreements specified amounts of fish which could be taken, restrictions on when and where fishing could take place, and other conservation measures required of foreign fishermen. The United States was also party to international fisheries commissions such as the International Commission for North Atlantic Fisheries and the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. Now, because of the requirements of the FCMA, the bilateral agreements have all expired, we have withdrawn from ICNAF and have renegotiated the INPFC. With the exception of this latter, these agreements to manage fisheries have all been replaced by governing international fisheries agreements, or GIFAs as they have come to be popularly known, which are not management agreements. A GIFA is essentially a statement of principles, in which U.S. management authority is recognized, and which allows the foreign national party to the agreement to make application to fish for specified fisheries off the U.S. coast. Then, if the U.S. Management Plan prepared for that specific fishery provides for a surplus above what U.S. fishermen can catch, all or a portion of that surplus can be allocated to the foreign nation. The United States has now

ADDRESS BY
JOHN D. DINGELL
COUNTY ADVERTISING STOCKMANS OF TEXAS
NOW OCEANS AND FISHERIES DIVISION
HOUSE
UNITED STATES
CENTAL SHRINE ADMINISTRATION
HOUSTON, TEXAS
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1981

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signed GIFAs with 12 countries (Poland, the Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, the USSR, Bulgaria, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the European Community, Spain, Cuba and Mexico).

While there has obviously been a great deal of activity associated with the negotiation and administration of these new agreements, there has been a great deal less activity in terms of actual foreign fishing off the U.S. coast. In 1976, the last year before the coming into force of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, vessels from eighteen countries caught 2.6 million tons of fish off the U.S. coast. For 1978, twelve nations received allocations to catch 1.9 million tons of fish.

The extension of U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles has clearly had a significant impact on U.S. coastal fisheries. and it appears that U.S. coastal fishermen will benefit from the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. But the Act will also have a significant impact on other U.S. fishermen whose activities and interests were not the principal concern of our new legislation. I am referring to U.S. fishermen who have traditionally fished off the coasts of other countries which also have claimed a 200-mile fisheries jurisdiction. The Department of State will continue to be quite active in negotiations with these countries seeking access for U.S. fishermen.

I believe that one factor which will have an impact on the future of these U.S. fisheries which take place off the coasts of other nations is the manner in which we implement our own 200-mile jurisdiction. I believe there is an important relationship here which I would like to explore with you for a moment. Just as the United States substantially reduced foreign fishing off our coast, it is not illogical to expect other nations to take similar actions with respect to foreign fishing, including U.S. fishing, off their coasts. That this would be the effect of 200-mile fisheries jurisdictions was predictable, but it appeared then as it does now that the balance of United States fisheries interests weighed decidedly in favor of 200-mile coastal jurisdiction.

While it is probably too early to judge the precise impact of extended jurisdiction on U.S. fishermen operating off foreign coasts, let me briefly recount what is at stake and what we have been doing in this area.

One area of the world where 200-mile jurisdictions create a great deal of international activity is in the Caribbean,

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where numerous islands in a relatively small area give rise to a patchwork of reduced national zones. The United States has some small but important fisheries interests in the Caribbean, primarily affecting fishermen from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. In the Virgin Islands, U.S. fishermen were affected by the extension of jurisdiction in January of last year by the British Virgin Islands, which are an integral part of the Virgin Islands chain and are closely associated culturally, socially, and economically with the U.S. Virgin Islands. British Virgin Island fishermen are also affected by the extension of jurisdiction off the U.S. Virgin Islands. Small boat fishermen from both areas have traditionally fished freely throughout the area. In some places only a fraction of a mile separates the U.S. and British Virgin Islands. In May of last year, the United States and Great Britain negotiated a fisheries agreement which essentially provides for the continuation of the traditional fishing pattern. The Agreement spells out in detail what the traditional patterns and terms of fishing in the area are.

U.S. fishermen have also felt the impact of extended fishery jurisdiction off the coast of the Dominican Republic. Puerto Rican fishermen have traditionally conducted a small fishery for finfish off the easternmost coast of the Dominican Republic, which is less than 50 miles from the Puerto Rican Island of Mona. In July of last year the Dominican Republic extended its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles, and in order for Puerto Rican fishermen to continue operating as in the past, we must negotiate a fisheries and maritime boundary agreement with the Dominican Republic. We are in the process of doing this and it appears as though the outcome will be a favorable one to the United States.

Another area in the Caribbean where U.S. fishermen have an interest in fishing is off the Bahama Islands. Many of you know that U.S. fishermen have been prohibited from fishing off the Bahamas for spiny lobster since the summer of 1975, when the Bahamas claimed jurisdiction over the lobster as a creature of the continental shelf, following similar action by the United States with respect to the American lobster. Last year the Bahamas extended its fisheries jurisdiction over all fisheries to 200 miles. We are attempting to engage the Bahamas in fisheries discussions to explore several issues. U.S. fishermen who have fished finfish in areas which are now under Bahamian jurisdiction are affected by the extension to 200 miles, and U.S. fishermen would also like to explore again the possibilities of fishing for spiny lobster. This negotiation is complicated by the maritime boundary differences between our two countries.

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Other fisheries issues which we may face later in the complicated Caribbean area arise from U.S. fisheries interests off Saaba Island, which is owned by the Dutch, and off Navassa Island, which is claimed by both the United States and Haiti.

Another area of interest to U.S. fishermen are the waters off northeastern South America. U.S. shrimp fishermen have been operating for a number of years off Brazil, French Guiana, Surinam, and Guyana. Brazil has claimed a 200-mile jurisdiction for a number of years, and U.S. shrimp fishermen have been fishing for nearly six years under several different agreements which have spelled out the terms of access for U.S. fishing vessels. The latest round of negotiations took place last month, and it is now clear that the recently expired agreement will not be replaced. Brazil has insisted on allowing continued foreign fishing only under a joint venture arrangement. Several serious problems with the Brazilian proposed joint venture framework must be resolved before talks can be renewed.

These same U.S. shrimpboats also fish the waters off French Guiana, Surinam, and Guyana, three countries which have recently extended their fisheries jurisdictions to 200 miles. So far, arrangements have been made to allow the continuation of U.S. fishing in this area according to licensing and other restrictions. These arrangements lack permanence, however, and it is not clear whether or not a lasting U.S. presence can be maintained in the shrimp fisheries of this region.

An important U.S. fishery which takes place within 200 miles of a number of countries is the U.S. fishery for tuna, which is one of the nation's most valuable fisheries. At the heart of the tuna problem is the fact that the U.S. law excludes tuna as a species over which we claim exclusive management authority, but no other country off whose coast we fish tuna has a similar exclusion in its 200-mile claim. It is generally agreed that an international organization is required for the effective conservation and management of the wide-ranging tuna, which travel off the coasts of dozens of countries and thousands of miles out to sea. It also appears, however, that the present international conservation body for the eastern Pacific, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, will be replaced by a new organization.

The renegotiation of the IATTC has just begun, and it is not clear what might eventually be achieved, particularly with

respect to the allocation of the tuna resources. The coastal states are demanding that a larger share of the available tuna be allocated to them under a system of special preferences based on historical catches inside 200 miles of the coastal states. Most of the schemes some coastal states of the region are proposing could eventually have the effect of reducing the U.S. share of the international catch from its present 75 percent to around 50 percent and perhaps even less. While tuna allocation is the most critical aspect of these negotiations, there are other important issues, such as membership, voting, enforcement, porpoise conservation, and others which must also be addressed. Whatever happens, it appears that we will be actively involved in the international aspects of tuna fishing for some time.

Our activity in the tuna area is not limited to the eastern Pacific Ocean, for the U.S. tuna fleet ranges widely throughout several of the world's oceans. In the South Pacific area, the negotiation of a new fisheries organization has already begun, and we may someday need to prepare a new treaty dealing with tuna fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, although it is our view that the present Convention is perfectly adequate at the present time.

I have waited until now to speak of the Mexican situation because I know it is of particular interest to you here. The U.S./Mexico Fisheries Agreement is a distant-water type of fishing agreement. This is because at the time of the negotiation of the agreement there was no reciprocity of fishing interests involved between the United States and Mexico. I believe it is important to keep this in mind, as well as the fact that the agreement pertains to a wide variety of U.S. fisheries off Mexico, nearly all of which have been treated in a satisfactory manner and are continuing much as before. The exception to this is the U.S. fishery for shrimp, which, as you know, is scheduled to phase out under the terms of the agreement. The original Mexican position was that Mexico is capable of fully utilizing all the shrimp resources and therefore an immediate termination of the U.S. fishery would be required. After considerable hesitation, Mexico finally agreed to modify its position and allow the U.S. fishery to phase-down gradually. It was the judgement of the Administration at the time the Agreement was signed that Mexico's position on the question of shrimp was consistent with what our own approach would have been in similar circumstances.

I nonetheless believe that U.S. fisheries off Mexico may have a positive future, even including, perhaps, the U.S.

respect to the allocation of the tuna resources. The coastal states are demanding that a larger share of the available tuna be allocated to them under a number of special preferences based on historical catches inside 200 miles of the coastal states. Most of the economies are coastal states of the tuna resource proposing could eventually have the effect of reducing the U.S. share of the international catch from its present 71 percent to around 30 percent and perhaps even less. While tuna allocation is the most critical aspect of these negotiations, there are other important issues, such as membership, voting, management, coastal conservation, and others which must also be addressed. Whatever happens, it appears that we will be actively involved in the international aspects of tuna fishing for some time.

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I nonetheless believe that U.S. fishermen off Mexico may have a positive future, even indefinitely, perhaps, the U.S.

fishery for shrimp. The reason for my guarded optimism is that an important development has taken place since the time of the negotiation of the U.S./Mexico Agreement. Mexico has begun fishing off the U.S. coast in a serious fashion. Under the terms of the U.S./Mexico GIFA, we have allocated over 75,000 metric tons of fish to Mexico for 1978.

This Mexican interest in fishing off the U.S. coast is new, and the question is how has it changed the character of our fisheries relationship and how should we respond to this change. Our view in the State Department has been that we should encourage Mexico to seek surplus U.S. fish stocks and create a truly reciprocal fisheries relationship. Because the situation has changed, we have recently asked the Mexican Government to consider postponing any further phasing down of U.S. shrimping until our two governments can meet to discuss and review our entire fisheries relationship. I do not know what the Mexican response to our request will be but I think it safe to predict that if the Mexican reply is positive, it will be in exchange for even higher allocations to Mexican flag vessels wishing to fish for other species off our coasts.

While the future of our shrimp fishery off Mexico, indeed of all U.S. distant-water fisheries, is uncertain, what does seem clear is that to a very real extent the future of U.S. distant-water fisheries in general may be affected by how we in the United States implement our own extension of jurisdiction with respect to foreign fishing off U.S. shores. The standards we use in the implementation of our law are very important in this regard. We must use the best and most objective science in estimating allowable yields from U.S. fisheries. We must be realistic and fair in the estimation of U.S. harvesting capacities. We must strive for some objective and fair definition of optimum yield and ensure that it is not used simply to exclude foreign fishing. We must ensure that U.S. regulation of foreign fisheries is accomplished in an equitable and objective manner and that measures and restrictions are not established which have the effect of making it virtually impossible for foreign fishermen to operate economically. We must adopt an evenhanded approach. If surpluses exist, they should be made available for foreign fishing in a goodfaith manner. U.S. fisheries should be managed according to a high set of standards and principles which can withstand objective international scrutiny. And the rest of the world is indeed watching us closely.

I believe we should approach fisheries management in the manner I have described, not only as a matter of simple equity and international responsibility, but also because there <u>is</u> an important relationship between how we treat foreign fishing off our own coast and how we can expect foreign nations to treat U.S. fishermen operating off their shores.

Thank you.

AGENDA #21
MARCH 1978

Norges Eksportrad

Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2

The Export Council of Norway
Conseil Norvégien de l'Exportation
Norwegischer Exportrat

Deres ref.:/Your ref.: Vår ref.:/Our ref.: Dato:/Date:

SBE/IMB 9 March 1978

NORWEGIAN FISHERY TECHNOLOGY MISSION TO ALASKA

Technical Seminars in Seattle, Juneau and Kodiak

Dear Sirs,

This is to advise you that a large Norwegian technology mission, consisting of representatives from 20 leading manufacturers of fishing equipment and processing plant, will visit Seattle and Alaska during the first half of May 1978.

Technical seminars will take place at the following locations:

Seattle, Hotel Washington Plaza, Monday May 1 from 1 - 6 p.m.
Juneau, The Baranof Hotel, Monday May 8 from 1 - 6 p.m.
Kodiak, The Elk's Club, Thursday May 11 from 1 - 6 p.m.

The seminars will deal with technological aspects of the catch and processing of bottomfish and include subjects such as fishing vessels, choice of equipment for bottom fishing, midwater trawling and purse seining, automation of long lining, canning, freezing plant, reduction plant etc.

Refreshments will be served in connection with informal receptions after the seminars. This will give the opportunity of individual contact with representatives of the delegation.

./. Enclosed you will find a list of the participants in the Norwegian delegation with brief information about the capabilities of each induvidual company. As you will observe, the delegation is covering practically every aspect of the fishing industry.

Postadresse: Drammensv. 40, Oslo 2 | Telefon: (02) 11 40 30 | Telex: 18532 n | Telegr.adr.: Eksportraad | Bankgiro: 7032.05.15910 | Postgiro: 12165

Should you like further details about the seminars or any of the participating firms in the delegation, please feel free to take contact direct.

Looking forward to seeing you at one of our seminars, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
THE EXPORT COUNCIL OF NORWAY

Stein B. Ellingsen
Project Manager

Enclosure

Norges Eksportråd

The Export Council of Norway
Conseil Norvégien de l'Exportation
Norwegischer Exportrat

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION TO ALASKA, MAY 1 - 15, 1978

List of Participants

Ankerløkken Marine A/S
Lars Hillesgt. 14-16
5000 Bergen

Tel: (05)21 10 93
Tlx: 42879
Mr. Magne Winsents

Designs and specifications for complete fishing vessels with gear.

Cipax Plast A/S
1930 Aurskog

Tel: (02)75 42 11
Tlx: 11383 cipax n
Mr. Leif Rønsen

Plastic boxes/containers for transportation and storage.

Eriksens Oljeklædefabrik A/S
Ystenesgt. 12, P.O.Box 575
6001 Ålesund

Tel: (071)25 600
Mr. Carl Erik Eriksen

Norwegian plastic fishermen's clothing.

FIDECO Ltd.
Møllendalsvei 61, P.O.Box 3158
5001 Bergen

Tel: (05)29 80 77
Tlx: 42417
Mr. Knut Borch

Complete fishing vessels with gear. Fish handling and processing equipment. Operation management and marketing.

Global Fishery Services
6065 Ulsteinvik

Tel: (071)83 000 - 580
Tlx: 42331 bard n
Mr. Baard Vikanes

Consultants: Fishery technique/methods - types of fishing vessels - fishing-gear/equipment - feasibility studies - training programs - processing. Also design of fishing vessels and factory ships.

A/S Hydraulik Brattvaag
6270 Brattvåg

Tel: (071)12 000 - 29
Tlx: 42356 hydra n
Mr. Hans Svendsen

Low Pressure Hydraulic Winches for all types of fishing vessels.

Ibestad Mek. Verksted
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Tel: (082)61 392
Mr. Reiulf S. Arntzen

Shipbuilding, maritime engineering, production, services and sales.

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4251 Kopervik

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Tlx: 40054 karm n
Mr. Per H. Hystad

Makers of all kinds of winches, linehauler, fish pumps, trawling doors. Repair and newbuilding.

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Tlx: 16480 kulde n
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Mr. Alf Jensen

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Mr. Svein Tetlie

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Oslo 4

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Tlx: 11038 myren n
Mr. Per Ihlen

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Tlx: 16670 musta n
Mr. Jon Erik Saugen

Automatic equipment for the baiting, shooting and hauling of long line gear.

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Mr. Per Korn Slinning

Producer of: Fishing floats, Marking buoys, Mooring buoys, Fender floats, Long fenders, Net floats, Net rings.

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P.O.Box 113
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Tlx: 18036
Mr. David Johansen

RAPP HYDEMA medium pressure hydraulic deck machinery, including split trawl winches, seine winches, power blocks and fish pumps.

Stord Bartz A/S
C. Sundtsgt. 29
5000 Bergen

Tel: (05)21 10 30
Tlx: 42051
Mr. Halvard Skorpen

Equipment and complete plant for fish meal reduction.

Trio Maskinindustri A/S
Gamle Forusvei
4033 Forus

Tel: (045)31 575
Tlx: 33158
Mr. Arnulf Stange Nygaard

Processing plant including grading machines - rodding machines - packing machines - closing machines for cans - smoking quilms - flash cookers - retorts - dressing machines - etc. Complete turn-key packages.

Ulstein Trading Ltd. A/S
6065 Ulsteinvik

Tel: (071)83 000 - 16
Tlx: 42342
Mr. Erik Haakonsholm

The range of Ulstein products: shipdesign, passive stabilizing system, c.p. propellers, transverse thrusters and GRP products.

Wichmann Trading A/S
Conrad Mohrs veg 9
5032 Minde

Tel: (05)28 56 02
Tlx: 40050 wichm n
Mr. Haldor Haldorsen

Diesel engine, propulsion plant, reduction gear system, manouvre equipment, total propulsion plant.

The Export Council of Norway
Drammensveien 40
Oslo 2

Tel: (02)11 40 30
Tlx: 18532 exnor n
Mr. Stein B. Ellingsen

The Export Council of Norway
800 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Tel: 212 421 9210
Tlx: 423347 econ ui
Mr. Fredrik Sundbye

SBE/IMB
7.3.1978

AGENDA #21d,
MARCH 1978

Norges Eksportrad

Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2

The Export Council of Norway
Conseil Norvégien de l'Exportation
Norwegischer Exportrat

Vår ref.:/Our ref.:

Dato:/Date:

SBE/IMB

9 March 1978

NORWEGIAN FISHERY TECHNOLOGY MISSION TO ALASKA

Technical Seminars in Seattle, Juneau and Kodiak

Dear Sirs,

This is to advise you that a large Norwegian technology mission, consisting of representatives from 20 leading manufacturers of fishing equipment and processing plant, will visit Seattle and Alaska during the first half of May 1978.

Technical seminars will take place at the following locations:

Seattle, Hotel Washington Plaza, Monday May 1 from 1 - 6 p.m.
Juneau, The Baranof Hotel, Monday May 8 from 1 - 6 p.m.
Kodiak, The Elk's Club, Thursday May 11 from 1 - 6 p.m.

The seminars will deal with technological aspects of the catch and processing of bottomfish and include subjects such as fishing vessels, choice of equipment for bottom fishing, midwater trawling and purse seining, automation of long lining, canning, freezing plant, reduction plant etc.

Refreshments will be served in connection with informal receptions after the seminars. This will give the opportunity of individual contact with representatives of the delegation.

/. Enclosed you will find a list of the participants in the Norwegian delegation with brief information about the capabilities of each induvidual company. As you will observe, the delegation is covering practically every aspect of the fishing industry.

Postadresse:
Drammensv. 40,
Oslo 2

Telefon:
(02) 11 40 30

Telegr.adr.:
Eksportraad

Bankgiro:
7032.05.15910

Postgiro:
12165

AGENDA #21d.
MARCH 1978

Norges Eksportrad

Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2

The Export Council of Norway
Conseil Norvégien de l'Exportation
Norwegischer Exportrat

Vår ref.:/Our ref.:

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Dato:/Date:

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Enclosed you will find a list of the participants in the Norwegian delegation with brief information about the capabilities of each induvidual company. As you will observe, the delegation is covering practically every aspect of the fishing industry.

Telex: 3532 n
Telegr.adr.: Eksportraad
Bankgiro: 7032.05.15910
Postgiro: 12165

Should you like further details about the seminars or any of the participating firms in the delegation, please feel free to take contact direct.

Looking forward to seeing you at one of our seminars, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
THE EXPORT COUNCIL OF NORWAY

Stein B. Ellingsen
Project Manager

Enclosure

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION TO ALASKA, MAY 1 - 15, 1978

List of Participants

Ankerløkken Marine A/S
Lars Hillesgt. 14-16
5000 Bergen

Tel: (05)21 10 93
Tlx: 42879
Mr. Magne Winsents

Designs and specifications for complete fishing vessels with gear.

Cipax Plast A/S
1930 Aurskog

Tel: (02)75 42 11
Tlx: 11383 cipax n
Mr. Leif Rønsen

Plastic boxes/containers for transportation and storage.

Eriksens Oljeklædefabrik A/S
Ystenesgt. 12, P.O.Box 575
6001 Ålesund

Tel: (071)25 600
Mr. Carl Erik Eriksen

Norwegian plastic fishermen's clothing.

FIDECO Ltd.
Møllendalsvei 61, P.O.Box 3158
5001 Bergen

Tel: (05)29 80 77
Tlx: 42417
Mr. Knut Borch

Complete fishing vessels with gear. Fish handling and processing equipment. Operation management and marketing.

Global Fishery Services
6065 Ulsteinvik

Tel: (071)83 000 - 580
Tlx: 42331 bard n
Mr. Baard Vikanes

Consultants: Fishery technique/methods - types of fishing vessels - fishing-gear/equipment - feasibility studies - training programs - processing. Also design of fishing vessels and factory ships.

A/S Hydraulik Brattvaag
6270 Brattvåg

Tel: (071)12 000 - 29
Tlx: 42356 hydra n
Mr. Hans Svendsen

Low Pressure Hydraulic Winches for all types of fishing vessels.

Ibestad Mek. Verksted
9450 Hamnvik
(Storgaten 58, 9400 Harstad)

Tel: (082)61 392
Mr. Reiulf S. Arntzen

Shipbuilding, maritime engineering, production, services and sales.

Karmøy Mek. Verksted A/S
P.O.Box 160
4251 Kopervik

Tel: (047)50 503
Tlx: 40054 karm n
Mr. Per H. Hystad

Makers of all kinds of winches, linehauler, fish pumps, trawling doors. Repair and newbuilding.

Kværner Kulde A/S
P.O.Box 115, Jongsåsveien 4
1301 Sandvika

Tel: (02)54 49 60
Tlx: 16480 kulde n
Mr. Trygve I. Olsen

Refridgerating machinery for the fishing industry, including horizontal and vertical plate freezers.

Noblikk-Sannem A/S
P.O.Box 525
1501 Moss

Tel: (032)52 301
Tlx: 11532
Mr. Per Rysst

Modern tapered cost-saving aluminium fish cans and ring-pull easy-open convenience minded lids.

Nordisk Aluminium A/S
P.O.Box 222
3081 Holmestrand

Tel: (033)51 480
Tlx: 11373 alumi n
Mr. Alf Jensen

Lacquered aluminium in sheet or coil form for rigid, drawn cans to canned food products.

Norsenet Ltd.
P.O.Box 646
5001 Bergen

Tel: (05)26 30 00
Tlx: 42657
Mr. Svein Tetlie

Purse seines - bottom and midwater trawls of all types for all purposes - Gill nets - Long Lines, Synthetic Ropes and accessories. Consultants in commercial fishing - suppliers of package deals.

Myrens Verksted A/S
Bentsebrugaten 20
Oslo 4

Tel: (02)35 56 00
Tlx: 11038 myren n
Mr. Per Ihlen

Planning, design and manufacturing of machinery for the processing of fish and fish offal into fish meal and fish oil. Complete turnkey service.

O. Mustad & Søn A/S
Mustadsvei 1
Oslo 2

Tel: (02)55 36 70
Tlx: 16670 musta n
Mr. Jon Erik Saugen

Automatic equipment for the baiting, shooting and hauling of long line gear.

Møreplast A/S
P.O.Box 341
6001 Ålesund

Tel: (071)22 714
Mr. Per Korn Slinning

Producer of: Fishing floats, Marking buoys, Mooring buoys, Fender floats, Long fenders, Net floats, Net rings.

Rapp Hydema Syd A/S
P.O.Box 113
1630 Gressvik

Tel: (032)27 528
Tlx: 18036
Mr. David Johansen

RAPP HYDEMA medium pressure hydraulic deck machinery, including split trawl winches, seine winches, power blocks and fish pumps.

Stord Bartz A/S
C. Sundtsgt. 29
5000 Bergen

Tel: (05)21 10 30
Tlx: 42051
Mr. Halvard Skorpen

Equipment and complete plant for fish meal reduction.

Trio Maskinindustri A/S
Gamle Forusvei
4033 Forus

Tel: (045)31 575
Tlx: 33158
Mr. Arnulf Stange Nygaard

Processing plant including grading machines - rodding machines - packing machines - closing machines for cans - smoking quilms - flash cookers - retorts - dressing machines - etc. Complete turn-key packages.

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The range of Ulstein products: shipdesign, passive stabilizing system, c.p. propellers, transverse thrusters and GRP products.

Wichmann Trading A/S
Conrad Mohrs veg 9
5032 Minde

Tel: (05)28 56 02
Tlx: 40050 wichm n
Mr. Haldor Haldorsen

Diesel engine, propulsion plant, reduction gear system, manouvre equipment, total propulsion plant.

The Export Council of Norway
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Mr. Stein B. Ellingsen

The Export Council of Norway
800 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Tel: 212 421 9210
Tlx: 423347 econ ui
Mr. Fredrik Sundbye

SBE/IMB
7.3.1978

Agenda # 21 e
March 1978

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 13, 1978

Jim Branson, Executive Director
North Pacific Fisheries Management
Council
Box #3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Jim:

I just learned that oversight hearings on the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 are scheduled for April 26th and 27th. These hearings will be held by the Senate Commerce Committee room 235 of the Russell Senate Office Building and will entertain ideas on how the FCMA should be modified or expanded.

I thought you might be interested in this piece of information and any questions you may have on this matter should be directed to my Legislative Aide for Fisheries, Tom Roach.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mike Gravel

AGENDA #21 f
March 1978

INTERIM REPORT

Coded Wire Tag Recovery Program on Chinook And Coho Salmon, in Southeastern Alaska - 1977

Contract Number 03-7-208-35187

Sampling for coded wire tagged chinook and coho in the Southeast Alaska Commercial Fisheries was accomplished during the period May-September, 1977. Sampling the commercial troll, gillnet and purse seine fisheries was conducted at Pelican Craig, Sitka, Petersburg, Juneau and Ketchikan. The following is a listing of the number of tag recoveries by agency:

Canadian Fisheries Service-588
Alaska Department of Fish and Game-330
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-109
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife-263
Washington Department of Fisheries-376
National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska-371

Preliminary estimates of catch by troll gear in 1977 is as follows:

	Number of Chinook	Number of Cohos	Total
Hand Troll	32,193	154,309	186,502
Power Troll	237,570	351,403	588,973
TOTAL	269,763	505,712	775,475

Recoveries of individual tags and associated biological sampling data have been transmitted to the tag coordinators of each agancy. Catch summaries by area and weekly period and other associated biological sampling data is currently being keypunched and a final completion report is expected by late April or May.

cc: Northwest & Alaska Fisheries Center
Attention: Center Director
2725 Montlake Blvd., East
Seattle, WA. 98112

John Stewart
Subport

Betty Abel
Subport

Gary Gunstrom
Region

24,

Attended March 1978 NPFMC Meeting

COUNCIL

Harold E. Lokken
Clement Tillion
Gordon Jensen
Donald McKernan
Charles H. Meacham
James O. Campbell

Carl Rosier for Ron Skoog
Kirk Beiningen for Jack Donaldson
Henry O. Wendler for Gordon Sandison
Harry L. Rietze
John P. Harville
Donald Hales for Gordon Watson
Rear Admiral J.B.Hayes

ABSENT:

Carl Price-St. Dept.
Carl Rosier for SSC Meeting
Steve Pennoyer-SSC
James Beaton-AP
A.W.Boddy-AP
J.B.Cotant-AP
T.E.Emberg-AP
C.Jensen-AP
K.Johnson-AP
J.Kurtz-AP
J.Hanson-AP
J.Jacobson-AP
D.Rawlinson-AP
A.Otness-AP

SSC

Dayton L. Alverson
Donald E. Bevan
Jack Robinson
Edward L. Miles
George W. Rogers
Charles Woelke and Al Millikan(who will replace Woelke soon)
Donald Collinsworth

EXCUSED:

Raymond P. Lewis, AP
R.Alverson, AP
N.Szabo, AP
Harry Wilde,Sr., AP
Welfelt AP
Berikoff AP

AP

Oral L. Burch
Joe Demantle
Sigfryed Jaeger
Rick Lauber
Keith Specking
Robert Moss
Kenneth O. Olsen
Daniel J. O'Hara

NPFMC STAFF:

J.H.Branson
M.I.Hutton
H.M.Hershberger
F.M.Mynarski
J.Willoughby

PUBLIC:

Tom Casey
Jim Brooks
Jim Ellis
Ralph Giffin
J. Kim White
H. Nakamura
M. Humuya
N. Tokaji
S. Iakooka
M. Murakami
Leslie Watson
K. Hayakawa
N. Koseki
S. Kashiwagi
Mrs. K. Tokaji
Bill Donaldson
Frank Fukuhara

Joe Ryan
Jay Edim
Robert C. Ely
Allan Adasiak
Frank D. Price, Jr.
Dale Long
Guy Thornberg
Kwan Im
Gary Gunstrom
Irving Warner
H.A. Larkins

COST ANALYSIS
Assessment of Spawning Herring and Capelin Stocks at
Selected Sites in the Eastern Bering Sea
FY 78 - FY 79

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-5435

LUNCHEON in HONOR of Rear Admiral J.B.Hayes

To give everyone an opportunity to congratulate Rear Admiral Hayes being named Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, the Council has arranged a no-host Luncheon for March 24, 1978, at the Anchorage/Westward/Hilton Hotel, at 12:00noon. The price is $10.25, which includes the gratuity. The luncheon will be held in the Alaska Room, next to the Council meeting room.

March 16, 1978

Ms. Joella Buzwell, Catering
Anchorage/Westward/Hilton
3rd and E Streets
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Joella:

The following is our selection for the Buffet Luncheon for March 24,1978,

to be served to the North Pacific Fishery Council, at 12:00noon, for 35-40.

Baked Ham w/raisin sauce	$8.75
Seafood Newburg	15%
	$10.07

Rissole Potatoes

String Beans Amandine

Fruit Macedoine,
Bouillabaisse
Namasu
Jello mold/ with fruit please
Variety of cold meats on mirrors

Rum Chocolate Cake
Coffee

We will not need a bar set up.

Sincerely,

Florence M. Mynarski
Executive Secretary

8.75
41 people
875
3400
348.75
15% gratuity
1743 75
348 75
523.31.25

$10.06
.41
1006
4028
401.56

348.75
52.31
$401.06

875
x 131
10.06

875
131
4375
875
131.25

, for 35-40.

March 16, 1978

Ms. Joella Buswell, Catering
Anchorage\Westward\Hilton
3rd and H Streets
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Joella:

The following is our selection for the Buffet Luncheon for March 24,1978, to be served to the North Pacific Fishery Council, at 12:00noon, for 35-40.

Baked Ham w\raisin sauce	$8.75
Seafood Newburg	1.55
	$10.07

Rissole Potatoes

String Beans Amandine

Fruit Macedoine,
Beautiabsiase
Nassau
Jello mold\ with fruit pieces
Variety of cold meats on mirrors

Rum Chocolate Cake
Coffee
We will not need a bar set up.

Sincerely,

Florence M. Myrarski
Executive Secretary

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

CHAIRMAN
Mr. Elmer Rasmuson
P.O. Box 600
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building
Phone: 907-274-4563
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Partial List of attendees.

Luncheon for Rear Admiral Hayes:

COUNCIL:

H. Lokken pd for Mrs. Hayes.	Meacham pd	Beiningen pd
C. Tillion pd	D. McKernan pd	Wendler pd
Gordon Jensen pd	J. Campbell	Harville pd
	H. Rietze pd	~~Watson or~~ Hales pd

Brooks pd.

GUESTS

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hayes

Commander and Mrs. Nichols pd 2 people pd.

Mr. Elmer Rasmuson

SSC

D. Alverson	~~S. Pennoyer~~	C. Woelke
D. Bevan pd	G. Rogers	Al Millikan
J. Robinson pd	D. Rosenberg	Collisaw pd
E. Miles	C. Rosier pd	

ADVISORY

~~Boaton~~	Demantle	~~C. Jensen~~	Olsen
~~Berikoff~~	~~Emberg~~	~~Johnson~~	O'Hara ~~O'Hara~~
~~Boddy~~ 41	~~Hanson~~	~~Kurtz~~	~~Otness~~
Burch 10.25 41	~~Jacobsen~~	Lauber	~~Rawlinson~~
~~Cobant~~ 1025 4100 420.25	Jaeger pd	Moss	Specking
			~~Wolfelt~~

STAFF

Branson pd for Hayes + Rasmuson
Mynarski pd
Mr. & Mrs. Hutton
Willoughby pd
Hershberger pd
K. White pd
Alan Adasiak pd

PUBLIC:

T. Casey pd
F. Fukuhara
Ellis pd
Giffin pd
Mrs. Takagi
Mr. Nakumura
S. Saito pd
M. Murakami pd
Kashiwagi
Leslie Watson
Noksei

~~10.05~~ 10.07 41 1009 4038 412.87

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION
PLGA

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAENAWAKYOKAI" TOKYO
TELEX:232-2620 NPLA J.

ADDRESS:ZENKEIREN BLDG.
2-7-2, HIRAKAWACHO,
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO JAPAN.
PHONE: 264-5671

March 23, 1978

Mr. H. Lokken,
Chairman,
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Anchorage, Alaska
USA

Dear Mr. Lokken:

Membership of North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association takes pride in keeping orderly operations and complying with the regulations and requirements of Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 ever since its enactment.

To our regret, however, 1978 allocation on sablefish, which is our most important target fish, saw a drastic reduction by 50% from the quota last year. As things stand at this writing our 1978 operations would most certainly be totally shaken, for such a reduction on quota came quite contrary to what we had expected.

We most sincerely wish to emphasize our philosophy and basic policy of pursuing the fishery efforts in principle of co-existence and mutual benefits to the fishermen of our two countries. We would strongly urge the competent authorities of the U.S. government to take full and fair account of the points described in the separate sheets and request your immediate action to resolve the problems, as the results can certainly be most devastating to the members of our association.

It is my sincere wish that the writer may have permission to speak before the Council at its forthcoming meeting.

Respectfully,

H. Nakamura

Hajime Nakamura
Vice-Chairman

REQUESTS
ON
FMP
on the
GULF OF ALASKA GROUNDFISH
DURING 1978

Although it has been our understanding North Pacific Fisheries Management Council approves Japanese longlining catch of 15,000 MT of Pacific Cod in the water west of 157 degrees west landward of 500 m. contour and recommended accordingly to U. S. Department of Commerce at its December meeting 1977, the Japanese longliners are still unable to make definite fishing schedule for Pacific Cod, in particular, because there has not yet been published in Federal Register its implementation without which we cannot start operation on Pacific Cod. We, therefore, request the actions of the U. S. authorities concerned for immediate implementation of the council's recommendation regarding Pacific Cod.

REQUESTS
OF
NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION
on FMP of
GULF OF ALASKA GROUNDFISH DURING 1979

1. Blackcod quota in the Gulf of Alaska:

We request the blackcod quota to Japanese longliners for 1979 be maintained at the same level of allocation for 1977 or 13,900 mt..

2. Relaxation of prohibition in blackcod longlining in the Gulf of Alaska in the waters shallower than 500 m. isobath:

We would request the restrictions on depth contour for blackcod longlining be relaxed, for instance, to 300 m., where we believe it would involve practically no gear conflict with the U. S. fishermen.

3. Concerning the newly created closed area to foreign longlining East of 137 degrees (PMP) for the Gulf of Alaska, we would request foreign longlining, too, be permitted to operated as in the years prior to 1977.

4. Opening of the closed area for Herring in the Bering Sea:

We request the opening of the currently closed area to herring fill-net fishery in the Bering Sea east of 168 degrees west on the following grounds:

A. Year-to-year fluctuation of herring catches in Bering Sea due to the ice condition plus the vastness of the closed area gave the great difficulty on gillnet herring fishery.

B. We believe the stock conditions of herring is good and the proposed opening of the closed area would do no harm to the catches of the U.S. fishermen.

5. We request the withdrawal or discontinuation of consideration on making allocations to be apportioned to each small statistical area which has been formulated by INPFC and by respective species for the following reasons:

A. Because of the specific feature of the fishing technology involved in longlining, which requires relatively large space of water for operations, the longlining virtually cannot be conducted in the event that such method of allocating quotas is put into effect.

B. The Japanese scientists support the view that the fishery resources as comprising one single stock in the entire Gulf of Alaska; we fail to see the significance of applying such method of allocating quota in these areas.

6. Pacific Cod Longlining and Expansion of the Area.

While we remain most grateful for the Council's decision last year, we would most earnestly hope the 15,000 MT quota we had then requested be allocated to us, Japanese longliners, for 1979, and the area be expanded to west of 147°W so that the level of 15,000 MT will have material basis on which to assess whether there is enough Pacific Cod for their purpose.

single, 0 - Annual Comparisons

		Gross	Fed W/H	State W/H	COLA	Net	Equilization Percentage Increase
1.	Jim Branson 6515.1	45,219.20	13,626.86	2,861.56		28,730.78	
2.	as fed	33,914.40	9,609.60	2,861.56	11,304.80	32,748.04	
3.	equilztn.	52,338.00	16,189.98	3,399.56		32,748.46	14%
4.	@ 10%	49,741.12	15,254.72	3,203.49		31,282.91	
1.	Mark Hutton	33,611.24	9,422.40	1,978.60		22,210.24	
2.	as fed	25,208.30	6,427.20	1,978.60	8,402.94	25,205.44	
3.	equilztn.	38,974.00	11,378.64	2,389.40		25,205.96	14%
4.	@ 10%	36,972.00	10,732.80	2,253.89		23,985.31	
1.	Mike Hershberger	25,875.20	6,614.40	1,388.92		17,871.88	
2.	as fed	19,406.40	4,368.00	1,388.92	6,468.80	20,118.28	
3.	equilztn.	29,933.80	8,112.00	1,703.52		20,118.28	14%
4.	@ 10%	28,462.72	7,550.40	1,585.58		19,326.74	
1.	Florence Mynarksi	21,403.20	5,116.80	1,074.58		15,211.82	
2.	as fed	16,052.40	3,161.60	1,074.58	5,350.80	17,167.02	
3.	equiltzn.	24,717.42	6,240.00	1,310.40		17,167.02	13%
4.	@ 10%	23,543.52	5,865.60	1,231.78		16,446.14	
1.	Janet Murray	14,331.20	2,709.20	568.88		11,053.12	
2.	as fed	10,748.40	1,721.20	568.88	3,582.80	12,041.12	
3.	equilztn.	15,866.76	3,161.60	664.04		12,041.12	10.7%
4.	@ 10%	15,764.32	3,161.60	664.04		11,938.68	
1.	Irma Nelson	14,331.20	2,709.20	568.88		11,053.12	
2.	as fed	10,748.40	1,721.20	568.88	3,582.80	12,041.12	
3.	equilztn.	15,866.76	3,161.60	664.04		12,041.12	10.7%
4.	@ 10%	15,764.32	3,161.60	664.04		11,938.68	
1.	Judy Willoughby	19,489.60	4,368.00	917.28		14,204.32	
2.	as fed	14,617.20	2,854.80	917.28	4,872.40	15,717.52	
3.	equilztn.	22,135.36	5,304.00	1,113.84		15,717.52	12%
4.	@ 10%	21,438.56	5,116.80	1,074.53		15,247.23	

12.63% average

PROPOSED EQUILIZATION INCREASE

Proposed Gross Annual Salaries		Current Gross Annual Salaries		Annual Gross Salary Increase
Jim Branson:	52,338.00	Jim Branson:	45,219.20	7,118.80
Mark Hutton:	38,974.00	Mark Hutton:	33,611.24	5,362.76
Mike Hershberger:	29,933.80	Mike Hershberger:	25,875.20	4,058.60
Florence Mynarski:	24,717.42	Florence Mynarski:	21,403.20	3,314.22
Judy Willoughby:	22,135.36	Judy Willoughby:	19,489.60	2,645.76
Janet Murray:	15,866.76	Janet Murray:	14,331.20	1,535.56
Irma Nelson:	15,866.76	Irma Nelson:	14,331.20	1,535.56
	199,832.10		174,260.84	25,571.26

*Proposed Annual Council-Paid Benefits (FICA, 6.05% on first $17,700; 12.07% retirement on annual gross)		Current Annual Council-Paid Benefits (FICA and retirement)		Annual Benefit Increase
Jim Branson:	-0-	Jim Branson:	-0-	-0-
Mark Hutton:	5,775.01	Mark Hutton:	5,127.73	647.28
Mike Hershberger:	4,683.86	Mike Hershberger:	4,193.99	489.87
Florence Mynarski:	4,054.24	Florence Mynarski:	3,654.22	400.02
Judy Willoughby:	3,742.59	Judy Willoughby:	3,423.24	319.35
Janet Murray:	2,875.06	Janet Murray:	2,596.82	278.24
Irma Nelson:	2,875.06	Irma Nelson:	2,596.82	278.24
	24,005.82		21,592.82	2,413.00

Proposed additional cost to Council: 25,571.26 + 2,413.00 = $27,984.26

*Health and life insurance benefits for the staff are paid in full by the Council. Only the life insurance premium is based on gross annual salaries; the difference between the current premium and the proposed premium would be very small. The health insurance premium would not change.

PROPOSED 10% INCREASE

PROPOSED GROSS ANNUAL SALARIES		CURRENT GROSS ANNUAL SALARIES		ANNUAL GROSS SALARY INCREASE
Jim Branson:	49,741.12	Jim Branson:	45,219.20	4,521.92
Mark Hutton:	36,972.36	Mark Hutton:	33,611.24	3,361.12
Hershberger:	28,462.72	Hershberger:	25,875.20	2,587.52
Mynarski:	23,543.52	Mynarski:	21,403.20	2,140.32
Willoughby:	21,438.56	Willoughby:	19,489.60	1,948.96
Murray:	15,764.32	Murray	14,331.20	1,433.12
Nelson:	15,764.32	Nelson:	14,331.30	1,433.12
	191,686.92		174,260.84	17,426.08

*Proposed Annual Council-Paid Benefits (FICA, 6.05% on first $17,700; 12.07% retirement on annual gross)		Current Annual Council-Paid Benefits (FICA and retirement)		Annual Benefit Increase
Jim Branson	-0-	Jim Branson	-0-	-0-
Mark Hutton	5,533.41	Mark Hutton	5,127.73	405.68
Hershberger	4,506.30	Hershberger	4,193.99	312.31
Mynarski	3,942.55	Mynarski	3,654.22	288.33
Willoughby	3,658.48	Willoughby	3,423.24	235.24
Murray	2,856.49	Murray	2,596.82	259.67
Nelson	2,856.49	Nelson	2,596.82	259.67
	23,353.72		21,592.82	1,760.40

Proposed additional cost to Council: 17,426.08 + 1,760.90 = 19,186.98

*Health and life insurance for the staff are paid in full by the Council. Only the life insurance premium is based on gross annual salaries; the difference between the current premium and the proposed premium would be very small. The health insurance premium would not change.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-5435

THIS IS A REMINDER OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING FRIDAY MORNING, (3-24-78), AT 7:30 am IN THE COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION WILL BE STAFF SALARIES AND THE FY79 ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET.

(Coffee and rolls will be available)

To
Jensen
~~Tillson~~
Rosier
Wendler
Mace
Reitze
Hays
Harville
McKernan
~~Eaton~~

Presented by Bill Donaldson
At March 1978 NPFMC Meeting

1977-78 DOMESTIC TANNER CRAB FISHERY IN THE BERING SEA

The Tanner crab season opened on November 1, however fishing did not commence until after the king crab season ended on December 8, 1977. The November-December catch has always been minor compared with the total seasonal catch. In the months of November and December 421,014 pounds were landed by 38 vessels.

The U.S. fishing industry has increased its catching ability of Tanner crab this season by increasing the number of vessels, offering a higher price and buying crab earlier this season than last season. In 1977, during the months of January and February 18 vessels landed 962,981 pounds, compared with 46 vessels in 1978 which have landed 7,720,966 pounds. As of March 19 the fleet has landed seven million pounds for the month of March.

1978 Fishery

In January the fleet has concentrated its effort in the Southeastern district north and east of Unimak Island, the catch was 1,808,611 pounds and the CPUE averaged 84 crab per pot, with an average weight of 2.5 pounds. During January the Pribilof Island catch was 315,365 pounds, and the CPUE average 14 crab per pot with an average weight of 2.6 pounds per crab

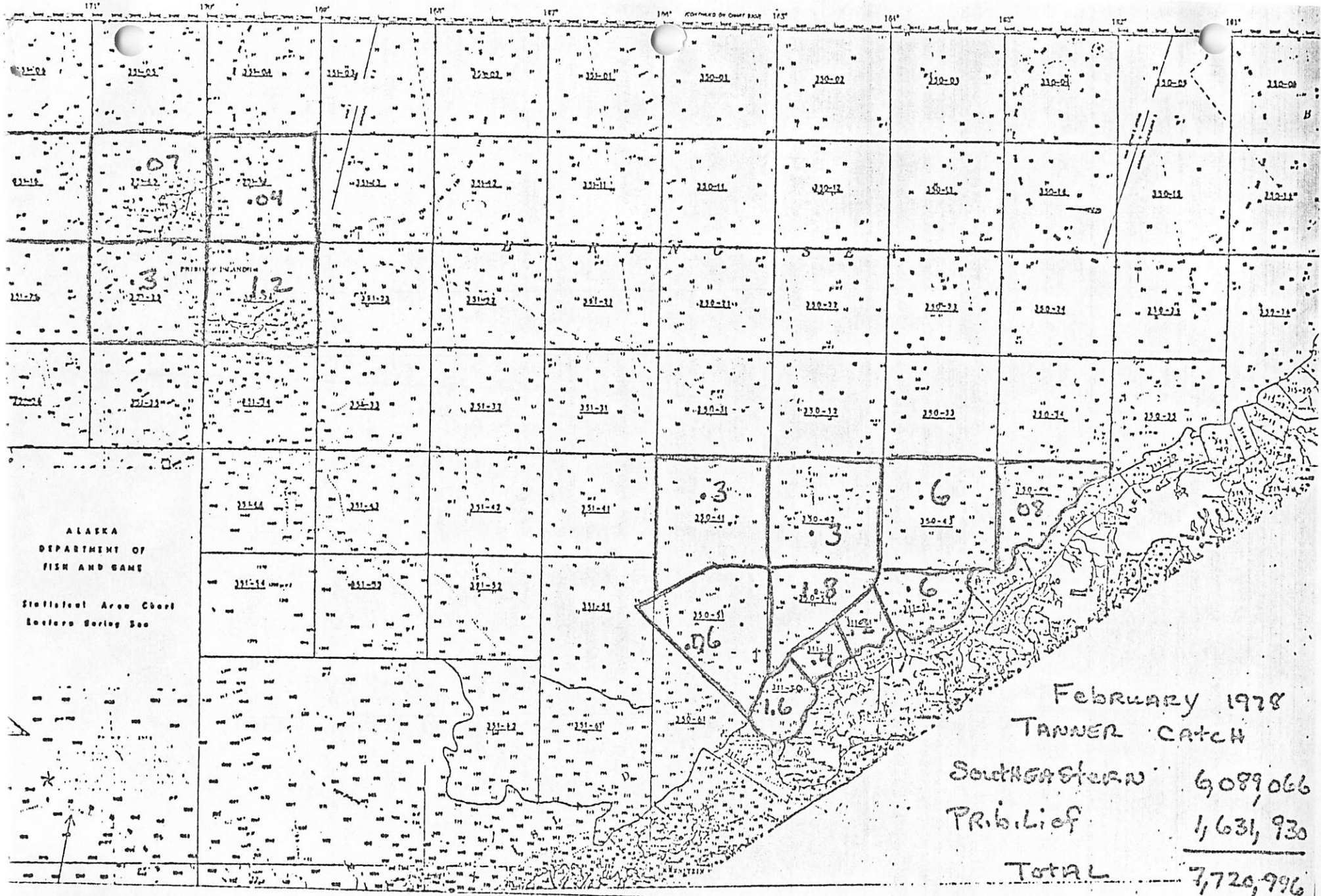
The February catch was 7,720,966 pounds landed by 46 vessels with CPUE averaging 62 crab per pot. The Southeastern district accounted for 79 percent of the February catch or 6,089,066 pounds with CPUE of 66. The Pribilof district catch was 1,631,930 pounds with a CPUE of 49. Currently the price of Tanner in the Bering Sea is 38¢ per pound

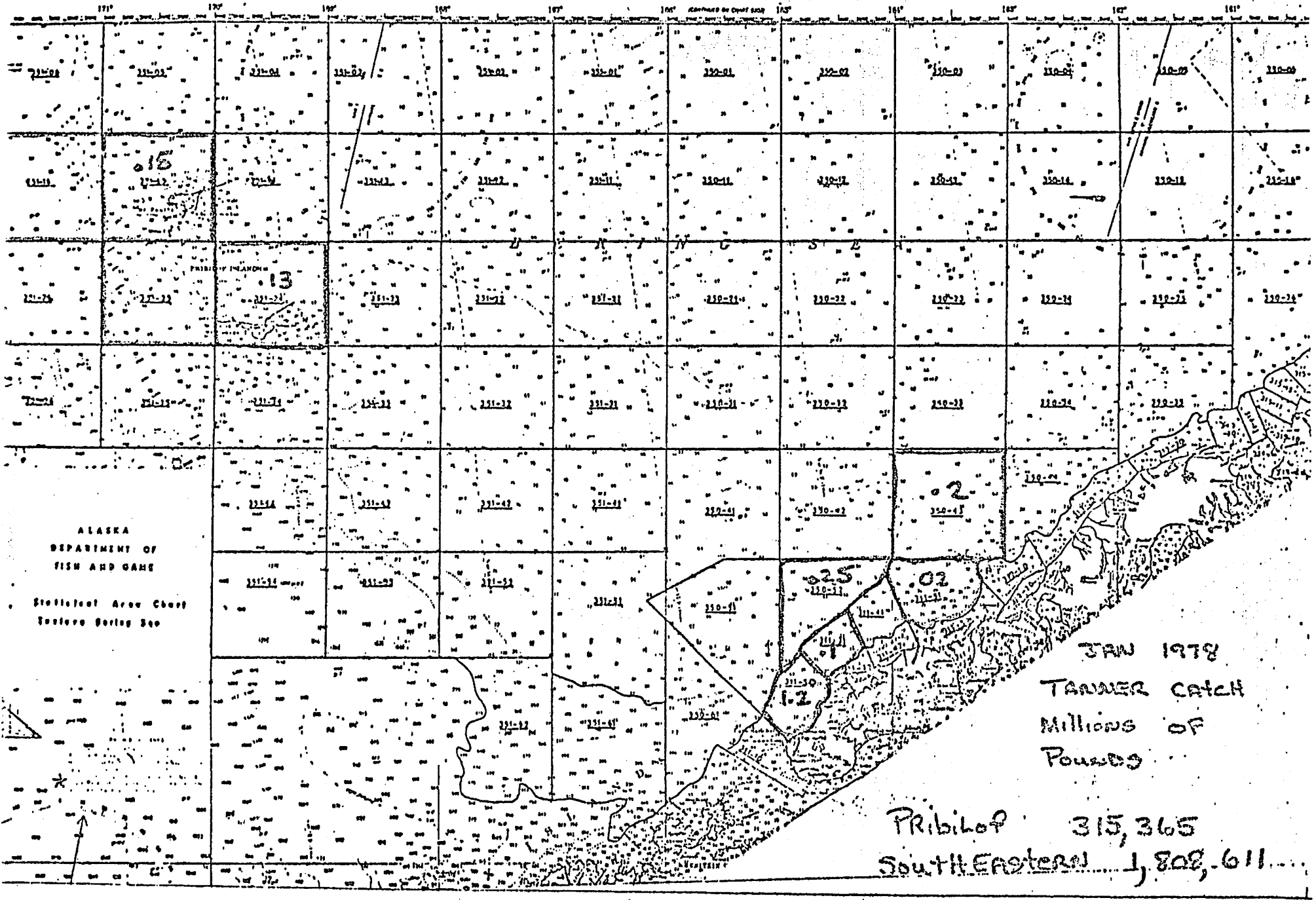
The Tanner crab processors in the Bering Sea are capable of receiving and processing five to six million pounds per week. Currently 65 vessels are fishing the Bering Sea with new vessels entering the fishery every day. In 1977, 92 vessels fished the Bering Sea beginning March 15 and landed 51.4 million pounds by June 15. If the crab stocks can support a 75 million pound harvest (midpoint of harvest range) economically and biologically the current Tanner crab season on C. bairdi in the Bering Sea could reach the 75 million pound level on May 30.

DOMESTIC FLEET
BERING SEA
TANNER CATCH
MONTH & YEAR

Month	1976 Boats	1976 Ldgs.	1976 Pounds	1977 Boats	1977 Ldgs.	1977 Pounds	1978 Boats	1978 Ldgs.	1978 Pounds
Jan.	2	2	55,084	6	6	89,242	31	41	2,123,976
Feb.	11	20	797,189	12	20	962,981	46	93	7,720,966
March	16	27	1,318,599	22	43	3,278,851	85*	150	15,000,000
April	42	78	6,383,007	54	108	11,601,469			
May	42	78	5,576,731	80	202	21,869,100			
June	43	88	7,823,838	78	162	13,652,413			
July	10	10	372,702	1	1	1,165			
TOTAL	166	303	22,327,150	253	542	51,455,221			

*estimated


ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME
Statistical Area Chart
Eastern Bering Sea
.07
.04
.3
1.2
.3
.6
.08
.3
1.8
.6
.06
.4
1.6
February 1978
TANNER CATCH
Southeastern 6,089,066
Pribilof 1,631,930
Total 7,720,996


ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME
Statistical Area Chart
Southern Bering Sea
PRIBILOF ISLANDS
.15
.13
.2
.25
.02
.1
1.2
JAN 1978
TANNER CATCH
Millions OF
Pounds
Pribilof 315,365
Southeastern 1,808,611

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

TELEGRAM

March 22, 1978

Honorable Harold Lokken
Chairman, North Pacific Fishery
Management Council
1921 North 48th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

Wish to thank you and other members of North Pacific Fishery Management Council for your strong stand regarding the practice of our State Department allocating fisheries resources to nations having severe restrictions on the import of these same resources. Reference Council resolution dated February 24 and your letter to Ambassador Negroponte dated February 28.

Pacific Fishery Management Council on March 9 voted unanimously to support position we presented and to also send a strongly worded letter to the State Department protesting allocation of fisheries resources to nations severely restricting their import.

I firmly believe that action by the Councils can have a direct influence on State Department and negotiations and request that you present this issue at March 27-28 meeting of Regional Fishery Management Council Chairmen in Charleston and urge strong individual Council action.

Best personal regards.

Jay S. Hammond
Governor of Alaska

Received 3/24/78
at March NPFMC.
meeting.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-5435

February 28, 1978

The Honorable John Negroponte
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Negroponte:

At its meeting today in Anchorage the North Pacific Council developed and approved the accompanying Resolution on the allocation of fisheries resources from the Fishery Conservation Zone to nations who deny their markets to American fishermen for the same resources either by quotas, embargos, or unreasonable tariffs.

The Council passed this Resolution, not only in support of the position taken by the Honorable Jay Hammond, Governor of the State of Alaska, in his letter to you of February 14th, but also in the firm conviction that import restrictions by countries such as Japan and the Republic of Korea on species for which those same countries receive large allocations in the FCZ off Alaska unfairly restricts the development of the U.S. fishing industry. Not only do such quotas, or as in the case of the Republic of South Korea, outright embargos, deny access to important markets to U.S. fishermen, but it tends to give those countries unfair access to the U.S. marketplace. U.S. fishermen must have the opportunity to compete fairly on the world marketplace, but large allocations of species such as Alaska pollock to Japan, which restricts or prohibits the import of those same fish from the United States, gives them an unfair competitive edge in both their own market and on the world market.

It must be remembered that foreign nations entering the fisheries off Alaska in the late 1950's and early 1960's were able to fish on virgin stocks with no restriction in quantity, time or gear. It enabled them to conduct highly profitable exploratory and developmental fisheries as they learned the fishing grounds and developed markets both in their own country and in others, including the United States. Their fisheries were conducted so rapaciously that they decimated, and in some cases almost eliminated, commercial quantities of those resources. Perhaps the most striking example was in the case of Pacific Ocean perch, a once abundant and valuable species off Alaska that was overfished and reduced to the point where a directed fishery for it is probably no longer feasible. There is some doubt as to whether or not, even with the best conservation measures, it will be possible to bring this valuable and once abundant fish back to anywhere near maximum sustained yield. The American fisherman, on the other hand, who is now trying to enter these offshore fisheries for the complex of species classed as groundfish, is faced with reduced populations and individual fish that are considerably smaller in size, hence less valuable, than they were when the foreign fisheries developed in the U.S. FCZ. They are also denied fair access to world markets, including, in many cases, the United States' market. Market access is restricted for two reasons; first, immense allocations of these species to nations such as Japan, which gives them considerable influence in the world market for groundfish; and, secondly, because those same nations deny by quotas, embargos or unreasonable high tariffs, access to their own domestic markets.

The North Pacific Council firmly believes that it is in the national interest, and, indeed, directed by the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976, that allocations or resources declared "surplus" by the United States to nations that restrict imports of U.S. products from the same species, should be greatly reduced or stopped if those nations are not willing to provide competitive access to their domestic markets. The Council respectfully requests that a policy be adopted by the U.S. State Department that tempers allocations to foreign nations in proportion to the access to their markets allowed U.S. fishermen. We will be pleased to work with you in any way we can in the development of such policy.

Sincerely,

Signed by Lokken and Mailed on to Negroponte on March 2, 1978

Harold E. Lokken
Chairman

Enclosure

COPY

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

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Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
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NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
RESOLUTION

Whereas, one of the purposes of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA) is to encourage 'the development of fisheries which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen;'

Whereas, the aforementioned purpose specifically references bottomfish off Alaska;

Whereas, very large allocations of fisheries resources from the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) off Alaska have been made to foreign nations which prohibit or restrict the importation of those same species of fish where such products are taken by U.S. fishermen;

Whereas, said nations, in several cases, use said fisheries resources not only in their domestic markets, but also in foreign markets, including those within the United States;

Whereas, this practice permits said foreign nations to dominate international fisheries markets, making it difficult or impossible for the U.S. fishing industry to gain entry into said markets with their own products taken in the same waters of the FCZ;

Whereas, this allocation policy appears to be contrary to the purpose and policy of the FCMA and impedes the development of fisheries currently underutilized or unutilized by U.S. fishermen;

Whereas, this practice is contrary to an expression of the national interest by the United States Congress;

Whereas, it is the responsibility and duty of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to take appropriate action to further the policy and purposes of the FCMA, and recognizing the appropriateness of the arguments of the Honorable Jay S. Hammond in his letter of February 14, 1978 to Ambassador Negroponte on this subject;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council believes that allocations of fisheries resources from the FCZ to other nations should be restricted or stopped if those other nations restrict the import of those same resources caught by U.S. fishermen, either by quota or unreasonably high tariffs. And, further, be it resolved that the United States Department of State establish a policy supporting the intent and purpose of the FCMA by restricting or stopping allocations of fisheries resources to any nation which denies access to it's domestic markets for similar resources produced by U.S. fishermen.

DATED this 24th day of February, 1978, at Anchorage, Alaska.

I hereby certify that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council adopted the foregoing Resolution by a vote of 10 to 0.

Harold E. Lokken
Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

JAY S. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 14, 1978

The Honorable John Negroponte
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Oceans and Fisheries Affairs
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Negroponte:

On behalf of the State of Alaska, I wish to protest a developing Federal policy which is demonstrably at odds with the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA).

Recently, the United States (through the Department of State) mandated to Japan an annual allocation of about one million metric tons of pollock, to be taken from the U.S. fishery conservation zone (FCZ). Japan prohibits the import of pollock and pollock products harvested by U.S. fishermen. Korea is another example of the same phenomenon.

In reviewing the FCMA, I cannot discern a convincing justification for the willingness of the State Department to allocate U.S. fisheries resources to nations which refuse to import U.S. fisheries products of the same type. After foreign nationals catch and process U.S. fish taken from the FCZ, they use the products (1) to satisfy their domestic needs, and (2) to control other markets, including the United States market. Thus, while being excluded from foreign marketing opportunities by import restrictions, U.S. producers are concurrently stifled at home by the dominance of foreign fisheries products, many of which originated in waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Therefore, notwithstanding enactment of the FCMA, foreign interests have essentially locked up these resources, preventing any development or expansion of the U.S. fishing industry.

This situation is extremely difficult to accept in view of the Congressional finding in Section 2(a)(7) of the FCMA 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." I would mention that virtually the same language (again expressly referencing Alaskan bottom fish) is included in Section 2(b) as one of the six basic purposes of the Act.

Concededly, Section 201(e) vests considerable discretion in the Secretary of State respecting the formulation of allocations to foreign nationals. Yet, in the exercise of this discretion, the Secretary cannot ignore a Congressional directive that development of the Alaskan bottom fish fishery and other U.S. fishing enterprises is a national priority. There is plenty of latitude in Section 201(3)(4) for the restriction of allocations based on the circumstances I have earlier described.

Therefore, I believe that I am representing the national interest as well as the welfare of Alaska in strongly urging that the State Department make no foreign allocation of a species of fish from the FCZ if the nation in question imposes substantial import restrictions on U.S. products involving that species. Only if such a policy is adopted will the intent of the FCMA be fully respected, and I would be pleased to provide the assistance of our State Government in achieving that result.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

ICICLE SEAFOODS, INC.
4215 - 21ST AVE. W. • SUITE 206
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98199 (206) 282-0988

FEB 17 1978

February 14, 1978

Senator Ted Stevens
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Ted:

As you will recall, I have been pushing for increased import quota on Alaska fisheries products to the Japanese market. I believe we have had some success with herring as last years import quota was lifted from 12,000 metric ton to approximately 35,000 metric ton.

However, in spite of persistent efforts, we have had no success on pollock. I had hopes this year would be different but as you can see by the attached translation the Fisheries Agency has decided against allowing further imports.

Of course, it is obvious that they have other bad news for the fishing industry and since the major fishing companies made windfall profits from their Alaska caught pollock last year, the Fisheries Agency is politically pressed to not allow imports.

However, when we consider the balance of trade problems that we are now involved with, and the fact that we have a developing pollock fishery in Alaska, I believe it is imperative that the import embargo be lifted.

I heard today that the fishing fleet from northern Hokkaido that normally fishes in Russian waters has been reduced from 130 vessels to 27. Also, that they have been allocated a very unproductive area in which to fish and that fishing is very poor. Thus, prices for both pollock and pollock roe are at an all time high in northern Japan. Japan is now entering into new negotiations with the Russians on fishery matters and I suspect that the Russians will not be any more generous than they have in the past.

We are currently processing pollock in our Petersburg plant for the U. S. domestic market. However, this is rather labor intensive and the volume is, therefore, low.

CANNERY: P O BOX 1147, PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99833 • VIKING AND ICICLE BRAND SEAFOODS

If we could be producing round frozen pollock for the Japanese market many of our Alaska plants could start producing with very little modification and it would be a great impetus to the development of our trawl fishery.

I had a good visit with Steve while in Tokyo and I appreciate your continued interest in fishery matters.

Very truly yours,

ICICLE SEAFOODS, INC.

Bob Thorstenson

BT:pbl

Enclosure

cc: Tom Thompson w/Enclosure
Gene Ruthford w/Enclosure

bcc: Chas. Meacham

Bob Thornton
Bob:
This is pollock article I mentioned.
Jim J.

(Translation)

SOURCE: Shin Suisan Shimbun, Lead Article.
Monday, January 23, 1978

JFA DECIDES NOT TO INCREASE IMPORT QUOTA FOR POLLOCK

The Japan Fisheries Agency has decided not to increase an import quota for pollock "for the time being" on the ground that pollock surimi is in over supply now. JFA will give due consideration to this issue in the autumn of this year when inventories of pollock surimi are expected to decline and a plan for production of pollock surimi for 1979 will be firmed up. This decision was notified on January 13 to eleven fisheries organizations.

According to JFA, the current holdings of pollock surimi total 100,000 mt (65,000 mt in producer areas and 35,000 mt in distributor or end-user areas).

In 1976, supply totaling 496,000 mt (holdings at the beginning of 1976 totaled 43,000 mt plus production totaled 453,000 mt) exceeded the total consumption of 455,000 mt. As for 1978, holdings at producer areas alone now total 65,000 mt with production in 1978 targeted at 390,000 mt (170,000 mt at sea and 220,000 mt on shore), bringing the total supply to 494,000 mt or about the same as in 1976. In addition, there are holdings of 35,000 mt at distributor or end-user areas.

This indicates that supply in 1978 will be above the level of demand, and accordingly, it is not necessary to increase the import quota for pollock to make surimi.

JFA will soon allocate the same import quota for 65,000 mt of fresh pollock as in the past to Hokuyo Suisan Company to purchase directly from Soviet fishing vessels at sea, using the company's mothership, but will never allow requests from other companies for an increase in this quota. Hitherto, Taiyo Fishery Company and other trading firms have approached JFA with a hope of increasing the import quota for pollock. In addition, fisheries organizations were about to esthblish a Japan-Soviet Fisheries Trade Corporation (tentative name) on January 17 in order to deal with barter transactions of Japanese sardine and Soviet pollock. However, these attempts have now been turned down.

As to fishing quotas, Japan has ensured approximately 820,000 mt of pollock within the U.S. Zone and 340,000 mt within the Soviet Zone for 1978. From a long-range perspective, however, prospects for the quota especially within the Soviet Zone in 1979 are dark. Besides, the area closures within the Soviet Zone will make it difficult for Japan to consume the quota. Therefore, requests for an increase in the import quota will become strong in the long end and this issue will be taken up again by JFA in the autumn of this year.

Y.N.

TELEGRAM
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

FEB 21 AM 12 56

IPMAFUA AHG
1-032257G052 02/21/78
ICS IPMIIHA IISS
IISS FM RCA 21 0348
PMS ANCHORAGE AK
WUB1350 JRN576 ATF196 LCB470
UAJX HL JPTF 092
TOKYO 92/85 21 1709 PAGE 1/50
LT
CHARLES MEACHAM OFFICE GOVERNOR
JUNEAUALASKA
NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION FROM EMBASSY STATES IN PART QUOTE JFA WILL
ALLOCATE SAME IMPORT QUOTA FOR 65000 MT FRESH POLLOCK AS IN PAST
TO
HOKUYO SUISAN TO PURCHASE DIRECTLY FROM SOVIET VESSELS AT SEA USING
COMPANYS MOTHERSHIP BUT WILL NEVER ALLOW REQUESTS FROM OTHERS TO
COL 65000
LCB470 CHARLES MEACHAM OFFICE PAGE 2/35
INCREASE THIS QUOTA UNQUOTE AIRMAILING TRANSLATION STOP CONTACTED
YONEZAWA AT AGENCY WHOSE EXPLANATION FUNDAMENTALLY SAME AS CABLED
YOU
WILL ALSO CONTACT DISTRIBUTION SECTION IN AGENCY AS RECOMMENDED
BY
YONEZAWA FOR CLEARER PICTURE IF POSSIBLE
LOOKNORTH
NNN
0350 EST

IPMAFUA AHG

TELEGRAM
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

FEB 17 AM 12 50

1-032929G048 02/17/78
ICS IPMIIHA IISS
IISS FM ITT 17 0332
PMS ANCHORAGE AK
AWR075 VIA ITT JMB538 BTF585 LCB518
UAJX HL JPTF 142
TOKYO 142/134 17 1649 PAGE 1/50
LT
CHARLES MEACHAM OFFICE GOVERNOR
JUNEAUALASKA
OBTAINED FOLLOWING AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY SECTION MITI POLLOCK
AND
BYPRODUCT IMPORTS FROM USA ALLOWED ONLY HOLDERS OF COD FAMILY IMPORT
ALLOCATIONS OR QUOTAS WHICH GRANTED FIRMS IMPORTING AMERICAN FISH
TOTALLING OVER DOLLARS50000 ANNUALLY STOP POSSIBLY BECAUSE TOTAL
ALLOCATION STRICTLY LIMITED AND POLLOCK COMPARATIVELY UNPROFITABLE
COL DOLLARS50000
LCB518 CHARLES MEACHAM OFFICE PAGE 2/50
NO POLLOCK IMPORTS RECORDED STOP ONLY STRAIGHT BOILED PROCESSED
POLLOCK MEAT WITHOUT FURTHER PROCESSING ALLOWED IN QUOTA THEREFORE
PRACTICALLY SPEAKING IMPOSSIBLE CONSIDER EXPORTING TO JAPAN UNDER
PRESENT CONDITIONS STOP IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA AND NORTH KOREA BANNED
WITH ONLY SMALL ALLOCATION FOR SOUTH KOREA STOP KOREAN EMBASSY
INFORMS UNTIL LAST YEAR
LCB518 CHARLES MEACHAM OFFICE PAGE 3/34
SOUTH KOREA BANNED IMPORTS ALL FISHERY PRODUCTS INCLUDING POLLOCK
BUT
BECAUSE DWINDLING DOMESTIC SUPPLIES KOREAN NEWSPAPERS REPORT
POSSIBLITY ALLOWING IMPORTS 1978 FOR REEXPORT PROCESSING AND DOMESTIC
USE STOP SENDING AQUACULTURE MOVIE NEXT WEEK
LOOKNORTH
COL 1978
NNN
0334 EST

IPMAFUA AHG

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-5435

March 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM

To: Council, SSC and AP Members absent from March 1978 meeting.

From: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

Subject: March 1978 Council Meeting

Enclosed are the packet materials for the March 1978 meeting so you can keep abreast of Council activities.

Enclosures

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building

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

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-5435

Date: 3/24/78

Time: 9 50 am

MOTION: a committee be set up to further review Mgt. Plan schedule. to set up priorities of Plans.

BY: McKernan

SECONDED BY: G. Jensen

Voter	YEA	NAY		AMENDMENT YEA	AMENDMENT NAY
Eaton, D.			X		
Jensen, G.			X		
Lokken			X		
McKernan			X		
Meacham			X		
Rasmuson			X		
Tillion			X		
Skoog/Huizer			X		
Donaldson/Mace			X		
Sandison/Wendler			X		
Rietze/McVey			X		

AMENDMENT: McKe include Trull + Herring Plan as Top priority

by: McKernan
Seconded by: Jensen

MOTION ACTION: X passed ____ failed

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION
PLGA

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

CABLE ADDRESS:
"HAENAWAKYOKAI" TOKYO
TELEX:232-2620 NPLA J.

ADDRESS:ZENKEIREN BLDG.
2-7-2, HIRAKAWACHO,
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO JAPAN.
PHONE: 264-5671

March 23, 1978

Mr. H. Lokken,
Chairman,
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Anchorage, Alaska
USA

Dear Mr. Lokken:

Membership of North Pacific Longline-Gillnet Association takes pride in keeping orderly operations and complying with the regulations and requirements of Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 ever since its enactment.

To our regret, however, 1978 allocation on sablefish, which is our most important target fish, saw a drastic reduction by 50% from the quota last year. As things stand at this writing our 1978 operations would most certainly be totally shaken, for such a reduction on quota came quite contrary to what we had expected.

We most sincerely wish to emphasize our philosophy and basic policy of pursuing the fishery efforts in principle of co-existence and mutual benefits to the fishermen of our two countries. We would strongly urge the competent authorities of the U.S. government to take full and fair account of the points described in the separate sheets and request your immediate action to resolve the problems, as the results can certainly be most devastating to the members of our association.

It is my sincere wish that the writer may have permission to speak before the Council at its forthcoming meeting.

Respectfully,

H. Nakamura

Hajime Nakamura
Vice-Chairman

REQUESTS
ON
FMP
on the
GULF OF ALASKA GROUNDFISH
DURING 1978

Although it has been our understanding North Pacific Fisheries Management Council approves Japanese longlining catch of 15,000 MT of Pacific Cod in the water west of 157 degrees west landward of 500 m. contour and recommended accordingly to U. S. Department of Commerce at its December meeting 1977, the Japanese longliners are still unable to make definite fishing schedule for Pacific Cod, in particular, because there has not yet been published in Federal Register its implementation without which we cannot start operation on Pacific Cod. We, therefore, request the actions of the U. S. authorities concerned for immediate implementation of the council's recommendation regarding Pacific Cod.

REQUESTS
OF
NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE ASSOCIATION
on FMP of
GULF OF ALASKA GROUNDFISH DURING 1979

1. Blackcod quota in the Gulf of Alaska:

We request the blackcod quota to Japanese longliners for 1979 be maintained at the same level of allocation for 1977 or 13,900 mt..

2. Relaxation of prohibition in blackcod longlining in the Gulf of Alaska in the waters shallower than 500 m. isobath:

We would request the restrictions on depth contour for blackcod longlining be relaxed, for instance, to 300 m., where we believe it would involve practically no gear conflict with the U. S. fishermen.

3. Concerning the newly created closed area to foreign longlining East of 137 degrees (PMP) for the Gulf of Alaska, we would request foreign longlining, too, be permitted to operated as in the years prior to 1977.

4. Opening of the closed area for Herring in the Bering Sea:

We request the opening of the currently closed area to herring fill-net fishery in the Bering Sea east of 168 degrees west on the following grounds:

A. Year-to-year fluctuation of herring catches in Bering Sea due to the ice condition plus the vastness of the closed area gave the great difficulty on gillnet herring fishery.

B. We believe the stock conditions of herring is good and the proposed opening of the closed area would do no harm to the catches of the U.S. fishermen.

5. We request the withdrawal or discontinuation of consideration on making allocations to be apportioned to each small statistical area which has been formulated by INPFC and by respective species for the following reasons:

A. Because of the specific feature of the fishing technology involved in longlining, which requires relatively large space of water for operations, the longlining virtually cannot be conducted in the event that such method of allocating quotas is put into effect.

B. The Japanese scientists support the view that the fishery resources as comprising one single stock in the entire Gulf of Alaska; we fail to see the significance of applying such method of allocating quota in these areas.

6. Pacific Cod Longlining and Expansion of the Area.

While we remain most grateful for the Council's decision last year, we would most earnestly hope the 15,000 MT quota we had then requested be allocated to us, Japanese longliners, for 1979, and the area be expanded to west of 147°W so that the level of 15,000 MT will have material basis on which to assess whether there is enough Pacific Cod for their purpose.

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION
PLGA

HOKUYO HAENAWA SASHIAMI KYOKAI

NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE-GILLNET ASSOCIATION

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March 23, 1978

Mr. H. Lokken,
Chairman,
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Anchorage, Alaska
USA

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