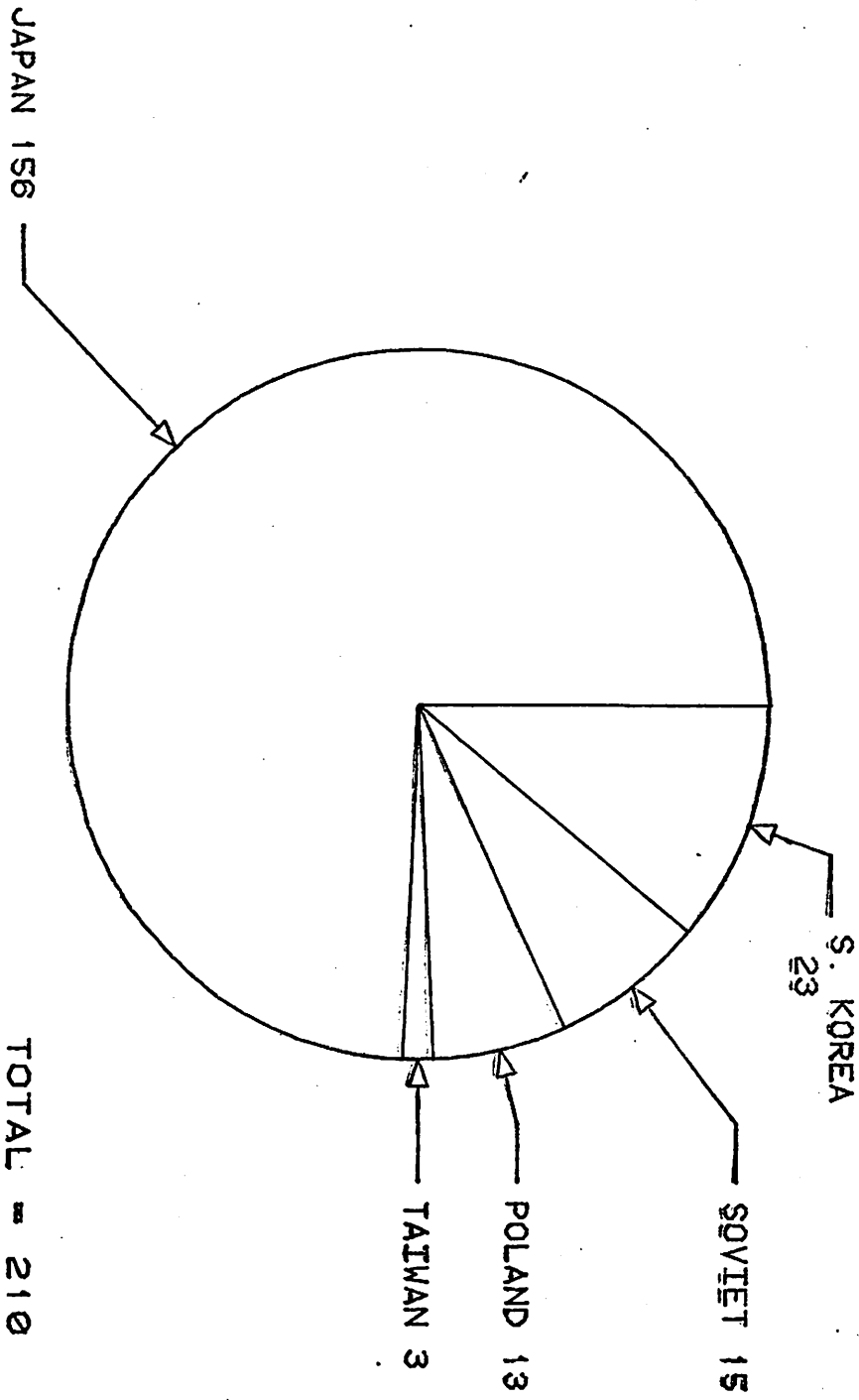
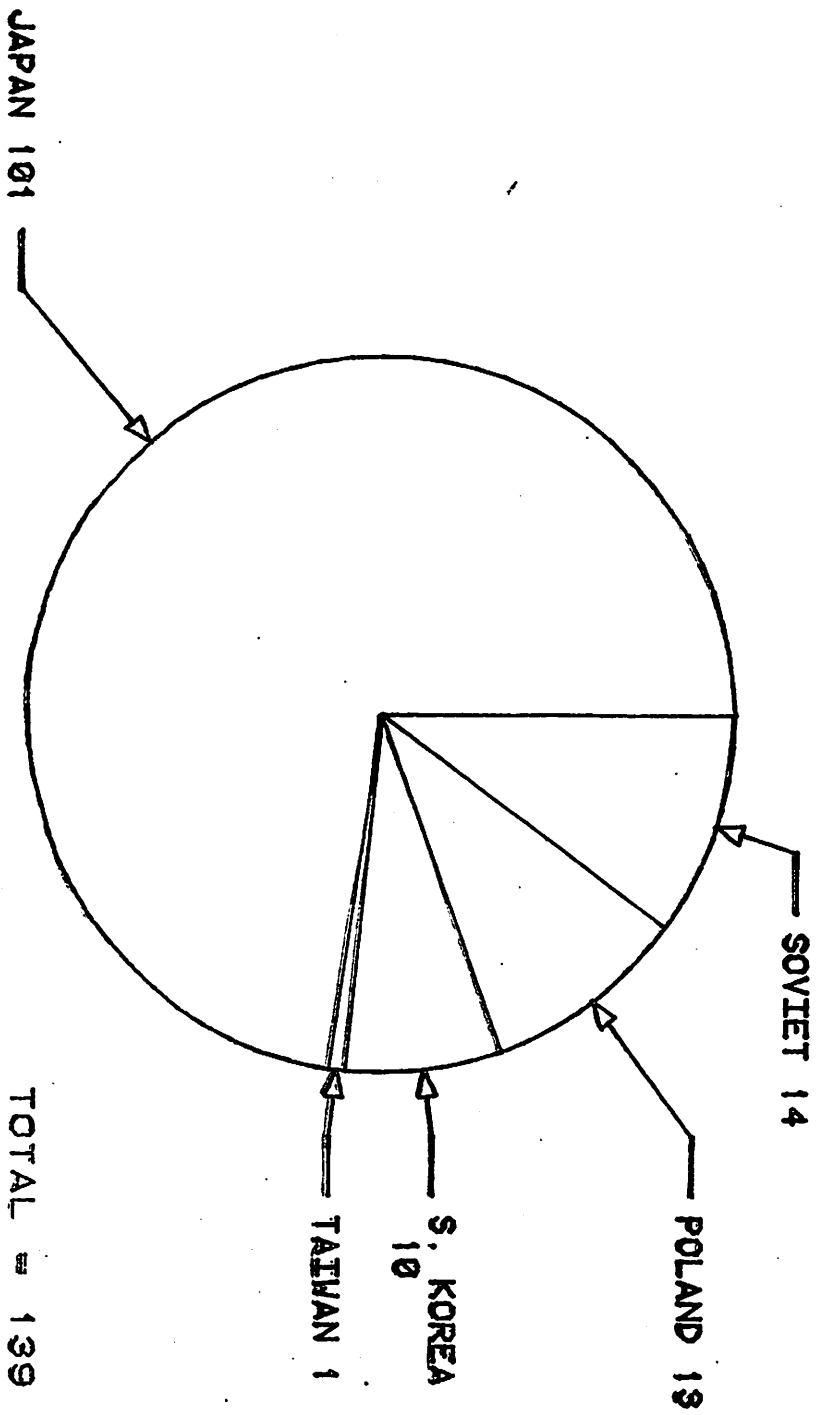
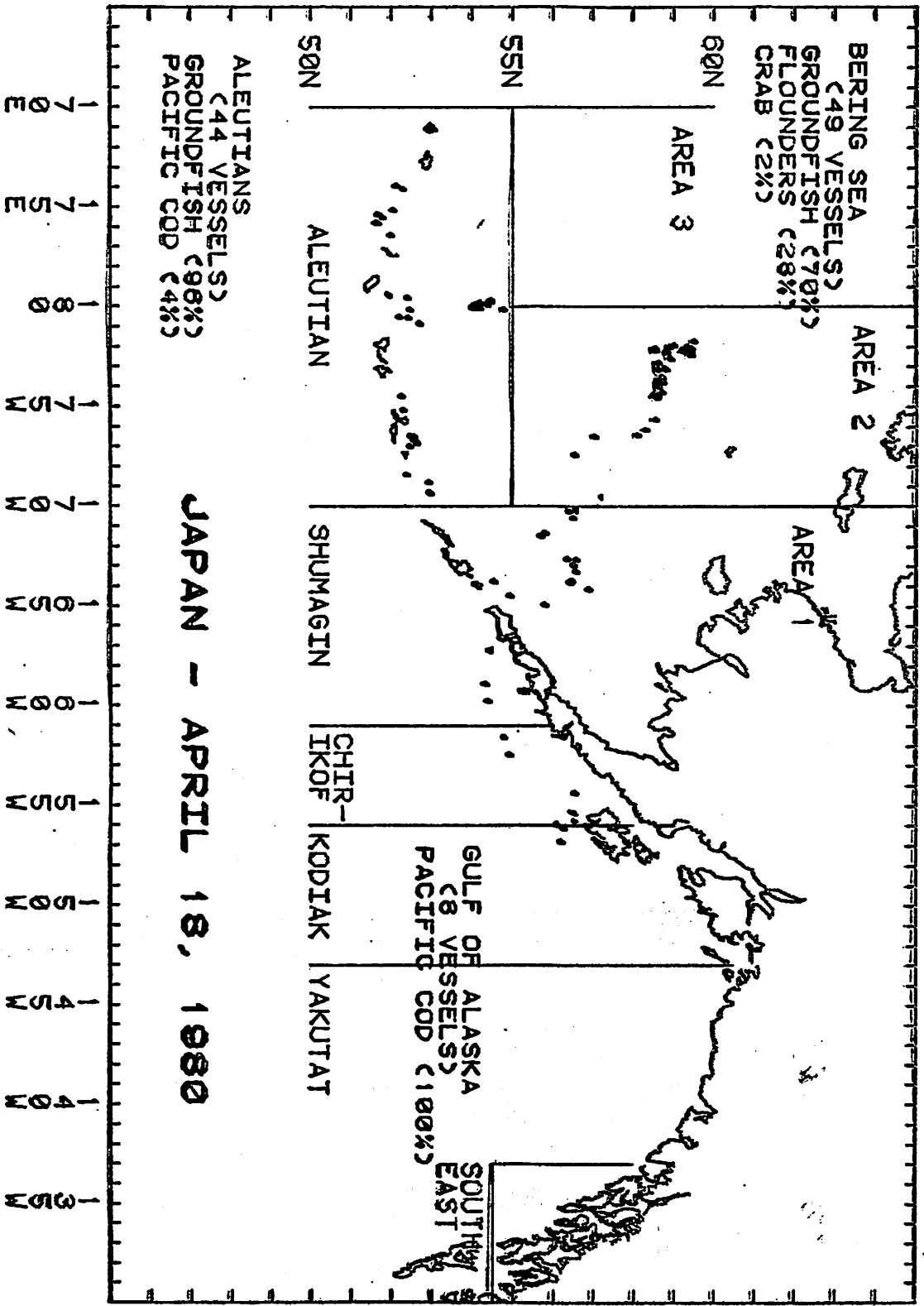


NUMBER OF FOREIGN VESSELS OFF ALASKA - MARCH 1980

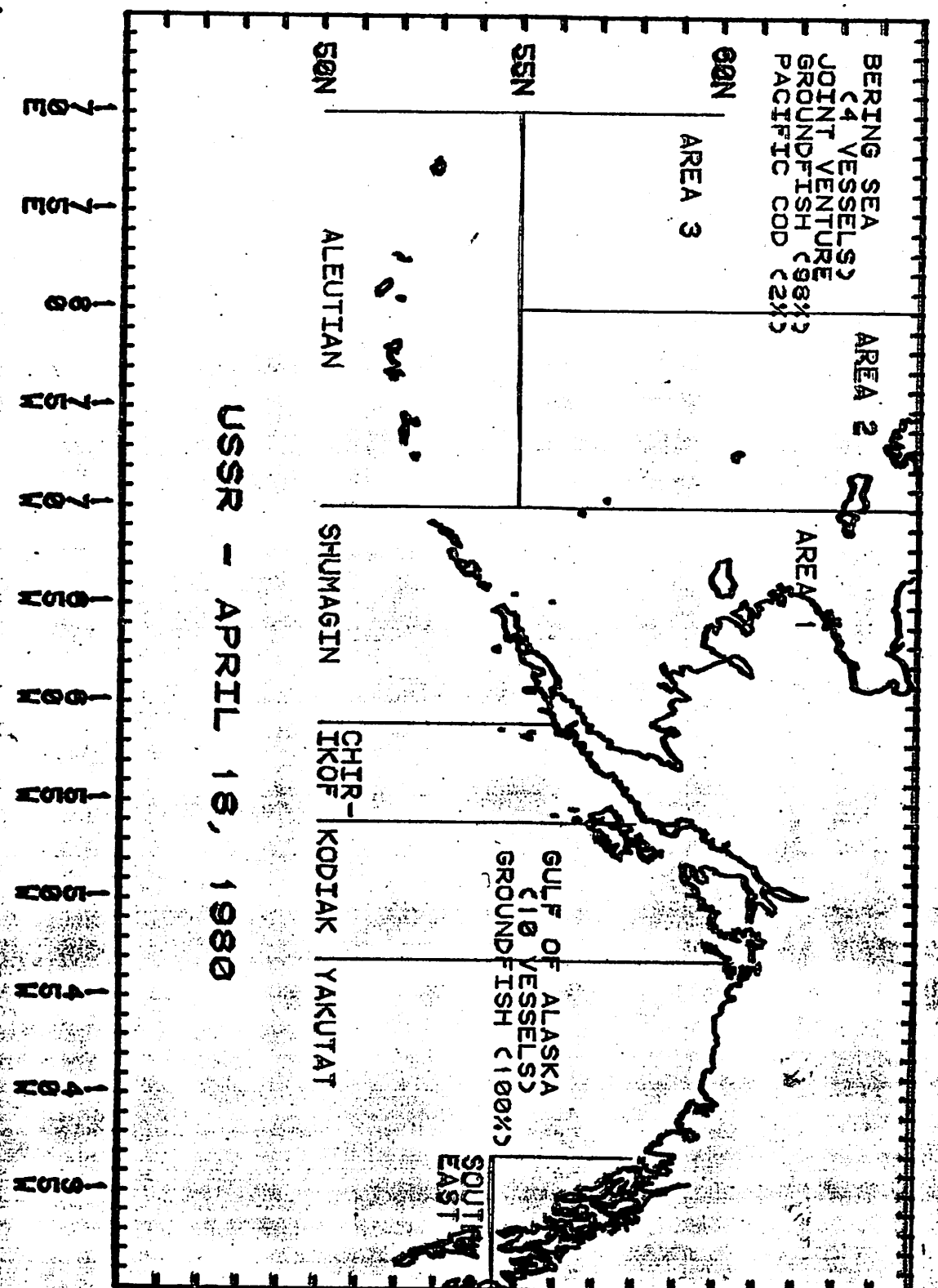


NUMBER OF FOREIGN VESSELS OFF ALASKA - APRIL 18, 1988

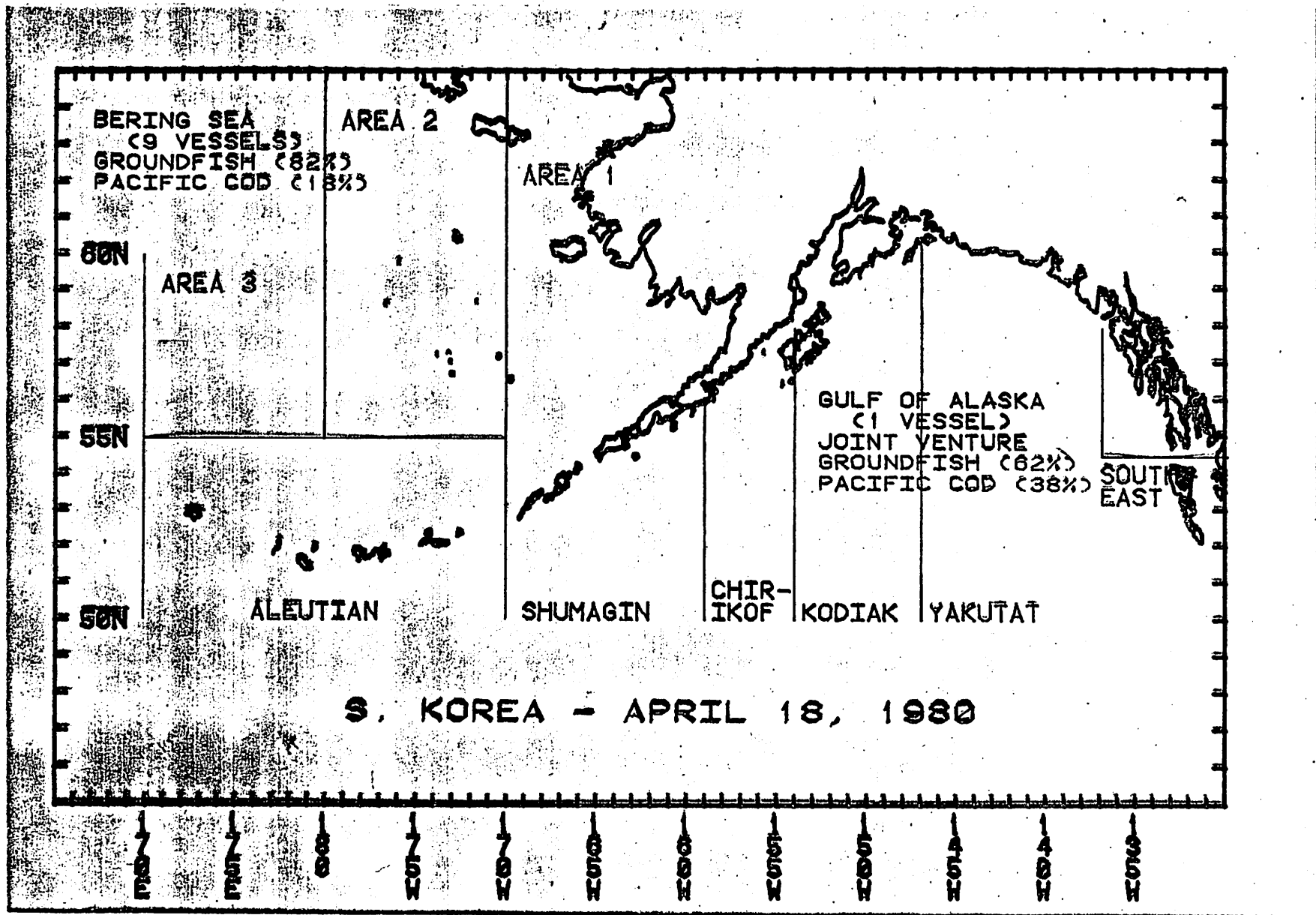


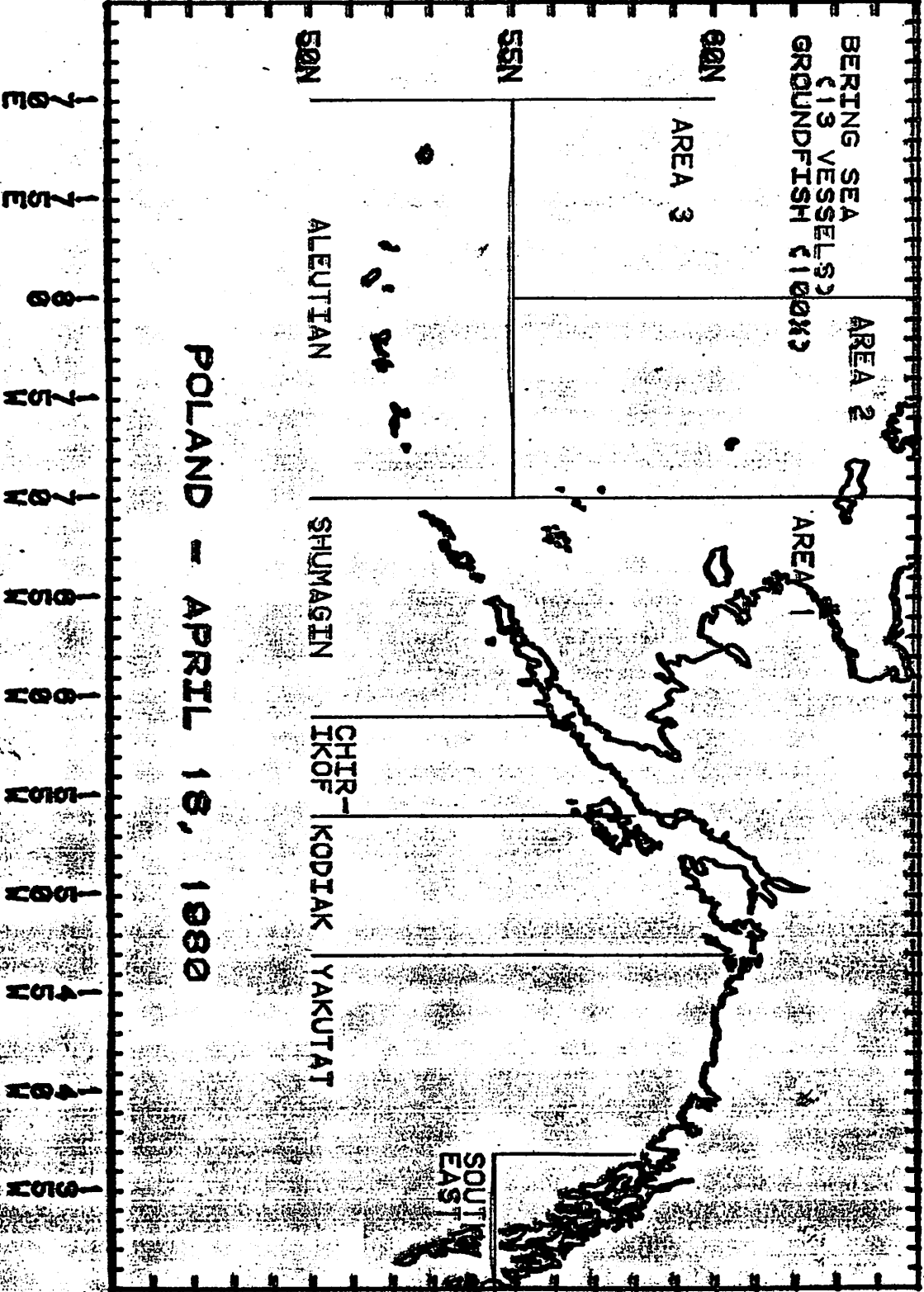


JAPAN - APRIL 18, 1980

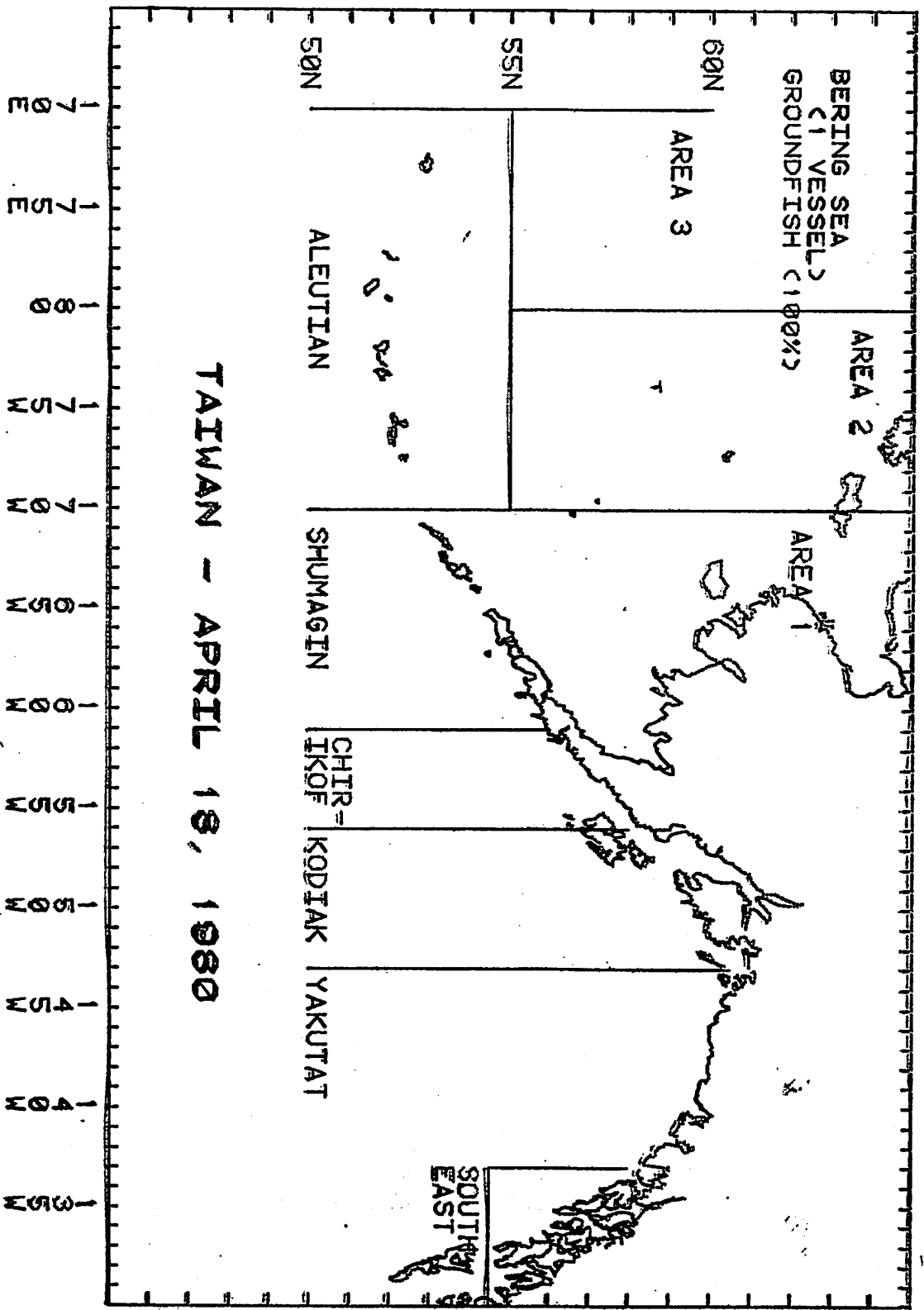


USSR - APRIL 18, 1980





POLAND - APRIL 18, 1980



TAIWAN - APRIL 18, 1980

JAPAN

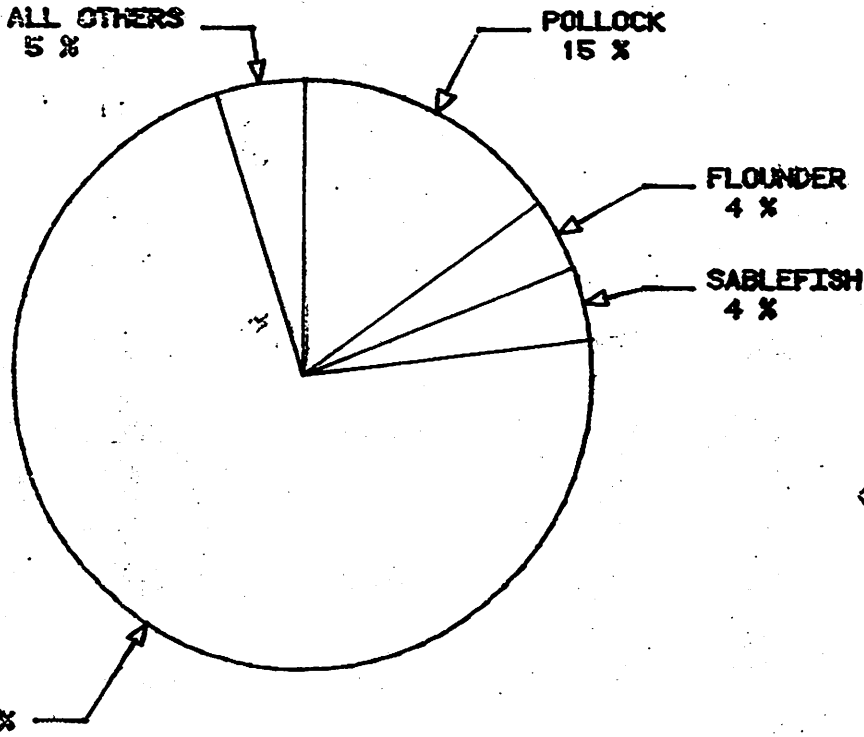
Management Operations Branch
NMFS, Alaska Region
Juneau, Alaska

GULF OF ALASKA

TOTAL ALLOCATION:
105,373

THROUGH 4/5/80:
17,961

← SPECIES COMPOSITION



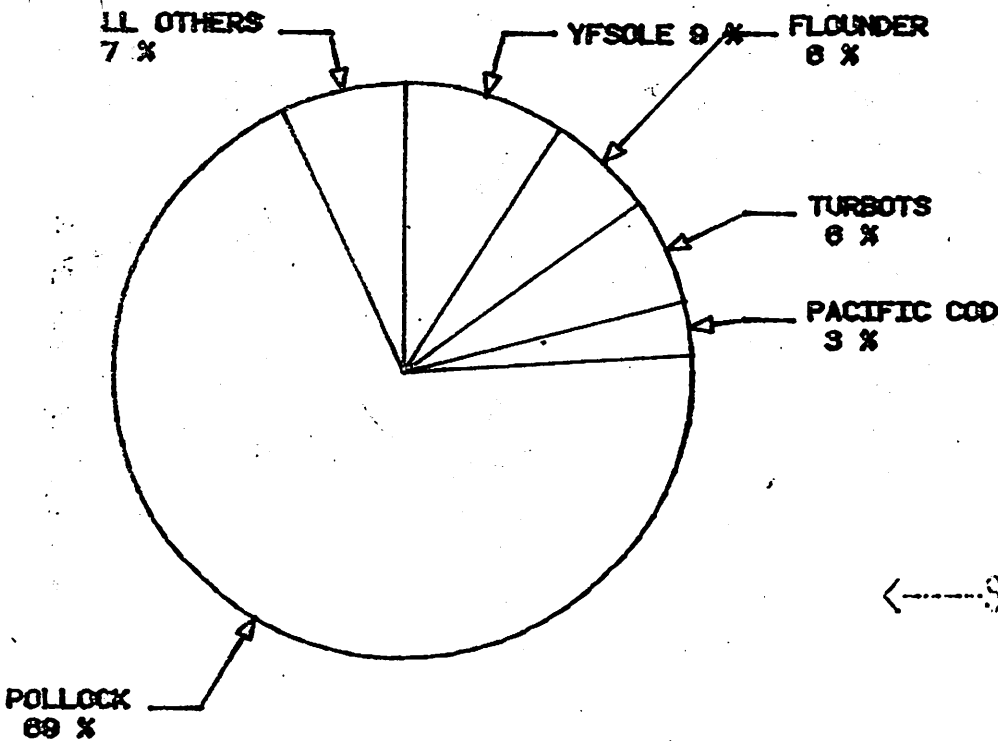
BERING SEA/

ALEUTIANS

TOTAL ALLOCATION
1,045,725

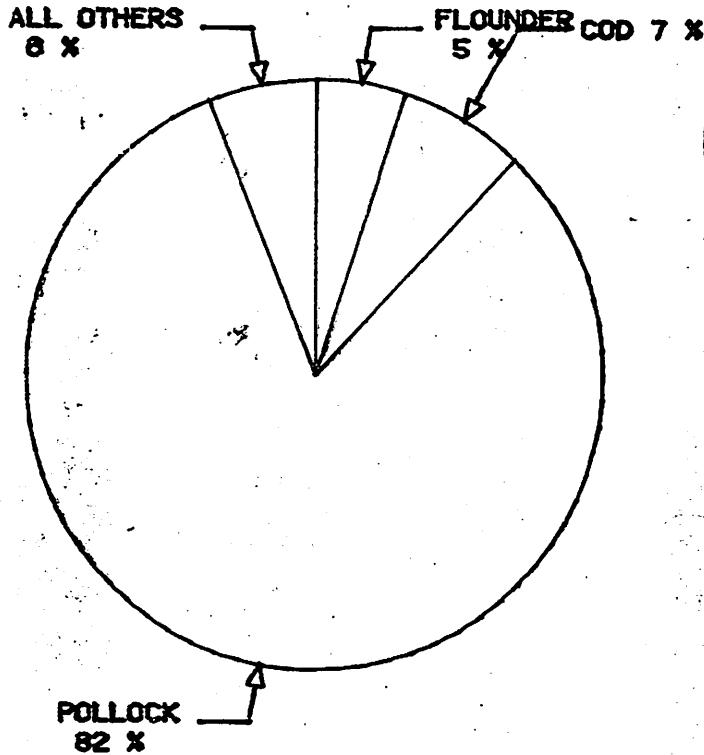
THROUGH 4/5/80
129,786

← SPECIES COMPOSITION



SOUTH KOREA

Management Operations Branch
NMFS, Alaska Region
Juneau, Alaska

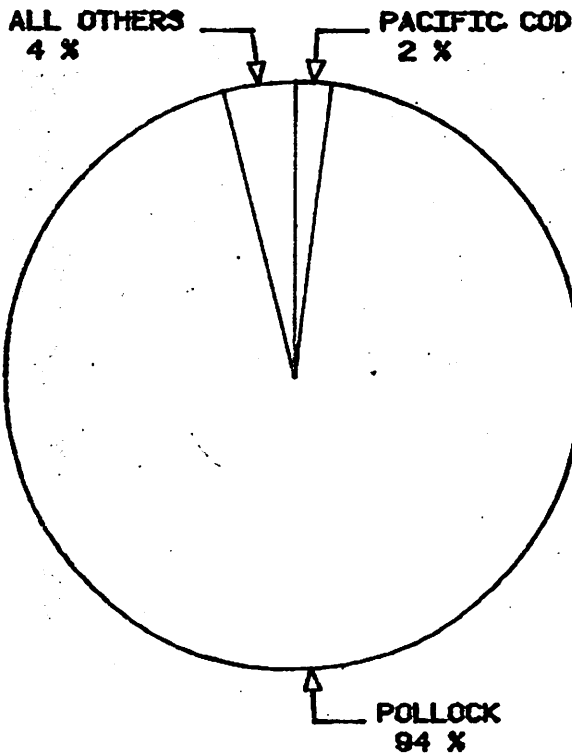


GULF OF ALASKA

TOTAL ALLOCATION: 35,480

THROUGH 4/5/80: 2,759

←--SPECIES COMPOSITION



BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS

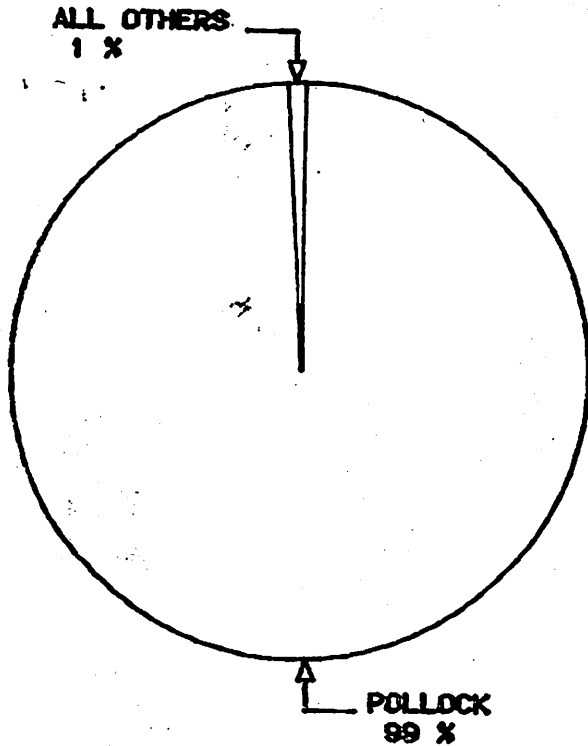
TOTAL ALLOCATION: 110,851

THROUGH 4/5/80: 39,245

←--SPECIES COMPOSITION

POLAND

Management Operations Branch
NMFS, Alaska Region
Juneau, Alaska

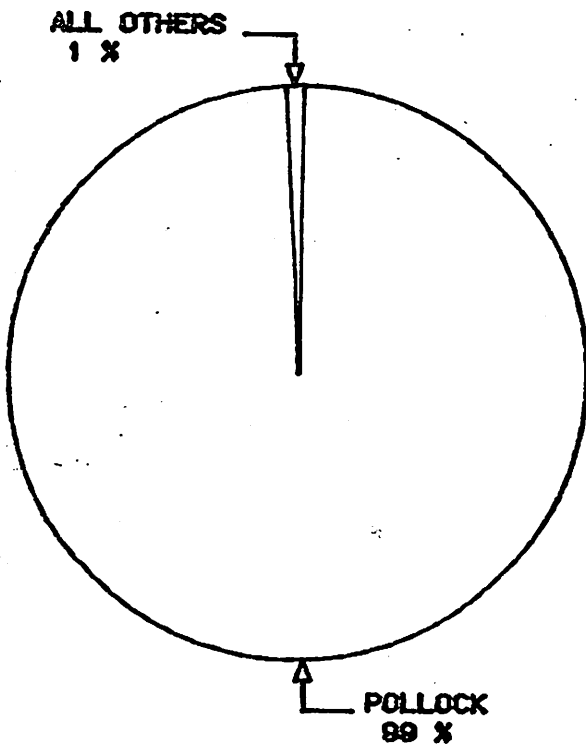


GULF OF ALASKA

TOTAL ALLOCATION: 24,399

THROUGH 4/5/80: 17,961

<--SPECIES COMPOSITION



BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS

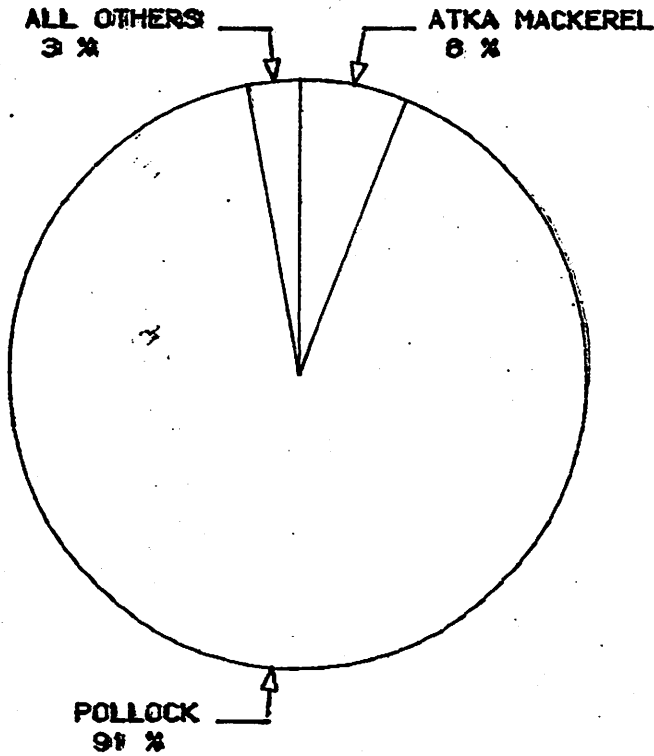
TOTAL ALLOCATION: 39,279

THROUGH 4/5/80: 15,108

<--SPECIES COMPOSITION

U.S.S.R.

Management Operations Branch
NMFS, Alaska Region
Juneau, Alaska

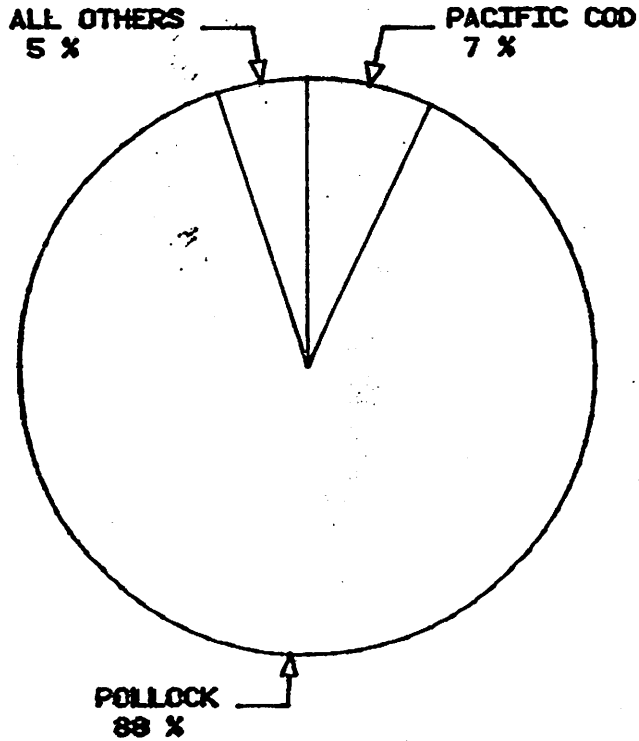


GULF OF ALASKA

TOTAL ALLOCATION: 73,337
THROUGH 4/5/80: 8,785

← SPECIES COMPOSITION

TAIWAN



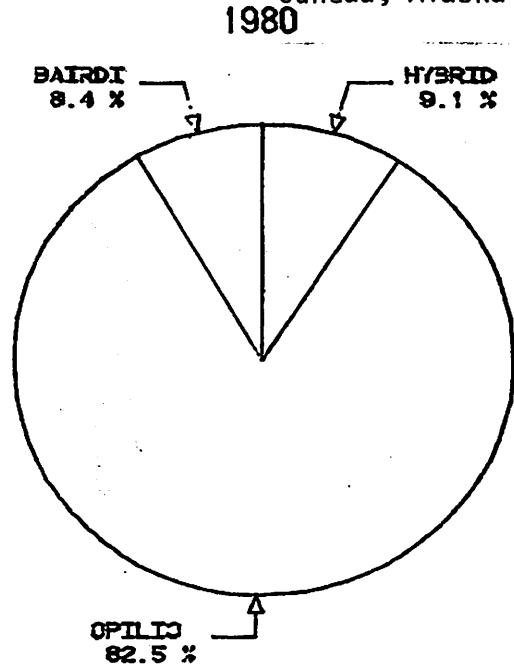
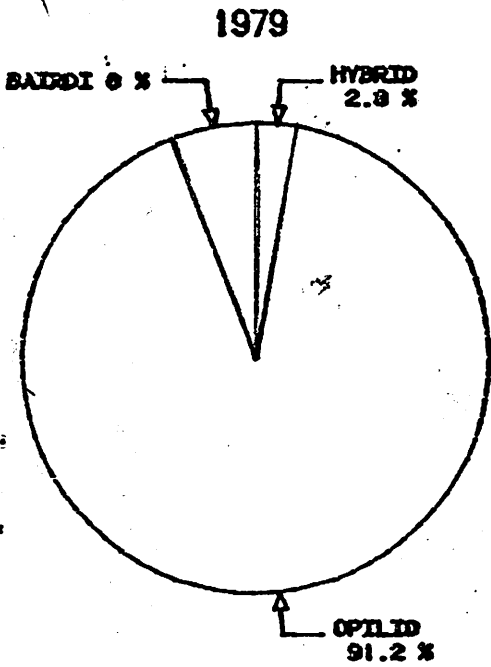
BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS

TOTAL ALLOCATION: 6,646
THROUGH 4/5/80: 2,353
←--SPECIES COMPOSITION

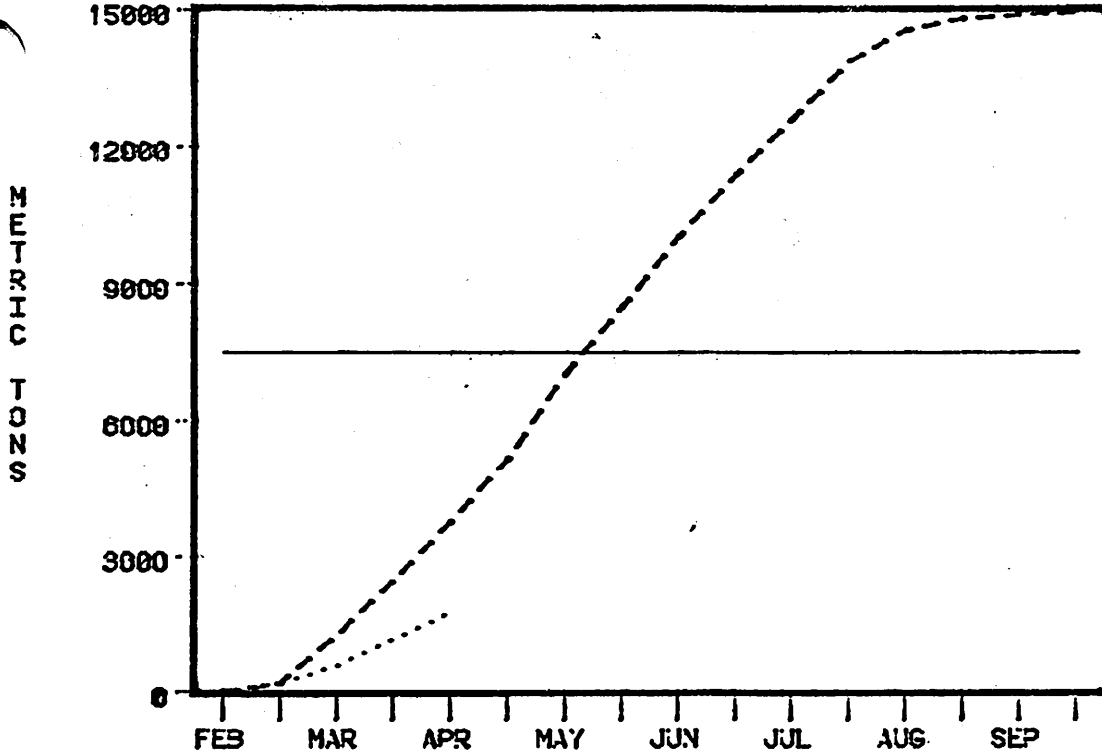
JAPANESE TANNER CRAB

SPECIES COMPOSITION THROUGH 4/15

Management Operations Branch
 NMFS, Alaska Region
 Juneau, Alaska



COMPARISON OF 1979 AND 1980 SEASONS



- - - - - 1979 SEASON
 1980 SEASON
 _____ 1980 QUOTA

Chitwood:

next slide:

The Soviet Union of course is restricted to fishing in the Gulf of Alaska since their allocations were withheld in January, principally for pollock. She did have a rattail problem which is the first time this has occurred. Other than Japan, other nations have not taken many rattail but apparently the Soviets got into some rattails this year. We warned them their catch rate was high, they only had an allocation of 30 tons which would have been ample from their past fishing history but they took 14 of those in 9 days. We sent them a message advising them of their catch rates and what our observer figures showed and they adjusted their fishing patterns and their catch rate has come back down almost to zero again.

Taiwan only has an allocation in the BS/and A.I. and like the other nations she's targeting on principally on pollock. She's taken a little over 2,000 tons out of the 6,000 ton allocation.

Taiwan has a Pacific cod problem their catch rates got excessively high they had taken 160.9 tons of their 200 ton allocation. They too were warned about this and they've changed their pattern of fishing and their catches have come back down. They say if their catches continue the same it would not preclude them taking their other allocation of pollock.

This reflects the progress of the Japanese tanner crab fishery in the Bering Sea. The figures in blue reflect the catches in the species composition last year and the figures in red reflect the species composition and catches this year. It looks to us at this point Japan would if the catch rates continue the same as they are now, they will probably finish the fishery about the same time they did last year. You remember that last year they had two factoryships 13 catcher vessels, this year they have one with four catcher vessels. Last year they had a maximum of 11 independent vessels and this year they have 7.

Lokken; They ended last year when?

Chitwood.; Last year the independent vessels ended in October 5th and the factoryships ended on August 26.

After the last Council meeting, the Council directed that the Regional Director use his judgement with respect to the reserve releases in the Gulf of Alaska and in the Bering Sea. The reserves in the Bering Sea were not released. 25% of the reserves in the Gulf of Alaska with the exception of sablefish throughout the Gulf and other rockfish in central and western Gulf were released and that leaves a total DAF figures as they now stand the DAF of 50,000 tons we have a reserve balance of 38,000 tons so that would come to a potential 88,000 tons. The U.S. Harvest the total catch has been little bit less than 2,000 tons so we don't foresee any problems. We did undertake a survey of the industry, both the processors and the fishermen's organizations to reevaluate the DAF for this year and to establish DAF for the amended plan next year. We have had response from 14 of the 27 companies that we've written to. They do reflect the majority of the companies which reported would process fish this year. We've written again and asked the other companies to remind them of

QUOTA

There are two primary ways suggested to stabilize the catch in the offshore troll fishery. One is to establish a quota for chinook and coho salmon and let anyone fish who has an Alaska power troll permit. Under this set-up, a system to closely monitor the offshore catch would have to be put into effect. The possibilities for combining regulations are included in the FMP, page 45, but would probably include area/trip registration, hold inspections and surveillance and enforcement activities. Some combination of registration, inspection and enforcement would be necessary to ensure adequate controls on a quota fishery.

LIMITED
ENTRY

The second manner in which catches in the offshore troll fishery could be stabilized would be by limiting entry into the offshore fishery with appropriate enforcement measures.

QUALIFYING

The Council anticipates that limited entry will be necessary for the offshore troll fishery and has established December 31, 1977 as the cut off date for eligibility for an offshore entry permit. There are a number of possibilities for qualifying for a limited entry permit outlined in the plan. Permits could be granted to those who fished in the offshore troll fishery during the three-year period which includes 1975, 1976 and 1977, either in one of those years, two of those years or in each of those years, and then further qualifications based on such things as economic dependence, degree of participation, numbers of fish landed, etc.

Two levels of permits are possible, fully transferable or good only for the original holder, expiring when they leave the fishery. Combinations of both types are also possible.

Your recommendations on the best and most equitable way of reaching the management plan's objectives are the reason this publish hearing was convened.

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P. O. Box 3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

page 2

the request and asked them to reply by May 9th. The indications are that the DAH we have in the plan apparently are much higher than was actually intended at this time. and as soon as we get the survey completed by the next meeting, we'll be able to give the planning team the figures they asked for so that they are appropriate adjustments can be made. I don't think it's all critical that the plan be amended because there is a provision in the plan for the Regional Director to adjust DAH downward if he determines it's appropriate to do so.

Dr. Bevan, I talked with Pat Travers a little bit and it appears that your suggestion, we can work that out and we'll get together with the Fish & Game guys so that perhaps the next time ~~we give~~ a report, we'll give you combined report of domestic and joint venture catches in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

Bevan: It seemed to me that our whole exercise here this morning is to bring the Council up to date on what's going on. You must admit we're being sort of treated like mushrooms, in this respect.

Chitwood; The problem was prior to this we had little if any fishing to report to you on the domestic side in either place.

Meacham: I'd like to make a comment here and if it answers Mr. Mace's question here a little earlier regarding the DAH in Gulf of Alaska. I notice that the various foreign allocations here for example the Japanese, 105,000 and about 18,000 had been taken and Korean's 35,000 up 3,000 has been taken and on down. I really think it gets back to Bob where it's been weather and that sort of thing. It has curtailed the domestic fishery. In other words, I haven't tried to run a correlation between the US catch DAH versus the foreign catch and their allocation, but it looks to me like there's somewhat an equivalent on their success rate so far.

Chitwood: Mr. Meacham the foreign fleets, with the exception of Poland have concentrated in the Bering Sea during the winter because of the requirement that they use a pelagic trawl in the Gulf of Alaska during the winter months from the 1st of December thru May. So they traditionally targeted put their effort in the Bering Sea where they don't have that requirement. They traditionally move back into the Gulf of Alaska in the summer months when the pelagic trawling requirement is no longer in existence.

Branson: Phil, one of the things the Council is going to have to consider on its agenda at this meeting is the codfish OY in the Bering Sea and one of the factors involved in that I'm sure will be the relationship of the codfish catch to the rest of the catch by the foreign fleets and whether there's any imbalance that might endanger their fisheries for pollock and other species because of a shortage of cod. Do you have any information on that?

Chitwood: Mr. Branson, I have the latest best blend report with me and perhaps I could put together a table and give it to you and we could distribute it to the Council. I think what we have to do is put it in Pacific cod ratio to the pollock ratio. and I have those figures and percents. It's just a matter of consolidating them down to a little simpler.

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Branson: Mr. Chairman we will need that when we consider that agenda item. I think it will be very valuable.

Eaton: Mr. Chairman, maybe one other thing you could include in that if its possible would be to break out the incidental catch of halibut as to the cod catch and incidental catch of halibut as to the pollock catch. Because I know that I think the incidental catch of halibut for the foreigners is total catch including the pollock. and I think incidental catch

it would be illustrated for us to see just what the incidental catch is compared one to pollock, one to cod because the Americans are targeting specifically on cod. I think maybe there's just one boat that has a market for the pollock.

Chitwood: Bart, I don't have the incidental catch figures with me. This is something I'd have to ask the observer people when I go back. I think that's the only way. We couldn't I wouldn't base anything on the observer reports for instance what the countries have reported to us. and I'd have to contact the observer people in Seattle to get them to put something together. I don't know if we can do that by close of business tomorrow, but I could ask for something for your next meeting

Phil in regard to that Soviet allocations what is the time period. What is the time period for the Soviets that exists for the Soviets to take that. Is that thru October/

Chitwood: In the G1 of Alaska the fishing year ends on October 31st. Yes.

Well this 73,000 tons goes thru October?

Yes.

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