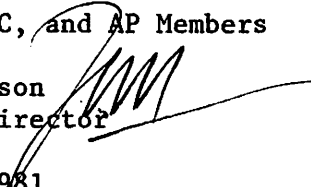


M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC, and AP Members

FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director 

DATE: March 19, 1981

SUBJECT: Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP Amendments #1 and 3

ACTION REQUIRED

- I. Consider proposal to close INPFC Areas I and II to all trawling from October 1 to March 31.*
- II. Clarify Council action concerning domestic fishery restrictions in Area A, the Bristol Bay Pot Sanctuary.*
- III. Concur on April 22 public hearing on Amendment #3.*

BACKGROUND

- I. In February the Council deferred until March action on the proposed closure of INPFC Areas I and II in order to consider proposals from the Japanese fishing industry to voluntarily reduce their catch of Western Alaska Chinook salmon. The Council should consider the following:
 - A. The PDT has recommended against closing Areas I and II because this action would not meet the proposed FMP objective (in Amendment #1) to minimize the impact of groundfish fisheries on prohibited species and continue the rebuilding of the Pacific halibut resource. The PDT preferred to encourage changes in fishing gear and fishing techniques by establishing an Allowable Incidental Catch and imposing fees.
 - B. The Executive Director recommended NMFS amend the Bering Sea PMP by establishing AIC's based on the PDT recommendation.
 - C. In February the SSC noted that the proposed closure of Areas I and II would not protect halibut. Therefore, the possible gains which accrue to one species and the users of that species are offset by potential losses to another species. Concerning alternative time/area closures, the SSC noted that some domestic fishermen would

benefit and others would lose from any such action and that it was impossible on scientific grounds to conclude that one outcome was preferable to another.

An SSC minority report recommended a 4-month closure from November through February of either INPFC Areas I and II (see item E-6(a)), or statistical blocks #1, 4, 5, 6 and 8 (E-6(b)). The minority preferred the latter closure. The two closures affect the catches differently:

	<u>Closure of Areas I and II</u>	<u>Closure of Statistical Blocks 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8</u>
Groundfish	1-2% decrease	No change
Halibut	1-5% INCREASE	11% INCREASE
King Crab	2-6% decrease	6% decrease
Tanner Crab	8-9% decrease	3% INCREASE
Salmon	55% decrease	39% decrease
Herring	74% decrease	67% decrease

- D. The PDT proposed to set Allowable Incidental Catches (AIC) for prohibited species which would reduce over 5 years the prohibited species catch by 75% from the 1977-79 average. This reduction could be achieved using the following AIC's:

Year	Halibut (mt)	Salmon (nos)	King Crab (nos)	Tanner Crab (nos)
1977-79 Average	2,951	66,698	961,783	17,646,847
Year 1	2,508	56,693	817,516	14,999,820
Year 2	2,065	46,688	673,249	12,352,793
Year 3	1,622	36,683	528,982	9,705,766
Year 4	1,179	26,679	384,715	7,058,739
Year 5	736	16,674	240,448	4,411,712

- II. In February, the Council passed a motion to continue the experimental domestic trawl fishery in Areas A and B. The Council also accepted modification of Area A, which would also modify Area B. Maps of original Areas A and B and Modified Areas A and B are included as items E-6(c) and E-6(d).

A working group of representatives of Seattle-based fishing interests met with Council members Bevan, DiDonato and Eaton on March 12 to discuss and clarify this issue. Their proposed rewording of the requirements for the experimental domestic fishery in Area A is included as item E-6(e). Note that it refers to original Area A.

The Council has received a letter from Jay C. Brevik of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union in Seattle. He reported that a domestic salt-cod trawler had been catching up to 150 juvenile halibut per tow with up to 8 tows per day in the region of Cape Sarichef. His complete letter is included as item E-6(f).

- III. Amendment #3 to the FMP was approved for public review by the Council in February. It will go to the public by March 20 and a public hearing is scheduled in the Council Conference Room on April 22 from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The public comment period will end on May 1. If the Council takes final action on this amendment in May, it could become effective before the 1982 fishing year.

In conjunction with Amendment #3 the Prohibited Species Working Group Report, "Reducing the Incidental Catch of Prohibited Species by Foreign Groundfish Fisheries in the Bering Sea," is being printed as a Council document and will be available shortly.

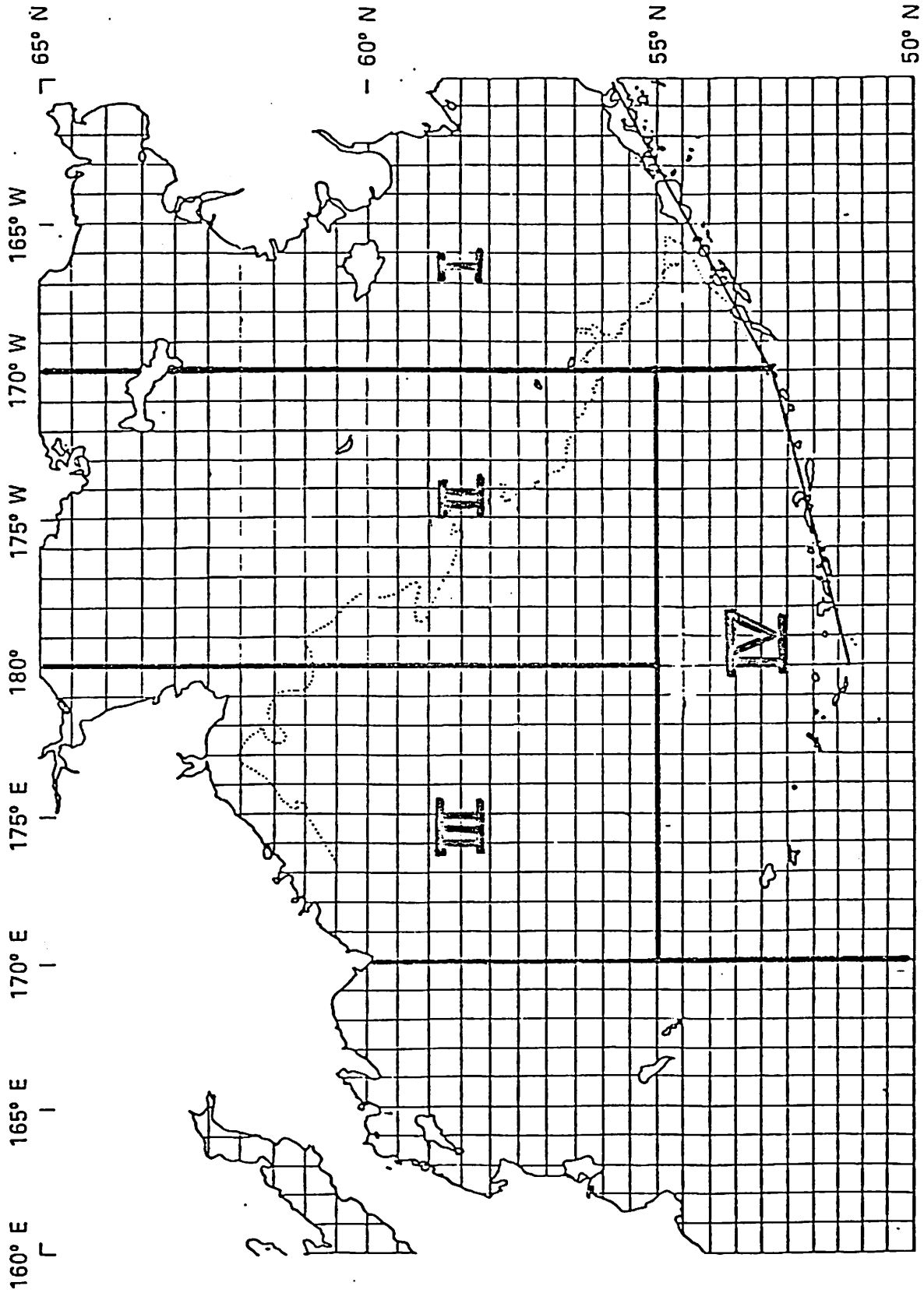


Figure 1. Delineation of Management Areas I to IV.

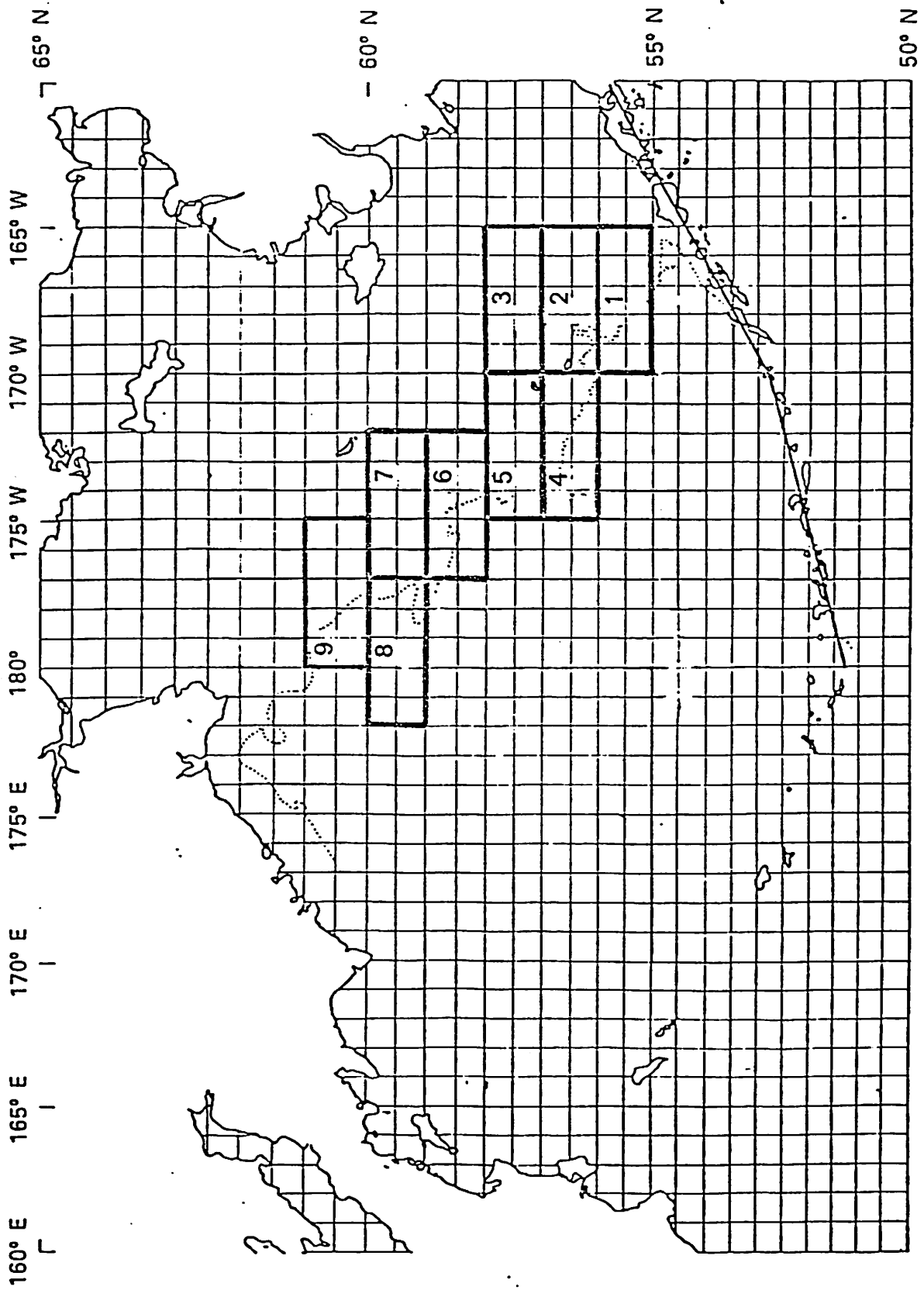
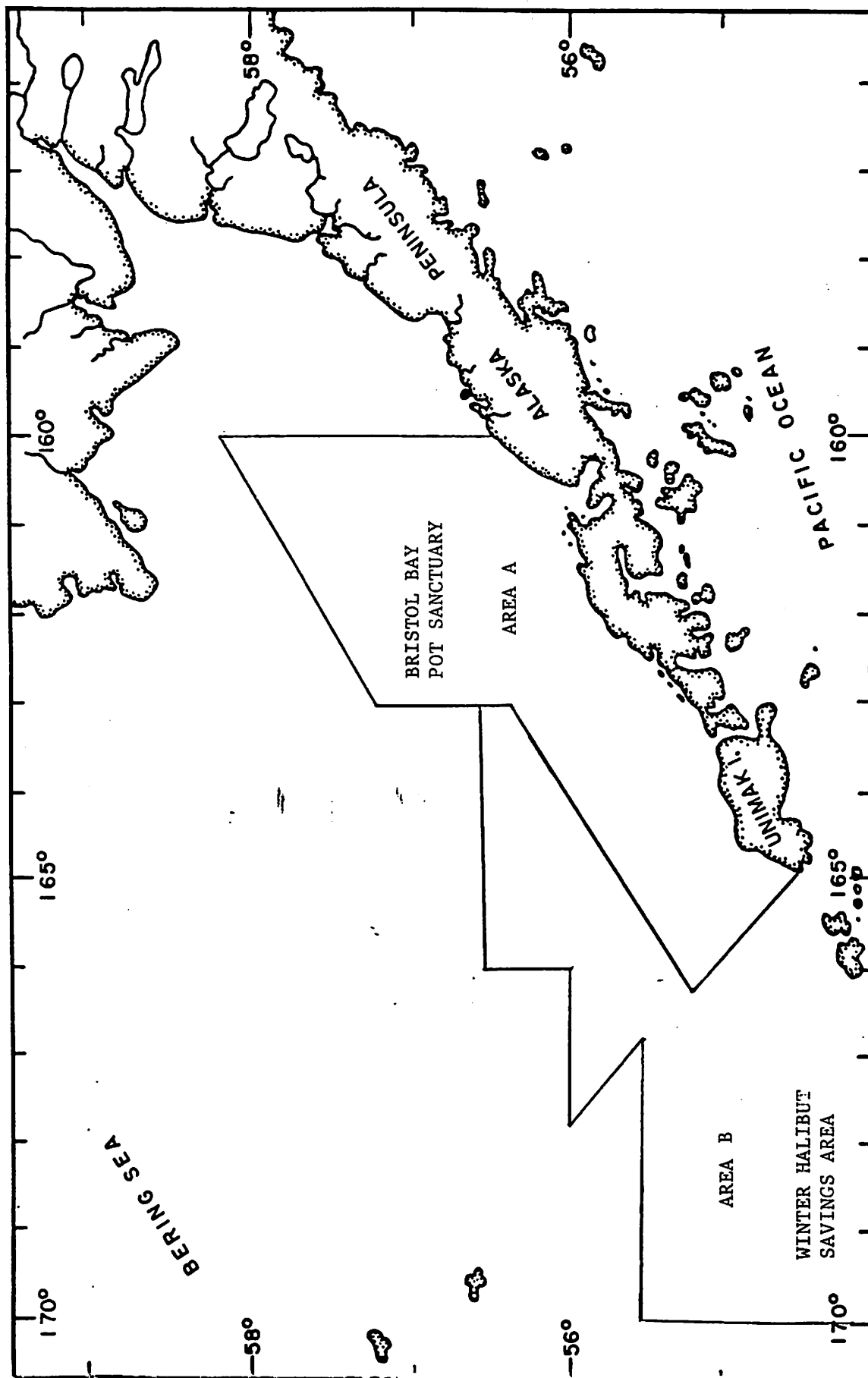
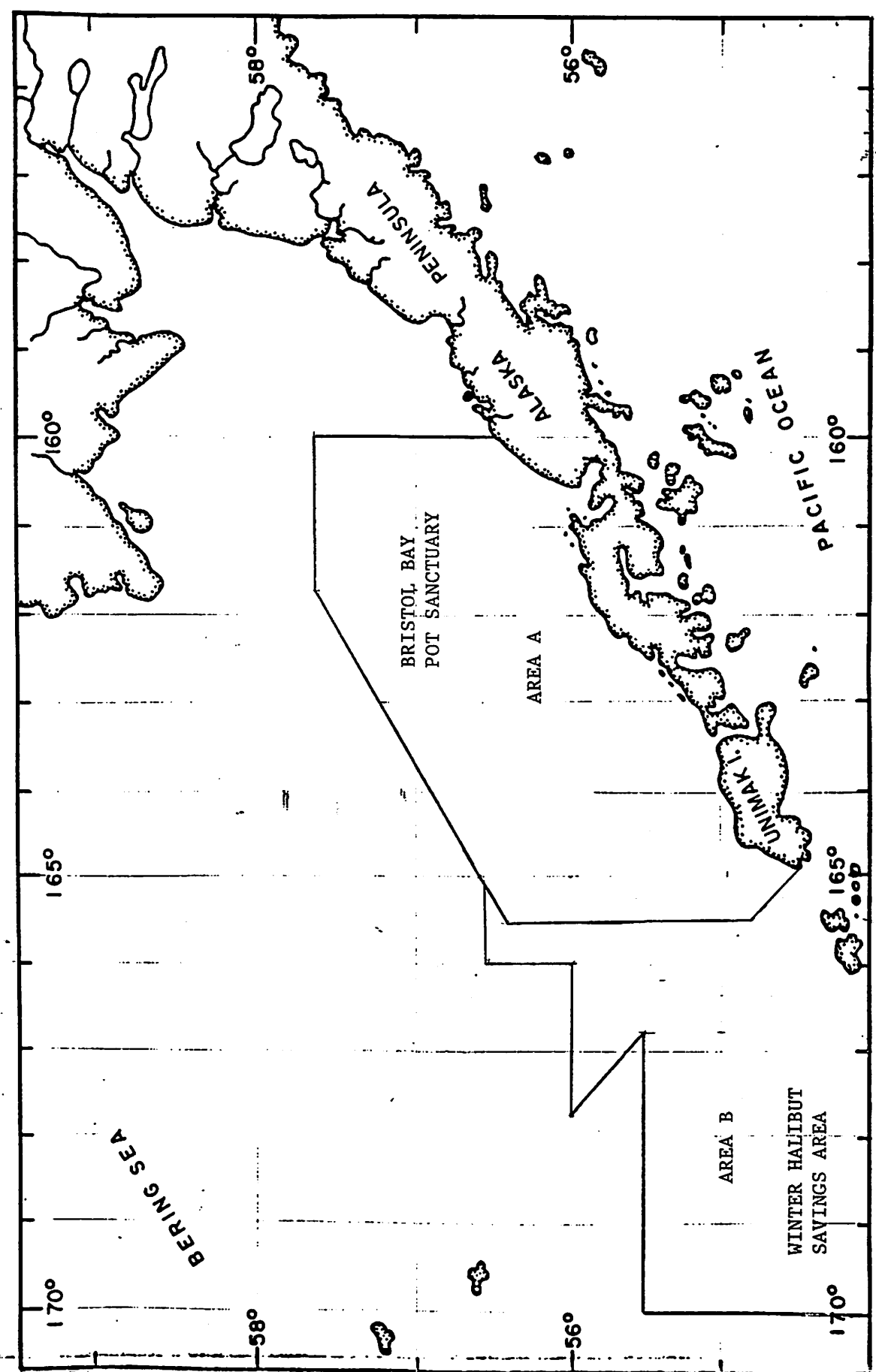


Figure 3. Delineation of 1 degree by 5 degree statistical blocks 1 to 9.

AREAS A AND B AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED



MODIFIED AREAS A AND B BY AP PROPOSAL
February, 1981



PROPOSED REWORDING OF "MANAGEMENT MEASURES -- DOMESTIC FISHING" ...
FOR 1982 BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLAND GROUND FISH FMP

Section 14.4.3 Fishing Area Restrictions

1. Area A -- "Interim Bristol Bay Fishery Data Reserve"
(as described in Appendix III and Figure 27)

Statement of Purpose: To allow a domestic fishery data base to be generated on which to promulgate effective regulations that allow for full utilization of the Bering Sea resources.

Text: For each "species venture"^{1/} domestic trawling will be permitted unless the annual incidental interception of Pacific halibut exceeds a guideline level determined through analysis of relevant data and modified as appropriate. The present preliminary guideline level shall be 1 percent by weight of the total harvest of each venture. Each venture's harvest will be monitored on a current time basis at incremental levels of 10,000 metric tons to determine overall incidental halibut interception. Upon achieving a 20,000 MT total harvest, if a venture's incidental interception of halibut exceeds 1 percent then said venture will be allowed to trawl in Area A only with pelagic gear for the remainder of the fishing year. If a venture's incidental interception of halibut is 1 percent or less, then said venture may continue its operation inside Area A subject to the above same procedures and requirements applicable to each additional 20,000 MT harvest level achieved.

The domestic industry agrees to cooperate with efforts to obtain relevant data on the nature of their fishing efforts in this area by providing data and observations from their own records as well as assisting and cooperating with personnel assigned for scientific study of fishing activity in this area.

Informative Note: It is further understood and intended that prior to the effective date (or as soon thereafter as possible) of any regulations which might result from these provisions, that the Council will consider all relevant data accumulated and analyzed from fishing in this area and if necessary will recommend modifications to any pending regulations or guidelines.

^{1/} "Species venture" is hereby defined to be any one of the following, with further additions made as appropriate:

- a) Joint ventures using a foreign processor of a particular flag and controlled by either a particular American partner or a foreign entity directly.
- b) Individual factory trawler operations.
- c) Domestic joint ventures (at sea processing) by particular processor/buyer.
- d) Trawl caught deliveries to a particular shore-based processor/buyer.

HALIBUT



King of the Sea

**DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION
OF THE PACIFIC**

5215 Ballard Avenue N.W. Seattle, Washington 98107



Phor

Area code 206

INITIAL

4

MARCH 9, 1981

MAR 12 1981

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
JIM H. BRANSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
P. O. BOX 3136DT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

DEAR MR. BRANSON:

MY NAME IS, JAY BREVIK, PRESIDENT OF DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY FOR CREWMEN OF PRIMARILY CONVENTIONAL LONG-LINE HALIBUT VESSELS. I AM ALSO A MEMBER OF THE IPHC CONFERENCE BOARD, AND THE 1981 IPHC ADVISORY BOARD. I AM ALSO, OF COURSE, AN ACTIVE HALIBUT FISHERMAN, TOTALLY DEPENDENT UPON THAT FISHERY FOR MY LIVELIHOOD.

TO BEGIN WITH, I MUST HEARTILY CONDEMN THE MOST RECENT NPFMC RULING WHICH ALLOWS UNRESTRICTED TRAWL ACTIVITY IN THE PREVIOUSLY CLOSED WINTER HALIBUT SAVING GROUND. CERTAINLY NO GROUP IS MORE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT ENLARGED AND HEALTHY FISHING INDUSTRY THAN WE, BUT WE AS HALIBUT FISHERMAN HAVE WORKED AND SACRIFICED LONG AND HARD ON BEHALF OF THE HALIBUT RESOURCE, AND THE IDEA THAT THIS RESOURCE WILL BE FURTHER DECIMATED ON BEHALF OF THE FLEDGLING TRAWL INDUSTRY WE FIND INTOLERABLE.

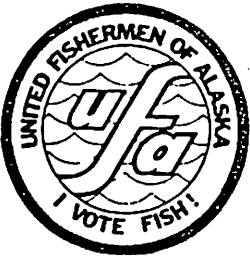
FURTHER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1981, I RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A UNION MEMBER RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ABOARD A SALT-COD TRAWLER WORKING IN THE CAPE SARICHEF AREA. HE UNHAPPILY REPORTED AN INCIDENTAL CATCH OF UP TO 150 JUVENILE HALIBUT PER TOW, WITH UP TO 8 TOWS PER FISHING DAY. THIS INFORMATION BOTH SUBSTANTIATES OUR WARNINGS AND CONFIRMS OUR WORST FEARS.

WE DO THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE COUNCIL REVIEW THE RULING WHICH OPENS THE WINTER HALIBUT SAVING GROUND; THAT THE COUNCIL MAKE FURTHER AND CONCLUSIVE EFFORT TO DETERMINE DOMESTIC TRAWL FLEET INCIDENTAL CATCH RATES; AND THAT THE COUNCIL, THOUGH IT MUST ACT IN SUPPORT OF THIS FLEDGLING TRAWL INDUSTRY, BE FULLY AWARE OF THE RAMIFICATIONS THAT ARE CONTAINED IN CON-
CESSIONS TO SAID TRAWL FISHERY.

SINCERELY,

JAY C. BREVIK

UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA



Rodger Painter
Executive Director

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE:
197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-2820

RESOLUTION 81-3
March 11, 1981

WHEREAS, the United Fishermen of Alaska is an organization dedicated to the development of the commercial fishing industry in the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS member fishermen of the organization fish for chinook salmon and herring along the coast and along the rivers of Western Alaska, including the Yukon, Kuskokwim and Nushagak Rivers; and

WHEREAS the fishermen of Western Alaska reside in one of the poorest areas of the nation, have the ability to harvest all of the available fishery resources, and rely upon these same resources for their subsistence use; and

WHEREAS these fishery resources which return to the waters of Western Alaska mature in the Bering Sea and are subject to incidental harvest by the groundfish trawl industry; and

WHEREAS the level of incidental harvest of chinook salmon by the trawl fishery has increased from 44,000 in 1977 and 39,000 in 1978 to over 100,000 in 1979 and 1980; and

WHEREAS this unacceptable level of incidental catch of Western Alaskan chinook salmon has been allowed to continue without any immediate remedial action after representatives of Western Alaska fishermen have petitioned the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Congress, and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and

WHEREAS this North Pacific Council will be considering a resolution of this issue at its March meeting,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska strongly urge the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to take immediate, interim action to institute a time/area closure for foreign trawling from October 1 through March 31 in groundfish statistical areas Nos. I and II in the Bering Sea; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska believe that this is to be only an interim measure, taken at the Council's March meeting, to provide immediate relief to Western Alaska fishermen, but that also other approaches be developed to provide a satisfactory long term resolution of the incidental catch problem.

COMPARISON OF INCIDENTAL CATCH ALL SALMON BY COUNTRY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u># Incidental Salmon</u>	<u>% Total</u>
1977	47,840	Japan	24,890	49.9
		Korea	23,798	49.7
		Taiwan	110	0.2
		USSR	42	0.1
1978	44,548	Japan	40,948	92.0
		Korea	1,381	3.1
		Taiwan	233	0.5
		USSR	1,986	4.5
1979	107,706	Japan	66,912	62.1
		Korea	31,677	29.4
		Taiwan	189	0.2
		USSR	8,500	7.9
		Poland	428	0.4
1980	120,103	Japan	69,922	58.2
		Korea	35,979	30.0
		Taiwan	352	0.2
		USSR	1,273	1.1
		Poland	12,169	10.1
		W. Germany	408	0.3

AIC BASED ON 1981 ALLOCATIONS 1/
 1977-79 Average Chinook Catch = 61,013
 15% Reduction = 51,861

<u>Country</u>	<u>% Total Allocation</u>	<u>AIC</u>
Japan	84.52	43,833
Korea	9.08	4,709
Taiwan	1.31	679
Poland	4.06	2,106
W. Germany	1.03	534
		<u>51,861</u>

AIC BASED ON 1980 ALLOCATIONS 2/

<u>Country</u>	<u>% Total Allocation</u>	<u>AIC</u>
Japan	80.60	41,800
Korea	12.85	6,664
Taiwan	0.60	311
Poland	4.64	2,406
W. Germany	1.10	570
		<u>51,751</u>

1/ As proposed by PDT in Amendment #3 to Bering Sea FMP.
 Based on initial allocations.

2/ Based on final allocations.

COMPARISON OF TALFF AND COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS
BERING SEA/ALEUTIANS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total TALFF</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1978	1,352,170	Japan	1,029,400	76.1
		Korea	63,820	4.7
		Taiwan	5,520	0.4
		USSR	253,430	18.7
1979	1,297,970	Japan	968,635	74.6
		Korea	97,000	7.5
		Taiwan	5,625	0.4
		Poland	28,125	2.2
		USSR	198,585	15.3
1980	1,502,848	Japan	1,211,367	80.60
		Korea	193,063	12.85
		Taiwan	9,045	0.60
		Poland	69,762	4.64
		W. Germany	16,484	1.10
1981	1,267,042 ^{1/}	Japan	1,070,885	84.52
		Korea	115,049	9.08
		Taiwan	16,629	1.31
		Poland	51,421	4.06
		W. Germany	13,058	1.03

^{1/} Based on initial allocations

ESCAPEMENT ESTIMATES AND INDICIES OF
WESTERN ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON ^{1/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u> ^{2/}	<u>Kuskokwim</u> ^{3/}	<u>Bristol Bay</u> ^{4/}
1977	1,247	1,079	85,000
1978	1,943	2,540	170,000
1979	2,063	--	115,000
1980	2,651 ^{5/}	--	155,000 ^{5/}

^{1/} After Meacham (1981)

^{2/} Indices based on average numbers of fish counted in four index areas: West Fork Adreafsky; East Fork Adreafsky; Salcha; and Whitehorse fishway (ADF&G, 1980a).

^{3/} Indices based on average numbers of fish counted during aerial surveys of the following index streams: Kwithluk; Kisaralik; Aniak (upstream of Salmon River); Kipchuk; Chukowan; and Krogrukluk (ADF&G, 1980b)

^{4/} Escapement estimates (Nelson, M. L. 1979)

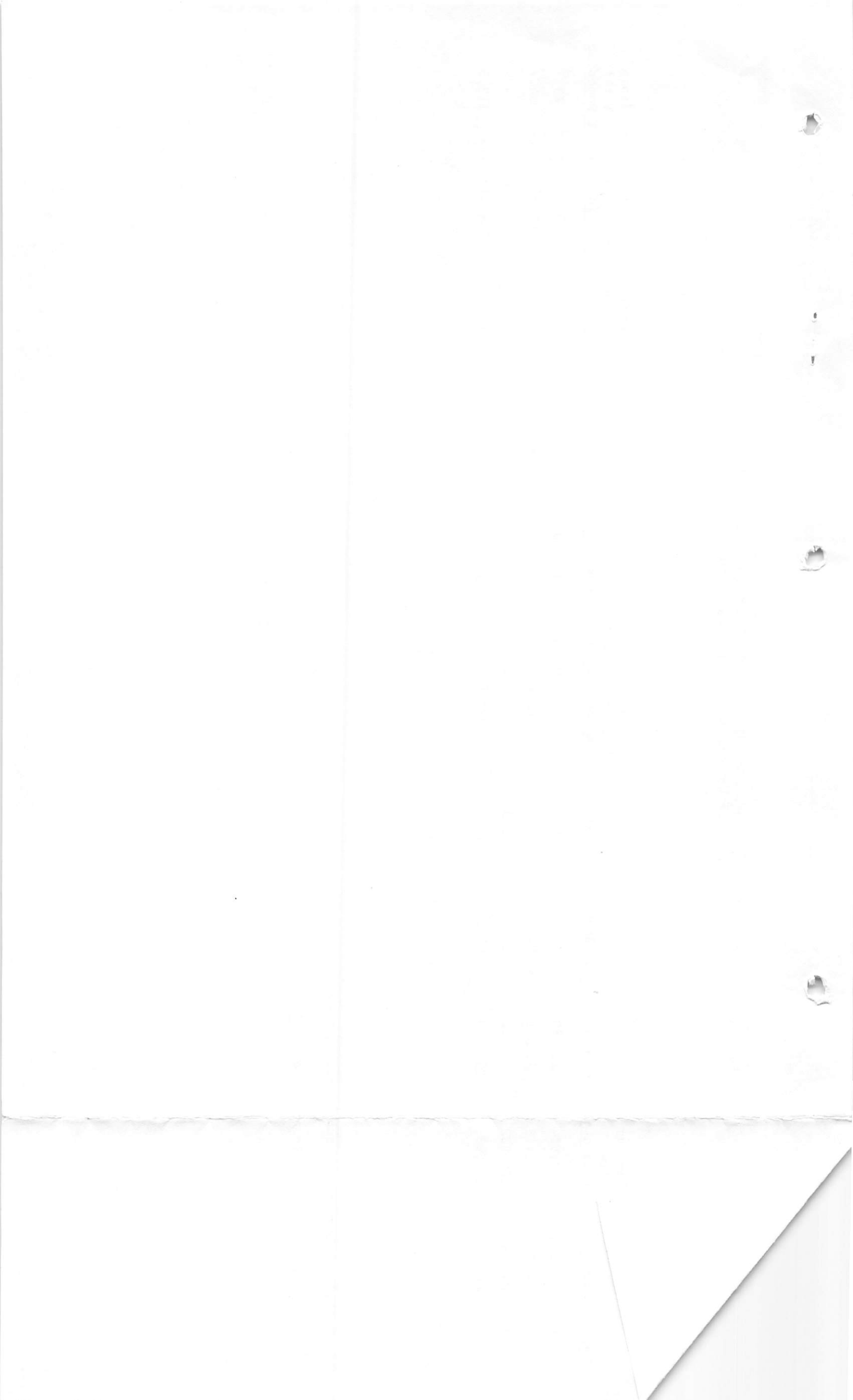
^{5/} Preliminary estimates

U.S. COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE HARVEST COMPARED TO FOREIGN
CATCH OF WESTERN ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON

Year	Foreign ^{2/} Trawl		Japan Trawl Incidental	Japan Foreign % Incidental	Japan Incidental % Domestic	Japan Mothership Total Chinook Catch	Mothership W. Alaskan Chinook		% W. Alaskan Chinook	Mothership W. Alaska % Domestic	Japan Mothership & Incidental	Japan Total % Domestic
	Incidental	Domestic ^{1/}					W. Alaskan Chinook	Chinook				
1977	43,534	380,233	22,650	52.0	6.0	93,000	65,000	69.9	17.1	87,650	23.1	
1978	39,113	454,577	35,952	91.9	7.9	105,000	31,000	29.5	6.8	66,952	14.7	
1979	100,382	510,984	62,362	62.1	12.2	126,000	65,000	51.6	12.7	127,362	24.9	
1980	108,933	402,000	63,419	58.2	15.8	704,000	388,000	55.1	96.5	451,419	112.3	

^{1/} include commercial and subsistence catches

^{2/} presumed to be all western Alaska stocks



BACKGROUND: JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ISSUE

The renegotiation of INPFC resulted in a revised treaty that significantly changed the fishing patterns of the Japanese high seas mothership and land based fisheries. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the changed area and its comparison with what the mothership fishing area used to be. The Japanese are allowed to fish inside of our Fisheries Conservation Zone west of 175° East longitude during times when North American salmon are thought to be in low abundance. During the 1978, '79, and '80 seasons approximately two-thirds of the total mothership catch was taken while fishing in our zone, so the importance of this concession to their fishery is evident. In exchange for fishing in our zone the Japanese voluntarily agreed to restrict some of their activities outside of our zone, notably the land based gill net and mothership fisheries pulled back from 175° West to 175° East longitude south of our zone and the mothership fishery in the Central Bering Sea agreed to limit its effort to a level approximately one-half that experienced in the mid-1960's when Western Alaskan chinook interceptions in this area were unacceptably high.

The renegotiated treaty has had an extremely beneficial effect in terms of Western Alaska sockeye runs. The harvest of Western Alaska maturing sockeye has averaged only 111,000 fish for the last three years compared to about a 2 million average during the previous 22 years. In 1980, a peak year of the Bristol Bay cycle, only 180,000 maturing Bristol Bay sockeye were taken compared to 3.5 to 6 million taken in previous years of peak abundance. Immature harvest has remained the same at about 400,000 fish per year average. It was also felt that the overall reduction in fishing area, coupled with the effort limitations in the Central Bering Sea, would effectively limit their interceptions of Western Alaskan chinook. As you can see from Table 1, the relatively low harvest in 1978 and '79 seemed to support this.

The final Japanese high seas salmon mothership catch of chinook in 1980 was approximately 704,000 fish, the highest since the inception of the mothership fishery in 1952, and the second highest estimated interception of Western Alaska chinook. Unreported dead loss from the gill nets may amount to as much as one third of the total catch. The National Marine Fisheries Service estimates that some 388,000 of these were destined for Western Alaska. In the opinion of our State scientists the estimate of interception may be conservative. Be that as it may, the number is unacceptably high and in fact is higher than the average inshore harvest in Western Alaska by both our commercial and subsistence fishermen. These numbers in comparison with previous years' catches and inshore harvests are shown in Table 1 of the enclosures, which are intended to provide you with the necessary background on this fishery problem.

In 1980 the effort expended by the mothership fishery in the Central Bering Sea about doubled from the previous year, although it was still less than the treaty ceiling. Approximately 60 percent of their total chinook catch was taken out of the Central Bering Sea, and of the estimated interceptions 74 percent were taken in the Central Bering Sea.

This, however, is not the total picture regarding impacts on our stocks. Table 1 also shows groundfish trawl estimated interception of Western Alaskan chinook that has varied between 39,000 and 110,000 fish per year for the last four years. That would bring the total known interceptions to nearly half a million fish in 1980. Estimates of trawl interception for previous years do not exist. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has been wrestling with methods to reduce this trawl interception level and it should be an item of discussion at the forthcoming Council meeting in Anchorage in late March.

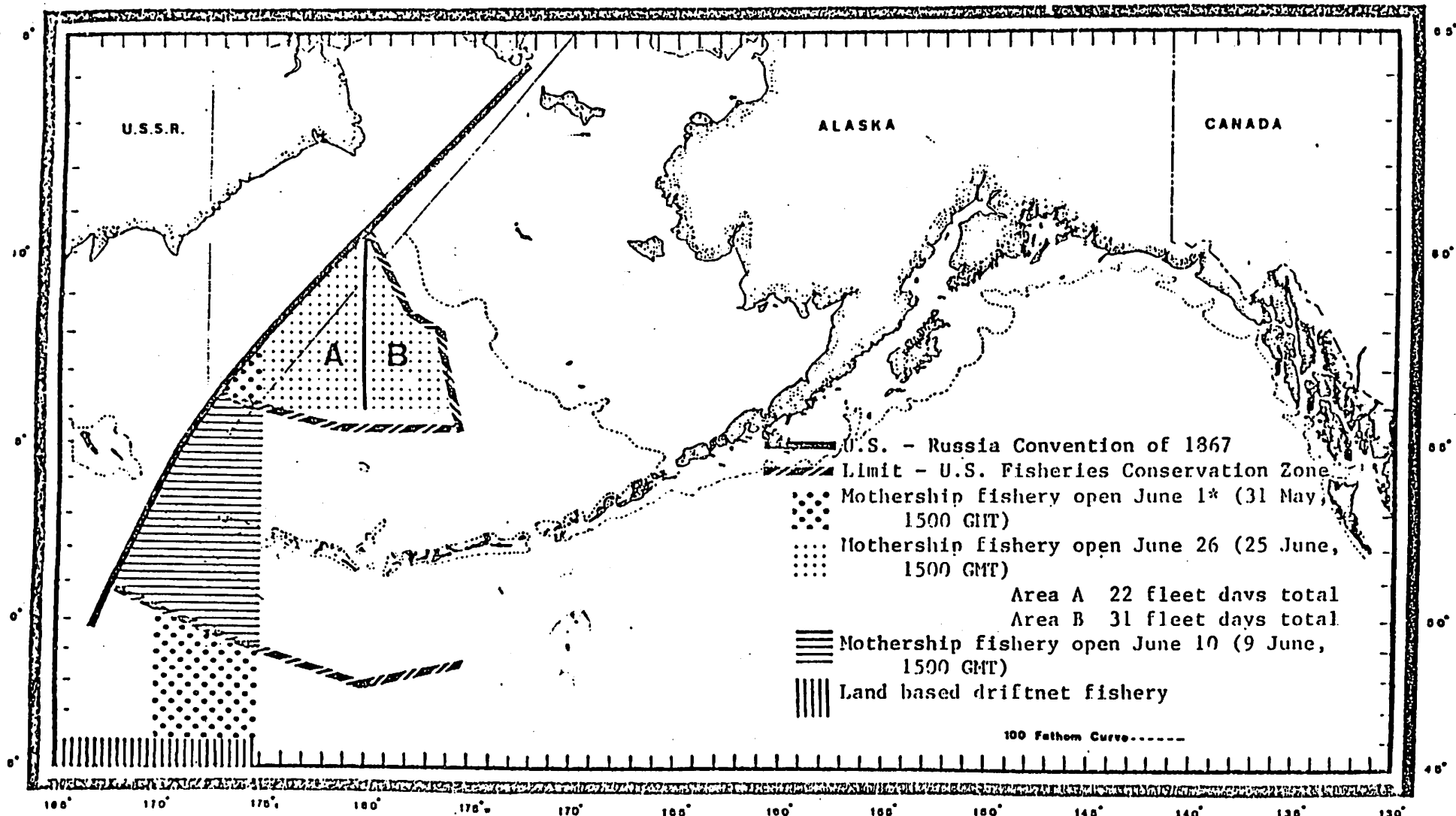
This is still not the total picture of potential impact on Western Alaskan chinook. Chinook salmon are also taken in the Japanese land based fishery to the south of the mothership fishery and in the Gulf of Alaska trawl fishery. Chinook salmon catches in the land based fishery


in recent years have varied from approximately 100,000 to 200,000 chinook, averaging somewhere around 160,000 chinook per year (Table 2). Estimates of Western Alaskan chinook present in the mothership fishery at its southernmost extremes still range around 30 percent, so it seems reasonable that the land based fishery just to the south of this must be taking some percentage of Western Alaskan chinook. We have no estimates for the proportion of Western Alaskan chinook in the Gulf trawl fishery. Another factor that has still not been considered is the unreported dead loss due to dropout from gill nets on the high seas. In the case of maturing sockeye salmon this was estimated to be as much as one third of the total catch. We have no corresponding estimates for chinook, but it may be substantial. In sum, then, it seems possible that half of the total harvest of Western Alaskan chinook may be taken on the high seas as immature fish one or two years away from their inshore migration and weighing less than one third of the total weight they would have had they reached inshore waters.

While we can identify to some degree the proportion of Western Alaskan chinook occurring in part of this harvest, we have no way to separate it by river systems or more discrete stocks which, of course, form the basis for our assessment and management inshore. All these inshore systems are managed based on stock abundance and are closely regulated by emergency order openings and closures by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Most of these fisheries have experienced extreme reductions in fishing time due to increases in inshore effort to preserve the necessary brood stock. Obviously, the high rate of exploitation on the high seas on mixed stocks as immatures greatly endangers our management of these runs, as well as being a major reallocation away from domestic fishermen.

A table is also enclosed giving the percent by species taken by the mothership fishery east of 180° in the Central Bering Sea and illustrating the relatively small part of their total quota taken in this area.

Figure 1.
JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON FISHERY
 as governed by the
 International Convention for the High Seas
 Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean
 (INPFC)



* All opening of  in Japanese
 Standard Time (-9 GMT)

Prepared by:
 National Marine Fisheries Service
 Law Enforcement
 Alaska Region

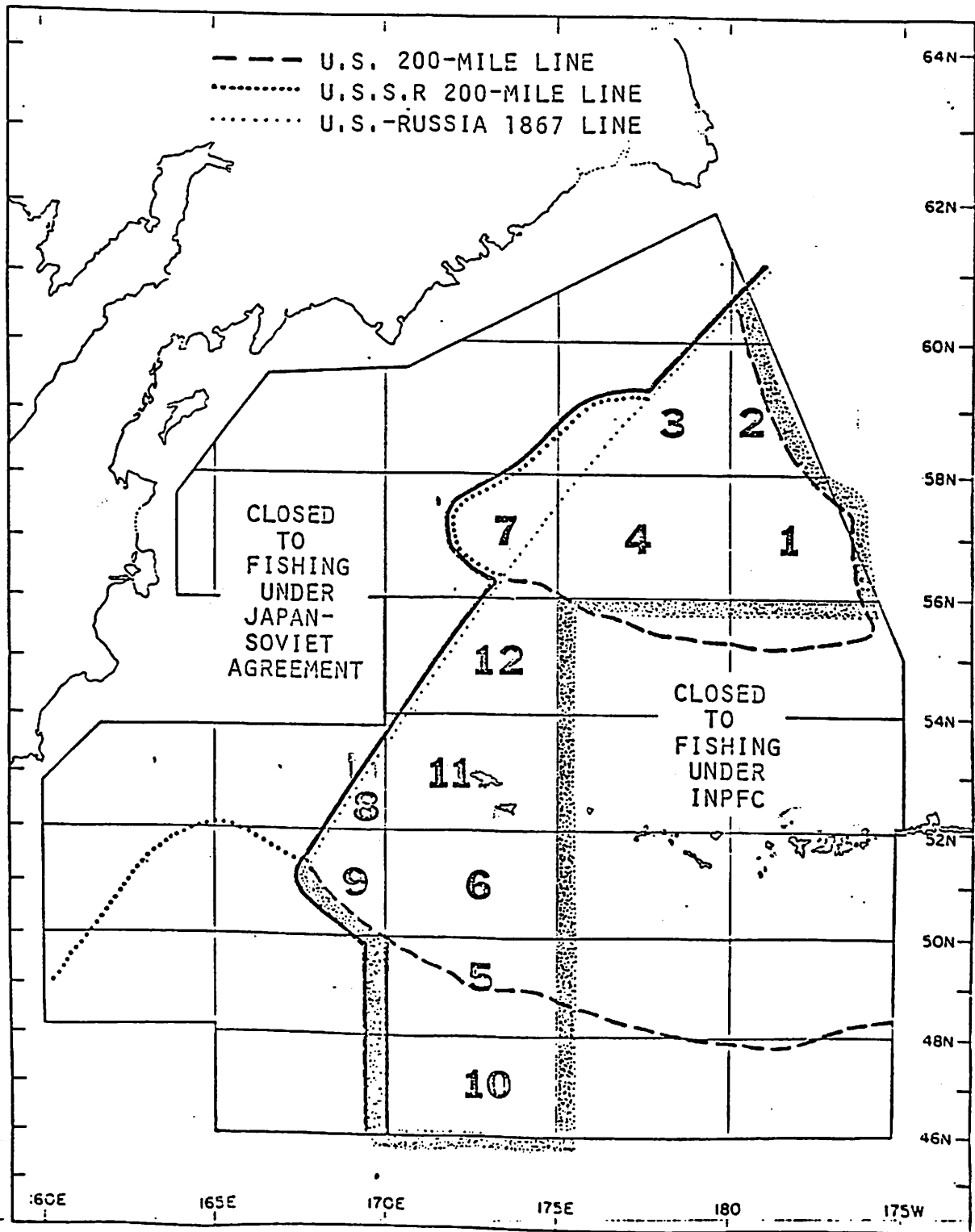


Figure 2. Post-1977 Japanese mothership salmon fishing area showing the rank order, from largest to smallest, of interceptions of western Alaska chinook salmon by $2^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ statistical area.

Table 1.

Estimated total catch in thousands of western Alaska and Canadian Yukon chinook salmon by the Japanese mothership fishery, foreign groundfish fisheries, and U.S. commercial and subsistence fisheries.

Year	Mothership ^a	Ground- ^b fish	Sub- total	Western Alaska ^c		Sub- total	Total
				Commercial	Subsistence		
1956	55.4	-	-	132.7	-	-	-
1957	15.2	-	-	158.4	-	-	-
1958	5.4	-	-	181.9	-	-	-
1959	27.8	-	-	195.1	-	-	-
1960	135.0	-	-	195.7	-	-	-
1961	13.9	-	-	243.1	-	-	-
1962	29.7	-	-	213.1	-	-	-
1963	40.8	-	-	208.1	66.2	274.3	315.1
1964	252.9	-	-	260.0	50.5	310.5	563.4
1965	105.5	-	-	263.0	52.9	315.8	421.3
1966	111.5	-	-	207.5	69.5	277.0	388.5
1967	69.8	-	-	284.0	81.9	365.9	435.7
1968	226.3	-	-	259.0	54.2	313.2	539.5
1969	435.2	-	-	287.6	65.2	352.9	788.1
1970	344.8	-	-	290.8	95.1	386.0	730.8
1971	143.6	-	-	283.2	73.8	357.1	500.7
1972	169.5	-	-	224.1	66.7	290.8	460.3
1973	47.0	-	-	177.4	69.7	247.1	294.1
1974	286.8	-	-	180.2	57.3	237.6	524.4
1975	109.2	-	-	126.2	77.2	203.3	312.5
1976 ^d	167.7	-	-	241.5	84.0	325.6	493.3
1977 ^d	64.5	43.5	108.0	296.1	84.1	380.2	488.2
1978 ^d	31.3	39.1	70.4	380.0	74.6	454.6	525.0
1979 ^d	65.0	100.4	165.4	412.0	99.3	511.3	676.7
1980 ^d	388.0	110.0	498.0	312.0	90.0	402.0	900.0

a Doc. 2344, estimates do not include dropouts.

b Docs. 2121, 2210, 2336 (assuming 100% of the catch is of western Alaska and Canadian Yukon origin).

c Doc. 2351

d Preliminary estimates for western Alaska inshore catch and the 1980 mothership catch.

Table 2.
North Pacific-Bering Sea foreign chinook harvest potential impact on western Alaska stocks
in thousands of fish.

Year	Foreign Offshore		Western Alaska inshore total	Inshore			
	Total catch ^{1/2/}	Known interceptions ^{2/}		Misc.	Kuskokwim	Yukon	Bristol Bay
1965	278	106	316	8	55	135	118
1966	320	112	277	11	80	105	81
1967	238	70	366	9	91	145	121
1968	450	226	313	5	78	119	111
1969	637	435	353	6	109	105	133
1970	538	345	386	10	136	93	147
1971	340	144	357	12	90	127	128
1972	364	170	291	5	100	111	75
1973	281	47	247	4	93	99	51
1974	547	287	238	6	61	115	56
1975	297	109	203	4	79	91	39
1976	484	168	326	9	110	103	104
1977	313	108	380	9	117	115	139
1978	374	70	455	25	102	127	201
1979	427	165	511	18	110	160	213
1980	994	508 (.57) ^{3/}	402	24	88	183	107
<u>Average</u>							
65-70	410	216 (.39)	335				
71-75	366	151 (.36)	267				
76-80	518	204 (.33)	415				

^{1/} Landbased, mothership, Gulf and Bering Sea trawl. Trawl fishery catches prior to 1977 are not available.

^{2/} Deadloss due to dropout not included.

^{3/} Preliminary trawl catch estimate 120 thousand - Bering Sea incidental catch.

Table 3.
 Japanese Mothership Salmon Catch by Species and Effort in the
 Central Bering Sea East of 180° Longitude, 1978-80

	1978 Number (%)	1979 Number (%)	1980 Number (%)
Sockeye	4,000 (1)	67,000 (3.1)	46,000 (1.9)
Chum	25,000 (1)	396,000 (12.1)	380,000 (12.3)
Pink	24,000 (1.3)	215,000 (6.3)	114,000 (20.3)
Coho	0	0	0
Chinook	2,000 (1.9)	32,000 (25.4)	218,000 (30.1)
Effort (1,000 tans)	20,000	156,000	272,000

High Seas Salmon Quota
 Soviet. - Japan Convention

1978-80

Mothership Quota	15,500 mt
Landbased Quota	20,600 mt
Japan Sea Quota	6,400 mt
Total	42,500

JOINT STATEMENT

by the

Japan Deep Sea Trawlers Association

Hokuten Trawlers Association

and the

Cities of Alakanuk, Atmauthuak, Chevak, Eek, Emmonak, Goodnews Bay, Hooper Bay, Kasigluk, Mekoryuk, Mountain Village, Nunapiptchuk, Platinum, Quinhagak, Scammon Bay, Sheldon Point, St. Mary's, and Tuluksak; Indian Reorganization Act Councils of Akaiachak, Kwigillingok Traditional Councils of Eek, Kipnuk, Konqiganak, Tuntutuliak; Nunam Kitlutsisti, Inc., and Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.

The above parties have agreed to jointly request that the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island groundfish PMP be amended to impose a limit of 65,000 chinook salmon (60,000 Western Alaskan chinook salmon) on the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island trawl fishery during 1981. The proposed amendment shall provide that this limitation will be determined separately for each nation in proportion to that nation's Bering Sea/Aleutian Island groundfish allocation. Thus, if Japan's Bering Sea/Aleutian Island groundfish allocation is X% of the total Bering Sea/Aleutian Island groundfish TALFF, Japan's incidental chinook catch limit will be determined by multiplying 65,000 by X%. The proposed amendment shall provide that if any nation's incidental trawl catch of chinook salmon reaches its national limit, then all of that nation's trawl vessels shall be prohibited from trawling in INPFC Area II and small statistical blocks 1 and 2 within INPFC Area I for so much of the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December which remain in that fishing year.

This proposed PMP amendment is intended as an interim measure to reduce the incidental catch of chinook salmon in the Bering Sea trawl fishery. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is presently engaged in the public review process of an amendment to the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island groundfish FMP. It is the purpose of that amendment to obtain a long term solution to the incidental catch of all prohibited species during the conduct of the groundfish fishery.

The amendment proposed here for the PMP is the first step towards the solution to be identified by the Council in the development of

the amendment to the FMP. It is agreed that this PMP amendment is an initial step in a multi-year program to substantially reduce the incidental catch of chinook salmon below recent levels. It is further agreed that the incidental catch should be reduced in annual increments subject to reasonable adjustments for variable factors. The schedule for these annual reductions and the final solution will be the subject of the Council's FMP amendment. It is anticipated that the FMP amendment will be in place on January 1, 1982. The concept embodied herein is intended to be the framework for the reduction of the incidental catch of Western Alaskan chinook salmon by all components of the trawl fishery.

Statement of Western Alaska fishermen:

Mr. Chairman: Today I come before the Council representing the western Alaska fishermen who were the plaintiffs in the case entitled: Hanson v. Klutznick. These fishermen have been before this Council on numerous occasions requesting that action be taken to reduce the level of incidental catch of chinock salmon in the Bering Sea. You are well aware of their efforts in this regard. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Congress and the courts all have been petitioned for relief. Recognizing this situation, the members of the Japanese fishery, represented here today, brought forward to western Alaska fishermen a proposal to reduce the level of interception in the short term through an amendment to the PMP. This proposal is based upon the AIC concept. This proposal is now before the Council. The western Alaska fishermen have very serious legal problems with the AIC approach now being presented. However, in the short term the approach suggested by the Japanese fisheries is a start toward a solution. However, the western Alaska fishermen believe that the AIC concept is not authorized under the FCMA and consequently, specifically reserve the right to challenge the legality of the AIC set forth in the concept of the amendment to the FMP presently out for public review. With that in mind, the western Alaska fishermen request that the Council forward with a recommendation to NMFS strongly supporting the proposal as an interim solution. Further we request that the concepts embodied in the language of the proposal be inserted in the preamble to the PMP amendment. In this way, there will be no misunderstanding of the action being taken by the Council at this meeting, and no question but that the Council has before it, in the form of amendment #3 to the FMP, the basis for the consideration of the long range solution to the incidental catch problem which has been the goal of the western

Alaskan fishermen.

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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REGARDING HIGH SEAS INTERCEPTION OF
WESTERN ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON

- WHEREAS, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 reserves to United States fishermen all of the harvestable surplus of fisheries resources when the surplus can be taken by domestic fishermen; and
- WHEREAS, the existing domestic fisheries have the capacity to harvest all potential chinook salmon stocks of Alaskan origin; and
- WHEREAS, chinook salmon stocks in Alaska are of primary importance and are fully utilized by the expanding recreational fisheries of Western Alaska; and
- WHEREAS, the commercial and subsistence fishermen of Western Alaska are dependent on chinook salmon resources as one of the mainstays of their economy and livelihood; and
- WHEREAS, the estimated foreign interception of Western Alaska chinook by the Japanese mothership salmon and Bering Sea trawl fisheries for 1980 is 500,000 fish; and
- WHEREAS, the unreported high sea gillnet dropout may add substantially to the documented interception of Western Alaska chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS, impact on Gulf of Alaska chinook stocks by Gulf of Alaska trawl and Japanese landbased gillnet catches are unknown; and
- WHEREAS, interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas adversely impacts the State's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and

WHEREAS, chinook salmon harvests by foreign fisheries on the high seas are still unacceptably high despite regulations of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission and measures enacted under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the cumulative effect of these interceptions be understood and reduced or eliminated insofar as possible; and

WHEREAS, jurisdiction for management of these fisheries is shared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the State of Alaska;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Government through both the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and International North Pacific Fisheries Commission support research to determine the continent of origin of chinook salmon taken in the Japanese landbased drift net and the Gulf of Alaska trawl fisheries, to improve the understanding of the impacts on Alaskan chinook salmon stocks by interceptions by the Japanese mothership fishery, and to further study alternatives to reduce trawl interceptions of Alaskan chinook salmon; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all parties take appropriate action to reduce the interception of Western Alaska chinook salmon in the Bering Sea trawl and Japanese high seas salmon mothership fisheries.

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES
NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REGARDING HIGH SEAS INTERCEPTION OF
WESTERN ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON

- WHEREAS, the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 reserves to United States fishermen all of the harvestable surplus of fisheries resources when the surplus can be taken by domestic fishermen; and
- WHEREAS, the existing domestic fisheries have the capacity to harvest all potential chinook salmon stocks of Alaskan origin; and
- WHEREAS, the commercial and subsistence fishermen of Western Alaska are dependent on chinook salmon resources as one of the mainstays of their economy and livelihood; and
- WHEREAS, chinook salmon stocks in Alaska are also of primary importance to the expanding recreational fisheries of Western Alaska; and
- WHEREAS, the estimated foreign interception of Western Alaska chinook by the Japanese mothership salmon and Bering Sea trawl fisheries for 1980 is 500,000 fish; and
- WHEREAS, the unreported high sea gillnet dropout may add substantially to the documented interception of Western Alaska chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS, impact on Gulf of Alaska chinook stocks by Gulf of Alaska trawl and Japanese landbased gillnet catches are unknown; and
- WHEREAS, interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas adversely impacts the State's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and
- WHEREAS, chinook salmon harvests by foreign fisheries on the high seas are still unacceptably high despite regulations of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission and measures enacted under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; and
- WHEREAS, it is imperative that the cumulative effect of these interceptions be understood and reduced or eliminated insofar as possible; and
- WHEREAS, jurisdiction for management of these fisheries is shared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the State of Alaska;
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that all parties take appropriate management measures to mandate the reduction of Alaskan chinook salmon interceptions by all foreign offshore fisheries to acceptable levels.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the parties to this resolution request that the Japanese government and fishing industry develop and apply appropriate modifications to their high seas salmon fishing operations that result in significant reductions in their interceptions of Alaska chinook salmon.

federal

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal Government through both the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and International North Pacific Fisheries Commission support research to determine the continent of origin of chinook salmon taken in the Japanese landbased drift net and the foreign Gulf of Alaska trawl fisheries, to improve the understanding of the impacts on Alaskan chinook salmon stock interceptions by the Japanese mothership fishery and foreign Bering Sea trawl fisheries.