33rd Annual Report of the

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR 1980

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, AND ALASKA

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To the Congress of the United States and the Governors and Legislatures of the Five compacting States, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Alaska, by the Commissioners of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission in Compliance with the State Enabling Acts Creating the Commission and Public Laws 232; 776; and 315 of the 80th; 87th; and 91 st Congresses of the United States Assenting Thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

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Contents

33rd Annual Report

PMFC ACTIVITIES IN 1980

An Overview

Dramatic changes have occurred in the fisheries of the United States since the advent of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) of 1976. Recently renamed the Magnuson FCMA in recognition of Senator Warren Magnuson's (D-WA, retired) long and continued support in its behalf, the MFCMA mandates three major actions which have greatly modified the fisheries management role of the United States at the interstate as well as State/Federal and international levels. These changes are: (1) the creation of the Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) between three and two hundred nautical miles off our coasts within which domestic fisheries are accorded priority access to harvest fishery resources; (2) the establishment of eight Regional Fishery Management Councils with authority to formulate management plans for fisheries resources within the FCZ; and (3) the granting of power to the Secretary of Commerce to regulate both domestic and foreign fishing vessels within the FCZ. Recognizing that its operational role would change in light of these actions, PMFC agreed at its 1979 Annual Meeting in Sitka, Alaska, to review and discuss its present and future role, and directed the Secretariat and Coordinators to develop standards, criteria, and acceptable language concerning the re-definition of that role.

In accordance with those instructions, PMFC's Secretariat and five State Coordinators in 1980 completed revision of PMFC's tasking documents (cf Appendix 3 for complete texts). Guidelines for these revisions were provided by the *Revised Statement of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review PMFC Role,* approved by the Executive Committee July 8, 1980. Because of its guidelioe significance, that statement is printed herewith in full:

"The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission has been an effective organization in securing regional coordination of state fishery matters involving research and management, and providing a forum for fishery problems of mutual concern among its member States. PMFC should remain an advocate for its member States before the U.S. Congress. As an advocate, it will maintain an awareness of proposed and pending legislation as it may impact fishery programs of the respective States and represent those States in gaining support from Congress and governmental agencies.

"Recent federal legislation creating Regional Fishery Management Councils does, however, require a redefinition of the role of PMFC and how this compact can best serve its member States in the future.

"At the request of the Executive Committee the future role of PMFC was considered in the light of four primary concerns; (1) the development of resolutions, (2) improving implementation of resolutions, (3) assistance to the States in maintaining liaison and program development between state and federal agencies as appropriate, and (4) the annual meeting format.

"In establishing the future role of PMFC with respect to these four concerns, the Committee recommends updating the goals and objectives of the Commission adopted in November 1970.

"The development of effective resolutions requires that guidelines be established and followed which (a) provide standards, (b) require presence of author or designee when a proposal for resolution is being considered, (c) provide procedures to be followed in implementing adopted resolutions and (d) provide adequate flexibility to handle unforseen events.

"The committee recommends that Commissioners and Advisors collectively develop a plan for implementing and transmitting adopted resolutions to member States delegations, in addition to instructions to the Executive Director.

"A shorter Annual Meeting format is acceptable with the caveat that length and content will depend on the importance of issues brought before the Commission. Finally, the Committee recommends that guidelines for developing resolutions be initiated by the PMFC Secretariat in accordance with PMFC goals and objectives and submitted in time for early approval by the Executive Committee."

This Ad Hoc Committee Statement endorses the role of PMFC as a forum for discussion of fisheries issues of concern to its member States, as an organization for regional coordination of fisheries research and management, and as an advocate of state interests before the U.S. Congress. It also recommends the formulation of new and more rigorous guidelines for preparation and implementation of resolutions, advocates a more active role in the implementation process for States and the Advisors representing the private sector, and endorses the shorter annual meeting format of recent years.

The revised documents emphasize the Commission's role: in legislative advocacy before the Congress of state positions on issues and problems of Pacific Area concern, in the facilitation of regional fisheries data collection and management-related research, and in support of fisheries development. The remainder of this section will report on these areas of PMFC program emphasis in 1980.

Fisheries Conservation and Management Needs and Concerns

In accordance with 1979 Resolution #4 and 1980 Resolution #6, PMFC provided active support for the inclusion of provisions for adequate protection of salmonid fisheries in the Northwest Power legislation that had been pending before the 96th Congress. PMFC's efforts were coordinated as closely as possible with those of its concerned member States and with the leadership provided by the Columbia River Fisheries Council. Despite concerted efforts of those opposing the bill to either kill or emasculate it by extensive and contradictory amendments, the Pacific Northwest Regional Electric Power Planning Act was passed and signed into public law (P.L. 96-501) by President Carter on December 5,1980.

The major purposes of Title I of the Act are: (1) to encourage conservation and efficient use of electric power in the Pacific Northwest along with development of its renewable resources, (2) to ensure an adequate and reliable regional power supply, (3) to provide for public involvement in any actions pursuant to implementation, (4) to assure costs necessary to produce, transmit, and conserve resources to meet the region's power requirements (including those costs related to fish and wildlife), are borne by the consumers of electric power, (5) to preserve

the authorities and responsibilities of non-federal entities in the energy field, and (6) to provide for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of the fish and wildlife stocks of the Columbia River basin, with particular attention to anadromous fish, their spawning grounds and habitat. Viewed as landmark legislation by all parties concerned, the language of the Act will insure that power needs and fish needs are considered equally in the allocation of available water resources in the Pacific Northwest.

By far the greatest share of PMFC's efforts in 1980 has gone into a concerted campaign to increase the level of funding to the States under the Federal fisheries grant-in-aid programs. With the help of Senators Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Ted Stevens of Alaska, particularly, and with strong support from the Northwest's delegation in the House of Representatives, 1980 was PMFC's most successful year ever in convincing the Congress of the justice of PMFC's arguments, and in securing supportive action.

Both House and Senate agreed to a $2.5 million augmentation in FY 1981 funding for the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act (P.L. 88-309) under which a major share of marine fisheries research and monitoring takes place. This was an approximate 40% increase for PMFC member States, or $120,000 each to the States of Alaska and California, and somewhat lesser amounts to the other PMFC States. Every State in the Nation receives funds from this Act.

The Senate agreed also to a $2 million augmentation in FY 1981 funding for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (P.L. 89-304) which would have doubled the dollars available through NMFS, and probably added about $1 million to dollars available for salmon and steelhead fisheries research and monitoring on the Pacific Coast. The Senate, however, restored only $1 million of the $2 million deleted from the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act funds for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the $2 million deleted was apparently due to a misunderstanding in the House. Concerted efforts were matle <*o restore the remaining $1 million of these P.L. 89-304 funds for U.S.F.W.S. programs, but that money, and an additional $1.3 million for continuation of anadromous fisheries programs via the NMFS Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center were cut in the closing days of the 96th Congress. Thus the $2 million augmentation approved for the NOAA budget "must be applied to salvage the most urgent of»those ongoing programs, as well as to undertake the new programs required to improve the data base for managing these valuable fisheries. Many other States in addition to Pacific Coast States also receive funds from this Act.

Events through March 1981 indicate that fisheries grant-in-aid augmentations approved by the Congress as reviewed in this section probably will be lost due to budget cuts of the Reagan Administration. That Administration also has announced intention to cut *all* federal support for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act and Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act for FY 1982. The future of those programs therefore will depend entirely upon the degree of Congressional support they receive in the face of zero support from the Administration. Of related concern, sea grant programs and coastal zone management grants to the States also are slated for zero funding in FY1982.

The increases approved by Congress were won for three basic reasons: (1) The arguments jointly presented by the three interstate marine fisheries commissions were powerful. In joint testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee in March 1980 (with parallel testimony submitted on the Senate side), the Commissions stressed the importance of grant-in-aid programs in maintaining and upgrading state fisheries research and management capabilities, and in meeting the increased demand for information from state resource agencies to fulfill provisions of federal legislative mandates (i.e. MFCMA) Emphasis was placed upon the severe attrition by inflation on programs that, despite increases in funding authorizations, had received only one increase in funding appropriations over the past ten years. Over that period, the purchasing power of those dollars dropped to only 62% of their 1970 value. The Commissions also stressed the rapidly rising worth of commercial fisheries to the U.S. economy, noted implications for increasing the U.S. share in this harvest through pending fisheries development legislation, and reviewed the need for continued support for regional conservation, management, and enhancement of anadromous fish resources. Additional support was provided by the convincing evidence given by the States on the need for these increases to meet the vastly increased responsibilities for monitoring and research generated by MFCMA. (2) PMFC was able to speak for its five Pacific States, and when joined by the other two Commissions, this single unified voice represented a total of 25 coastal States. (3) In the many years of defining fisheries issues and the need for their solution, PMFC and the other interstate marine fisheries commissions have established an effective track record of responsible advocacy with the Congressional Committees concerned. Accordingly, the Congress has looked to the Commissions for factual representation of state positions. Leaders in both the House and Senate have given those positions their strong support.

With support from Congressional leaders and others, PMFC also succeeded in 1980 in having $825,000 restored to the FY 1981 budget for the continuation of the Pacific States' portion of the National Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey (see page 6 for details). PMFC also helped convince Congressional leaders to continue specific authorizations for both fisheries grant-in-aid programs and for multi-state cooperative programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act. In short, 1980 has been a very good year indeed for PMFC's legislative advocacy role.

One other aspect of PMFC's role in identifying fisheries problems of concern to its member States relates to the general area of State/Federal interactions on fisheries matters. In October 1979, PMFC learned that NMFS planned to phase down its State/Federal cooperative program until after 1983, when new initiatives might be considered. Speaking on behalf of the Commission's member States, PMFC Executive Director Harville objected emphatically to this proposed shift in NMFS policy, and followed up with a major paper, outlining the need for a strengthened State/Federal program, delivered at the Governors' Conference on Fisheries Management held at Raleigh, North Carolina. Harville's concerns were shared by many others, including leaders of the other two interstate marine fisheries commissions, and by MAFAC, the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee to NOAA and NMFS. As a result, the entire Conference of State Fisheries Directors, held in January 1980, in Alexandria, Virginia, was devoted to establishing goals and guidelines for a newly defined and rejuvenated State/Federal program for management of shared fisheries resources. A follow-up Pacific

area meeting was held in May, with subsequent State by State meetings held throughout the year.

Based on these efforts, PMFC is confident that a new program of State/Federal cooperative action can emerge, addressing a broad array of fisheries issues including, among others, data management, fisheries monitoring, management-related research, habitat protection, and coastal zone concerns for fisheries. This constructive development will, of course, depend upon the future course of federal programs generally under the budget restrictions proposed for FY 1982.

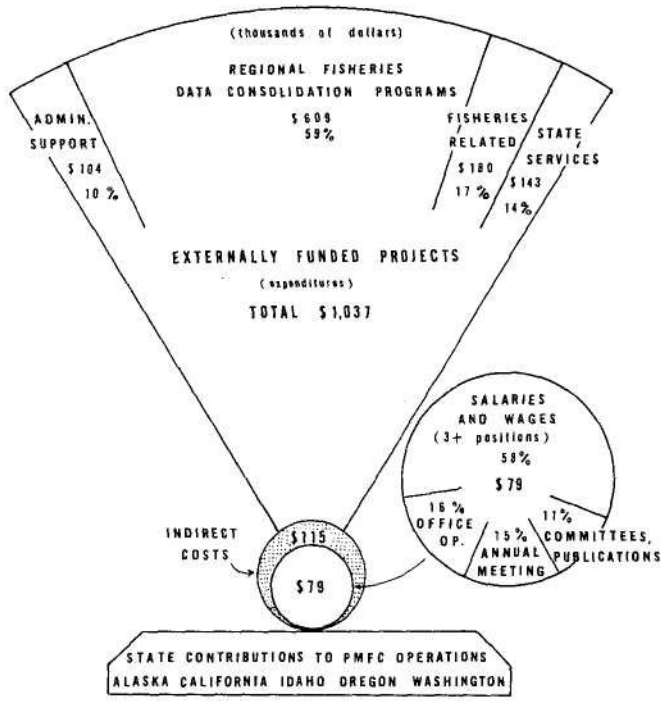
Facilitation of Interstate Fisheries Programs of Data Collection and Management Related Research

The second broad area of PMFC activities in 1980 concerned facilitation of interstate fisheries data collection and dissemination, management-related research, and other cooperative programs. PMFC continued its longstanding programs of collection and publication of the data series for groundfish and crab and shrimp; its annual reviews of Pacific Coast fisheries (see Appendix #2); and its support for the activities of its various fisheries committees (see section on Status Reports on PMFC Activities). These programs are consistent with 1979 Resolutions #5 and #6 which stress PMFC's support for priority funding for coastwide salmon tag recovery and for development of coastwide data resources of adequate quality and timeliness for effective fisheries management under MFCMA. The scope of these interstate activities is demonstrated by the array of projects PMFC coordinates under external funding support, principally from NMFS.

Over the period September 1, 1979 to August 31, 1980, PMFC managed some 25 different contracts, and expended a total of $1,037,000. These contracts provided support for approximately 61.3 man-years of fisheries work in the Pacific States, principally Californiar Qtegon and Washington. PMFC's payroll for these projects involved approximated 100 employees, paid by PMFC but supervised by fisheries project leaders of the host States — that payroll averaged some $75,000 per month.

The following illustration indicates the relationship of this external funding to PMFC's basic budget as provided by itS hnfember States, and the approximate distribution of effort under this external support. State support this year totalled $79,000. Federal contracts provided an additional $1,037,000 in direct program suqport, which generated $115,000 in indirect costs in support of those field projects. PMFC's secretariat support thus totalled some $194,000 — the state contributions plus indirect costs accruing from external contracts.

These contract support efforts can be grouped into four broad categories: (1) about 10% of the total, or $104,000 provided administrative support — for regional fishery management council participation, assistance to fisheries development programs in the Pacific, and State/Federal programs generally; (2) about 14% went to single state support programs — management of funds for salmon sampling, data management, etc.; (3) by far the largest fraction, about 59%, or some $609,000 went to interstate data collection, processing and dissemination —maintenance of the salmonid regional mark processing center and operation of the Pacific Coast segment of the National Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Program; and (4) about 17%, or $180,000 went to specific fisheries projects — foralbacore, herring, swordfish, and marine mammals.



Fisheries Development Issues

The final area of PMFC's program emphasis in 1980 dealt with Pacific Coast fisheries development issues. Two PMFC resolutions in 1979 addressed these issues —Resolution #1 requested support for continued use of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for fisheries development, and Resolution #2 recommended that provisions of the Capital Construction Fund and Obligation Loan Guarantee Program, as established under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, be amended to apply to shoreside support faciities. Two similar Resolutions approved and adopted in 1980 (Resolutions #1 and #2 continued to express PMFC concerns for more effective federal support for private sector efforts in fisheries development (see 1980 Resolutions and Supporting Actions, page 10).

PMFC aggressively pursued these positions during 1980 with both the Congress and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Through concurrent active and effective support of the fishing industry, and the leadership provided by the Congressional delegations from PMFC's five member States, as well as that of other Congressional leaders interested in fisheries development, legislation was passed in the closing days of the 96th Congress that: (1) requires that at least 50% of S-K funds received each year be used to provide financial assistance to the private sector for fisheries development projects; and (2) substantially amends Title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide federal obligation loan guarantees for shoreside processing facilities.

This legislation, Title II of Senate Bill S. 2163, cited as the American Fisheries Promotion Act, was signed into public law (P.L 96-561) by President Carter on December 22, 1980. Although admittedly imperfect in that it does not extend the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) to shoreside seafood processors, the Act does provide important assis-

tance to the U.S. fishing industry at a time when it needs help if it is to survive.

PMFC continued its effort to secure a stronger role for the Fisheries Development Foundations in the review and evaluation of development projects, and in priorities given them for S-K funding. PMFC Executive Director John P. Harville interceded personally on this issue in Washington, D.C. and participated actively in regional industry and Foundation discussions. Harville devoted major attention this past year to fisheries development needs and problems in the Pacific Islands area, specifically to the kind of institutional mechanism needed to assist that area to more effectively develop its latent living marine resources. More recently, PMFC has agreed to facilitate the development of a California-West Coast Aquaculture industry development plan by assuming management of funding (Harville is Project Monitor), and by providing staff assistance as necessary for program planning and development.

In summary, PMFC's program emphasis in 1980 addressed issues related to fisheries conservation and management, data collection and management related research, and fisheries development. The Comission's advocacy role through resolutions and testimony provided a strong voice in enactment of legislation beneficial to the Pacific Coast fishery resources and fishing industry.

The concerted campaign to increase the level of grant-in-aid funds, particularly the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act, was instrumental in obtaining a 40% increase and permitted member States' fishery agencies to conduct adequate research and monitoring programs. Given continued member State and industry support, PMFC intends to persist in efforts to obtain adequate funding of cooperative programs and new initiatives in effective State/Federal interactions in fisheries matters; and to continue its facilitation and management of multi-State cooperative programs, a key component of PMFC's total services to its member States.

Status Reports on PMFC Activities

Pacific Coast Fisheries Data Committee

The Pacific Coast Fisheries Data Committee, formerly called the Committee on Goals and Guidelines for Regional Fisheries Data Consolidation, completed an updated analysis in July 1980 on the design and development of a data system to facilitate the exchange of fisheries information on the Pacific Coast. The Committee, composed of participating staff members from Pacific Coast State and Federal fisheries agencies, the Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Councils, and PMFC, developed plans to implement a Fishery Information Network (FIN) that will utilize data processing facilities at NMFS, Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center in Seattle, Washington.

The initial computer system study for the FIN began in February 1980 and was developed by Electronic Data Systems (EDS) of Dallas, Texas, under contract to NMFS, Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla, California. Its purpose was to "analyze alternative systems which would best (achieve) aggregation, formatting, and communication of (fisheries) data collected at State and NMFS levels." The Committee reviewed the final report by the contractor and recommended immediate implementation of Phase I of the proposed program. Phase 1 of the FIN continues oversight responsibilities of the Committee, to include the hiring and supervision of a Systems Designer/Manager, and provides for the production of timely reports of groundfish landing data by species categories as required for management under the MFCMA.

The recently-hired System Designer/Manager will design, develop, and administer the information system and computer responsibilities necessary for FIN implementation and support. Under Phase 1 guidelines, the FIN will combine groundfish landing data from California, Oregon, Washington with data furnished by NMFS on landings by foreign fisheries in the Fishery Conservation Zone, into a single data base capable of generating timely and user-accessible reports. A prototype of the FIN that will provide model reports and input requirements should be tested by July 1981, with Phase 1 completion planned for either late 1981 or early 1982. Subsequent Phases will incorporate data on other fisheries and on socioeconomic factors necessary for management. Financial support for the FIN, including assistance for the States of California, Oregon, and Washington to meet data production requirements, is provided through FY 1981 by NMFS, Northwest Region.

At the direction of the Committee and with assistance from participating fisheries agencies, Clarence Pautzke (former Assistant to the Executive Director, PMFC) prepared a Coastwide Data Financial Plan in 1980. That plan reviewed dollar commitments for fisheries data collection and processing by agencies in Washington, Oregon, and California, and projected funding needs in 1980-81 to achieve reasonable coastwide data sharing capabilities. This analysis documents anticipated total State and Federal expenditures in fiscal years 1981-83 averaging approximately $6.5 million per year. Nearly half (about 47%) are State funds, with the balance derived from an array of Federal programs. The Financial Plan indicates additional funding requirements of approximately $1.5 million per year for FY 1981-83, or an increase of approximately 23% over present commitments.

Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey

In December 1980, the Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey completed 18 months of data collection in the Pacific Coast region, encompassing the three coastal States of California, Oregon, and Washington. The Survey is part of a national survey of marine recreational fishermen funded by the National Marine Fisheries Service; it is being conducted in five regions: the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts; the Caribbean (Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands); and the Western Pacific (Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands). The State of Alaska is conducting an independent survey because of its vastness and the inadequate telephone communications in many of its remote areas.

The Survey employs a "complemented surveys approach" which consists of collecting catch data by means of field interviews of fishermen (intercept survey) and effort data by means of a telephone survey of households. The telephone portion of the Pacific Coast survey was carried out by Copley International Corporation of La Jolla, California. The intercept portion (creel census) was carried out by personnel of the fisheries agencies of the Pacific Coast region, with overall coordination from PMFC

The purpose of the field interviews is to gather data on the fisherman's county of residence, how often he or she

fishes, trip expenses, fish species sought, gear used, and catch. The telephone survey is composed of randomly selected telephone interviews that are used to estimate the percentage of Pacific Coast households that contain saltwater sportfishermen; data is collected on the fishing trips per fishing household during the preceeding two months. (The two-month period is used because studies have shown that this time period is one in which most people can still accurately recall their fishing activities.) The data obtained from the telephone survey and field interviews are then combined and analyzed statistically to provide estimates of the total number of fishermen, both local and out of state, their fishing frequency, and their total catch by fishing mode: shore, private/rental boat, party/charter boat, and man-made structures (piers, jetties, etc.).

During the past 18 months of the Pacific Coast portion of the Survey (June 1979 to December 1980), over 70,000 fishermen have been interviewed in the field and over 145,000 households have been called in the telephone survey. The Survey is presently planned to continue through 1983 in order to obtain an uninterrupted sequence of data and to determine trends for the future.

Regional Mark Processing Center

The Regional Mark Processing Center (RMPC) continued its established operations through 1980 and proceeded with planned developments. As presently constituted, the RMPC serves two major functions: interagency coordination of salmonid marking programs for the Pacific coast; and maintenance of a regional data base on tagged salmonids. The functions and duties of the RMPC may be summarized as follows:

1. Regional Coordination
   a. Coordinate marking and tagging efforts between agencies to ensure compatibility.
   b. Determine new requirements of'the regional data base.
   c. Supervise implementation of changes in the data base system to satisfy changing requirements.
   d. Provide support to data collecting agencies in improving the timeliness of their data delivery - -, -(particularly in terms of tag recovery data).
2. Maintenance of Regional Data Base *
   a. Collect and pub'lish coded-wire tag release data from the States and from Canada.
   b. Collect and publish fin mark releases from the States and from Canada.
   c. Collect and publish coded-wire tag recovery data.
   d. Distribute printed annual summaries of *Mark List,* CWT Release Report, and CWT Tag Recovery Re ports.
   e. Provide machine-readable copies of release and recovery data on request.

In May 1977, Grahame King was hired as the Regional Mark Coordinator and was given responsibility for both of the above functions. In September 1979, Ken Johnson was hired as his assistant, and a year later, Dr. Johnson took on the full responsibility of the Regional Coordinator position. King continues to serve PMFC as a consultant, handling most of the data processing and doing further software development. This division of roles between regional coordination and data management, however, is not complete: much of the work is accomplished through close and effective cooperation.

Regional Coordination: Regional coordination of the tagging and recovery programs of the fisheries agencies in the United States has been achieved by several methods. These include personal contacts by the Regional Coordinator, use of workshops and/or meetings, and assistance from PMFC's Salmon and Steelhead Committee and the Committee on Anadromous Fish Marking and Tagging. Membership on each of these Committees is comprised of scientists-managers from the five Compact States, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Canadian representatives participate in the meetings on an informal but active and productive basis.

The Salmon and Steelhead Committee met once in 1980, in Portland on January 16th. This was a follow-up to the Boise meeting summarized in PMFC's Annual Report for 1979. While the Boise meeting focused on short-term needs, the purpose of the Portland meeting was to establish long-term objectives. The main recommendation from the meeting was that great emphasis should be placed on the establishment of long-term, stable funding for the coastwide coded-wire tag recovery programs.

This long-range priority also included the establishment of stable funding for the Regional Mark Processing Center. Since its inception, the RMPC has been funded through an uncertain and constantly fluctuating array of separate contributions, partially from the States and partially from Federal sources. In 1977, for example, funding came from four separate sources. Action has been taken by PMFC at the recommendation of the Salmon-Steelhead Committee to seek Federal matching (two-thirds) funds from "unallocated surpluses" in the fisheries grant-in-aid programs (P.L. 89-304 and P.L. 88-309) or from other Federal sources. PMFC's Executive Committee has authorized use of PMFC State-derived funds to make up the remaining one third of the total annual cost of supporting the RMPC. The outcome of this proposal will depend largely on Congressional action to augment fisheries grant-in-aid programs.

The Committee on Anadromous Fish Marking and Tagging plays a prominent role in the activities of the RMPC. The Committee's original role was to establish fin marking standards and coordinate allocation of fin marks between the various agencies to prevent conflicts between regional marking programs. Since the advent of coded-wire tags, this role has evolved into primarily addressing tagging problems and establishing guidelines to which all tagging agencies are expected to comply in full. Through annual "mark meetings", this committee has established a coastwide international code of tagging and fin-marking procedures to ensure regional compatibility of tagging programs requiring ocean recoveries. The 1980 mark meeting was held in Portland on January 15th under the chairmanship of the Regional Mark Coordinator. Fin mark requests for 1980 (approximately 100) were reviewed for possible conflicts before approval was granted. Other matters, such as the undesirability of pectoral fin clips, were also discussed.

The primary emphasis of the meeting, however, centered on the use and problems of coded-wire tags. Particular emphasis was placed upon reviewing tagging agreements, accepted by the Committee the preceding year, for regulating use of the adipose clip. Agreement was unanimous that the adipose-only clip would continue to be strictly reserved to indicate the presence of a coded-wire

tag for all chinook, coho, chum, pink, sockeye, and steelhead.

Numerous other tagging matters were discussed and action was taken where appropriate. Of particular importance to the regional coordination effort was the announcement by NMFS-Seattle that they were discontinuing the use of color-coded wire tags in their field tagging studies. Binary and experimental "rare-earth" tags were to be used instead. This development was gratifying to the tag coordinators since the Committee had been working for several years to completely phase out color-coded tags. These tags had been rejected many years earlier by all other tagging agencies because they were seen as far less effective than binary-coded tags. Because of the difficulties these tags presented to the tag recovery programs, all of the agencies involved in large scale tag recovery were against the adipose clip being used with color-coded tags. The adipose clip has long been reserved as a visible mark indicating the presence of a coded-wire tag for ocean recovery purposes.

Regional Data Base: Over the past year, several users of CWT recovery data have expressed to PMFC their desire for the RMPC to assume a greater regional role in processing and analyzing tag recovery data. These users included personnel from NMFS (Alaska), USFWS (Portland and Olympia), the Columbia River Inter-tribal Fish Commission, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The main interest was to have the RMPC generate a regional report estimating the ocean contribution rates of various stocks to given fisheries. This appeared to be a reasonable request, since the RMPC now maintains separate data bases for tag releases and tag recoveries and could easily generate individual reports on the contribution rate of any tag code to a given fishery by accessing the two data bases by tag code. Accordingly, a meeting with salmon managers was held on June 4, 1980 to review regional CWT data needs and try to determine what analyses are needed, what additional data would be required for these analyses, and just what role the RMPC should play.

During the course of the meeting considerable opposition was raised to the idea of the RMPC estimating contribution rates. It was basically felt that only the releasing agency should be responsible for making contribution estimates on their stocks since only they were in a position to accurately determine the necessary parameters for the calculations.

Despite the support from the USFWS, the ADFG, and other agencies, there was no clear mandate for an expansion of RMPC duties to include the proposed regional summary of stock contribution to the various fisheries. Rather, it was stressed that the most important need at the present time is for the States to complete the analysis of their recovery data and forward it to the RMPC, thus ending the current serious backlog of unpublished recovery data for 1977 (partial), 1978, and 1979. Following the meeting, efforts were renewed to achieve this result, with much progress in evidence during the past few months (see discussion below).

The long standing problem of serious delays in the flow of recovery data from the States and Canada to the RMPC continued to be a major problem in 1980. Several years ago, the Salmon and Steelhead Committee agreed that the RMPC should receive each agency's tag recovery data within six months of the year's end so that they could be promptly published and made available for management needs. Despite this agreement, the most recent recovery report is for 1977 and includes only the catch-recovery data for Oregon and Washington. Thus, the unsuccessful efforts to meet publication goals in 1980 mainly reflect generic shortcomings in fisheries data flow from the States to the RMPC. This problem may be close to resolu* tion, however, since the States are rapidly catching up in their data processing backlogs. This is partially the result of increased emphasis by the RMPC on the necessity of meeting publication goals. In addition, PMFC's Pacific Coast Fisheries Data Committee has been asked to exert their influence, where possible, to hasten the analysis process within the States.

Alaska's 1977 and 1978 recovery data were received in November 1980 putting the Alaska Department of Fish and Game ahead of all other agencies for the first time. This reflects the importance now being given to these data by the ADFG. Washington's 1978 data were received shortly after Alaska's data, and Oregon's 1978 data have now been received although some formatting problems remain. California has lagged the farthest behind, but California's 1977 data are expected to be available by the end of February 1981. Shortly thereafter, the Alaska and California 1977 data reports will be published as a supplement to be inserted in the loose leaf binders adopted for the 1977 and subsequent data reports. Efforts will continue in 1981 to bring the publication of the recovery data in line with the realistic goal of six months from the year's end. A listing of RMPC publications in 1980 is given in the publications section under Administrative Actions, page 14 of this report.

High Seas Recoveries of Coded-Wire Tags: In 1980, a Japanese salmon research vessel in the Gulf of Alaska recovered coded-wire tagged steelhead. This led to submission of a proposal (via PMFC) by the RMPC to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) requesting that Japanese research vessels be asked to examine salmonid catches routinely for adipose clips that indicate the probable presence of a microtag. By removing and storing the snouts of these fin-clipped fish for later analysis, valuable information on salmonid migration and distribution patterns could be recovered that was being lost due to the lack of sampling for the adipose clip.

This request to INPFC was referred to its Subcommittee on Salmon for consideration in their meeting in Anchorage, Alaska on October 28, 1980. The RMPC's Regional Mark Coordinator was asked to act as an advisor to the United States scientist-member of the Subcommittee (Dr. Robert L Burgner), and in that capacity, addressed the group on the regional scope of coded-wire tagging programs (currently in excess of 20 million tagged annually) and the importance of the data to U.S. fisheries agencies. Following subsequent deliberations, the Subcommittee on Salmon recommended that all three nations (Japan, Canada, and the United States) cooperate in high seas recoveries of coded-wire tags. This recommendation was later adopted by the Commission. As a result of this action by INPFC, specific participants in this cooperative effort will be Japanese and U.S. salmon research vessels, U.S. and Canadian observers on groundfish vessels, and U.S. observers on Japanese and other foreign fleet salmon motherships. Thus, major advances in salmonid information are certain to result from this new sampling effort for coded-wire tags.

Review of Pacific Coast Shellfish Pest, Predator, and Disease Problems

In late 1979, shellfish scientists from PMFC's member States requested that the Commission host meetings for discussion of problems arising from increasing introductions and transfers of native and exotic species of shellfish. These problems involve control of pests, predators, and pathogens, as well as potential ecological imbalances.

PMFC sponsored two meetings in Portland, Oregon (October 1979 and February 1980) attended by scientists from the four Pacific Coast States, Hawaii, the Federal government, and British Columbia. These scientists agreed that with established and pending Federal legislation leading to a proliferation of artificial production of fishery and shellfishery resources, the possibility or even probability of transferring shellfish pests and pathogens is high. This has already occurred in a number of instances in all regions. In addition, the increasing numbers of exotic mollusca and Crustacea being introduced from South America, Southeast Asia, and Europe intensifies the problems associated with certification that such animals are disease and pest free.

On the Pacific Coast, State laws regulating movement of shellfish in commerce vary with regards to introduction, transportation, inspection and certification, and enforcement, with State agencies presently having little or no disease diagnostic capabilities. Accordingly, the most recent meeting of scientists focused on providing the "next steps" for the control of shellfish organisms that potentially could ruin the valuable Pacific Coast shellfish industry. Participating scientists are preparing a review report that will indicate the extent of the problem, a list of inspection and certification procedures by State and will include: documentation of disease, pest, and predator problems by species affected; current Federal regulations; and a check list of facilities capable of diagnosing shellfish diseases. Also being developed is a preliminary draft of standardized procedures for agency review.

Member States' scientists requested that a new subcommittee of PMFC's standing Shellfish Committee be established to bring this issue into coastwide focus. PMFC's Executive Committee concurred with this request at the 1980 Annual Meeting.

Attending the shellfish meetings were:

Fred G. Kern	NMFS Oxford, MD
Aaron Rosenfield	NMFS Oxford, MD
James A. Brock	DPED Honolulu
Darrell Demory	ODFW Newport
Laimons Osis	ODFW Newport
Roger S. Grischkowsky	ADFG Anchorage
Ron Westley (Chrm.)	WDFOlympia
Chris Jones	WDF Pt. Whitney
WaltDahlstrom	CDFG Menlo Park
Neil Bourne	Pac. Bio. Sta., Nanaimo

International Groundfish Committee

The International Groundfish Committee and its Technical Subcommittee continued their long-standing consideration of groundfish research and monitoring of fisheries of common concern to the United States and Canada. PMFC's Executive Director serves as U.S. member of this working Committee; Bob Wowchuck was succeeded in November 1980 by Ed Zyblist, Manager of the Offshore Commercial Fisheries Division, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans as Canadian member. The Technical Subcommittee consists of lead groundfish scientist/managers of the Pacific States and the U.S. and Canadian national fisheries agencies.

The Technical Subcommittee conducted three workshops in 1980. These were concerned with recreational groundfish (March 19-20, Menlo Park, CA); sablefish (April 2-3, Seattle, WA); and widow rockfish (December 11-12, Tiburon, CA). Plans were also developed for a lingcod workshop in February 1981 at Nanaimo, B.C.

The Technical Subcommittee at its annual meeting, June 16-20 in Petersburg, Alaska reviewed the status of groundfish stocks and fisheries of U.S.-Canadian joint concern, exchanged information on recent regulatory changes, and considered fishery problems which should be addressed by their governments. As product of those discussions, the Subcommittee presented three recommendations of particular importance to U.S. groundfish management:

1. development of mechanisms to assure that joint ven ture catcher-boat statistics are incorporated into dom estic groundfish data summaries and thereby made a part of total catch information;
2. assurance that groundfish caught off the coast of one State (e.g. Alaska) by vessels based in another (e.g. Washington) are properly reported by location of catch, and thereby counted in total catch statistics for that area;
3. increase in groundfish age determination capabilities by addition of another otolith reader to the groundfish aging team in Seattle, WA.

The annual meeting of the parent Committee, with the Technical Subcommittee participating fully, was held November 18-19 in Vancouver, B.C. The Committee reviewed and commended the 1980 activities of its Technical Subcommittee, including its most recent (November 1980) assessment of groundfish research priorities. While specific priorities vary by agency and geographic location, the following high priority species and topics received concensus support:

Sablefish:
- stock identification
- validation of age determination method
- analysis of landing statistics
- standardize units of effort
- improve estimates of abundance

Rockfish (primarily widow, yellowtail, canary, bocaccio andchilipepper):
- analysis of landing statistics
- standardize unit of effort
- validate age determination method
- improve estimates of abundance

Pacific cod:
- determine effect of fishery on recruitment
- validate age determination method
- predict year class abundance level

Pacific hake:
- improve resource assessment
- determine potential yield

All species:
- improve capability for collecting timely landing sta tistics and biological data
- improve capability for analysis of statistics and data.

The Committee concurred with its Technical Subcommittee that concerned agencies should encourage and expedite data exchange, joint analyses, and joint field studies where possible on the above priority species and problem areas.

The Committee further directed that its Technical Subcommittee undertake the following:

- improvement of U.S.-Canadian information exchange relevant to foreign (non-North Ameri can) permitted fisheries for hake (whiting), parti cularly with respect to setting TALFF for those fo reign fisheries;
- further review of groundfish tagging methodology and applications as a 1981 special topic of the Te chnical Subcommittee's annual meeting.
- further consideration of ways to facilitate U.S. Canada interactions for herring research and data analysis;
- inclusion of Canadian interests in the current Paci fic Coast fisheries data program planning.

ANNUAL MEETING EVENTS

Summary

PMFC's 33rd Annual Meeting was held on October 6-7, 1980 at the Sheraton Renton Inn, Renton, Washington, and was presided over by 1980 Chairman Gordon Sandison, Director, Washington Department of Fisheries. Major events included a well-received symposium on United States-Canada fishery concerns; extensive discussion and approval of six proposals for Resolutions; and adoption of revised tasking documents for guidance of PMFC affairs. Since full details on the symposium were given in PMFC Newsletter No. 33 of December 1980, only a brief summary will be provided here. Full texts of adopted Resolutions and supporting actions taken in their behalf are given below. The complete texts of PMFC's revised tasking documents are provided in Appendix 3, see page 36. Commission elections were held also, and all changes are included in the personnel section under Administrative Actions.

Symposium: U.S.-Canada Fishery Concerns Seven panelists contributed effectively to the symposium on United States-Canada fishery concerns, with PMFC's Hank Wendler serving as organizer and moderator. Ken Johnson of PMFC, Don Bailey of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and Fred Johnson of the National Bureau of Standards addressed U.S. and Canadian concerns and interactions in data collection management and analysis, and the application of results to shared fisheries problems. Jack Tagart of the Washington Department of Fisheries and Jergen Westrheim of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans reviewed research needs, priorities, and problems from their perspectives as members of the Technical Subcommittee of the International Groundfish Committee. Lee Alverson, who heads the U.S. delegation in U.S.-Canada salmon negotiations, and Washington legislator John Martinis who is a member of that delegation, reviewed the diplomatic issues facing the United States and Canada in conservation and management of shared salmon resources. Unfortunately, a Canadian counterpart was not available to participate in this portion of the symposium. Details on the presentations of these panelists are given on page 6 of PMFC Newsletter No. 33; the excellent summary of the panel discussions given at the close of the symposium by PMFC Executive Director Harville (given on page 14 of the Newsletter) is repeated here.

Harville summarized the panel discussions in terms of relationships among the major elements relating to data needs, research priorities, and diplomatic aspects of U.S.-Canada fishery concerns. Addressing the often-expressed need of the participants for cooperative research, Harville noted that the International Groundfish Committee and its Technical Subcommittee were actively seeking to identify priorities where cooperative research would be productive. Although these priorities were finalized in November (for a discussion see the section on the International Groundfish Committee under Status Reports on PMFC Activities), such research has been consistently "hamstrung" by budget limitations, lack of adequate manpower, and shifting agency priorities. Since budget constraints are a problem common to all agencies, Harville indicated that adequacy of manpower and agency priorities will provide the major stumbling blocks to our abilities to work effectively together. Until differences in agency personnel commitments are resolved, and an answer is provided to the question of whether concentrating research effort will produce meaningful results or simply a diversion of the researcher's attention to other (management) matters, the goal of truly cooperative research will not be realized.

On a related matter, all speakers, in addition to audience participants, spoke to the continuing need for an adequate data and information base from which to make management decisions. Both the United States and Canada must have the dollars, manpower, and commitment to obtain the data necessary to do the job. Problems of data collection, analysis, and dissemination, however, are common to both countries. Clearly, the problems of data communication, costs, and standards relating to tagging and recovery acceptable to both countries need to be resolved. Question: Can both countries afford to pump seemingly endless •amounts of coded-wire tagged fish into the ocean, and then spend $2 to $10 per fish to get their tag-bearing snouts back, without first being sure that program design will provide useful answers?

Finally, turning to the subject of U.S.-Canada salmon negotiations, Harville emphasized the concern, as expressed by Alverson, that a negotiated salmon treaty would be of little use if it cannot be implemented. The diplomatic mechanism that will enable the two countries to work together effectively at the data level, the cooperative research level, and the political decision level must be backed up by a commitment of funds to get the job done. In addition, both the United States and Canada must make the commitments necessary to insure that the best possible data is available to properly implement the arrangements and agreements arrived at through negotiations.

1980 Resolutions and Supporting Actions

All six proposals submitted to PMFC's Advisors, Scientific and Management Staff, and Commissioners were approved unanimously by the five Compact States. Implementation of most resolutions began with their publication in PMFC Newsletter No. 33, although pressing Congres-

sional actions related to Resolution 6 required that more immediate action be taken on it in November. The Newsletter mailing list of approximately 1,100 addressees includes Federal and Pacific State agencies, the Congressional delegations of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California, and interested entities involved in the widely-based fisheries industry.

Concomitant with the Newsletter, explanatory transmittal letters and copies of relevant Resolutions were mailed to members of the Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Councils; to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); to the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC) and its Chairman, Terry Leitzell, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA; to Chairmen and members of Congressional Committees and Subcommittees with interest in fisheries matters; and to the Governors of the Pacific States. The complete texts of adopted resolutions and a summary of additional supporting actions to date are provided below.

1. **Role of Fishery Development Foundations in Development of U.S. Fisheries through S-K Funding**

WHEREAS, the Saltonstall-Kennedy Fund was established in 1954 for the purpose of "promoting the free flow of domestically produced fishery products", and is maintained through the transfer of 30% of the duties collected on imported fish products; and

WHEREAS, the United States Senate, through unanimous approval of S, Res. 50 in March 1979, disapproved Administration attempts to defer expenditure of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for industry-initiated fishery development programs, and thereby reaffirmed Congressional intent that those funds be used to assist the domestic fishing industry to more fully utilize the fishery resources; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. fishing industry^ with encouragement and assistance from the National Marine Fisheries Service, has organized regional Fisheries Development Foundations, expressly to carry out the intent of Congress as specified in the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954 and as reaffirmed in S. Res. 50 and numerous other legislative acts in recent years; and

WHEREAS, Administration resistance continues to impede allocation of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for industry-generated programs of fisheries development, both through its declared intent to replace the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act with other Administration-managed machinery, and through unwillingness to involve Fisheries Development Foundation leaders fully in the program review process;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission reaffirms its unanimous action of 1979 (Resolution 1), urging strong Congressional support for Saltonstall-Kennedy Act funding of fishery development projects and programs and vigorous opposition to the Administration's declared purpose to supplant the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act intent and funding mechanisms with an administratively-managed program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that through Congressional legislative action if necessary, the Fisheries Development Foundations generated and supported by the fishing industry be recognized as principal managers of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds used for fishery development purposes, and that these Foundations be accorded the principal role in the review and approval of projects to be considered for Saltonstall-Kennedy funding support.

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

2. **Need to Extend Capital Construction Fund and Loan Guarantee Program to Shoreside Facilities**

WHEREAS, maximum public benefits from the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 will occur only when domestic fishermen and the fishing industry can fully utilize through domestic channels the resources available to them on a preferential basis in the Fishery Conservation Zone; and

WHEREAS, such utilization of fishery resources requires the integrated development of domestic harvesting, processing, distributing, and marketing capabilities; and

WHEREAS, under present laws, the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) and the Loan Guarantee Program established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, presently cannot be applied to shoreside facilities so urgently needed for the integrated development of the domestic fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, extension of CCF and Loan Guarantee provisions to include shoreside facilities directly related to harvesting, processing, and marketing of fishery products was specifically endorsed by fishing industry representatives as a major recommendation of the Eastland Fisheries Survey (Eastland Fisheries Survey—A Report to the Congress, May, 1977; p. 21, Sec. B.3); and

WHEREAS, a similar resolution was unanimously approved by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission in 1979 (Resolution #2) and submitted to the Congress in its 1979 Annual Report; and

WHEREAS, the 96th Congress, during its 1st and 2nd sessions seriously attempted, but was unsuccessful in passing legislation extending CCF and Loan Guarantee provisions,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that PMFC continues to strongly support the extension of the Capital Construction Fund (CCF) and Loan Guarantee Program and to urge the Congress in its pending sessions to enact legislaJion leading to extension of these provisions to shoreside facilities.

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

3. **Need for Assured Funding and Coordination for Anadromous Fish Programs**

WHEREAS, Pacific Coast anadromous fishery resources are facing crisis conditions of reduced production and increasing pressures from competing harvesters; and

WHEREAS, effective production, enhancement, and harvest management depend ultimately upon the quality and timeliness of stock assessments and other scientific information; and

WHEREAS, this information base depends for much of its data upon anadromous fish tagging programs in fresh water, and the recovery of tagged fish in the ocean and inland waters of all the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission member States; and

WHEREAS, information obtained through these required, on-going programs are included in salmon management plans and amendments thereto developed by the Regional Fishery Management Councils as specified in

the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, in addition to their use in computer models being developed for inland (e.g., Columbia River) salmon management; and WHEREAS, despite significant commitments of State and Federal funds over the years, these programs have been hampered by the ad hoc and short-term nature of that funding support; and consequently, by a lack of effective long-term planning and coordination; and

WHEREAS, these salmon and steelhead tag and recovery programs must be sustained over a period of years to produce credible stock assessment information, and further must be effectively coordinated and executed by all Pacific Coast fishery agencies, State and Federal; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress is considering large expenditures to enhance the salmon fisheries of the Northwest; and

WHEREAS, evaluation of such an investment is necessary; and

WHEREAS, the coordination and continuity of these studies can be achieved only when sustained funding and administrative support are assured;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission affirms its commitment to National Standard 2 of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, which requires that fishery conservation and management be based upon the best scientific information available. Further, that the Commission strongly endorses the highest priority accorded to coastwide fishery data collection and coordination by the directors of Pacific Coast fishery agencies, the Pacific and North Pacific Fishery Management Councils, and the National Marine Fisheries Service at the State/Federal Planning Conference in Alexandria, Virginia in January, 1980; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urgently requests the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Interior, in concert with the Pacific States, to establish long-term, base budget funding to support and augment an effectively coordinated coastwide program of anadromous fish tagging and tag recovery; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States Congress be requested to provide the necessary financial support for this coordinated effort by designation of the required funds for that purpose in the budgets for the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Action and Status

This Resolution resulted from concern expressed by the Chairman, Columbia River Fisheries Council, who requested that PMFC develop a firm funding source, with reasonably assured continuity through time for support of salmonid tagging, recovery, and data analysis. In addition, it was requested that the Commission seek approximately $250,000 for fiscal year 1981 and about $1 million annually thereafter for program support along the Pacific Coast and Alaska; and further, insure that "the coordinated program is structured in a manner that will provide dependable and statistically sound information".

As an integrated step to fulfill this request, PMFC's Executive Committee (State agency directors) concurred as to the importance of maintaining data analysis capability, and approved the use of PMFC (State) funds to match the Federal share of grant-in-aid funds for operations of the Regional Mark Processing Center. A budget proposal has been submitted to NMFS, Washington, D.C. for funding the RMPC at a 2-1 Federal match; in the interim, however, member State contributions are partially supporting the Center.

To enhance communications between all entities concerned with Federal grant-in-aid programs specifically, a Task Force consisting of PMFC Coordinators and their Federal counterparts was formed to provide direction and advice along with monitoring responsibilities regarding emphasis and realistic priorities for projects within the context of anticipated Federal funds.

Widespread implementation of Resolution #3 began with its publication and distribution in PMFC's Newsletter #33 in December. Recipients included Pacific Coast States Congressional delegations, Federal and State agencies, and private entities involved with the fishing industry. Subsequent to the recent elections, PMFC's Secretariat began developing testimony that would advise member State Congressional delegations of benefits to be derived from continuing such grant-in-aid programs. This testimony emphasizes the cost-effectiveness of State-Federal sharing programs, the tremendous contributions to regional and national economies derived from these renewable resources on an annual basis, the need for these joint programs to help develop data for use in fishery management plans to be implemented under the MFCMA, and the need to satisfy international commitments. Present status of these and other funding mechanisms are undetermined as Congress mulls over Federal spending policies.

4. Streamline and Shorten Federal Review Processes for Implementation of Regional Fishery Management Plans

WHEREAS, effective conservation and management of most major marine and anadromous fisheries require timely coordinated action among the coastal States and the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA) established mechanisms for this coordination by creating Regional Fishery Management Councils charged with development and monitoring of fishery management plans; and

WHEREAS, FCMA created a productive working partnership of State, Federal, and private sector fishery experts for development of fishery management plans, and mandated extensive public participation in the plan development process; however.

WHEREAS, the Federal review process for implementing these plans is so impeded by an array of duplicative and time-consuming legislative and administrative processes that eight to fourteen months presently are required for approval and implementation of any plan or major amendment to a plan; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that Federal review and approval processes be overhauled and streamlined so that conservation and management regulations based upon data from one year's fishery can be promulgated in time to manage the fishery in the ensuing year;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission requests the National Marine Fisheries Service to act upon the advice of the coastal States

and the Regional Fishery Management Councils to re-examine the Federal review processes for fishery management plans, amendments to those plans, and regulations for plan implementation with the objective of removing unnecessary and duplicative legislative and administrative restrictions upon those processes and assuring that the review and implementation procedures will permit timely annual action in support of those management plans. In particular, the National Marine Fisheries Service should strive for achievement of review and implementation procedures which will permit Federal action on additional management plans and major plan amendments within 120 days of Regional Fishery Management Council action and minor amendments and promulgation of regulations within 60 days; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if the National Marine Fisheries Service working with the Department of Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality is unable to administratively achieve the above goals then the United States Congress should act upon the advice of the coastal States and Regional Fishery Management Councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service as basis for amendment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and/or the National Environmental Policy Act to remove barriers and to shorten the Federal review process.

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

5. Removal of Inconsistencies and Clarification of Intent in Federal Laws Governing Conservation and Management of Living Marine Resources

WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA), laid the foundation for a new era of regional fishery conservation and management, predicated upon new National Standards which require consideration of socioeconomic as well as biologidal factors in management planning; and

WHEREAS, those National Standards also require that fishery conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, "promote efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources"; and "minimize costs and avoid unnecess.ary.duplication"; and

WHEREAS, four years of experience in implementation of FCMA clearly demonstrate that certain fundamental inconsistencies with other Federal laws seriously impede achievement of either biological or socioeconomic standards set by FCMA; and, that in some instances the intent of Congress needs clarification to assure its proper interpretation in administrative practice;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission requests appropriate Congressional oversight Committees to seek advice from the coastal States, the Regional Fishery Management Councils, and the National Marine Fisheries Service as basis for prompt amendment as necessary of the Fishery Conservation and Managment Act of 1976 and other federal legislation to remove existing inconsistencies and clarify the intent of Congress. Important issues to be considered include:

1. *Ecosystem management concept of FCMA is ren dered inoperable by exclusion of marine mammals from FCMA jurisdiction and by immunity from any management measures accorded marine mammals by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972;*
2. *Need for improved funding procedures for foreign fishing observer programs through direct application of collected fees; and to establish Congressional intent for increased funding for data collection and management-related research required to implement National Standard 2 ("Conservation and management measures shall be based on the best scientific information available").*

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

6. Support for a Coordinated Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act

WHEREAS, the development and operation of the Pacific Northwest regional energy system and its component projects have adversely affected valuable fish and wildlife resources and the people of the Northwest who depend upon those resources; and

WHEREAS, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (H.R. 8157) pending before Congress provides a unique opportunity to coordinate regional energy production and development with protection and restoration of the region's valuable fish and wildlife resources to the benefit of all citizens; and

WHEREAS, the fishery agencies of the Pacific Northwest have widely supported legislation that would provide clear language directing that mainstem Columbia and lower Snake River hydro-electric projects be operated in a manner to insure that adult and juvenile migrant salmon and steelhead survival will be sufficient to protect, restore and enhance these resources and the dependent fisheries of the Columbia River Basin and Pacific Ocean;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission urges passage by Congress of H.R. 8157, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act containing provisions, as reported out by the House Rules Committee, to insure that the region's coordinated energy system and its component parts are operated and developed in a manner that will provide for protection, mitigation, and enhancement of the Columbia River Basin's fish and wildlife resources; and

BE IT LASTL Y RESOL VED, that copies of this resolution be provided Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill, Congressmen John Dingell and Morris Udall, and to the Governors and Congressional Delegations of PMFC member States.

Adopted unanimously by the five Compact States: Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Action and Status

A copy of this Resolution was included as an enclosure in letters of transmittal to the Pacific Northwest Congressional delegation, appropriate Subcommittee Chairmen, and the Speaker of the House. The transmittal letter addressed member States concern that parliamentary delay in presenting H.R. 8157 for floor vote by the House may prevent passage of this innovative and carefully prepared Legislation. On December 5, 1980 President Carter signed into law the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (P.L. 96-501).

Administrative Actions

Executive Committee Actions in 1980

The Executive Committee met on July 8 in Los Angeles, California and on October 6 in Renton, Washington. The Committee took the following actions:

1. Confirmed the actions taken by the Executive Director in the interim between Executive Committee meetings. These included the following PMFC Secretariat chang es for 1980-81: Arthur F. Gallagher accepted the posi tion of Assistant to the Executive Director (replacing Dr. Clarence Pautzke); Dr. Ken Johnson was promoted to RMPC Coordinator; Grahame King, former RMPC Coordinator, now serves as a Consultant to the Region al Mark Processing Center, and Sandy Viles accepted the position of Secretary (replacing Janet Ekberg).
2. Approved the purchase of an IBM Memory typewriter and miscellaneous office furniture for headquarters office; also approved above-base operating budget increases of $560 for FY 1981, and $1,230 for 1982-83 for increases in car mileage allowance and staff per sonnel benefits.
3. Approved the proposed 1981 budget expenditures which are $69,068 greater than FY 1980 expenditures (cost of living increase 9%; supplies and services, 10%); also approved the proposed 1981-83 biennial budget which was 21% greater than 1979-80 due principally to inflation factors. (See Appendix 1—Fi nancial and Audit Reports).
4. Approved the International Groundfish Committee's re quest for hiring an additional otolith reader, with PMFC to provide State matching funds and the balance to come from Federal grant-in-aid funds; also approved use of $17,750 in PMFC funds to provide State match for support of Regional Mark Processing Center in FY 1981, with the balance to be sought from Federal fish eries grant-in-aid funds.
5. Approved updated PMFC tasking documents (see Appendix 3).
6. Approved further investigation by PMFC's Shellfish Committee relating to problems of interstate shipment of shellfish and control of disease, pests, and preda tors.
7. Agreed that California should continue as a full and active participant in PMFC affairs, pending resumption of State financial support for PMFC.

Report of the Treasurer

At the Annual Meeting, Treasurer Gerald L. Fisher reviewed the Report of Receipts and Disbursements for the 12-month period September 1, 1979 to September 1, 1980 (see Appendix 1—Financial and Audit Reports). Receipts were: (1) Member States' contributions of $79,200, with California's 1979-80 and 1980-81 contributions ($53,600) being denied by California because of lack of budgeted funds to pay its share; (2) external contract payments of $1,118,435 with the National Marine Fisheries Service paying $918,237; and (3) interest of $5,948. Disbursements totaled $1,202,610, divided between PMFC general support of $165,280 and external contract expenses of $1,037,330. The audit report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980 found the financial reports of PMFC in satisfactory condition.

Fisher reported that the proposed budget for the 1981-83 biennium of $455,211 represented an increase of $78,346 or 21 % over 1979-81 biennium expenditures. This increase will provide for an inflationary factor of 10% per year and fill positions the full 24 months of the next biennium. Funding will be accomplished with no increase in State contributions because of a healthy carry-over balance from prior fiscal years.

Publications in 1980

Releases of Coded-Wire Tagged Salmon and Steelhead from Pacific Coast Streams through 1979, published in February 1980, is the seventh in a series of annual reports documenting the use of coded-wire tags in Pacific Coast salmon and steelhead studies. The current list includes new codes released in 1979, all previously reported codes, and corrections where necessary. This listing updates and replaces the May 1979 CWT Release Report. The list may not be complete for species other than chinook and coho since the Committee on Anadromous Fish Marking and Tagging did not require reporting on other species in earlier years. The original and continuing purpose of this regional report is to improve coordination of hatchery tagging and tag recovery programs, with this report simply representing the best data currently available to the Regional Mark Processing Center (RMPC).

The *1980 Mark List* was published in February 1980. It contains a record of all groups of salmon and some groups of steelhead (primarily from the Columbia River system) that had been identified by excision of one or more fins prior to their release. This list updates and replaces the *1979 Mark List.*

The *1977 Pacific Salmonid Coded Wire Tag Recoveries* report was published by the RMPC in June of this past year. This annual data report contains estimated and observed numbers of tagged salmonids caught in Pacific Ocean fisheries. Published in a three-ring binder, it can accommodate the most recent data as these become available.

A new publication, the *Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey Newsletter* was introduced in 1980. The Newsletter reports on happenings in the Pacific Coast Region (Region I) and serves two basic purposes: (1) it provfdes Survey participants with updated information on Survey-related business; and (2) it provides a general review of Survey happenings for other interested parties. Four issues of the Newsletter were published in 1980.

A report entitled *Institutional Organization to Facilitate Fisheries Development in the U.S. Islands of the Pacific Basin* was published in November 1980. The product of two separate field assessments of Pacific Basin fisheries and of the U.S. role in their conservation, management, and development, the report provides recommendations on the structure and function of institutional arrangements to improve United States participation in the development of Pacific Basin fisheries resources. The first field assessment was conducted in 1976-77 to develop Pacific Island input to the Congressionally mandated and funded Eastland Fisheries Survey. That Survey formed the basis for subsequent work conducted between October 1979 and July 1980. While the 1976-77 field assessment provided the initial groundwork, the conclusions presented in the report are the direct result of the 1979-80 investigations. The study was conducted by PMFC Executive Director John P. Harville, with funding provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The 32nd Annual Report of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission for the Year 1979 was published in May 1980.

In addition, the 33rd issue of the *PMFC Newsletter* was published in December and highlighted the Symposium on U.S.-Canada Fishery Concerns held at the 1980 Annual Meeting in Renton, Washington.

1981 Annual Meeting

The 1981 Annual Meeting will be held on November 9-11 in Portland, Oregon at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Personnel

The following were Commissioners during all or part of 1980: Alaska
Dr. Ronald O. Skoog, Juneau—Secretary
Honorable Richard I. Eliason, Sitka
Charles H. Meacham, Juneau (replacing Charles A. Powell, Kodiak)
California
E. Charles Fullerton, Sacramento—2nd Vice Chairman
Helen Xitco, Lakewood
Idaho
Jerry M. Conley, Boise—3rd Vice Chairman (replacing Joseph C. Greenley, Boise)
Keith Stonebraker, Lewiston
E.G. (Pete) Thompson, Sandpoint
Oregon
Dr. John R. Donaldson, Portland—1 st Vice Chairman
Herbert F. Lundy, Lake Oswego
Don Barth, Newport (replacing Walter H. Lofgren, Portland) Washington
Gordon Sandison, Olympia —Chairman
Honorable John Martinis, Olympia
Robert D. Alverson, Seattle (replacing Harold E. Lokken, Seattle)

Coordinators for 1980 were:

Alaska
Rupert E. Andrews, Director, Sports Fish Division, Alas- •- k« Department of Fish and Game
California Edward C. Greenhood, Chief, Marine Resources Branch,
California Department of Fish and Game
Idaho
, Stacy Gebhards, Chief, Bureau of Fisheries, Idaho Department of Fish and Game Oregon
Wallace F. Hublou, Assistant Chief, Fish Division, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Washington Jack Ayerst, Chief, Fisheries Management Division,
Washington Department of Game Dr. Charles E. Woelke, Assistant Director for Intergovernmental Operations, Washington Department of Fisheries

PMFC's State Coordinators facilitate all aspects of PMFC programs within their State agencies. They constitute a scientific/management advisory body to PMFC's Secretariat and assure appropriate communications among PMFC and agency personnel and the States' PMFC Advisors.

Advisory Committee members during 1980 were:

Alaska
William Bernhardt, Sitka (replacing Charles H. Meacham, Juneau)—Section Chairman
Jack B. Cotant, Ketchikan
Knute Johnson, Cordova
Bruce Lewis, Juneau
Andy Mathisen, Petersburg
Larry Powell, Yakutat
California
John P. Gilchrist, Sacramento—Section Chairman
Herbert R. Kameon, Santa Monica
Frank Mason, San Diego
Anthony V. Nizetich, Terminal Island
L.R. Budd Thomas, Fields Lands
Roger Thomas, San Jose
Dr. Elizabeth Venrick, La Jolla
Idaho
Fred A. Christensen, Nampa—Section Chairman
Steven J. Herrett, Twin Falls
Richard A. Schwarz, Idaho Falls
Oregon
Theodore T. Bugas, Astoria
Don Christenson, Newport—Section Chairman
Charles S. Collins, Roseburg
G. Joe Easley, Astoria (replacing Dr. John Damron, Astoria)
Robert Hudson, Charleston (replacing John Early, Newport)
John Marincovich, Astoria
Phillip W. Schneider, Portland
Washington
Paul Anderson, Seattle
Earl Engman, Tacoma—Committee and Section Chairman
Kent O. Martin, Skamokawa (Mrs. Kent Martin substituted at the 1980 Annual Meeting)
Guy McMinds, Taholah
Rudy Petersen, Seattle
TedSmits, Seattle

Elections were held at the 1980 Annual Meeting to select the Commission's Officers and the Advisory Committee's Steering Group for 1981.

Officers for 1981 are:

Chairman —
Dr. John R. Donaldson, Director
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 1 st
Vice Chairman —
E. Charles Fullerton, Director
California Department of Fish and Game 2nd
Vice Chairman-Jerry M. Conley, Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
3rd Vice Chairman —
Dr. Ronald O. Skoog, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Secretary—
Rolland A. Schmitten, Director, Washington Department of Fisheries (replacing Gordon Sandison)

The 1981 Steering Group is composed of:

Committee and Oregon Section Chairman—Don Christenson

Alaska Section Chairman —Larry Powell
California Section Chairman—John P. Gilchrist
Idaho Section Chairman —Fred A. Christensen
Washington Section Chairman —Earl Engman

During 1980, the PMFC Secretariat was composed of:

Dr. John P. Harville —Executive Director
Pam Kahut —Bookkeeper/Secretary, Administrative Assistant
Sandy Viles —Secretary (succeeding Janet Ekberg)
Gerald L. Fisher—Treasurer Arthur F. Gallagher—Assistant to the Executive Director (succeeding Dr. Clarence G. Pautzke)
Dr. J. Kenneth Johnson —Coordinator, Regional Mark Processing Center (succeeding Grahame King)
Russell G. Porter—Coordinator of the Marine Recreational Fishery Statistics Survey, Pacific Coast Region
Grahame King —Computer Consultant to the Regional Mark Processing Center

Assisting the staff part-time were: Leon A. Verhoeven, Consultant Henry O. Wendler, Special Assistant—Consultant

APPENDIX 1 - FINANCIAL AND AUDIT REPORTS

1980 Financial Statement

The Commission receives its financial support from legislative appropriations made in accordance with Article X of the Interstate Compact (creating the Commission) in which the signatory States have agreed to make available annual funds for the support of the Commission as follows: eighty percent (80%) of the annual budget is shared equally by those member States having as a boundary the Pacific Ocean; and five percent (5%) of the annual budget is contributed by each other member State. The balance of the annual budget is shared by those member States having as a boundary the Pacific Ocean, in proportion to the primary market value of the products of their commercial fisheries on the basis of the latest 5-year catch records.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Disbursements

September 1, 1979 to September 1, 1980

CASH BALANCE September 1, 1979 (October 1979 Treasurer's Report)			$100,951.81
RECEIPTS:			
Contributions by Member States			
Alaska (FY 1981)	$27,400.00		
Idaho (FY 1981)	5,300.00		
Oregon (FY 1981)	22,600.00		
Washington (FY 1981)	23,900.00		$79,200.00
Other Receipts			
Pacific Fishery Management Council	$10,475.14		
California Department of Fish and Game	25,370.94		
National Marine Fisheries Service	918,237.24		
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	26,926.62		
Washington Department of Fisheries	103,558.76		
Pacific Northwest Regional Commission	31,604.00		
Miscellaneous	2,262.57		$1,118,435.27
Interest on Saving Certificates			$5,948.44
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Annual Meeting, October 1979, Sitka			
Commissioners	$5,489.06		
Advisory Committee	4,365.22		
Admin. & Research Staffs	9,892.51		
Tape Recording & Room Rental	883.95	$20,630.74	
Management & Research Special Meetings		5,927.00	
Salaries & Wages		53,960.72	
Retirement & Social Security		7,636.51	
Medical Insurance		3,058.01	
Travel Expenses, unclassified		7,746.44	
Office Supplies & Maintenance		5,243.59	
Telephone & Telegraph		4,763.42	
Postage, Freight, Express		2,825.22	
Rent, headquarters space		8,202.91	
Printing & Publications		3,556.51	
Bond, Accident & Liability Insurance Premiums		5,794.08	
Library Supplies		510.68	
Capital Outlay		5,934.51	
Professional Services		16,263.61	
Cooperative Research: Otolith Reader Project		4,380.10	
Prepaid Employer Pension Plan Contributions		8,509.08	
Other		337.23	
Subtotal State Funded Expenditures		$165,280.36	
External Contract Expenditures			
Councils Liaison	$22,919.47		
Calif. Marine Mammal Program	24,663.69		
Wash. Coastal Sampling	115,002.61		
Federal & Oregon Shares of Salmon Maturity Study	21,249.21		
State-Federal Relations Contracts	20,174.20		
Federal Share of Otolith Reader	13,140.24		
NMFS-Regional Mark Center	6,840.54		
NMFS-Underutilized Species Foundation	1,414.96		
NMFS-Regional Data Coordination	16,027.36		
NMFS-Marine Recreational Survey	419,018.31		
NMFS-Coastwide Data System	7,180.54		
NMFS-Fisheries Development in Pacific Is.	51,276.16		
NMFS-Albacore Logbook & Port Sampling	36,747.19		
NMFS-Swordfish Sampling	8,256.17		
PNRC-Regional Mark Coordinator	30,852.11		
NMFS-Herring Observers	7,914.54		
NMFS-Compatible Coastwide Fisheries Infor.	91,366.97		
NMFS-Harbor Seal Fisheries Sys. Interactions	20,781.97		
PFMC-Oregon Groundfish Monitoring System	6,144.71		
NMFS-Oregon Hatchery Scales Program	17,881.97		
NMFS-Oregon Coded-Wire Tag Sampling	24,860.28		
PFMC-Oregon Troll Salmon Statistics	12,572.51		
U.S.F.W.S.-O.S.U. Studies on Feed. Habits, etc. on Juvenile Salmon	4,631.70		
PFMC-Oregon Ocean Salmon Stock Distribution	13,375.65		
WDG-Marine Mammal/ Fishery Interactions	4,448.71		
Other	28,588.06		
Subtotal External Contr. Expenditures	$1,037,329.82		
Total Disbursements		$1,202,610.18	
Less Withholding Taxes Payable		(7,361.18)	
CASH BALANCE, August 31, 1980		109,286.52	
		$1,304,535.52	$1,304,535.52

Biennial Budget, 1981-83

The Executive Committee approved the following biennial budget at its meeting on October 6, 1980.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
Biennial Budget, July 1,1981 to June 30,1983
ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON

Salaries and Wages	$184,836
Fringe Benefits:	
Industrial Accid. Ins.	1,848
Social Security	9.448
Retirement Pension Annuity	13,590
Physicians and Hosp. Ins.	5,974
Unemployment Comp. Payments	2,000
Group Life Insurance	3,200
Subtotal Personnel Services	$220,896
General, Operating & Maintenance	
Office Supplies	$11,800
Tel & Tel	11,500
Postage	8,300
Rent - Hdqtrs. Office & Other	18,500
Treasurer's Bond	300
Accounting Fees: Independent Audit	5,700
Travel - Not Otherwise Classified	12,700
Library Supplies	900
Professional Services	20,000
Liability Insurance	11,200
Miscellaneous	500
Subtotal General, Opr., & Maint	$101,400
Annual Commission & Staff Meetings	
Advisory Comm. - Travel Exp	$26,221
Commissioners - Travel Exp	22,781
Res. & Mgt. - Travel Exp	19,623
Admin. Staff - Travel Exp	2,950
Meet. Rms., Steno, Sound Rec'd	1,350
Pre,-mtg. In-State	1,200
Spring and Special Meetings	
Executive Comm. - Travel Exp	1,500
Mgt. & Res. Special Meetings	11,700
Subtotal Meetings	$76,315
Publications	
Annual Reports Nos. 34 and 35	$8,500
Data Series	800
Subtotal Publications	$9,300
Cooperative Research & Management	
Otolith Reader-25% Match. Share	$10,600
Interstate Mgt. Related Res	35,000
Subtotal Cooperative R&M	$45,600
Capital Outlay	$1,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$455,211
REVENUE	
Interest Income	$10,000
External Contracts Indirect Costs	133,000
State Contributions:	
Alaska	58,000
California	52,000
Idaho	10,600
Oregon	44,600
Washington	46,800
State Contr. Subtotal	$212,000
Total Revenue	$355,000
Balance Avail from .Previous Year	195,852
Total Available	$550,082
Less Expenditures	$455,211
Amount Carried Forward to Next Biennium	$95,641

Audit Reports

CAHALL& ROBERTS
Certified Public Accountants
10700 S.W. Beaverton Highway, Suite 500
Beaverton, Oregon 97005
August 15, 1980

The Board of Commissioners Pacific
Marine Fisheries Commission Portland,
Oregon

We have examined the statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission as of June 30, 1980, and the related statements of revenue collected and expenses paid, changes in cash position and changes in fund balance for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As described in Note 8, the Commission's policy is to prepare its financial statements on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, with the exception of the accrual of expenses on the General Fund. Consequently, certain revenue and related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned in all funds, and certain expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred in the special projects funds. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets and liabilities arising from the cash transactions of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission as of June 30, 1980, and the revenue collected and expenses paid during the year then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 8, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year.

Cahall and Roberts

Balance Sheet June 30,1980

ASSETS

	General Fund	Property Fund
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in savings	$23,125	
Cash in certificates of deposit	85,000	
Receivables:		
Due from Washington Department of Fisheries		
-Otolith Project	3,159	
-Ocean Salmon Sampling	51,338	
Due from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
-Grant-in-aid #80-ABD-PM1B	1,399	
-Contract #01-7-208-14721	2,694	
-Contract #80-ABD-00006	2,467	
-Contract #79-ABA-00479	3,201	
-Contract #79-ABC-00252	3,832	
-Contract #79-ABC-00260	7,264	
-Contract #79-ABD-00032	6,657	
-Contract #80-ABH-00034	1,344	
-Contract #80-ABH-00033	2,751	
Due from Pacific Northwest Regional Commission	6,281	
Due from California Department of Fish and Game	7,278	
Due from Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	10,748	
Due from Pacific Fisheries Management Council		
-Groundfish program	3,606	
-Oregon troll salmon	2,412	
-Salmon stock distribution	3,166	
FIXED ASSETS		
Investment in furniture and equipment		$45,310
Total assets	$227,722	$45,310

	General Fund	Property Fund
LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft (checking account)	$21,365	
Accrued liabilities	3,933	
Unexpended grant funds:		
Due to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
-Grant-in-aid #9ABD-PM1B	3,986	
-Contract #79-ABC-00175	5,308	
-Contract #03-7-208-35287	1,961	
-Contract #03-78-MO2-295	1,806	
-Contract #79-ABC-00207	10,569	
-Contract #79-ABC-00228	2,505	
Total liabilities	$51,433	0
FUND BALANCES		
General fund balance	176,289	
Property Fund balance		$45,310
Total liabilities and fund balances	$227,722	$45,310

ALBACORE FISHERY IN 1980

The 1980 albacore catch by U.S. vessels fishing the acific Coast is estimated at 14,000,000 pounds. Although lis is roughly only 1/3 of the 25-year average (Table 1), it <ceeds the 1979 landings by 2,000,000 pounds. Washigton landings totalled 1,234,000 pounds, up 427,000 ounds from 1979. Oregon's estimated landings of 300,000 pounds were a slight increase over the 1979 ndings of 3,105,000 pounds, while California's estimated ndings of 9,500,000 pounds followed a similar trend, up Dproximately 1,500,000 pounds from last year (Figures 1 nd 2). U.S. vessels fishing north of Midway Island experiiced good fishing and landed an estimated 4,000,000 Dunds in Hawaii and Alaska.

ABLE 1. Albacore landings in California, Oregon and Washington (in thousands of pounds)

ear	California	Oregon	Washington	Total
955	29,002	503	233	29,738
956	37,005	3,653	630	41,288
957	43.525	2,702	433	46,660
958	27,188	9,754	1,503	38,445
959	32,740	10,574	2,961	46,275
960	35,113	4,563	526	40,202
961	29,123	3,250	456	32,829
962	36,622	8,949	365	45,936
963	48,860	11,400	527	60,787
964	42,551	4,452	1,055	48,058
965	23,218	12,122	2,048	37,388
966	18,189	18,041	1,101	37,331
967	17,858	29,243	1,240	48,341
968	15,077	37,752	3,050	55,879
969	14,722	29,828	1,240	48,111
970	29,932	21,782	4,390	56,104
971	36,117	8,420	5,250	49,787
972	21,001	23,056	16,238	60,295
973	8,641	16,350	14,446	39,437
974	11,806	25,225	17,983	55,014
975	15,413	17,166	16,297	48,876
976	27,754	5,932	7,202	40,890
977	15,905	4,425	4,948	25,278
978	21,000	11,248	5,008	37,256
979	8,000*	3,105	807	11,912*
5-year verage	25,854	12,940	4,490	43,285
980	9,500*	3,274*	1,234	14,008*

Preliminary

Conditions Affecting the Fishery

The U.S. coastal albacore catch was low for the second onsecutive season. Several contributing factors were: (1) ate arrival of fish in the Pacific Northwest; (2) fishing irounds off Canada and Mexico closed to U.S. fishermen luring most of the season; (3) lack of the dominant 12-lb o 15-lb size class off California; (4) no inshore fishery off Southern and Central California; and (5) intermittent rough /eather restricting fishing effort off California. While these actors contributed directly to the low catch, it must also >e recognized that excessive exploitation by the multinational fleet may have contributed further by reducing the overall size of the North Pacific albacore population.

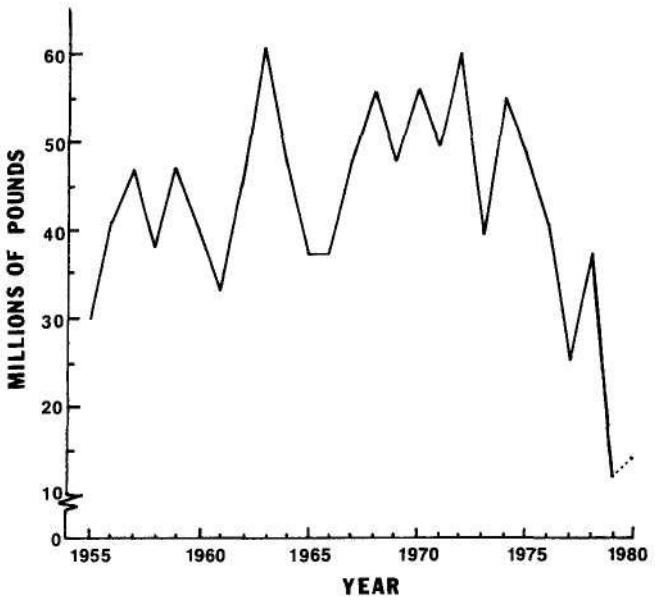


FIGURE 1. Combined annual landings of albacore in California, Oregon and Washington, 1955-1980.

California

The California albacore fishery for 1980, like that of 1979, was very poor; 12-lb to 15-lb fish, the mainstay of a typical season's catch, were scarce, duplicating last year's trend. In addition, fishing off Southern and Central California was conducted farther offshore than normal, while fishing off Northern California was a failure.

In early June a few jigboats scouted for albacore in the traditionally good fishing grounds off Baja California. Sporadic catches of up to 30 fish per boat per day were made off Geronimo Island, Cape Colnette, and southeast of Guadalupe Island, Baja California, with fish ranging in size from 5 lb to 25 lb. This area was expected to be productive because long-range sport boats fishing out of San Diego in March had discovered schools of small albacore averaging about 2[1]A pounds and 18 inches in length. Except for a few days of catches over 100 fish per boat per day recorded southeast of Guadalupe Island, fishing on the "176" and the "295" grounds in Mexican waters was generally poor. By the end of June, fishing was spread from 150 miles southwest of San Diego to 400 miles west of San Francisco, with intermittent high catches of up to 100 fish per boat per day.

Most fishing was conducted offshore because of the unfavorable inshore water conditions. The California Current that transports cold water southward along the coast was moderately strong this season, and above normal northerly surface winds produced upwelling that cooled inshore waters 1° to 3°F below the norm. These conditions created cold green inshore waters, forcing albacore to remain offshore along the boundaries of the warmer oceanic blue waters, resulting in little activity off Northern California. Far offshore (450-800 miles), however, two jigboats

scouting for the American Fishermen's Research Foundation and the National Marine Fisheries Service found fair fishing around the Erben Bank area. Their catches ranged from 35-100 fish per boat per day, with the price for albacore delivered to the cannery set at $1,610 per ton.

In early July the few boats fishing off Baja California had to return to U.S. waters because of the Mexican government's enforcement of its 200-mile zone. Since fishing was slow off Baja and was improving around the San Diego Dumping Grounds, there was no major impact on the fleet. The first fairly consistent fishing of the season developed 60-125 miles southwest of Cortes Bank. Catches ranged from 15-50 fish per boat per day. Fish were mixed in two size groups: 12-lb to 13-lb and 20-lb to 30-lb, with the larger fish predominating. Recreational fishing out of San Diego was highly variable; daily catches ranged from zero to six fish per rod. Commercial fishermen off Central California reported scattered catches 150-350 miles offshore from Pt. Sur north to Pt. Arena. High catches were near 200 fish per boat per day on fish ranging from 9-16 pounds. No significant catches were recorded from off Northern California during this period. In late July the area southwest of Cortes Bank to west of the San Juan Seamount was still productive. Bait fishing improved and bait boats averaged 2-3 tons per day. With the good fishing mostly a considerable distance offshore, recreational boats out of San Diego were forced to make 2-day to 3-day trips.

In August, fishing occurred mainly from southwest of Cortes Bank north to the area west of the San Juan Seamount. A large body of albacore was reported throughout this area. The fish would be deep at times and at other times would surface, becoming available to jigfishing. Intermittent rough seas interrupted fairly consistent fishing. Average daily catches for this area ranged from 20-50 fish with the average weight around 22 pounds. Small catches were made at the Guide and Davidson Seamount, which area was plagued by rough.seas much of the time. On good fishing days, up to 100 fish per boat per day were taken. Toward the end of the month a fair fishery developed off Morro Bay, with daily catches ranging up to 75 fish per boat per day. The fish taken were large, 20-35 pounds. Inshore waters remained cold and green from San Francisco south to Baja California.

In September fair fishing was spread from the Saji Juan Seamount north to* 20Q miles off of Pt. Arena. Except for a few days of good fishing 70 miles southwest of Ft. Bragg, Northern California generally had a non-productive season. The fish taken north of San Francisco averaged about 12 pounds, while those taken south averaged about 25 pounds. Seas were rough most of the month off Central California, but when waters were fishable, excellent fishing occurred from the 1908 grounds north to the Davidson Seamount. Bait boat catches there ranged from 2-5 tons per day. In September, albacore moved inshore, 10-30 miles off San Simeon and Pt. San Martin, the only time during the season. Catches of up to 90 fish per boat per day were made on large fish that averaged 28 pounds. Recreational fishing out of Morro Bay and Avila averaged 3-6 fish per rod on good days. These sport-caught fish ranged in size from 22-45 pounds.

In October the fleet concentrated between Morro Bay and Pt. Arena because of a lack of fish in Southern and Northern California waters. Top catches were up to 200 fish per boat per day for jigboats and up to 5 tons a day for bait boats when weather permitted. Large fish taken in the southern area ranged in size from 25-40 pounds, while fish taken in the northern fishery off Pt. Arena were 12-13 pounds. Intermittent rough seas during October hampered fishing efforts and resulted in most of the boats quitting for the season.

The season ended by mid-November with a few boats still fishing 50-150 miles offshore between the Davidson Seamount and Pt. Arena. Only minor catches were recorded; the fish were unusually large, ranging from 35-55 pounds. At the end of the season some buyers were paying up to $1,635 per ton.

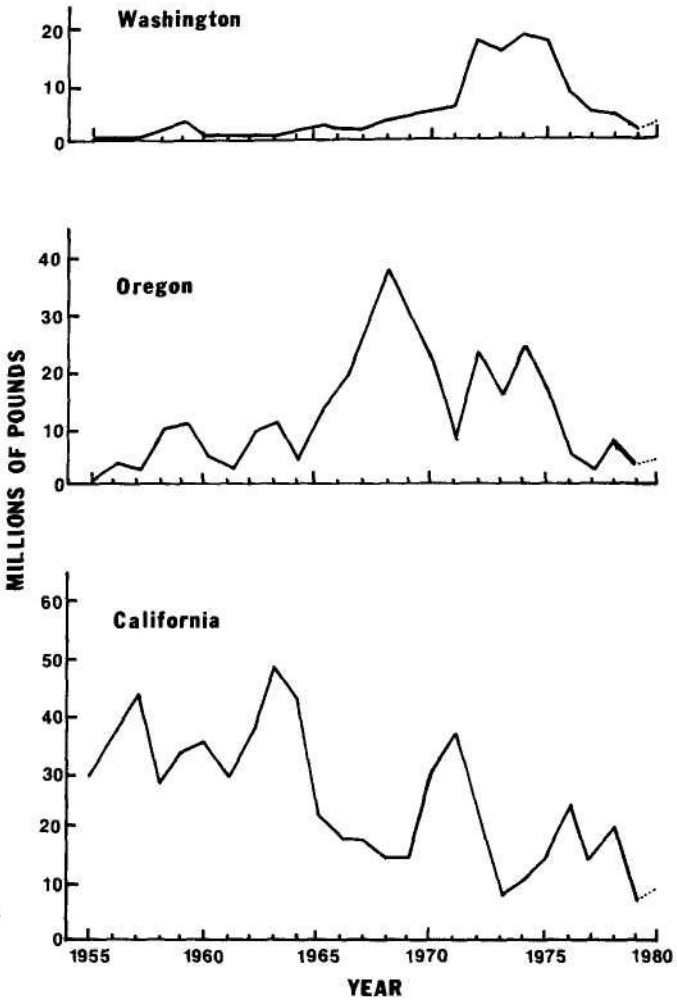


FIGURE 2. Annual albacore landings by State, 1955-1980.

Oregon

Few albacore were caught off Oregon during July. The only decent catches were made on July 23 and 24 when 100 fish were caught by one boat off the Jackson Seamount 100-150 miles offshore, and when 175 fish were caught by two boats on the Columbia River dumping grounds about 100 miles offshore.

August catches fluctuated wildly, with fair fishing one day and nothing the next. No particular area produced well; there appeared to be few fish, and these were widely scattered. Late in August, the vessel chartered by the American Fishermen's Research Foundation found fish west of the Cobb Seamount, 400-600 miles off the Columbia River. A small fleet had-fairly consistent fishing there until mid-September, with a few boats having trips that

averaged 100 fish per day; the reported high catch was 460 fish. Many boats were too small to fish that far offshore, and quit for the season. Canadian waters also produced poor catches for the few boats that tried that area after it opened to U.S. fishermen; by mid-September most boats quit or moved to California. Total Oregon landings for 1980 are estimated at 3,273,943 pounds, slightly higher than the 1979 landings of 3,150,000 pounds.

Washington

Washington vessels did not begin fishing albacore until the last week of July when a few jigboats reported low catches of 10-45 fish per day in the "dumping grounds" area off the Columbia River and approximately 150 miles west of Newport, Oregon. Scouting for albacore in waters off the Washington Coast met with little success during this period. No albacore were landed in Washington during the month of July.

During August most fishing in the Northwest took place in waters 480-700 miles and 800-1,000 miles off the Oregon Coast. Vessels in these areas reported some good fishing days with catches of 200-800 fish per day. Albacore from the offshore area averaged between 10 and 13 pounds. Due to the distance of the fishing grounds and high fuel costs, many of the smaller Washington albacore vessels were unable to participate in this fishery. U.S. vessels were allowed to fish in Canadian waters during the last week of August. They reported scattered catches of 40-100 fish per day in the Del I wood Knolls area between Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands, with fish averaging between 20-30 pounds. Washington albacore landings for the month of August were 301,366 pounds.

During the first part of September, 40-50 vessels continued to work the Dellwood Knolls area and waters 50-100 miles west of Cape Cook, Vancouver Island. Catches were mostly 20-100 fish per day on large fish of 20-30 pounds. By mid-month, catches in Canadian waters began to decrease and most vessels departed for either California or waters 500-1,000 miles off the Oregon Coast. Jigboats in the latter offshore area reported scores of up to 200 fish per day during the first part of September, with fish becoming scattered and scarce during the latter part of the month. Albacore landings for the month of September totalled 851,263 pounds.

A few boats landing albacore in Washington from California waters and areas 800-1,000 miles offshore brought October landing totals to approximately 82,000 pounds." Total Washington landings for 1980 are estimated at 1,234,600 pounds; 427,600 pounds above 1979 landings, but 3,255,400 pounds below the 25-year average. Due to the lack of fish within 100 miles of the Washington Coast, Washington's sport albacore charter fishery experienced an extremely poor year, with most trips being cancelled.

Compiled by Fred Hagerman, California Department of Fish and Game

Other contributors:
Brian Culver, Washington Department of Fisheries Larry H. Hreha, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY, 1979-80

The 1979-80 Pacific Coast Dungeness crab landings, including Canada, totalled 49.5 million pounds, an increase of 5.4 million pounds over the 1978-79 season. This is 8.5 million pounds more than the 20-year average (1960-79) of 37.8 million pounds and 9.9 million pounds more than the 10-year average (1970-79) of 36.4 million pounds. Landings in Washington (excluding Puget Sound), Oregon, and California totalled 38.4 million pounds, an increase of 5.4 million pounds over the 1978-79 seasop.

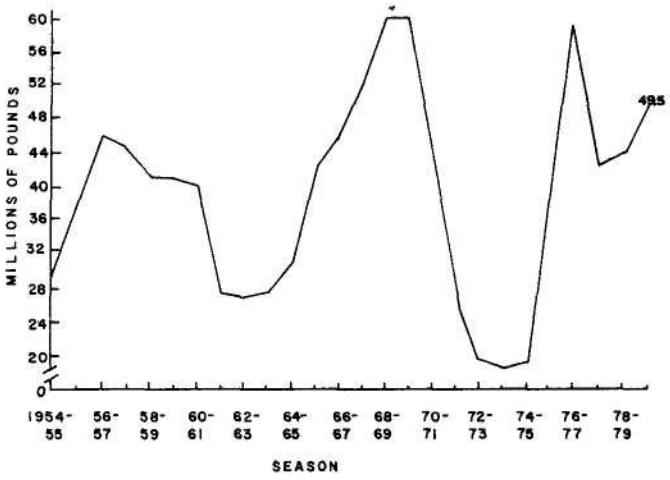


FIGURE 1. Pacific Coast Dungeness crab landings by season, including British Columbia, 1954-80.

Conditions Affecting the Fishery

Crab fishing in Washington, Oregon, and California was delayed about one week at the start of the season due to a price dispute. Crab condition was generally good, although a short-term closure was in effect in one area of British Columbia. Prices per pound ranged from 42 cents in Alaska to $1.15 in California, with 55-75 cents the most prevalent. Fishing effort continued to increase, with 570 boats making landings in Oregon; however, 24% of the boats made five or fewer landings during the season. The increase in effort is believed to be influenced by limited entry regulations in other fisheries. In Washington, a license moratorium was enacted for the Puget Sound crab fishery.

Alaska

Alaska landings totalled 5.9 million pounds, well above the 10-year average of 4.8 million pounds. Crab condition was good, but low ex-vessel prices prevailed and probably reduced effort.

British Columbia

Landings in British Columbia totalled 3.4 million pounds, somewhat higher than the 10-year average of 2.0 million pounds.

[1] Alaska and British Columbia crab data are reported by calendar year.

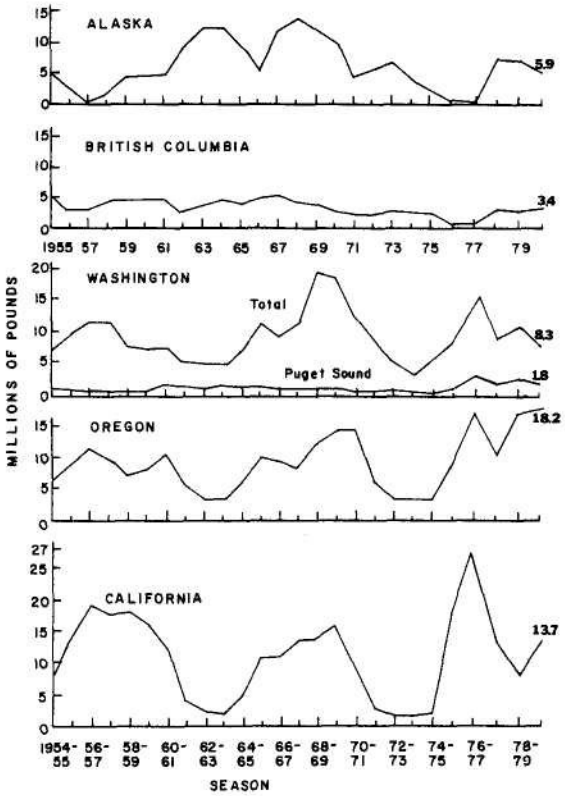


FIGURE 2. Dungeness crab landings by season, 1954-55 through 1979-80, except Alaska and British Columbia seasons are calendar years, i.e., 1954-55 = 1955.

Washington

Coastal crab landings in Washington totalled 6.5 million pounds, with Puget Sound producing 1.8 million pounds for its October 1, 1979 to April 15, 1980 season. These are reductions from the 1978-79 landings of 10.7 and 2.4 million pounds respectively. A regulation change now officially opens the Washington coast ocean season December 1 instead of January 1.

Oregon

Oregon landings totalled 18.2 million pounds, a new high, with over 10 million pounds landed during the first two months of the season. This was nearly 2 million pounds higher than the 1978-79 record of 16.4 million pounds. Although several fishermen requested season extensions ranging from two weeks to non-closure, the season closed September 15, 1980. A few crab fishermen ventured out to 50-80 fathoms, resulting in a conflict with other fisheries.

California

Statewide landings in California totalled 13.7 million pounds compared to 8.3 million pounds for 1978-79. Eighty-five percent of the landings were made during the first two months of the season. The San Francisco landings continued their decline and totalled 630,000 pounds, down 129,000 pounds from last year. The season was extended off Northern and Central California by six and four weeks respectively, but few crabs were landed during the extensions.

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Groundfish landed by North American fishermen in 1980 totalled over 220,000 m.t. (485.0 million lb) including more than 4,800 m.t. by recreational anglers in Washington, Oregon, and California. Over 90% (196,259 m.t.) of U.S. commercial landings were trawl-caught including 75,194 m.t. in joint ventures. Other individual gears making significant catches included pots (6,160 m.t. or 2.9%) and long lines (5,857 m.t. or 2.8%). The remainder of the commercial catch (6,900 m.t. or 3.3%) was taken by such miscellaneous gear as jig, troll, gillnet, and shrimp trawl. Recreational fishermen used primarily hook and line gear.

Rockfish species (including Pacific ocean perch) were an important component in the catch of most fisheries although sablefish were most prominent in the pot and longline fisheries. About 8,100 m.t. of sablefish were landed in the California-Washington fisheries in 1980 by all gears compared to about 18,000 m.t. in 1979.

The declared bankruptcy and subsequent dissolution of New England Fish Company in 1980 caused early anxiety among many fishermen and coastal communities. The large 1979 salmon pack in Alaska, coupled with a Japanese consumer shift to salmon, resulted in some sablefish marketing problems here and abroad. By October, however, successor firms had largely filled the niche left vacant by NEFCO in Oregon and Washington.

Trawl Fishery

Trawl landings (Tables 1-3) continued to increase in 1980 (Figures 1 and 2) despite some severe marketing problems. The total U.S. trawl catch in 1980 was 157,737 m.t. compared to 96,548 m.t. in 1979, and a 10-year mean of 60,685 m.t. However, if the 62,194-m.t. joint venture production is omitted, U.S. trawl catches increased less than 5% over 1979 levels, but were still 54% above the 10-year mean of U.S.-only trawl landings (Table 1). The additional 1980 catches came largely from an overall increase in rockfish landings by the U.S. trawl fishery (Table 2) and from pollock, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, and Pacific whiting taken in U.S.-joint venture fisheries (Table 3). Energetic midwater trawl efforts primarily on widow rockfisYi *(Sebastes entomelas)* off Washington, Oregon, and Cali-

TABLE 1. Trawl Landings for all purposes, in metric tons, by region for 1979 and 1980, percent change and 10-year mean

Region	1979 m.t.	1980 m.t.	% Change	10-year mean
Alaska	4,535	7,983	+89	—
Washington	31,786	30,162	-5.1	22,010
Oregon	21,145	24,872	+17.6	11,985
California	30,282	32,526	+7.4	24,681
Joint Venture	8,800	62,194[a]	+607	1,000
Total U.S.	96,548	157,737	+63.4	59,676
Canada (B.C.)	31,839	25,522	-19.8	21,214
Canada Joint Venture	1,800	13,000[b]	+622	—
Total U.S.-Canada	130,187	196,259	+50.8	80,890

[a]Off Alaska 34,478 m.t.; off Washington, Oregon and California 27,716 m.t.; involved USSR, Poland and Republic of Korea

[b]Pacific whiting; USSR, Greece and Poland involved

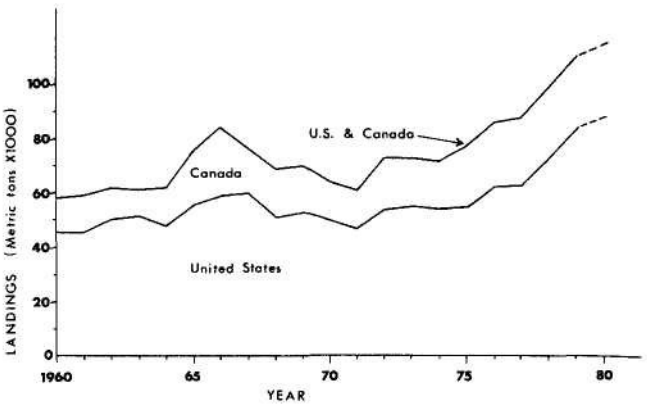

FIGURE 1. Pacific coast trawl landings of the United States and Canada.

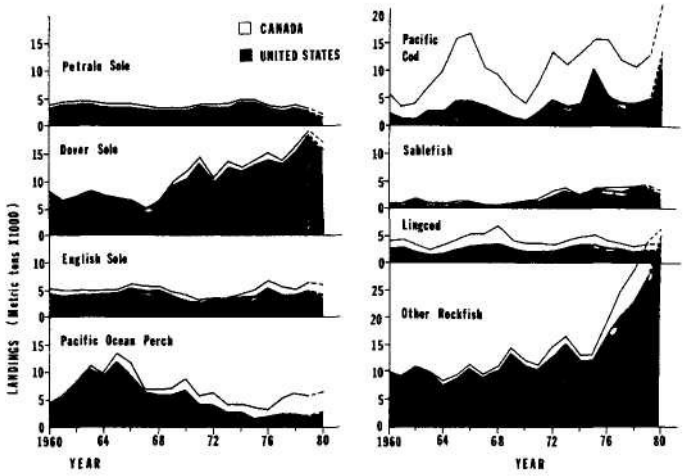

FIGURE 2. Pacific coast trawl landings by major species or group.

tornla boosted the "other rockfTsh" landings In the United State's by an estimated 10,659 m.t. (Table 2). On the other hand, U.S.-only whiting catches declined 17% from 1979 levels. Canadian whiting catches decreased 87%.

Canadian-only trawl landings in 1980 were 20% less than in 1979, although inclusion of joint venture efforts increased the total nearly 15% above the previous year (Table 1). Decreasing markets were cited as causative. Pacific ocean perch landings in Canada increased 72% over the 1979 level; this was due entirely to fishing new areas rather than increased effort or abundance. In fact, the only species not exhibiting decreased landings in the Canadian fishery were Dover sole and Pacific ocean perch. Decrease in Pacific cod landings was due primarily to fishery conservation restrictions and lower abundance, but marketing problems were also present. Marketing and abundance problems undoubtedly played a role in the substantial decline (-31%) in Pacific cod landings in Washington.

Trawl landings of Pacific ocean perch (POP) in 1980 were influenced by previously established landing limits on this species in Washington and Oregon. These limits were 10,000 lb. or 25% of per trip landing in Washington and 20,000 lb. per trip landing in Oregon. Despite these limits, U.S. landings (excluding Alaska) increased to 2,328

m.t. or 2% more than in 1979. Oregon landings of POP from the INPFC Columbia area in 1980 were about 986 m.t. or an increase of about 20%. This would seem to indicate need to further restrict POP landings, if only to maintain the status quo, much less to achieve the slow rebuilding of these stocks as recommended by the Pacific Fishery Management Council.[1]

The overall increase in Alaska trawl catches was due principally to joint ventures, particularly for pollock, yellowfin sole, and Pacific cod. These three species accounted for nearly 88% of joint venture efforts in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska (Table 3). Domestically-landed catches declined in most categories (Table 2).

[1]Oregon and Washington recently established a 10,000 lb or 10% of delivery limitation for 1981.

Other Commercial Fisheries

The longline fishery (Table 4) which had greatly expanded in 1979, declined to a modest 5,857 m.t. in 1980 due, primarily, to the glutted sablefish market which discouraged fishermen from participating in 1980. Sablefish landings in this fishery totalled only 2,493 m.t. or about 60% of the 1979 total.

TABLE 2. Trawl landings (m.t.) for food, 1979 and 1980 (preliminary) and 10-year mean (1970-79) by species and region

Species or group		Alaska	Washington	Oregon	California	Total U.S.	British Columbia	Total U.S. & Canada
Petrale sole	1979	—	722	1,040	1,257	3,019	203	3,222
	1980	—	584	847	1,019	2,450	133	2,583
	% change	—	-19	-18.6	-19	-19	-34.5	-20
	10-yr mean	—	888	1,007	1,445	3,340	394	3,734
English sole	1979	—	1,306	1,084	1,925	4,315	1,070	5,385
	1980	—	1,208	714	1,996	3,918	1,002	4,920
	% change	—	-8	-34	+4	-9	-6.4	-9
	10-year mean	—	1,132	1,028	1,733	3,893	948	4,841
Dover sole	1979	400*	2,410	5,066	10,615	18,091	861	18,952
	1980	400*	1,982	4,002	7,599	13,583	1,056	14,639
	% change	—	-18	-21	-28	-25	+23	-23
	10-yr mean	—	1,012	2,696	9,326	13,034	999	14,033
Rock sole	1979	1	231	6	4	241	1,875	2,116
	1980	41	147	13	5	206	1,629	835
	% change	—	-37	+117	+20	-15	-13.1	-13
	10-yr mean	—	250	10	5	265	1,477	1,742
Pacific cod	1979	1,427	3,551	401	0	5,379	9,501	14,880
	1980	2,313	2,451	156	0	4,926	7,190	12,116
	% change	+62	-31	-61	0	-8	-24.3	-19
	10-yr mean	—	3,740	296	0	4,036	7,687	11,723
Lingcod	1979	0	1,390	686	1,120	3,196	1,160	4,356
	1980	0	1,306	640	1,137	3,083	787	3,870
	% change	—	-6	-7	+2	-4	-32.2	-11
P. Ocean perch	1979	104	1,360	848	70	2,382	2,819	5,201
	1980	5	1,378	940	10	2,333	4,835	7,168
	% change	-95	+1	+11	-86	-2	+71.5	+38
	10-yr mean	—	2,642	396	53	3,091	2,187	5,278
Other rockfish	1979	6	11,177	8,450	9,625	29,258	5,574	34,837
	1980	150	13,160	15,280	11,327	39,917	3,618	43,535
	% change	+2,438	+18	+81	+18	+36	-35.1	+25
	10-yr mean	—	6,284	2,781	7,928	16,993	2,472	19,465
Sablefish	1979	49	830	1,493	2,380	4,752	277	5,029
	1980	49+	419	1,009	2,831	4,308	215	4,523
	% change	+1	-50	-32	+19	-9	-22.4	-10
	10-yr mean	—	274	449	2,346	3,069	311	3,380
Pacific whiting	1979	0	423	129	790	1,342	618	1,960
	1980	0	143	275	692	1,110	79	1,189
	% change	0	-66	+113	-12	-17	-87.2	-39
	10-yr mean	0	49	142	101	292	—	292
Walleye pollock	1979	2,030	487	0	0	2,517	3,384	5,901
	1980	3,287	396	0	0	3,683	2,021	5,704
	% change	+59	-19	0	0	+46	-40.3	-3
	10-yr mean	—	145	0	0	145	842	987

*Reported as "Flounders" by ADFG — mostly starry flounder — not Dover sole.

Pot landings (Table 5) also declined; they totalled only 6,160 m.t. in 1980. The sablefish market glut was largely responsible for the decline. Of total pot landings in 1980, sablefish accounted for 6,138 m.t. or in excess of 99%.

TABLE 3. Catch by species or species group (m.t.) by region of U.S.-joint ventures in 1980

Species	Gulf of Alaska	Bering Sea	Mid-eastern Pacific	Total
Pacific whiting	0	0	27,551	27,551
Jack mackeral	0	0	5	5
Pacific Ocean perch	20	52	0.1	72
Other rockfish	8	11	143	162
Pollock	1,135	10,652	0	11,787
Pacific cod	465	8,457	0	8,922
Yellowfin sole	0	9,624	0	9,624
Sablefish	20	35	0	55
Atka mackeral	3	265	0	268
Other flatfish	208	2,720	0	2,928
Other fish	49	754	17	820
Total	1,908	32,570	27,716	62,194

Other nations involved: Republic of Korea, USSR, and Poland.

All other commercial gear (Table 6) landed an estimated 6,900 m.t. of groundfish species in 1980. Of this total, rockfish and lingcod accounted for 4,809 m.t. (79%) and 497 mt. (7%), respectively. Miscellaneous commercial gear includes shrimp trawl (by-catches), troll, gillnet, longline (in California), jigs, drag seine, and setline.

Recreation or Personal Use Fisheries

In 1980, Washington, Oregon, and California recreational fishermen caught an estimated 10.6 million lb (4,800 m.t.) of groundfish (Table 7). The catch consisted primarily of rockfish (3,377 m.t. or 70%) and lingcod (522 m.t. or 11%). Pacific cod and miscellaneous flatfish (mostly starry flounder) accounted for the remainder. Pacific halibut are not included in these recreational estimates or in the preceding commercial estimates. In these three States the recreational catches of Pacific halibut are measureable only in Washington. The recreational fishery is conducted substantially from commercial passenger carrying vessels (charters) operating from coastal ports in these States.

TABLE 4. Longline landings by major species and region in 1980, in metric tons

Region	Sablefish	Lingcod	Rockfish	Pacific cod	Other species[1]	Total
Alaska	1,614	t	115	75	11	1,815
Washington	541	13	89	11	1,504	2,158
Oregon	338	1	32	t	t	371
California[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total U.S.	2,493	14	236	86	1,515	4,344
Canada (B.C.)	—	—	—	—	1,513	1,513
Grand Total	2,493	14	236	86	3,028	5,857

[1]British Columbia and Washington other species almost entirely dogfish *(Squalus acanthias)*

[2]California does not separate longline from misc. gear (see Table 6)

TABLE 5. Pot landings by major species and region in 1980, in metric tons

Region	Sablefish	Lingcod	Rockfish	Other species	Total
Alaska	129	t	—	—	129
Washington	380	t	1	1	382
Oregon	1,237	t	6	14	1,257
California	1,192	t	t	N/A	1,192
Total U.S.	2,938	t	7	15	2,960
Canada (B.C.)	3,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,200
Grand Total	6,138	t	7	15	6,160

N/A = not available

TABLE 6. Landings in 1980 from miscellaneous gears by major species and region, in metric tons

Region	Rockfish	Lingcod	Dogfish	Other species	Total
Alaska[1]	87	23	0	52	162
Washington[2]	1,009	134	843	403	2,389
Oregon[3]	1,332	113	0	228	1,673
California[4]	2,381	227	0	68	2,676
Total U.S.	4,809	497	843	751	6,900
Canada (B.C.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1]Includes jig, troll, and gillnet for Pacific cod (included in Other species).

[2]Includes handline, troll, setnet, drag seine, shrimp trawl, and gillnet.

[3]Includes troll, shrimp trawl, jig.

[4]Includes gillnet, shrimp trawl, jig, troll, longline. Other species were primarily sablefish.

TABLE 7. Estimated recreational landings by major species and region in 1980, in metric tons and 1,000's of pounds (in parentheses)

Region	Rockfish	Lingcod	Flatfish[1]	Pacific cod	Other species	Total
Washington[2]	463(1,020)	95(209)	75(165)	106(234)	630(1,389)	1,369(3,017)
Oregon	338(855)	87(192)	4(9)	0(0)	16(35)	495(1,091)
California	2,526(5,567)	340(749)	68(150)	0(0)	2(4)	2,936(6,471)
Total U.S.	3,377(7,442)	522(1,150)	147(324)	106(234)	648(1,428)	4,800(10,579)

[1]As in all other tables, excludes Pacific halibut.

[2]Estimate, assumes 1980 catch was approximately the same as 1979 in Washington.

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PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY IN 1980*

The 1980 catch of Pacific halibut by Canadian and U.S. halibut vessels was 21.6 million pounds, 900,000 pounds less than in 1979. The catch in Area 2 (south of Cape Spencer, Alaska) was 8.7 million pounds, 600,000 pounds less than the catch limit of 9.3 million pounds. The catch from the Canadian sector of Area 2 was 5.4 million pounds, compared with the catch limit of 6.1 million pounds; the catch from the U.S. sector was 3.3 million pounds, 100,000 pounds over the catch limit. Canadian vessels did not fish in the U.S. portion of Area 2 during .1-9BQ.

In Area 3 (north of Cape Spencer and west to the Aleutian Islands), the catch was 12.2 million pounds, 2.2 million above the catch limit of 10 million pounds. Canadian vessels took 1.9 million pounds and U.S. vessels took 10.3 million pounds. The catch by Canadian vessels exceeded the 1.2 million pounds allocated to them due to unexpectedly^ good fishing during the first fishing period. In^Area 4 (Bering Sea), the'catch was 700,000 pounds, 3*00,000 pounds below the 1 million-pound catch limit.

The catches of halibut by Canadian and U.S. vessels by regulatory area and by regions in Area 2 are shown in Table 1. Landings of halibut by Canadian and U.S. vessels by regions of the coast are shown in Table 2.

Noteworthy features of the 1980 halibut season were a sharp reduction in the average price paid for halibut from $2.13 in 1979 to $0.99 in 1980, and short, intensive fishing seasons of 10 days in Area 2 and 20 days in Area 3. The short fishing seasons are attributed to increased fleet size and, in Area 3, to increased catch per unit of effort.

Preliminary catch per unit of effort (CPUE) figures for 1980 indicate that the condition of the halibut resource is gradually improving. As in 1979, improvement is most noticeable in southeastern Alaska and in eastern Area 3. The CPUE in the Canadian part of Area 2 increased from 1979 to 1980 but was still lower than in most other regions.

Although the apparent improvement in the condition of the resource is encouraging, the catch available to the halibut fishery must remain at a low level because abundance is still below the optimum level and because of the continued high level of incidental catch by other fisheries. Foreign and domestic trawlers and the domestic crab fishery are the primary sources of the incidental catch, and even though they must release halibut a high mortality results. The incidental catch of halibut by other fisheries has been reduced, but it is still higher than it needs to be. The Halibut Commission is convinced that the incidental catch can be reduced without impairing the productivity and profitability of these other fisheries.

'TABLE 1. Catch of halibut during 1980 and region of the coast (preliminary in 1,000's lb)

Area and region	Canada	United States	Total
Area 2			
Washington-Oregon	—	22	22
British Columbia	5,437	—	5,437
Alaska	—	3,238	3,238
Total	5,437	3,260	8,697
Area 3	1,951	10,288	12,239
Area 4	—	712	712
Grand Total	7,388	14,260	21,648

TABLE 2. Landings of halibut in 1980 by region of the coast (preliminary in 1,000's lb)

Region	Canada	United States	Total
Washington-Oregon	1,373	2,780	4,153
So. British Columbia	3,059	—	3,059
No. British Columbia	2,920	—	2,920
Southeastern Alaska	1	6,673	6,674
Central Alaska	35	4,807	4,842
Total	7,388	14,260	21,648

•Provided by Richard J. Myhre, International Pacific Halibut Commission

SALMON AND STEELHEAD SPORT CATCHES IN 1979 IN THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

The estimated total sport catch of salmon and steelhead during 1979 in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California was 2,128,514 fish (Table 1). This catch was composed of 1,902,620 salmon and 225,894 steelhead and, in both cases, catches were less than the 10-year (1969-1978) averages (Table 2).

Alaska

Alaska anglers harvested an estimated 361,198 sea-run salmon and 2,969 steelhead in 1979. The salmon harvest, which was down 31% from the record 1977 harvest but 70% over the 1969-1978 10-year average, included 51,749 Chinook, 119,329 coho, 81,260 sockeye, 97,635 pink, and 11,225 chum salmon. The total marine salmon harvest of 142,010 included 21,972 chinook, 49,874 coho, 6,272 sockeye, 60,721 pink, and 3,171 chum salmon. The freshwater total of 219,188 included 29,777 chinook, 69,455 coho, 74,988 sockeye, 36,914 pink and 8,054 chum salmon. The steelhead harvest of 2,969 was down 32% from the 1978 record but was 48% over the 1969-1978 10-year average.

TABLE 1. Salmon and steelhead sport catches in 1979

State	Chinook	Coho	Pink	Other salmon	Steelhead	Total catch
Alaska	51,749	119,329	97,635	92,485	2,969	364,167
Calif.	122,901	15,807	—	—	unavailable	138,708
Idaho	—	—	—	—	5,667	5,667
Oregon	90,138	186,070	—	2,606[a]	122,426	401,240
Wash.	389,900	597,100	97,300	39,600[b]	94,832	1,218,732
Total	654,688	918,306	194,935	134,691	225,894	2,128,514

[a]Chum and pink salmon.

[b]Includes 35,600 jack salmon not identified by species, and 4,000 aggregate chum and sockeye.

Washington

Over 2 million angler trips were estimated for the 1979 season, compared to the 10-year average of 1.6 million. The increased effort occurred in the Puget Sound area, while effort in Pacific Ocean waters was less than average due to gasoline shortages, and reductions in ocean bag limits and season length.

Chinook catches from marine areas were about 367,800. This was 6% below the 10-year average of 392,200. The coho catch of 572,100 was 18% less than the 10-year average of 699,900. Pink salmon landings of 93,300 were exceptional; nearly threefold greater than the average landings of the five most recent odd-numbered years. Anglers caught an estimated 94,832 steelhead in 1979, which was 72% of the 10-year average.

Idaho

The run of chinook salmon to Idaho in 1979 was below spawning and fishery requirements; therefore, no fishing season was provided. The steelhead fishery was structured to harvest predominately hatchery stocks. An estimated 9,787 anglers fished 50,271 days and caught 5,667 steelhead. The steelhead catch was the third smallest of record.

Oregon

The Oregon sport catch of salmon and steelhead (marine and freshwater) was estimated to be 278,814 and 122,426, respectively. The salmon catch consisted of 186,070 coho, 90,138 chinook, and 2,606 chum and pink salmon. The salmon catch was below the 1978 catch of 386,932 and the 10-year average catch of 435,300. The steelhead catch was below both the 1978 catch of 200,553 and the 10-year average catch of 162,300.

TABLE 2. Salmon and steelhead sport catches (1,000s of fish) for the Pacific Coast States, 1969 to 1979, and 10-year (1969-1978) averages

	Alaska		California		Idaho		Oregon		Washington		Total	
Year	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon[a]	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead	Salmon[b]	Steelhead	Salmon	Steelhead
1969	97.0	1.5	184.0	Steelhead catches are not estimated in California	11.5	15.5	348.8	130.2	876.6	139.4	1,518.0	286.6
1970	101.8	1.7	163.0		5.5	20.5	422.4	164.2	978.4	130.9	1,671.1	317.9
1971	98.8	1.2	255.0		3.5	17.5	463.7	197.5	1,344.8	173.6	2,165.8	389.8
1972	127.2	1.3	245.0		6.5	13.5	403.0	157.9	1,138.9	167.4	1,920.6	340.1
1973	221.7	0.9	230.0		9.5	10.5	406.6	162.2	1,095.4	148.3	1,963.2	321.9
1974	184.9	1.0	234.0		1.5	3.0	465.0	166.8	1,320.4	110.0	2,205.8	280.8
1975	178.0	2.2	125.0		0.0	0.0	415.9	186.4	1,399.4	92.9	2,118.3	281.5
1976	200.6	2.3	139.0		0.0	2.0	669.0	118.3	1,749.6	89.1	2,758.2	211.7
1977	381.1	3.7	154.0		3.5	13.0	372.2	145.1	1,191.4	100.0	2,102.2	261.8
1978	525.4	4.3	128.0		7.0	11.5	386.9	200.6	1,107.9	163.1	2,155.2	379.5
10-year average	211.6	2.0	185.7		4.8	10.7	435.3	163.0	1,220.3	131.5	2,057.8	307.2
1979	361.2	3.0	138.7		0.0	5.7	278.8	122.4	1,123.9	94.8	1,902.6	225.9

[a]Ocean fishery data only.

[b]Only marine catches are reported through 1978.

California

The estimated 1979 Chinook landings of 122,901 show a 34% increase over 1978 landings of 91,955. However, 1979 landings were 28% less than the 5-year average of 169,584 chinook and 4% below 1977 landings of 127,415 fish. The majority of the statewide recreational chinook landings are usually harvested by charterboat fishermen from the San Francisco Bay area. In 1978, 45,600 chinook were harvested by charterboat anglers. This accounted for only 50% of the statewide chinook landings. In 1979, charterboat anglers landed 81,200 chinook which accounted for 66% of the statewide recreational chinook landings.

The estimated 1979 coho recreational catch is 15,807 fish, the smallest landings in recent years. Landings were only about one-third the 1978 landings of 44,282 coho. The 1979 coho landings were also considerably less than both 1977 and the 5-year average, 26,788 and 48,289 coho respectively. The bulk of the coho catch in 1979, over 14,000 (90%), was caught, as usual, by North Coast ocean anglers. There are no catch data available for steelhead.

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TROLL SALMON FISHERY IN 1980*

Preliminary estimates of the 1980 commercial troll catch of combined chinook and coho salmon for Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California totalled over 53.1 million pounds (round weight), compared to the 10-year (1970-79) average of 64.5 million pounds (Table 1). This significant reduction (over 17%) was demonstrated in all coastal areas, most markedly in the south, and was also reflected in both chinook and coho salmon totals, though more heavily towards the latter (Figure 1). Coastwide chinook landings amounted to about 27.8 million pounds in 1980 compared to the recent 10-year average of 30.0. Coho salmon totals were about 25.3 million pounds, while the 10-year average was 34.5 million pounds.

The 1980 ocean salmon fisheries were initiated with new regulations for both the commercial troll and sport fisheries. These new regulations, combined with economic peculiarities of the season, contributed to redistributions of effort and catch both within and between fisheries.

Troll Chinook Fishery

Alaska troll chinook landings were about 5.6 million pounds, a reduction in the record levels of the two previ ous seasons, though exceeding the 1970-79 average of 4.9 million pounds (Figure 2, Table 2). »

British Columbia 198G troll chinook landings of 11.5 million pounds were more than 10% below the 10-year average of 12.8 million pounds. Chinook landings in the t980 troll fishery were the second lowest in a decade, exceeding only the 11.1 million pounds of 1979.

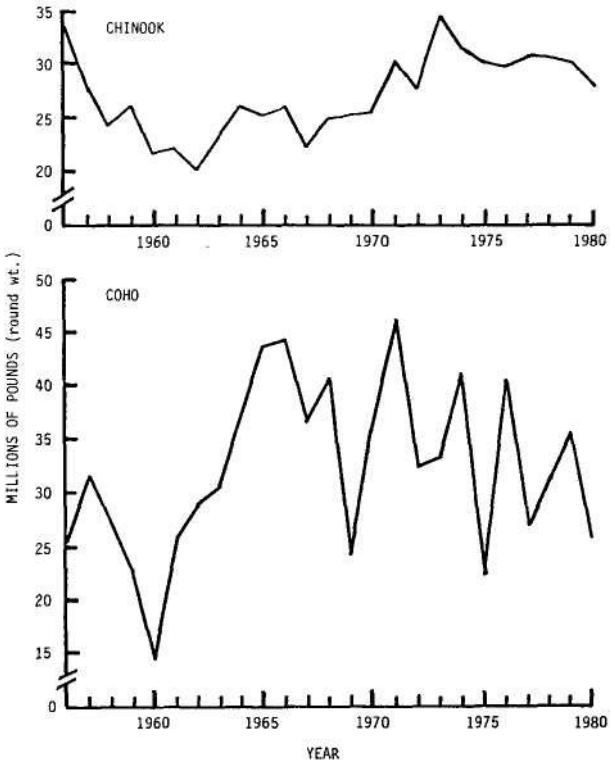

FIGURE 1. Pacific Coast annual landings of troll-caught chinook and coho salmon, 1956-78 and preliminary 1979-80.

TABLE 1. Estimated landings of troll-caught chinook and coho salmon in 1980 and 10-year (1970-79) average (round weight in 1,000s of pounds), all 1980 data are preliminary

	Chinook		Coho		Total	
Region	1980	10-year average	1980	10-year average	1980	10-year average
Alaska	5,600	4,900	5,400	4,800	11,000	9,700
British Columbia	11,500	12,800	14,900	15,800	26,400	28,600
Washington	1,800	3,200	2,200	5,300	4,000	8,500
Oregon	2,500	2,600	2,500	6,500	5,000	9,100
California	6,400	6,500	300	2,100	6,700	8,600
Total	27,800	30,000	25,300	34,500	53,100	64,500

'Errata Note: In the "Troll Salmon Fishery in 1979" review report (PMFC 32nd Annual Report, p. 36-37) Figures 2 and 3 were incorrectly labelled chinook and coho, respectively. In Figure 2 the word chinook should be replaced by coho; and in Figure 3 the word coho should be replaced by chinook. In the text for chinook the reference should be to Figure 3, and in the text for coho the reference should be to Figure 2.

Troll-caught Chinook salmon landed in Washington amounted to about 1.8 million pounds, the lowest since 1967. This was a considerable reduction from the 10-year average of 3.2 million pounds and a continuation of a progressive decline since the mid-1970s.

Oregon troll Chinook landings were 2.5 million pounds for the 1980 season. Total 1979 landings were 3.0 million pounds, with the 1970-79 average being 2.6 million.

Preliminary estimates of 1980 California troll Chinook catches are about 6.4 million pounds. This is down 19% from 1979 landings of 7.9 million pounds and similar to the 10-year (1970-79) average of 6.5 million pounds.

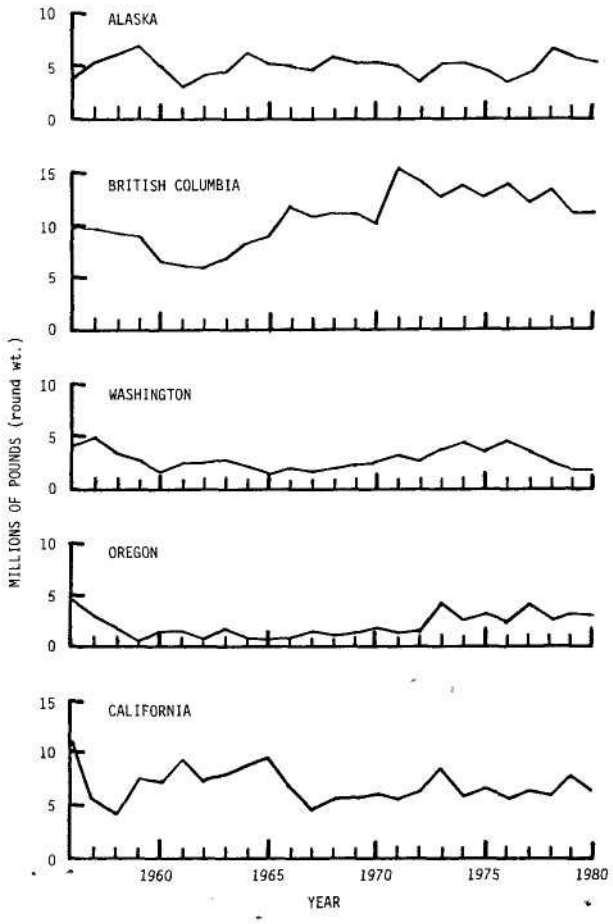

FIGURE 2. Annual troll Chinook salmon landings by area, 1956-78 and preliminary 1979-80.

Troll Coho Fishery

All areas reported reductions in troll coho salmon catches in 1980, with the declines in the three southern States being a continuation of a progressive decline from the highs in early to mid-1970 (Figure 3, Table 3).

Preliminary Alaska troll coho landings for 1980 were 5.4 million pounds, while 10-year (1970-79) average landings were at 4.8 million pounds. Both figures were well below the 1978 and 1979 highs.

British Columbia troll coho landings were about 6% below the 10-year average of 15.8 million pounds. The 1980 catch of 14.9 million pounds equalled 1978 levels, but was less than the 1979 peak of 17.7 million pounds.

Landings of coho salmon by the Washington troll fishery amounted to about 2.2 million pounds and were well below the 10-year mean of 5.3 million. Coho catches in 1979

TABLE 2. Pacific Coast commercial troll chinook salmon landings, in millions of pounds round weight, 1956-80 (preliminary data in parentheses)

Year	Alaska	British Columbia	Washington	Oregon	California	Total
1956	3.9	9.8	4.0	4.4	11.3	33.4
1957	5.1	9.7	4.8	3.0	5.3	27.9
1958	5.7	9.1	3.3	1.8	4.1	24.0
1959	6.7	8.7	2.7	0.5	7.5	26.1
1960	4.8	6.4	1.7	1.5	7.0	21.4
1961	2.9	6.0	2.5	1.4	9.3	22.1
1962	3.9	5.9	2.4	0.7	7.2	20.1
1963	4.1	6.8	2.8	1.6	7.9	23.2
1964	6.0	8.5	2.1	0.7	8.7	26.0
1965	5.1	8.8	1.3	0.7	9.3	25.2
1966	4.8	11.4	2.0	0.9	6.9	26.0
1967	4.3	10.4	1.7	1.3	4.4	22.1
1968	5.8	10.8	1.9	1.1	5.3	24.9
1969	5.1	10.8	2.3	1.4	5.6	25.2
1970	5.1	9.9	2.5	1.9	6.1	25.5
1971	4.9	15.2	3.1	1.2	5.7	30.1
1972	3.3	14.1	2.6	1.5	6.2	27.6
1973	5.0	12.7	3.8	4.0	8.7	34.2
1974	5.1	13.5	4.3	2.6	5.8	31.3
1975	4.4	12.6	3.3	3.0	6.6	29.9
1976	3.5	13.8	4.4	2.2	5.7	29.6
1977	4.7	12.1	3.3	4.0	6.6	30.7
1978	6.8	13.2	2.4	2.2	6.0	30.6
1979	(6.0)	11.1	(1.9)	(3.0)	(7.9)	(29.9)
1970-79 Mean	4.9	12.8	3.2	2.6	6.5	30.0
1980	(5.6)	(11.5)	(1.8)	(2.5)	(6.4)	(27.8)

TABLE 3. Pacific Coast commercial troll coho salmon landings, in millions of pounds round weight, 1956-80 (preliminary data in parentheses)

Year	Alaska	British Columbia	Washington	Oregon	California	Total
1956	3.8	12.9	5.3	3.2	0.5	25.7
1957	7.5	14.4	5.0	3.9	0.6	31.4
1958	5.2	15.6	4.7	1.3	0.1	26.9
1959	5.8	11.7	3.7	1.0	0.3	22.5
1960	2.5	9.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	14.2
1961	3.6	14.8	4.2	2.3	0.6	25.5
1962	5.2	16.4	4.7	2.2	0.4	28.9
1963	6.3	16.1	4.0	3.0	1.2	30.6
1964	5.7	20.5	4.6	4.2	2.2	37.2
1965	6.2	23.5	7.4	4.8	1.8	43.7
1966	4.7	24.3	6.1	5.2	4.0	44.3
1967	4.2	14.1	6.2	8.3	3.9	36.7
1968	5.8	22.6	4.5	5.1	2.7	40.7
1969	3.1	12.7	3.3	3.6	1.4	24.1
1970	2.2	17.3	6.1	8.7	1.5	35.8
1971	3.1	21.4	7.9	10.1	3.7	46.2
1972	5.7	15.9	3.9	5.6	1.2	32.3
1973	4.5	16.2	4.3	5.9	2.3	33.2
1974	6.7	15.6	6.4	8.3	4.3	41.3
1975	1.5	9.5	5.1	4.7	1.3	22.1
1976	4.3	15.3	7.2	10.4	3.3	40.5
1977	4.9	14.4	4.3	3.0	0.2	26.8
1978	8.0	14.9	3.2	3.2	1.5	30.8
1979	(7.1)	17.7	(4.2)	(5.3)	(1.2)	(35.5)
1970-79 Mean	4.8	15.8	5.3	6.5	2.1	34.5
1980	(5.4)	(14.9)	(2.2)	(2.5)	(0.3)	(25.3)

were 4.2 million pounds. Catches reported for the 1980 season were the lowest since the all-time 1960 low.

Oregon troll coho catch levels were also the lowest since the early 1960s and were estimated at 2.5 million pounds. Total 1979 landings were 5.3 million pounds, and the 1970-79 10-year average was 6.5 million pounds.

As with Oregon and Washington troll fisheries, 1980 California coho landings were among the lowest in a decade—about 300,000 pounds. The 1979 landings were 1.2 million pounds, while the 10-year average was 2.1 million pounds.

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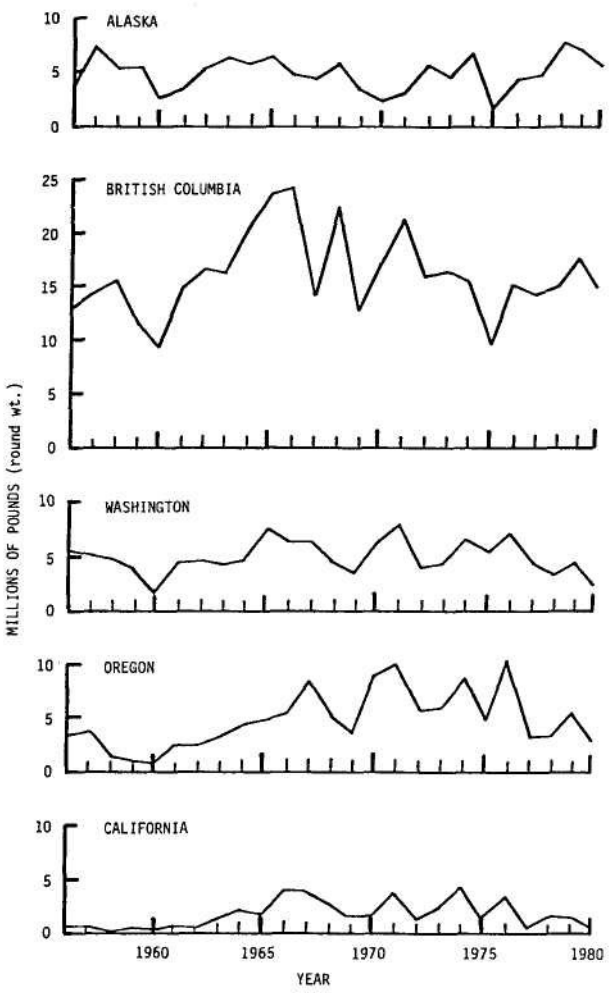

FIGURE 3. Annual troll coho salmon landings by area, 1956-78 and preliminary 1979-80.

SHRIMP FISHERY IN 1980

The 1980 Pacific Coast pandalid shrimp landings by the United-States and Canada totalled 101.2 million pounds, 2.1 miUion pounds "more than 1979 landings but 36!7 million pounds below the 10-year average (Table 1). Washington, Oregon, and California shrimp landings continued to be above or near average, while landings from Alaska and British Columbia remained well below average. Ex-vessel prices reached record levels ranging from 29<P in Alaska to a high of 65$ per pound off the lower West Coast for trawl-caught shrimp.

California, Oregon, and Washington landings totalled 57.2 million pounds, nearly the same as in 1979 but well above the 10-year average of 40.1 million pounds. Oregon landings reached 30.2 million pounds, the third highest catch on record and above the 10-year average of 27.3 million pounds. Washington landings reached a record of 12.6 million pounds, slightly above 1979 landings and 5.3 million pounds more than the 10-year average. California landings of 4.4 million pounds were below the 10-year average of 5.5 million pounds. British Columbia landings of 1.2 million pounds were well below the 10-year average of 2.8 million pounds. Alaska landings reached 52.9 million pounds, slightly above 1979 landings but 42.1 million

Conditions Affecting the Fishery

A record number of vessels participated in West Coast shrimp fisheries in 1980. Markets remained strong as indicated by record ex-vessel prices. The incidence of small shrimp off Oregon, Washington, and California points to continued strong recruitment of ocean shrimp *(Pandalus jordani).* Landings of ocean shrimp were adversely affected by poor weather, ocean upwelling, small shrimp, and overcrowding of vessels which lowered the catch per unit effort below that of 1979. Alaska's poor showing reflects continued depression of many major stocks; in addition, price disputes delayed fishing in the Western Gulf of Alaska for 37 days. Landings from Alaska's historic production areas reached record lows, although the overall catch increased slightly compared to that of 1979 as a result of new areas being fished.

California

Landings of ocean shrimp totalled 4.4 million pounds, 1.1 million pounds below the 10-year average and about 500,000 pounds less than in 1979. Area A landings (Crescent City-Eureka; PMFC Area 92) totalled 2.6 million

TABLE 1. Annual Pacific Coast pandalid shrimp landings and 10-year averages by State and Province (in 1000'sof pounds), 1970-80

Year	Alaska	British Columbia	Washington	Oregon	California	Total
1970	74,256	1,538	926	13,735	4,048	94,503
1971	94,891	735	678	9,291	3,081	108,676
1972	83,830	794	1,582	20,861	2,434	109,501
1973	119,964	1,729	5,271	24,516	1,240	152,720
1974	108,275	2,644	9,325	19,968	2,338	142,550
1975	98,535	1,728	10,167	23,893	4,993	139,316
1976	129,011	7,723	9,261	25,392	3,400	174,787
1977	116,891	6,176	11,803	48,580	15,633	199,083
1978	73,293	3,460	12,298	56,997	13,163	159,211
1979	50,916	1,578	12,135	29,579	4,922	99,130
Average	94,986	2,810	7,344	27,281	5,525	137,947
1980	52,865	1,175	12,600	30,200	4,400	101,240

the high incidence of 1-year-old shrimp and catch rates of under 350 pounds per hour. Area B-1 (Fort Bragg; PMFC Area 94) produced 200,000 pounds late in October. This area had been unproductive during the previous year and landings were far below the 2.1-million pound record of 1978. Area B-2 (Bodega Bay; PMFC Area 96) remained unproductive for the third consecutive year and exploratory efforts failed to locate commercial quantities of shrimp. Area C (Morro Bay-Avila; PMFC Area 98) produced a record 1.6 million pounds, nearly double the 1979 record catch of 865,000 pounds.

Oregon

Oregon shrimp landings totalled 30.2 million pounds, 2% greater than the 29.6 million pounds landed in 1979. The 1980 catch is the third highest on record and 2.9 million pounds above the 10-year average. The number of vessels participating in the 1980 fishery increased to 284 boats compared to 203 in 1979 due, in part, to Oregon's vessel moratorium and associated incentives for maintaining permit-qualifying status. It also represents reinvestment of profits made in past good years of fishing as well as the availability of low interest construction loans. Additionally, poor groundfish markets have shifted some trawlers into the shrimp fishery. The number of processors changed slightly from 26 in 1979 to 25 in 1980, while the number of shrimp peeling machines remained at 87. The number of buying stations increased from 28 to 34. Ex-vessel prices during the season gradually increased from 52$ to 60$ per pound, with a lower price being paid for small shrimp or "pinheads". In comparison, the highest price paid in 1979 was 46$ per pound.

Fleet mobility followed the 1979 pattern in that vessels moved to shrimp beds off northern Washington where some remained after the season closed in Oregon. Low catches coupled with season closures reduced fishing effort by Oregon vessels off California. Overall, 27.4% of the catch was taken off Washington, 69.1 % off Oregon and 2.8% off California. About 208,000 pounds of shrimp or less than 1% was taken off Alaska by Oregon-based vessels and were composed mostly of *Pandalus borealis.*

The Coos Bay-Bianco shrimp grounds (PMFC Area 86) produced 45% of the season's catch or 13.5 million pounds which compared favorably to the 14.6 million pounds taken from the same area in 1979. Catch rates dropped considerably, averaging 413 pounds per hour for double-rigged vessels fishing off Cape Blanco and 259 pounds per hour on the Coos Bay grounds. Comparative catch rates in 1979 were 491 and 418 pounds per hour, respectively. The 1979-year class dominated the catch throughout most of the season, comprising 70% of the shrimp sampled. Count per pound reached a high of 192 in May and a low of 88 in September.

Landings from PMFC Area 88 totalled 1.4 million pounds compared to 1.8 million pounds caught in 1979. As in previous years, most of the catch from Area 88 came from the area between the Rogue River and the Oregon-California border. Catch-per-unit effort for double-rigged vessels was 318 pounds per hour. Although 1-year-old shrimp comprised 61% of the catch, the presence of 2- and 3-year-olds yielded a good shrimp grade, ranging from 85 to 141 count per pound for the season.

Northern Oregon (PMFC Areas 82 and 84) shrimp catches increased from 3.6 million pounds in 1979 to 5.9 million pounds in 1980. Largest production came from PMFC Area 84 between Cape Perpetua and Cape Falcon. Catch-per-unit effort for double-rigged vessels was quite low, ranging from 221 to 305 pounds per hour. Average count per pound was excellent, ranging from 81 to 130. One-year-old shrimp comprised 62% of the catch.

Oregon vessels operating off Washington and delivering in Oregon had the highest production in PMFC Areas 72 and 74 (Destruction Island and Grays Harbor, respectively). These two areas each yielded approximately 4 million pounds. Only 200,000 pounds were landed from PMFC Area 75 (off Willapa Bay) by Oregon-based vessels. Production from California (PMFC Area 92) was only 800,000 pounds, down from the 1.0 million pounds produced in 1979.

Preliminary estimates indicate that 61% (by number) of Oregon's shrimp catch were 1-year-old in 1980. Good growth of the 1-year-olds plus the presence of 2- and 3-year-olds produced a fair to good grade of shrimp that ranged from 77 to 192 count per pound.

Washington

Ocean shrimp landings reached a record catch of 12.6 million pounds. A total of 88 vessels (including 14 single-rigged) had 5 or more landings of shrimp, an increase of 39 vessels over the previous year. The ex-vessel price in

January was 44<F per pound, increasing to 60<P per pound by June for good quality shrimp. A few processors paid a record price of 65$ per pound in November. From April through October prices varied considerably depending on size. Several processors reduced prices for shrimp exceeding 160 count per pound and refused to buy shrimp smaller than 1 70 count per pound.

For the first time in history, vessels landed shrimp in Washington that were caught off Southeast Alaska. Approximately 500,000 pounds or 4% of the total were caught off Alaska; 200,000 pounds or *2%* were caught off Oregon and landed in Washington.

Fishing effort was concentrated off Grays Harbor (PMFC Area 74) in January and February where catch-per-unit effort averaged 440 pounds per hour for double-rigged vessels. Catch-per-unit effort averaged 612 pounds per hour for the small amount of effort on the Destruction Island grounds (PMFC Area 72) for those months. Effort was divided between Grays Harbor and Destruction Island areas the remainder of the year until the Destruction Island grounds were closed to fishing on November 15. Catch-per-unit effort in both areas decreased during the summer months. Seasonal catch rates for Grays Harbor and Destruction Island areas were 301 and 380 pounds per hour, respectively. Willapa Bay grounds (PMFC Area 75) received little effort and the catch rate was 273 pounds per hour.

Monthly count per pound averages for the Grays Harbor area ranged from 97 to 141 and in the Destruction Island area averages ranged from 137 to 172. Counts as high as 238 were found in the Destruction Island area in May indicating a strong 1979-year class. Size remained small through the fall and counts per pound averaged 162 in October and 155 for the first half of November. The Destruction Island area was closed to fishing on November 15.

British Columbia .--.. ,

Pandalid shrimp landings (all species combined) totalled 1.2 million pounds, well below the 10-year average of 2.8 million pounds. Ocean shrimp abundance remained low on the Tofino grounds (PMFC Area 66) and most trawl effort was concentrated in inside waters. Fishing effort for prawns" *(Pandalus platyceros)* accounted for 50% of total landings. Certain major.prawn fisheries were closed during January, February, and March.

Alaska

Shrimp landings (primarily *Pandalus borealis)* totalled only 52.9 million pounds, well below the 10-year mean of 95 million pounds, but 2.0 million pounds above the record low 1979 landings. Stock abundance in the Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian shrimp districts remains depressed. Many stocks are totally protected and most major production areas were opened and closed by emergency order based on trawl survey results and fisheries performance indicators.

Kodiak (PMFC Area 54) landings of 27.8 million pounds, while nearly double those in 1979, were only one-third of the record 82.2 million pounds landed in 1971. As many former highly productive shrimp areas were not opened for fishing in 1980, landings were bolstered by new areas being fished. The historically-fished Alitak Bay-Olga Bay complex produced a catch totalling 5.9 million pounds. Highest production (10 million pounds) came from a previously unfished offshore area immediately adjacent to Alitak Bay. Even so, the fishery in this area was characterized by low catch rates and unusually long (4-hour to 12-hour) tows. Modest fisheries were allowed on rebuilding stocks in the Twoheaded Island and Ugak Bay areas, two former major production areas. Twoheaded Island landings of 2.2 million pounds were the highest since 1977. Ugak Bay, opened to fishing in 1979 for the first time since 1972, produced 1.0 million pounds in 1980. Sixty-seven trawl vessels fished shrimp in the Kodiak district.

Chignik, South (Alaska) Peninsula, and Aleutian shrimp districts (PMFC Area 55) landings declined to 15.3 million pounds, about half that of 1979, and only 19% of the 1977 record. The South Peninsula district remained closed due to severe stock depression. Chignik landings of 12.8 million pounds were far below the 23.7 million pounds landed in 1979. Production from this district came mainly from Chignik Bay, Sutwik Island, and Kujulik Bay. Fifty-four trawl vessels landed shrimp from the Chignik district. Aleutian district landings of 2.5 million pounds have declined since the peak catch of 6.7 million pounds in 1978.

Cook **In-let** (PMFC Area 53) landings totalled 6.4 million pounds, nearly the same as for the 1979-80 season. Trawl shrimp landings in this area are exclusively from Kachemak Bay and the landings have been stable for over ten years. Abundance surveys indicate trawl shrimp stocks are increasing. Pot shrimp stocks have declined and the catch was limited to 211,000 pounds.

Prince William Sound (PMFC Area 52) landings reached a new record of 680,332 pounds. A combination of new processing facilities, coupled with a small fleet based in Valdez and continued effort by Kodiak-based vessels in the Icy Bay area, accounted for the increased landings.

Southeastern Alaska (PMFC Area 51) landings of 2.7 million pounds, were 1.6 million pounds more than in 1979. Landings from newly-fished Yakutat Bay totalled 1.8 million pounds and accounted for most of the increase. A portion of the Yakutat Bay catch was landed in Washington and Oregon ports by vessels based in those states. Stock abundance in historic major shrimp production areas is still low.

* Trawl surveys indicate many major stocks in the Western Gulf of Alaska continue to be depressed. Although these stocks are showing slight improvement since being closed to fishing, it is expected that it will be at least two years before they reach fishable levels. The 1981 season catch will be heavily dependent on continued production from Alitak, Kujulik, Chignik, Makushin, and Kachemak Bays. Some additional production may result from improving stocks in the Twoheaded Island, Ugak Bay, Ivanov Bay, and Unga Strait areas.

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FOREIGN FISHING ACTIVITY OFF THE PACIFIC COAST IN 1980

ALASKA

The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1980 regulated foreign fishing in the 3- to 200-mile fishery conservation zone (FCZ) for the fourth successive year off Alaska. Two Preliminary Management Plans (PMPs) remained intact from 1979 for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Groundfish fishery and the Snail fishery. Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) for Gulf of Alaska Groundfish and Tanner Crab fisheries continued in effect in 1980. These FMPs control both foreign and domestic fishing within the FCZ. Herring became a prohibited species to foreign fishermen in the Bering Sea in 1980 as a result of legal action.

Vessels from six foreign nations operated off Alaska in 1980. Japan, USSR, South Korea, Poland, Taiwan, and West Germany dispatched over 600 vessels and reported landings of 1.52 million metric tons (3.4 billion pounds) of groundfish, salmon, crab, and snails. Most of these vessels operated under management of the Magnuson Act. Japan utilized 176 vessels of the foreign fleet in its high seas salmon fishery, which is regulated by the International North Pacific Fishery Commission (INPFC). The total number of foreign vessels present monthly in Alaskan waters ranged from 154 to 520; the total vessel effort was 76,139 vessel days (208.6 years). The Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands area accounted for 86 percent of both effort and total foreign catch. Compared to 1979, both total foreign effort off Alaska and overall catch were up 3 percent.

Japanese Fishing

Japan again dominated foreign fishing activities off Alaska in 1980, fishing under all management plans, and conducting a high seas salmon fishery regulated by the INPFC. A total of 504 Japanese vessels operated off Alaska in 1980. Involved were five pollock factory ships and one yellowfin sole factory ship. These ships were accompanied by 62 pair-trawlers, 17 Danish seiners, and 12 medium, trawlers. Additionally, there were 103 medium trawlers, 23 large trawlers, 22 longliners, 1 crab factory* ship with 4 crab pot vessels, *14 independent crab pot vessels, 1 snail pot vessel, 4 salmon factory ships with 172 salmon gillnet vessels, 58 transport vessels, and 5 tankers. The number of vessels present per month ranged from 108 to 467, with peak activity in June and July. Pollock and crab factory fleets fished in the central Bering Sea, the flounder factory ship worked the Bristol Bay flats southeast of the Pribilof Islands, and the salmon fleets operated north and south of the western Aleutian Islands. The remaining vessels divided their effort over all of Alaska's fishing areas.

Japanese fishing effort was 64,902 vessel days (177.8 years), or 85 percent of the total foreign effort off Alaska for 1980. This effort produced a total catch of 1,167,286 metric tons (2.6 billion pounds), or 77 percent of the total foreign catch. Pollock, again the dominant species in 1980, represented 74 percent of the Japanese harvest. Other species caught were flounders (13 percent), cod (6 percent), and crab, salmon, and snails combined (less than 1 percent). The remaining 6 percent was composed of miscellaneous species. Nine percent of the total catch was taken from the Gulf of Alaska, and 91 percent from the Bering Sea and Aleutians.

The Japanese crab fishery was reduced from 2 crab factory ships and 13 associated catcher boats in 1979 to 1 factory ship and 4 catcher boats in 1980. The fleet, plus 14 independent crab pot vessels, fished a total of 2,334 vessel days in the Bering Sea, taking 7,038 metric tons (15.6 million pounds) of Tanner crab. The 1980 factory ship season ran from late February to mid-July; the independent crab pot vessels operated from mid-March to late September.

Japan's snail fishery was further reduced from eight vessels in 1978 and two vessels in 1979, to one vessel in 1980. The snail pot vessel fished from mid-July to the end of August, using 50 days to land 57 metric tons (125,663 pounds) of snails (edible meats) in the north central Bering Sea.

The Gulf of Alaska produced 9 percent of Japan's catch off Alaska in 1980, up slightly from 6 percent in 1979. Total landings were 107,000 metric tons (235 million pounds) and included predominantly pollock, cod, and Pacific ocean perch. Longliners, medium stern trawlers, and large stern trawlers fished in the Gulf of Alaska. Twenty-two longliners fished a total of 3,701 vessel days for Pacific cod and sablefish, while 22 trawlers targetted on groundfish a total of 3,100 vessel days. Longliners and trawlers fished all areas in the Gulf of Alaska, with the longliner effort predominantly focused in the Shumagin, Chirikof, and Kodiak areas. (Fishing east of 140° W. longitude is closed to longliners by regulation.)

Soviet Fishing

During 1980, the Soviet Union fell from its position as the second most important foreign fishing nation off Alaska. During January, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands areas were closed to aJJ Soviet vessels except those involved in joint venture operations with U.S. vessels. Then in October, the Soviet Union met its catch allocation for the Gulf of Alaska and was not issued a new allocation. A fleet of 39 stern trawlers, 1 factory ship, 9 transport vessels, and 3 tankers operated 2,134 vessel days, with a total catch of 63,000 metric tons (14 million pounds). That was 4 percent of the catch and 3 percent of the effort for all foreign vessels. Total vessels present monthly off Alaska ranged from 0 to 24, with major effort exerted from April to September. Of the total catch, 6 percent was taken from the Bering Sea and Aleutians and 94 percent from the Gulf of Alaska, with catch predominantly pollock, Atka mackerel, and Pacific cod. The overall Soviet catch was reduced 65 percent from 1979. In addition, Soviet vessels conducted a joint venture operation with U.S. trawlers from January to August, receiving nearly 25,000 metric tons of flounders, pollock, and Pacific cod. Vessel effort totalled 21 days in the Gulf of Alaska and 738 days in the Bering Sea.

South Korean Fishing

South Korean vessels continued both fishing and joint venture operations in 1980, as in 1979. Twenty-two stern trawlers, two longliners, one factory ship, and nine trans-

port vessels fished off Alaska, landing 211,000 metric tons (465 million pounds) of pollock, flounders, and other species. South Korean vessels landed 14 percent of the total foreign catch off Alaska in 1980 compared to 9 percent in 1979. South Korean fishing effort was 5,100 vessel days, or 7 percent of total foreign effort. Fishing in the Bering Sea produced 84 percent of the South Korean catch and 86 percent of effort. Joint venture operations with U.S. vessels accounted for 358 vessel days and a catch of 8,570 metric tons, mostly from the Bering Sea.

Polish Fishing

Fishing by Polish vessels rose significantly from 1979 to 1980. Twenty-four stern trawlers and five transport ves sels operated off Alaska in 1980, compared to 14 vessels in 1979. These vessels spent a total of 2,472 vessel days off Alaska, 30 percent in the Gulf of Alaska and 70 percent in the Bering Sea and Aleutians. Total catch landed by Polish vessels was 68,000 metric tons (150 million pounds) of pollock, or 4 percent of total foreign catch.

Other Nations

Two other nations conducted minor fishing operations off Alaska in 1980. These nations were Taiwan and West Germany, who collectively landed 1 percent of total foreign catch with 1 percent of total foreign effort. Both nations used stern trawlers to land catches which were predominantly pollock. Taiwan sent three vessels to the Bering Sea and Aleutians in 1980. These vessels landed 6,000 metric tons (13 million pounds) with 306 days of effort. West Germany was represented off Alaska by one stern trawler. This vessel spent 108 days in the Bering Sea and Aleutians and caught 7,000 metric tons (15 million pounds).

Enforcement and Surveillance

During 1980, joint NMFS-Coast Guard patrols covered 125,235 surface miles and 267,448 aircraft miles, with NMFS Special Agents involved in 19 percent of those miles. There were 6,964 sightings of foreign vessels. Personnel from surface vessels conducted 175 boardings on Japanese vessels, 48 on South Korean vessels, 42 on Soviet vessels, 33 on Polish vessels, 5 on Taiwanese? vessels, and 2 on the West German vessel. Infractions detected during boardings may result in the issuance of (1) citations—written warnings, (2) violations—assessment of civil penalties, and (3) seizures of vessels for flagrant violations. Boardings in 1980 resulted in 10 citations, 10 violations, and 8 seizures of Japanese vessels; 4 citations and 4 violations against South Korean vessels; 5 citations, 6 violations, and 2 seized Soviet vessels; 2 citations, 6 violations, and 2 seizures of Polish vessels; 1 citation, 1 violation, and 1 seized Taiwanese vessel; and 1 citation and 1 violation against West Germany. Total penalties paid for foreign violations and seizures in 1980 were $1,736,000 to date; several cases have yet to be settled.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA

Although several nations expressed interest, the foreign fishing effort for whiting off Washington-Oregon-California in 1980 involved only one nation, Poland. The Soviet Union was not permitted to trawl in the FCZ in reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Mexico received an allocation for Pacific whiting but chose not to participate in the fishery.

Joint venture activites expanded in 1980. U.S. fishing vessels delivered their catches to 11 Soviet processors, more than twice the number in 1979. A U.S.-Poland joint venture operated about one month, involving one processor (which also participated in the foreign whiting fishery) and one U.S. trawler.

Poland

Poland received a total allocation of 120,000 m.t. of Pacific whiting. Four stern trawlers entered the fishery in June, operating off northern California and southern Oregon as in 1978 and 1979. The fleet subsequently included 24 stern trawlers, but no more than 18 fished at any one time. The foreign fishing regulations implementing the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 as amended (Magnuson Act or MFCMA) allow the foreign trawl fishery to operate seaward of 12 nautical miles from June 1 through October 31. Polish trawling was terminated on October 24, because the incidental catch allowance for rockfish (excluding Pacific ocean perch) was exceeded. The total foreign catch for 1980 was: Pacific whiting 44,022.9 m.t.; jack mackerel 1,724.8 m.t.; Pacific ocean perch 32.4 m.t.; rockfish (excluding Pacific ocean perch) 958.1 m.t.; flounders 2.1 m.t.; sablefish 92.8 m.t.; and other miscellaneous species 95.0 m.t. The only directed fishery was for whiting; all other species were taken incidental to this operation.

Boardings and Violations

During 1980, Magnuson Act boardings and inspections were made on 36 foreign vessels, including cargo vessels not directly involved in the whiting trawl fishery or joint venture. These boardings were conducted by NMFS special agents and personnel of the U.S. Coast Guard. Sixteen documentations of violation and 10 citations were issued to foreign fishing vessels. An additional 10 possible infractions of Magnuson Act regulations are currently under investigation.

Provided by the Alaska and Northwest Regional offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service:
Robert W. McVey, Director, Alaska Region
HA. Larkins, Director, Northwest Region

Other contributors: Vicki Vaughn, Alaska Region, Law Enforcement Branch

A Compact[1]

Entered into by and between the States Signatory hereto, with the consent of the Congress of the United States of America by an Act approved July 24, 1947 (Public Law 232, 80th Congress, 61 Stat. 419), granting the consent and approval of the Congress to an interstate Compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, of the Pacific Coast, and creating the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, and subsequently amended by Acts approved October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-766, 87th Congress, 76 Stat. 763) and July 10, 1970 (Public Law91-315, 91st Congress, 84Stat. 415).

The contracting States do hereby agree as follows:

Article I

The purposes of this Compact are and shall be to promote the better utilization of fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, which are of mutual concern, and to develop a joint program of protection and prevention of physical waste of such fisheries in all of those areas of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters over which the compacting States jointly or separately now have or may hereafter acquire jurisdiction.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize the compacting States or any of them to limit the production of fish or fish products for the purpose of establishing or fixing the prices thereof or creating and perpetuating a monopoly.

Article II

This agreement shall become operative immediately as to those States executing it whenever two or more of the compacting States have executed it in the form that is in accordance with the laws of the executing States and the Congress has given its consent.

Article III

Each State joining herein shall appoint, as determined by state statutes, one or more representatives to a commission" hereby constituted and designated as the Pacijic Marine Fisheries Commiss-ion, of whom one shall be the administrative or other officer of the agency of such Sta'te charged with the conservation of the^fisheries resources to which this Compact pertains. This Commission shall be invested with the powers and duties set forth herein.

The term of each Commissioner of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission shall be four years. A Commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified but such successor's term shall expire four years from legal date of expiration of the term of his predecessor. Vacancies occurring in the office of such Commissioner from any reason or cause shall be filled for the unexpired term, or a Commissioner may be removed from office, as provided by the statutes of the State concerned. Each Commissioner may delegate in writing from time to time, to a deputy, the power to be present and participate, including voting as his representative or substitute, at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the Commission.

Voting powers under this compact shall be limited to one vote for each State regardless of the number of representatives.

Article IV

The duty of the said Commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about the conservation and the prevention of the depletion and physical waste of the fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, in all of those areas of the Pacific Ocean over which the States signatory to this Compact jointly or separately now have or may hereafter acquire jurisdiction. The Commission shall have power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several States within their respective jurisdictions and said conservation zones to promote the preservation of those fisheries and their protection against overfishing, waste, depletion or any abuse whatsoever and to assure a continuing yield from the fisheries resources of the signatory parties hereto.

To that end the Commission shall draft and, after consultation with the Advisory Committee hereinafter authorized, recommend to the Governors and legislative branches of the various signatory States hereto legislation dealing with the conservation of the marine, shell and anadromous fisheries in all of those areas of the Pacific Ocean over which the signatory States jointly or separately now have or may hereafter acquire jurisdiction. The Commission shall, more than one month prior to any regular meeting of the legislative branch in any State signatory hereto, present to the Governor of such State its recommendations relating to enactments by the legislative branch of that State in furthering the intents and purposes of this Compact.

This Commission shall consult with and advise the pertinent administrative agencies in the signatory States with regard to problems connected with the fisheries and recommend the adoption of such regulations as it deems advisable and which lie within the jurisdiction of such agencies.

The Commission shall have power to recommend to the States signatory hereto the stocking of the waters of such States with marine, shell, or anadromous fish and fish eggs or joint stocking by some or all of such States, and, when two or more of the said States shall jointly stock waters the Commission shall act as the coordinating agency for such stocking.

Article V

The Commission shall elect from its number a chairman and a vice chairman and shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this Compact into effect and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. Said Commission shall adopt

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Initially entered into by the States of California, Oregon and Washington and subsequently by the States of Idaho and Alaska pursuant to authority set forth in:
Chap. 1447, Calif. Stats., 1947
Chap. 131, Ore. Laws, 1947
Chap. 29, Wash. Laws, 1947

As amended by:
Chap. 1052, Calif. Stats., 1961; Chap. 361, Calif. Stats., 1969 Chap. 481, Ore. Laws, 1961; Chap. 129, Ore. Laws, 1969 Chap. 7, Wash. Laws, 1959; Chap. 101, Wash. Laws, 1969 Idaho Code, Section 36-5601 & 5602, 1963; Idaho Code, Section 36-5602, 1969 Chap. 162, Alaska Laws, 1962; Chap. 50, Alaska Laws, 1969.

rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the territorial limits of the signatory States but must meet at least once a year.

Article VI

No action shall be taken by the Commission except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole number of compacting States represented at any meeting. No recommendation shall be made by the Commission in regard to any species of fish except by the vote of a majority of the compacting States which have an interest in such species.

Article VII

The fisheries research agencies of the signatory States shall act in collaboration as the official research agency of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission.

An Advisory Committee to be representative of the commercial fishermen, commercial fishing industry and such other interests of each State as the Commission deems advisable shall be established by the Commission as soon as practicable for the purpose of advising the Commission upon such recommendations as it may desire to make.

Article VIII

Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any State or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any State imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve its fisheries.

Article IX

Continued absence of representation or of any representative on the Commission from any State party hereto, shall be brought to the attention of the Governor thereof.

Article X

The States agree to make available annual funds for the support of the Commission on the following basis: Eighty percent (80%) of the annual budget shall be shared equally by those member States having as a boundary the Pacific Ocean; and five percent (5%) of the annual budget shall be contributed by each other member State; the balance of the annual budget shall be shared by those member States, having as a boundary the Pacific Ocean, in proportion to the primary market value of the products of their commercial fisheries on the basis of the latest five-year catch records.

The annual contribution of each member State shall be figured to the nearest one hundred dollars.

This amended article shall become effective upon its enactment by the States of Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington and upon ratification by Congress by virtue of the authority vested in it under Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

Article XI

This Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each State until renounced by it. Renunciation of this Compact must be preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other parties hereto.

Article XII

The States of Alaska and Hawaii, or any State having rivers or streams tributary to the Pacific Ocean may become a contracting State by enactment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact. Upon admission of any new State to the Compact, the purposes of the Compact and the duties of the Commission shall extend to the development of joint programs for the conservation, protection and prevention of physical waste of fisheries in which the contracting States are mutually concerned and to all waters of the newly admitted State necessary to develop such programs.

This Article shall become effective upon its enactment by the States of California, Oregon and Washington and upon ratification by Congress by virtue of the authority vested in it under Article I, Section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

Goal and Objectives'

Mutual problems of fisheries resource management led the Pacific Coast States to form the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission in 1947. By the laje 1970's these problems had increased in number and complexity. Consequently, urgent need exists for solution of the economic, social, political, legal, and biological issues confronting fishery conservation and management. In light of present conditions, including formation of Regional Councils under FCMA, the Commission recognizes a need to redefine the goal of PMFC and to establish objectives to guide its future activities.

Goal

To promote and support policies and actions directed at the conservation, development, and management of fishery resources of mutual concern to member States through a coordinated regional approach to research, monitoring, and utilization.

Objectives and Action Programs

To accomplish the goal of PMFC , the following objectives are established. Priority actions to accomplish these objectives are listed.

Objective I

Provide active leadership in recognizing and resolving interstate fishery problems.

Action:

A. Establish an adequate Secretariat.
B. Invite all entities concerned with member States' fishery matters to participate in PMFC affairs.
C. Seek additional sources of funding for PMFC's pro grams.
D. Define and coordinate PMFC research and manage ment projects.
E. Assist the federal government in international negoti ations when necessary.

Revised and approved by Executive Committee action on October 6, 1980.

References to PMFC throughout are to its member States and not to its Secretariat.

Objective II

Develop PMFC policy statements and communicate them to Congress and other legislative entities, concerned agencies of federal, state, or local government, and to the private sector.

Action:

A. Monitor fisheries legislation, alert member States to key issues, and if action is required, coordinate the development of a PMFC response.
B. Develop or assist member States in developing ana lysis papers based on resolutions adopted by the Commission.
C. Implement resolutions and policy statements at all levels of government, emphasizing Congressional entities and federal agencies.
D. Develop testimony and supporting documentation as necessary.

Objective III

Facilitate research and management projects relating to interstate fisheries. Action:

A. Maintain regional information bases and publish data reports, scientific papers, and administrative documents.
B. Coordinate marking and tagging of Pacific salmonids and other species to assure high quality regional data.
C. Provide administrative, fiscal, and field coordination and support for interstate and State/Federal re search and management projects.

Objective IV

Promote compatible fishery regulations for those interstate fisheries not under Regional Council jurisdiction.

Action

A. Assist in developing fishery management plans for commercial and recreational fisheries as needed.
B. Coordinate activities in implementing plans and reg ulations.

Objective V

Promote the better utilization and prevention of waste of fish products.

Action:

A. Monitor fisheries development at federal, state, local, and private levels and inform PMFC membership.
B. Stimulate initiatives for fisheries development.

Rules and Regulations

i

Authority: The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission is constituted pursuant to an act of Congress approving an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the marine, shell, and anadromous fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and ratified by the signatory States.

II

Membership: The Commission shall be composed of three members from California, appointed by the Governor; three members from Oregon, the State Fish and Wildlife Director, and two members appointed by the State Fish arjd. Wildlife Commission; three members from Washington, the Director of the Washington Department oi Fisheries, and two appointed by the Governor; three members from Idaho, appointed by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission; and three members from Alaska, appointed by the Governor; said membership being designated by the laws of the respective signatory States.

Voting: Each State shall be limited to one vote regardless of the number of representatives. Three States shall constitute a quorum.

Voting shall conform to Article VI of the Compact in that a majority affirmative vote of the whole number of compacting States represented at any meeting shall constitute acceptance of the action being voted upon, but that whenever a State declares that it has no interest in a species or subject concerned in the action and therefore wishes to abstain, a majority vote shall then be defined as a majority of the remaining voting member States. However, in regard to administrative matters pertaining to the operation of the Commission, such as policy, invitations to potential member States, budgets, by-laws, recommendations for change in the Compact, etc., a unanimous vote shall be required. Letters of transmittal forwarding resolutions or actions taken by Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission shall show how each member State voted.

Rules and regulations may be adopted or modified by unanimous vote of all the Executive Committee members.

IV

Officers and Executive Committee: The officers of the Commission shall be a chairman, first vice chairman, second vice chairman, third vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and executive director. The Commission may appoint additional officers. The Chairman, the three Vice Chairmen and Secretary shall constitute the Executive Committee whose members must be members of the Commission, however, no State shall be represented by more than one of these officers.

V

Duties of the Executive Committee: The Executive Committee members shall take office immediately following their election at the Annual Meeting of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, and they shall continue to serve until the next election at the following Annual Meeting. This Committee shall act for and on behalf of the Commission on all matters necessitating such action during the interval between meetings of the Commission.

The Committee periodically shall evaluate the objectives and actions of the Commission to ascertain their adequacy for attainment of the Commission's goals.

This Committee periodically shall evaluate the role, responsibilities, and authority of the Executive Director to determine that they are clearly defined and relevant, and that his actions are effective in the discharge of his responsibilities and the exercise of his authority.

[4]Originally approved by the Executive Committee July 14, 1971; revised 1975,1978, and 1980.

VI

Duties of the Chairman: The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Commission. It shall be his duty to see that all orders and resolutions of the Commission are carried into effect. He shall have general supervision and direction of the other officers or appointees of the Commission and shall see that their duties are properly performed. He shall sign those contracts or written instruments requiring his signature as determined by the Executive Director.

VII

Duties of the Vice Chairmen and Secretary: The first Vice Chairman shall be vested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chairman in the absence or disability of the latter. The second Vice Chairman shall be vested with the powers and perform the duties in the absence or disability of the Chairman and first Vice Chairman. If need be, this transfer of power and duties will be continued to the third Vice Chairman and then to the Secretary.

VIII

Duties of the Treasurer: The Treasurer shall have custody of the funds of the Commission and shall deposit same in such bank or banks as may be designated by the Commission. He shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts, disbursements, and other financial transactions. Funds shall be paid out only by check and signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Executive Director or his designee. The Treasurer shall be required to post a bond in such amount as the Commission determines, the cost of which will be paid as an administrative expense.

IX

Duties of the Executive Director: The Executive Director shall be the chief administrative officer of the Commission. It shall be his duty, or in his absence'the*duty of the designated Assistant to the Executive Director, periodically to prepare budgets for Commission approval; supply copies of all appropriate reports and correspondence relating to Commission activities to each member of the Executive Committee; represent the Commission at meetings and pubjic .hearings; countersign checks drawn by the Commission's Treasurer; hire temporary employees or procure services, supplies and equipment when required to carry out the work of the Commission; direct and prescribe the duties of Commission employees and perform such other duties as directed by the Chairman. The Executive Director, except in direct administration of his office, shall take action on a significant problem only with prior approval from the Executive Committee.

The Executive Director shall, 90 days in advance of the Annual Meeting, provide to the interested public appropriate notice of the date and site of the meeting and of the Commission's procedure for considering proposed resolutions.

Advisory Committee: An Advisory Committee of not more than seven from each State shall be appointed by the Commission, and vacancies filled as may be required upon the recommendation of the Commission members of the appropriate State and approval of the Executive Committee.

All Advisors shall be appointed for two-year terms unless an appointment is to fill an unexpired term. All full terms shall begin on January 1, 1971 and/or January 1 of each succeeding odd-numbered year. Reappointments may be made and Advisors may be replaced at the discretion of the Commission.

At least once each year the Commission shall hold a meeting with the Advisory Committee and shall discuss the proposed recommendations with said Committee according to Article VII of the Compact.

The Advisors of each State shall meet with their appropriate Commissioners and state fish and game agency personnel in their respective States in advance of the Annual Meeting to consider all proposed resolutions submitted by the member States pursuant to Rule XV and other business to establish positions on recommendations for action.

When an Advisor is unable to attend an Annual Meeting he shall notify the State's Executive Committee member at least three days in advance of the meeting. The Executive Committee member may appoint an alternate who must be confirmed by the Commission.

XI

Coordinator: Each member agency shall designate a staff member to be its Coordinator for Commission matters. This shall be done in writing to the Executive Director with copies to the other member agencies.

XII

Time, Place, and Subject of Meeting: At least one meeting shall be held during each calendar year on call by the Chairman at a place designated by him within the State in which the Chairman has his residence. The Chairman may also instruct the Executive Director to call meetings of the Commission or Executive Committee at such times and places as required for the proper conduct of Commission affairs. All meetings of the Commission and its Advisory Committee shall be open to the public.

The Commission's Annual Meetings shall be devoted to discussion and consideration of broad and important issues. Resolutions should be limited to those of general importance to the member States.

XIII

Annual Reports: The Commission shall make an annual report. It shall also make further reports and recommendations to the Congress, and to the Governors or the Legislatures of the signatory States on or before the date required by the laws of the respective federal and state governments, or in the absence of such laws, at other appropriate times.

XIV

Reimbursement of Travel and Subsistence Expense: All commissioners, officers, advisors, employees, coordinators, and scientific and management staff performing authorized services for the Commission shall receive a per diem allowance not to exceed $30 in lieu of subsistence expenses, plus transportation costs, when away from their home station. Under special meeting circumstances, where the authorized limit is inadequate because of lodging costs, reimbursement will be made on the basis of actual lodging costs plus a $20 per day meal allowance unless otherwise authorized by the Executive Committee. For periods less than 24 hours or for fractional days in addition to a 24-hours period, actual expenses may be claimed not to exceed the authorized limit. Reimbursement for authorized travel in Alaska will be based on actual meal

and lodging costs not to exceed $65 per day.

Payment of expenses of all of a State's Advisors to an intrastate caucus within that State in advance of the Annual Meeting and/or to the Annual Meeting of PMFC may be authorized. However, it is understood that the total expenses for the Advisors from any State for attendance at the two meetings should not exceed the estimated cost of sending all from that State to the Annual Meeting in a given year and the recommendation for payment of claims within this total shall be the responsibility of the individual State.

Each State may send three Commissioners and five staff members to the Annual Meeting at Commission expense.

The per diem and transportation costs authorized herein are based upon travel times and costs by common carrier and represent the maximum allowable, not the minimum. It is the responsibility of the chief administrative officer of the Commission to see that approval of travel expense claims authorizes only such per diem allowances and other travel costs as are justified by the circumstances affecting the travel.

In case of travel by private vehicle, mileage shall be allowed at the rate of 20$ per mile, except that the amount claimed shall not exceed first-class air fare, including limousine, and/or taxi fares. Travel by private vehicle for purposes of claiming per diem shall be the time required for air travel.

All claims for travel expenses shall be submitted on the form prescribed and furnished by the Commission.

XV

Resolution Procedure: Each proposed Resolution, prior to submission to the Commission, shall be screened by the Advisors and the Executive Committee member of the State in which the Proposal originates. Screening will conform to standards established for the development of proposals. Proposals will be accepted by the Commission only from States and not from individuals or organizations.

Proposals for Resolutions must be submitted by the sponsoring States to the Commission's office not less than 30 days before the first day of the Annual Meeting. All Proposals then will be forwarded to the States for consideration by State review committees prior to the Annual Meeting.

Following formal submission and circulation, a Proposal may be withdrawn only by action of the submitting State. This withdrawal requires the consent of the other States, any one of whom has the right to insist on consideration of the issue involved. Withdrawal actions should be initiated at the earliest possible date to facilitate Commission business.

In the event of an emergency late Proposal, the Executive Committee shall rule on whether the late Proposal is truly an emergency and should be considered by the Commission at the current Annual Meeting.

XVI

Scientific and Management Staff Meetings: The Coordinators or other key staff members of PMFC States may, with approval of the Executive Director, hold a meeting at the Commission's expense generally in the spring, in addition to convening at the Annual Meeting. Two staff members per State may attend such meetings at the Commission's expense. In addition when problems of mutual concern are found to exist which require extra committee or work group deliberations to expedite solutions, pertinent committees of the scientific and management staffs of appropriate States also may convene at the Commission's expense with prior approval of the Executive Director in consultation with State PMFC Coordinators. Findings and recommendations from scientific and management staff meetings shall be forwarded via the Executive Director to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Advisory Committee Rules and Operating Procedures[5]

1. Each State Advisory Committee shall elect, during the Annual PMFC Meeting a chairman who will serve from the final date of the current meeting until the end of the succeeding year's meeting. In addition, the Advisory Com mittee will elect from the Host State for the next year an Over-all Advisory Committee Chairman and alternate who will serve for the ensuing year. The^Over-all Chairman and the Advisory Committee Chairmen from the participating States shall comprise the Steering Group of the Advisory Committee.

2. It shall be the duty of the Steering Group, which shall be led by the Over-all Chairman, to meet at the Annual Meeting site on the day before the first meeting of the Advisory Committee. The Steering Group at this time shall appoint Committees to be identified as Working Teams A, B, etc. The Steering Group shall use the best possible judgment in the allocation of membership to include repre sentatives familiar with specific issues on specific Work ing Teams. The Steering Group shall:

   a. Attempt, wherever possible, to assign proposals to committees where membership will be representative of, and competent concerning the issues involved.
   b. Attempt to measure the gravity of the proposals and the discussion time necessary so that the work loads of the Working Teams will be as equal as possible.

3. With the approval of the PMFC Chairman, meetings of the entire Advisory Committee may be called by its Overall Chairman during the course of the Annual Meeting for purposes of clarifying or extending instructions, or to provide time for special statements from accredited Advisors on subjects which may or may not relate to specific proposals. A room will be provided at the Annual Meeting for this purpose.

4. A copy of these Advisory Committee Rules and Oper ating Procedures shall be filed with the Executive Director immediately and all subsequent alterations or amend ments shall be filed in the same manner. A copy of the current Rules and Procedures shall be mailed to all *new* Advisors and retained by them for future reference.

5. Alterations or amendments to the Rules and Proce dures may be made at any regularly scheduled meeting of the Advisory Committee.

6. A quorum for a meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be a majority of the Advisors present at that Annual Meeting from each individual State.

7. All voting procedures, proposals, or any other busi ness of the Advisory Committee shall be on the basis of the particpating States with the actual voting conducted and

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Approved by PMFC Executive Committee November 16, and Advisory Committee November 17, 1971. Supersedes Resolution No. 27 of 1964.

announced by the Chairman of each State. Majority vote shall determine the vote under the unit rule. State delegations may request time for caucus on any decision.

8. The Advisory Committee Chairman shall request confirmation of Advisors from the PMFC Executive Committee prior to the first official meeting of the Advisory Committee.

9. All Advisory Committee meetings shall be open. Statements from non-Advisors may be made by permission of the Chairman.

10. The Alternate or Deputy Advisory Committee Chairman shall assist the Advisory Committee Chairman where and whenever possible.

11. PMFC shall furnish the Steering Group of the Advisory Committee at its pre-Advisory Committee meeting with a consultant to assist the Steering Group in any way possible.

12. The fishery agency of the Host State shall provide the Steering Group with a stenographer for its preparational meeting.

13. The PMFC Executive Director shall prepare a table for distribution to Advisors, Commissioners, and Scientific and Management Staff summarizing the interactions of Advisors, and Scientific and Management Staff for each day of the Annual Meeting.6

14. Whenever opposition to majority views develops in meetings of the Advisory Committee or the Working Teams thereof, those opposing shall have the option of filing a minority report; however, all such minority reports shall be in writing and shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee prior to the program time for submitting Advisory Committee recommendations to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. It shall not be considered incumbent upon the Commission to consider minority advisor views unless submitted in accordance with the above procedure.[7]

Research Policy and Procedure

Policy

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission shall conduct management-related research, monitoring, and data collection activities as directed by the Executive Committee.

The fishery staffs of the member States comprise PMFC's Scientific and Management Staff. PMFC's Coordinators consisting of a Coordinator from each member agency, shall have direction over the Scientific and Management Staff.

Procedure

1. The Scientific and Management Staff may propose and recommend fishery management-related activities. Such proposals and recommendations shall be referred to the Coordinators for consideration and further recommendation via the Executive Director to the Executive Committee.

   A. Funds for management-related activities may be derived from annual contributions of the member States as provided for in PMFC's biennial budgets, or from external sources, such as the Federal government or industry.

   B. Management-related activities must be budgeted and expenditures shall not exceed budgetary limitations.

2. The Scientific and Management Staff may recommend various modes for the performance of management-related activities.

   A. Cooperative management-related activity supplemented by PMFC funds wherein involved agencies agree to conduct a portion of a PMFC project, the PMFC agrees to reimburse participants for vessel charters, hiring of additional personnel, etc., or agrees to contribute matching funds.

   B. Contract management-related activities wherein PMFC contracts with member agencies and external entities, such as universities or private organizations, who would conduct such management-related activities and be reimbursed by PMFC.

3. The Scientific and Management Staff may meet as considered necessary by the Executive Director and the Coordinators.

   A. Such meetings may involve the entire Staff or only a specific working group or the Coordinators. (See Article XVI, Rules and Regulations of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission.)

   B. At time of the Annual PMFC Meetings the Coordinators and other Scientific and Management Staff members will convene to transact such business as may be appropriate.

   C. During the Annual Meeting, the Coordinators and other Scientific and Management Staff shall be at the disposal of the Commissioners and Advisors for consultation. The Coordinators shall submit comments or endorsements on all proposals for resolutions to the Advisory Committee. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall report verbally to the Commission the recommendations of the Coordinators together with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Rule 13 amended by Executive Committee action on Nov. 11, 1975.

[7]Rule 14 was added by the Advisory Committee at Boise, Idaho, at the 26th Annual Meeting on November 14-15, 1973.

[8]Revised and approved by Executive Committee action on October 6,1980.

References to PMFC throughout are to its member States and not to its Secretariat.

Guidelines for Developing Proposals for Resolution

Based on discussions at the 1979 Annual Meeting in Sitka, the resolutions process, as used by the Commission in its advocacy role, is of value to PMFC. Commissioners and Advisors agreed, however, that the process of developing proposals for adoption and eventual implementation needed to be improved so that the potential power of the resolution itself was not diminished.

Based on the Coordinators' suggestions, the following guidelines (standards) are to be followed in initial development of proposals for resolution:

(1) Contents of Proposals for Resolution must be brief (one page), relevant to the Commission's goals and objectives, timely as to need, realistic, and with accurate supporting documentation.

(2) Targets of Proposals, i.e., the kind of action being sought and by whom, must be (a) clearly identified, (b) realistic and (c) tangible (can the requested action be delivered?).

(3) All Proposals except those of an emergency nature must meet the timetable established in Article XV of PMFC's Rules and Regulations which requires that Proposals be received in the Commission's office 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

(4) Proposals submitted according to Article XV shall be screened by the Executive Committee member of the State in which the Proposal originates for conformance to the items above.

(5) Proposals which are found not to be in conformance with these guidelines may not be resubmitted at the Annual Meeting unless approved by the Executive Committee as requiring emergency action.

(6) The author of the Proposal (or designated alternate) shall be present when the Proposal is being considered by the Advisors and by the Commissioners.

(7) The Executive Committee shall assume the responsibility for assuring that Proposals are in conformance with the established guidelines. It shall also be responsible for their subsequent withdrawal if for any reason they are found to be in non-compliance.

Guidelines for Implementing Adopted Resolutions[10]

Based on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee named at the 1979 Annual Meeting, the following guidelines (standards) are to be followed for implementing adopted Resolutions:

The wishes of the Commission shall be transmitted to concerned entities by means of a Resolution or position paper. Letters of transmittal should include the Resolution and an analysis of it and how the member States are affected in the absence of the requested action. Accordingly, follow-up implementing activities of PMFC participants should adhere to the following:

PMFC SECRETARIAT

(1) Will specifically "zero in" on Congressional entities, federal agencies, and others as directed, via letters, testimony and other supporting action.

(2) Will emphasize and give special attention to urgent Resolutions.

(3) Will develop or assist in developing analysis papers.

(4) Will develop testimony and provide other supporting documentation for Congressional and other legislative entities.

(5) Will provide private sector, news media, and others interested in fisheries matters with above information as necessary.

STATES AND COMMISSIONERS

(1) PMFC provides adopted Resolutions and analysis papers to member States fishery agencies and Commissioners.

(2) Will develop or assist PMFC Secretariat in developing analysis papers.

(3) States will disseminate Resolutions to appropriate Congressional and legislative entities. Copies of transmittal letter will be sent to PMFC office.

ADVISORS

(1) PMFC provides adopted Resolutions and analysis papers to Advisors and Commissioners in participating States.

(2) Advisors in each State will disseminate Resolutions to their concerned constituency.

(3) Advisory Committee Chairmen in each State will "sign off" within such time as (2) above has occurred.

In addition to these activities, PMFC will publish the adopted Resolutions in the Newsletter and in the Annual Report.

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[10] Approved by Executive Committee action on October 6,1980.

Policy Statement
Concerning
Equal Employment Opportunity
Affirmative Action

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission was created through an interstate Compact initially entered into by California, Oregon and Washington, and subsequently by Idaho and Alaska. The United States Congress consented to the Compact on July 24, 1947 (Public Law 232, 80th Congress, 61 Stat. 419), and subsequently amended it on October 9, 1962 (Public Law 766, 87th Congress, 76 Stat. 763) and on July 10, 1970 (Public Law 315, 91 st Congress, 84 Stat. 415).

It is the policy of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission and its employees to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the member States; to cooperate fully with other agencies concerned with promoting the better utilization of marine, shell, and anadromous fisheries, of mutual concern, and to develop a joint program of protection and prevention of physical waste of such fisheries in all Pacific Ocean areas under the jurisdiction of the member States; and to promote the support and cooperation of appropriate governmental bodies for adequate protection facilities and sound management of the resource.

The Commission maintains its headquarters in Portland, Oregon. The Executive Director supervises a small nucleus staff in serving the Commission and administering its operations. To assist member States in furthering the purposes of the Compact, the Commission hires technical employees on a seasonal basis to work with state fishery agencies. In this capacity, these employees receive virtually all direction and supervision from the state agencies, but receive their salaries from and are considered to be employees of the Commission.

It is the policy and commitment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission to provide equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment. In so doing the Commission will endeavor to create an atmosphere which encourages and allows ail employees to reach their maximum potential regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, handicap, or veterans status. This policy applies to all employment practices of the Commission including but not limited to recruitment, hiring, training, promotion, demotion, transfer, compensation, and termination. The Executive Director, as chief executive officer of the Commission, is responsible for this policy's implementation and will ensure that all Commission employees are informed of its content and adhere to its tenets.

Each member State of the Commission has instituted its own affirmative action policy and plan which govern employment practices by the State. The Commission has reviewed each applicable plan and finds each to be consistent with this statement of policy. Therefore, with regard to seasonal employees who are hired, supervised, and controlled essentially by state agencies, the Commission believes the provisions of the pertinent State Affirmative Action Plan should control. This policy statement will apply directly to all other employment practices of the Commission.

ERRATA

For 26th, 29th and 32nd Annual Reports of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission for the years 1973, 1976 and 1979.

26th Annual Report for 1973:		
Page, paragraph, line, etc. p. 41, left-hand column, line 6 under heading "Artificial Propagation"	Error 166 billion	Correct 166 million
29th Annual Report for 1976:		
Page, paragraph, line, etc. p. 6, right-hand column, line 5	Error 5.4 million	Correct 5.4 billion
32nd Annual Report 1979:		
Page, paragraph, line, etc. p. 6, left-hand column, lines 7 and 8	Error Ponape, and Majuro	Correct Ponape, Majuro, and American Samoa.
p. 36, left-hand column, 2nd paragraph last line; right-hand column, legend for Figure 2;	(Figure 2)	(Figure 3)
right-hand column, "Troll Coho Fishery," 3rd line	Chinook salmon (Figure 3)	coho salmon (Figure 2)
p. 37, right-hand column, legend for Figure 3	coho salmon	Chinook salmon

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission
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97201 July 8,1980