

**2001 REPORT ON APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERSHIP ON
THE REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCILS (RFMCs)**

**PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b)(2)(B) OF THE
MAGNUSON-STEVENSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT**

PREPARED BY

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

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A. Background

Section 302(b)(2)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) requires the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to report annually to Congress on the achievement of a "fair and balanced apportionment," on a rotating or other basis, of the active participants (or their representatives) in the commercial and recreational fisheries under the jurisdiction of each Regional Fishery Management Council (RFMC). This is the tenth Report related to the status of such apportionments.¹ In addition to assessing the annual apportionment of RFMC memberships, this Report discusses significant fishery management issues and related actions either under development or pending in the future.

B. Fair and Balanced RFMC Membership

The consideration of balance and fairness between commercial and recreational fishing sectors has always been an important element in the Secretary's appointments. An equally important consideration however, is the stewardship responsibilities of RFMCs and the appointment of individuals who can work collectively with members to achieve the conservation standards under Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Successful nominees, therefore, are those who not only are qualified in accordance with the provisions located at 50 CFR 600.215, but will also best contribute to the stewardship of marine fishery resources.²

Generally, the most qualified nominees are those whose records indicate that they--

1. Have achieved a level of leadership in promoting stewardship of the marine fishery resources under the jurisdiction of the RFMCs to which they would be appointed; and
2. Participate in, or represent commercial fishermen participating in one or more commercial fisheries under the RFMCs' jurisdictions; or
3. Participate in, or represent recreational fishermen participating in one or more recreational fisheries under the RFMCs' jurisdictions; or
4. Are otherwise experienced in and/or knowledgeable in leadership of organizations whose members participate in a fishery; management and conservation of natural resources;

¹The initial report assessed the RFMC memberships in 1991 and 1992 and was submitted to Congress on September 1, 1992.

²The qualifications for appointment are derived from Section 302(b)(2)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and are also included in regulations contained at 50 CFR 600.215.

representatives of consumers; teachers; journalists; writers; consultants; lawyers; or researchers.

Standard for Apportionment

Before evaluating each RFMC with respect to fairness and balance, the Secretary must first have a standard for such judgments. Although clear as to intent, the amendments to the Sustainable Fisheries Act and their legislative history did not provide specific guidance for judging whether the Secretary's appointments result in "fair and balanced memberships." NOAA Fisheries has addressed the requirement by reasoning that, in the ideal case, voting members should be individuals with the prescribed qualifications related to commercial or to recreational fishing within the RFMC's area of jurisdiction, or individuals with qualifications in one of the "other" related fishing interest categories, who are personally committed to meet the RFMC's trusteeship responsibilities for the living marine resources. This continues to be the yardstick for judging whether an individual RFMC will fulfill its paramount mandate, the conservation of fisheries resources.

A controlling factor in meeting the standard will be cooperation of the governors of the constituent states in nominating qualified individuals who meet the standard.

Over the past decade, fishery management issues have become increasingly complex; therefore, RFMC members who possess the necessary background and abilities to address current issues are critical to the ultimate success of the RFMCs. A significant consideration in the appointment of members is their specific knowledge and experience of the management issues and fisheries in which each RFMC is expected to be involved. Also important is the level of nominees' participation in the fishery management process, and the support for the nominees by fishing sector and other individuals, largely through endorsement letters to the Secretary.

For the purposes of this Report, three general fishing interest sectors are discussed: the commercial fishing sector, the recreational fishing sector, and an "other" sector. The "other" sector is made up of appointed members with knowledge of, and experience in, biological, economic, or social sciences; environmental or ecological matters; consumer affairs; and associated fields.

Nominees may be categorized as participants in more than one of the three general fishing interest sectors. In these cases, the Agency's determination about a nominee's participation in the primary interest sectors is the result of the Agency's interpretation of: (1) supporting background information provided by the affected governor, (2) background information provided by the nominee, reflecting the nominee's demonstrated principal participation, and (3) other supplemental information provided by reliable sources.

C. Apportionment of RFMC Membership

RFMC members are appointed from among qualified individuals nominated by the governors of the RFMCs' constituent states and, in the case of tribal representation on the Pacific Fishery Management Council, from among Indian representatives nominated by the appropriate Tribal Governments.

On June 26, 2001, the Secretary of Commerce announced the regular appointment or reappointment of 18 of 19 obligatory and at-large RFMC members whose 3-year terms, having commenced on August 11, 2001, will expire on August 10, 2004. Still pending at this time, the appointment of a member to Idaho's obligatory seat on the Pacific Fishery Management Council will be made once the gubernatorial nominations have been submitted, reviewed, and processed.

Of the 18 members appointed, 11 are from the commercial fishing sector; 5 are from the recreational fishing sector; and 2 are from the "other" interest sector.

TABLE 1. Appointed RFMC Members Sorted Numerically by Fishing Sector Interests (1999-2001)

		COMMERCIAL	RECREATIONAL	OTHER	TOTALS

NEFMC	1999	8	2	1	12 ³
	2000	8	2	2 ⁴	12
	2001	8	2	2	12

MAFMC	1999	5	4	4	13
	2000	5	5	3	13
	2001	6	5	2	13

SAFMC	1999	3	4	1	8
	2000	3	4	1	8
	2001	3	4	1	8

CFMC	1999	2	1	1	4
	2000	1	1	2	4
	2001	1	1	2	4

GMFMC	1999	5	6	0	11
	2000	4	7	0	11
	2001	3	7	1	11

PFMC	1999	3	3	3	9
	2000	3	3	3 ⁵	9
	2001	3	3	2 ⁵	8

NPFMC	1999	6	0	1	7
	2000	4	1	2	7
	2001	4	1	2	7

WPFMC	1999	4	3	1	8
	2000	4	3	1	8
	2001	3	4	1	8

ALL	1999	36	23	12	72
RFMCs	2000	32	26	14	72
	2001	31	27	13	71(See Footnote 6.)

³During 1999, Congress amended the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to add a new at-large seat to the NEFMC (Conference Report 106-398, October 19, 1999, Congressional Record-House H10291). Therefore, this total reflects the number of available seats on the NEFMC during 1999 (12), not the total number of fishing sector representatives (11). With the addition of the new at-large seat, the total number of voting members on the NEFMC increased by one, to 18, of which 12 of the members are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

⁴On July 5, 2000, William J. Brennan, a resident of Maine, was appointed to the new at-large seat on the NEFMC (see Footnote 3 of this Report). With the appointment of Mr. Brennan, the total number of members on the NEFMC representing the "other" sector, increased by one, to two.

⁵This total includes the Tribal representative, who, for the purposes of this table, is counted as a representative of the "other" sector.

⁶This total includes the Tribal representative, who, for the purposes of this table, is counted as a representative of the "other" sector. However, this total also reflects a vacancy on the Pacific Council due to the expiration of a term on August 10, 2001. Still pending at this time, the appointment of a member to Idaho's obligatory seat on the Pacific Fishery Management Council will be made once the gubernatorial nominations have been submitted, reviewed, and processed.

Table 1 shows the distribution of appointed RFMC voting members by interest sector during 1999, 2000, and 2001. In 2001, 44 percent of the appointed members are from the commercial fishing sector (31 members), 38 percent are from the recreational fishing sector (27 members), and 18 percent are from the "other" sector (13 members).

The commercial fishing sector continues to be the largest component of RFMC representation because of the large number of members from that sector on the New England and North Pacific Councils, where commercial fishing dominates the fisheries.

Recreational fishing sector representation, however, has increased significantly in recent years, rising from 23 members in 1999 to the current total of 27. Significant gains in the Mid-Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Councils largely accounted for the total increase. Representation from the "other" sector has remained relatively stable over the past three years.

Overall, representation between the commercial and recreational fishing sector is generally in balance on most Councils. Except for the New England and North Pacific Councils, noted earlier, only the Gulf of Mexico Council has a significant difference between the sectors (seven recreational and three commercial in 2001). This development was the result of one vacancy formerly held by a commercial representative being filled with a member from the recreational fishing sector.

Because of the limited number of RFMC seats, not all sectors and localities can be represented on each RFMC. In addition, the Secretary's appointments are constrained by the nominations submitted by the RFMC governors. Within these parameters, the Secretary endeavors to select appointees who possess the breadth of knowledge and experience to collectively provide a balance on each RFMC, and who pursue their RFMC roles as stewards and trustees of the living marine resources, rather than self-interests. To the extent practicable, the appointments also seek to rotate membership, thereby distributing participation among all sectors of the fisheries or, when warranted, retaining the benefits of members' backgrounds and experiences with specific actions. Adjustments to the distribution of representation on each RFMC also are made, where possible, to achieve a balance of interest sectors or needed experience to address changing agendas.

Where sector or gear components are not represented on a RFMC, membership on the various RFMC advisory panels and committees also is crucial to providing those sectors with representation during RFMC deliberations, as well as with a "voice" on specific issues of interest.

Women and Minority Representation

Prior to the 2001 appointments the total number of appointed female members on the RFMCs was seven. One female member's term expired in 2001. The member, Linda Behnken of the North Pacific Council, could not be renominated to a fourth consecutive term due to Magnuson-Stevenson Act term limitations.

As a result of the 2001 appointments, the RFMCs gained four new female members as follows, bringing the total number of female members on the RFMCs to ten:

Mid-Atlantic Council (see page 16)

1. Yvonne M. Peabody replaced Williams S. Wells III

Caribbean Council (see page 21)

2. Monica M. Lester replaced Joseph A. LaPlace

Gulf of Mexico Council (see page 23)

3. Julie K. Morris replaced Alex M. Jernigan

North Pacific Council (see page 29)

4. Stephanie D. Madsen replaced Kevin B. O'Leary

The Governor of American Samoa indicated that each of his three 2001 nominees were considered minority candidates. One of the 2001 American Samoan candidates, Frank W. McCoy, Sr., was renominated and reappointed to a second consecutive term on the Western Pacific Council.

D. RFMC Membership Vacancies During 2002

Table 2, page 9, lists the 22 RFMC members whose terms will expire on August 10, 2002. Table 3 (page 10) sorts the 22 members into the three general fishing sector categories.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act prohibits the reappointment of RFMC members to a fourth consecutive term. As a result, two of the 22 members whose terms expire in 2002 will be ineligible for renomination consideration. The members are Mr. Anthony D. DiLernia on the Mid-Atlantic Council, New York's obligatory seat and Mr. Harold R. Samuelsen, Jr., on the North Pacific Council, Alaska's obligatory seat.

OBLIGATORY MEMBERS		APPT. DATE	CONSEC. TERMS SERVED	AT-LARGE MEMBERS		APPT. DATE	CONSEC. TERMS SERVED
New England There are no 2002 obligatory vacancies on the New England Council.				V. CALOMO/MA (C) A. FERNANDES III/ ME/NH (C) T. HILL/MA (R) J. WILLIAMSON/ME (C)	1999 1999 1997 1996	1 1 1* 2	
Mid-Atlantic NY: A. DILERNIA (R) PA: E. MESUNAS (R) NC: J. RUHLE, SR.(C) MD: R. SAVAGE (C)		1991 1999 1999 1996	3*;** 1 1 2*	R. RHODES/NJ (R)	1995	2*	
So. Atlantic There are no 2002 obligatory vacancies on the South Atlantic Council.				J. DEAN/SC (O) E. LEMASTER III/FL (R)	1999 1999	1 1	
Caribbean PR: R. COTTE-SANTANA (O)		1996	2*	There are no 2002 at-large vacancies on the Caribbean Council.			
Gulf of Mexico There are no 2002 obligatory vacancies on the Gulf of Mexico Council.				P. APARICIO/TX (C) M. CLAVERIE/LA (R) J. FENSOM/FL (R)	1996 1996 1999	2 2 1	
Pacific WA: J. LONE (R)		1995	2*	R. BROWN/OR (C)	1996	2	
No. Pacific WA: M. BUNDY (C) AK: H. SAMUELSEN (C)		1999 1993	1 3**	There are no at-large seats on the North Pacific Council.			
W. Pacific CNMI: B.PANGELINAN (C)		1999	1	F. FARM, JR./HI (R) R. MORIOKA/HI (R)	1996 1996	2 2	

TOTAL 09	TOTAL 13
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Fishing Sectors: C=commercial; R=recreational; "O"=other

*These members replaced other members who left office during a term or who are deceased; in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, section 302(b)(3), these members' partial terms of service do not count against the three-consecutive term limitation.

**These members were appointed after January 1, 1986 and have served three consecutive terms; therefore, they are ineligible by law for reappointment to a fourth consecutive term.

TABLE 3. OUTGOING 2002 RFMC MEMBERS GROUPED BY GENERAL FISHING SECTOR CATEGORIES

	COMMERCIAL	RECREATIONAL	OTHER	TOTAL
New England	V. CALOMO A. FERNANDES III J. WILLIAMSON	T. HILL	None.	4
Mid-Atlantic	J. RUHLE, SR. R. SAVAGE	A. DILERNIA E. MESUNAS R. RHODES	None.	5
So. Atlantic	None.	E. LEMASTER	J. DEAN	2
Caribbean	None.	None.	R. COTTE-SANTANA	1
Gulf of Mexico	P. APARICIO	M. CLAVERIE J. FENSOM	None.	3
Pacific	R. BROWN	J. LONE	None.	2
No. Pacific	M. BUNDY H. SAMUELSEN	None.	None.	2
W. Pacific	B. PANGELINAN	F. FARM, JR. R. MORIOKA	None.	3
	TOTAL 10	TOTAL 10	TOTAL 02	22

Removal of Members

There are occasions, after the appointments have been made, when RFMC constituents have advised the Secretary of concerns about, or indicated disagreement with, some of the Secretarial appointment decisions. In some cases, constituents have called for the revocation of particular appointments. All such concerns are noted. However, in accordance with Section 302(b)(6) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act:

a) the Secretary may remove for cause any Secretarially-appointed RFMC member only when the RFMC concerned first recommends removal of that member by not less than two-thirds of the RFMC voting members, and the RFMC submits such removal recommendation to the Secretary in writing, together with a statement of the basis for the recommendation; or

b) after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with Section 554 of Title 5, United States Code, the member is found by the Secretary to have committed an act prohibited by Section 307(1)(O) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which pertains to compliance with financial disclosure requirements, or if it has been determined that the RFMC member knowingly voted on a RFMC decision in violation of Section 302(j)(7)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

E. The Secretary's 2001 Appointments/2002 Report Recommendations

As a result of the annual appointments announced on June 26, 2001, 18 of 19 RFMC members were seated on August 11, 2001. Still pending at this time, the appointment of a member to Idaho's obligatory seat on the Pacific Fishery Management Council will be made once the gubernatorial nominations have been submitted, reviewed, and processed.

An overall perspective of fishing sector composition on each of the RFMCs for the past three years is on page 6, Table 1.

The following sections update RFMC appointment rosters; specify apportionment totals for commercial and recreational fishing sector representatives; discuss fishery management issues and challenges being addressed by each RFMC, and suggest Secretarial recommendations for future nomination and appointment considerations.

1. New England Fishery Management Council

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for three NEFMC members. As a result of the 2001 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the NEFMC remains unchanged at eight commercial, two recreational and two "other." The geographical balances with regard to the distribution of at-large seats on the NEFMC also remain unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Erik S. Anderson/commercial
 Mark E. Amorello/commercial
 Ralph P. Boragine/commercial

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Reappointment
 William H. Amaru/commercial
 James D. O'Malley/commercial

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the NEFMC:

COUNCIL: NEW ENGLAND FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (12)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	ANDERSON, ERIK S.	NH	2004	C
O	BLOUNT, FRANCIS W. JR.	RI	2003	R
O	HOPKINS, D. DOUGLAS	CT	2003	O
O	KENDALL, JAMES M.	MA	2003	C
O	STEVENSON, BARBARA D.	ME	2003	C
A	AMORELLO, MARK E.	MA	2004	C
A	BORAGINE, RALPH P.	RI	2004	C
A	BRENNAN, WILLIAM J.	ME	2003	O
A	CALOMO, VITO J.	MA	2002	C
A	FERNANDES, ANTHONY III	NH	2002	C
A	HILL, THOMAS R.	MA	2002	R
A	WILLIAMSON, JOHN C.	ME	2002	C

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Vito J. Calomo - commercial fishing sector - at-large seat (Massachusetts)

2. Anthony Fernandes III - commercial fishing sector - at-large seat (New Hampshire/Maine)
3. Thomas R. Hill - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Massachusetts)
4. John C. Williamson - commercial fishing sector - at-large seat (Maine)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

Because most of the stocks within the NEFMC's geographical area are primarily associated with commercial fisheries, a majority of the council members should continue to be from the commercial fishing sector. Emphasis, however, should continue to be focused on nominees with strong experience and interest in achieving the revised Sustainable Fisheries Act conservation and stewardship goals. No change is recommended in the Council voting membership in terms of the proportion of commercial to recreational fishery representatives. The four vacancies this year, therefore, should be appointed from the same fishing sectors (one recreational, and three commercial).

DISCUSSION:

The NEFMC is responsible for four existing FMPs (multispecies, sea scallop, Atlantic herring, and Atlantic salmon). In addition, the NEFMC and MAFMC are jointly responsible for two new FMPs (spiny dogfish, monkfish). The NEFMC has the lead responsibility for the Monkfish FMP, while the MAFMC has the lead responsibility for dogfish.

With the exception of Atlantic salmon, these fisheries are primarily commercial, although the multispecies fishery has an important recreational component. The salmon fishery is considered recreational, although fishing for Atlantic salmon currently is prohibited in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Council priorities for 2002 include development of management measures for the 2002 groundfish fishery that begins in May, and continuing development of an amendment to the NE Multispecies FMP to implement or revise rebuilding plans for various groundfish stocks, and an amendment to the Scallop FMP to devise a rotational harvest strategy for closed areas. The Council also plans to continue development of FMPs for red crab and skates management.

In 2001, the Council's management actions included:

Northeast Multispecies

The Council continued the development of Amendment 13 to rebuild overfished stocks. It also initiated Framework Adjustment 36 to reduce discards of Gulf of Maine cod and to address restrictions on fishing for northern shrimp and Atlantic bluefin tuna to protect groundfish.

Atlantic Sea Scallops

The Council submitted Framework Adjustment 14, which was implemented in March 2001. The adjustment keeps days-at-sea allocations at current levels, and controls scallop fishing in the re-opened Hudson Canyon and Virginia Beach areas. The Council continued development of Amendment 10 to use rotational area openings and closures to manage scallops. It expects to complete the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for this amendment this fall.

Atlantic Sea Herring

The Council approved and submitted annual total allowable catch specifications for 2002 to NMFS for review and approval. It also initiated a framework adjustment to implement two different seasonal quotas (Jan-May and June-Dec) for the inshore Gulf of Maine area (Area 1A).

Red Crab

The Council made significant progress on the development of an FMP for red crab, including approving goals and objectives, management measures for analysis, and collecting information from the fishing industry on the social and economic conditions in the fishery. It also requested that the Secretary of Commerce implement Emergency Regulations to prevent overfishing in the red crab fishery.

Habitat

The Council developed habitat protection alternatives for consideration in Groundfish Amendment 13 to better protect important groundfish habitat, including habitat closed areas, gear restrictions, gear incentives, and a recommendation on vessel monitoring systems.

The Council participated in NMFS' Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultation Process by writing comment letters to the Army Corps of Engineers on a navigation project, the

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the disposal of vessels at sea, and the EPA on their proposed rule regarding coastal coolant systems.

The Council provided input to the EPA on their consideration of the Brayton Point Power Plant permit renewal.

The Council completed an EFH Assessment on Framework Adjustment 14 to the Sea Scallop FMP.

Skates

The Council continued development of the Skate FMP. It has developed management alternatives that it will consider for public hearings as soon as scientific issues about overfishing definitions are resolved.

2. Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for four MAFMC members. As a result of the 2001 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the MAFMC is six commercial, five recreational, and two "other", which reflects a change from five commercial, five recreational and three "other" in 2000. The geographical balances regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the MAFMC remain unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Ronald W. Smith/"other"
 James R. Lovgren/commercial
 Yvonne M. Peabody/commercial
 Lawrence W. Simms/commercial

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Reappointment
 Reappointment
 Williams S. Wells III/commercial
 James H. Gilford/"other" (term-limited)

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the MAFMC:

COUNCIL: MID-ATLANTIC FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (13)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	CAPUTI, GARY A.	NJ	2003	R
O	DiLERNIA, ANTHONY D.	NY	2002	R
O	MESUNAS, EDWARD	PA	2002	R
O	PRIDE, ROBERT H. III	VA	2003	R
O	RUHLE, JAMES A. SR.	NC	2002	C
O	SAVAGE, RICKS E	MD	2002	C
O	SMITH, RONAL W.	DE	2004	O
A	LOVGREN, JAMES R.	NJ	2004	C
A	NOLAN, LAURIE A.	NY	2003	C
A	PEABODY, YVONNE M.	VA	2004	C
A	RHODES, ROBERT J.	NJ	2002	R
A	SIMNS, LAWRENCE W.	MD	2004	C
A	SPITSBERGEN, DENNIS L.	NC	2003	O

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Anthony D. DiLernia - recreational fishing sector - New York's obligatory seat; by law, Mr. DiLernia, who is completing a third consecutive term, is ineligible for renomination to a fourth consecutive term.
2. Edward J. Mesunas - recreational fishing sector - Pennsylvania's obligatory seat
3. James A. Ruhle, Sr.- commercial fishing sector - North Carolina's obligatory seat
4. Ricks E. Savage - commercial fishing sector - Maryland's obligatory seat
5. Robert J. Rhodes - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (New Jersey)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

Because many of the species managed by MAFMC have large recreational components, as well as commercial, it is important that the balance between these two sectors be maintained. Nominations are encouraged that would allow the Secretary to achieve a balance in representation. In general, therefore, the vacancies held by commercial sector representatives should be filled from that sector, and the vacancies held by the recreational sector should remain in that sector.

DISCUSSION:

The MAFMC is responsible for five existing FMPs (summer flounder, scup and black sea bass; Atlantic mackerel, squid and butterfish; surf clam and ocean quahog; tilefish; and bluefish). In addition, the MAFMC and NEFMC are jointly responsible for two other FMPs (spiny dogfish and monkfish). The MAFMC has the lead responsibility for the spiny dogfish FMP, and the NEFMC has the lead responsibility for monkfish.

During 2001, the MAFMC completed Framework 1 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish FMP; Tilefish FMP; and Bluefish FMP. This framework authorizes the use of quota set-asides of up to 3 percent of the annual specified total allowable landings for research activities addressing any of the nine species governed by these four FMPs. The Council also completed Framework 2 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP that implemented conservation equivalency for the summer flounder recreational fishery. Framework 2 to the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish FMP was submitted to NMFS and is currently under review. This action will extend the moratorium on entry in the *Illex* fishery, allow prior year regulations to apply in the new fishing year if such regulations are not finalized, modify the control rule and quota setting procedure for *Loligo*, and during August and September exempt *Illex* vessels from the 2500 pound *Loligo* trip limit when that fishery is closed.

Amendment 13 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP was developed during 2001 to remedy disapproved essential fish habitat (EFH) measures that were included in

Amendment 12 (i.e., the Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA) amendment) to the FMP, and address changes to current management measures and practices in the commercial sector of the black sea bass fishery. Also, substantial effort was devoted to preparation of proposed specifications for the 2002 fisheries for surf clams and ocean quahogs; Atlantic mackerel, squid, and butterfish; summer flounder, scup, black sea bass; bluefish; and spiny dogfish.

In addition to developing 2003 specification for six FMPs, the Council's priorities for 2002 also include: development of Amendment 1 to the Spiny Dogfish FMP to revise the spawning stock biomass rebuilding target; development of Amendment 13 to the Surfclam and Ocean Quahog FMP to address the overfishing definition for surfclams, remedy the SFA disapproved EFH measures for surfclam and ocean quahogs, implement a vessel tracking system, establish a multi-year quota system, and revise surfclam minimum size limits; development of Amendment 14 to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP to remedy the disapproved rebuilding schedule for scup and cure the scup bycatch inconsistencies associated with National Standard 9; and, development of Amendment 9 to the Atlantic mackerel, squid, and butterfish FMP to extend the limited entry moratorium in the *Illex* fishery and allow for establishment of multi-year quota specifications. The Council may, in conjunction with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, address changes to the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass FMP regarding biological reference points for summer flounder and consider allocation inequities and impediments inherent in the current Summer Flounder Fishery Management Plan.

3. South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for two SAFMC members. The composition of fishing sector representatives on the SAFMC of three commercial, four recreational, and one "other" remains unchanged from 2000. There were no SAFMC at-large vacancies occurring in 2001; therefore the geographical balance regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the SAFMC was not affected. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Henry E. Pearce, Jr./recreational
Robert L. Southerland/commercial

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Charles W. Stone/recreational
Jodie E. Gay/commercial

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the SAFMC:

COUNCIL: SOUTH ATLANTIC FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (8)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	DURDEN, GLENN H.	GA	2003	R
O	IAROCCI, ANTHONY L.	FL	2003	C
O	PEARCE, HENRY E., JR.	SC	2004	R
O	SOUTHERLAND, ROBERT L.	NC	2004	C
A	DEAN, JOHN M.	SC	2002	O
A	LEE, CLARENCE W.	NC	2003	R
A	LEMASTER, EDWARD B. III	FL	2002	R
A	LOVE, OBADIAH F., JR.	GA	2003	C

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. John M. Dean - "other" sector - at-large seat (South Carolina)
2. Edward B. LeMaster III - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Florida)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

One recreational fishing sector incumbent and one “other” sector incumbent hold at-large seats expiring in 2001. Current appointed Council member representation is slightly out of balance but is considered adequate to carry out scheduled FMP activities for 2002. It is recommended that upcoming appointments include one recreational fishing sector representative, and a commercial fishing sector representative.

DISCUSSION:

The SAFMC has prepared FMPs and amendments for the following fisheries or living marine resources in the South Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone: red drum; shrimp (penaeid and rock); coral, coral reef and live/hard bottom habitats; golden crab; and the snapper-grouper species complex. The SAFMC and the GMFMC have prepared joint FMPs for spiny lobster and coastal migratory pelagic species (mackerel) of the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

During 2001, the SAFMC submitted to NMFS management actions establishing new special management zones; proposing to limit effort and require a vessel monitoring system in the rock shrimp fishery; proposing to redistribute effort and specify required sustainable fisheries act (SFA) parameters in the golden crab fishery; proposing a joint FMP to manage the dolphin and wahoo fisheries on the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf of Mexico, and the U.S. Caribbean; and decided that Atlantic coast mackerels required no adjustments this year. Other actions included gathering important comments on the use of marine reserves for fisheries management purposes.

During 2002, the SAFMC will submit for Secretarial review and approval new FMPs for *Sargassum* Habitat, Calico scallops, Spiny Lobster Amendment 7 addressing tailing permits and the structure of the management system; Mackerel Amendment 13 that would separate South Atlantic and Gulf FMPs, amend the south Atlantic fishing year and make changes to framework; Snapper-Grouper Amendment 13 making revisions in permit transfers, SFA provisions and section 7 consultation; Amendment 14 amending marine reserves; Shrimp Amendment 6 addressing permits, night time closures and trawl size restrictions; and various framework adjustment actions for mackerel, snapper-grouper, wreckfish and coral.

4. Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

The term for one CFMC member expired in 2001. The composition of fishing sector representatives on the CFMC remains unchanged from 2000 at one commercial, one recreational, and two "other." The current geographical balance regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the CFMC also remains unchanged.

The appointee is as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Monica M. Lester/commercial

Joseph A. LaPlace/commercial (term-limited)

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the CFMC:

COUNCIL: CARIBBEAN FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (4)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	BROWN, VIRGIN C.	VI	2003	O
O	COTTE-SANTANA, RICARDO	PR	2002	O
A	LESTER, MONICA M.	VI	2004	C
A	SANABRIA, MIGUEL A.	PR	2003	R

EXPIRING TERM:

The following member's term will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Ricardo Cotte-Santana - "other" sector - Puerto Rico's obligatory seat

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(S):

One "other" fishing sector incumbent holds an obligatory seat expiring in 2002. The currently appointed CFMC members represent a balance of the recreational/commercial/"other" sectors that is adequate to carry out the scheduled FMP activities for 2002. Therefore, the upcoming vacancy should be filled with an "other" sector representative to maintain the commercial-recreational sector balance on the Council.

DISCUSSION:

For 2002, the CFMC expects to submit amendments to its four FMPs (Reef Fish FMP, Spiny Lobster FMP, Coral Reef Resources, and Queen Conch resources) to further meet requirements of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, that include overfishing definitions with status determination criteria for "overfishing" and "overfished", stock rebuilding for "overfished species", description of fishing communities, collection of fisheries data, and bycatch assessment and minimization. The CFMC also expects to submit an amendment to the Reef Fish FMP that would establish a permit system, modify the construction of traps, establish additional seasonal closures to protect fish spawning aggregations, prohibit the deployment of traps on top of coral reefs, and establish a framework procedure for future amendment to the Reef Fish FMP. The CFMC may consider closed seasons for the spiny lobster fishery as a possible new amendment under its Spiny Lobster FMP after the data have been analyzed. The CFMC in 2002 will be amending the Essential Fish Habitat FMP that amends all other FMPs. The Recovery-rebuilding plan for Queen Conch will be implemented in 2002 in the Caribbean. The CFMC also has asked for fishery management jurisdiction in Exclusive Economic Zone waters surrounding the U.S. Territory of Navassa Island located between Haiti and Jamaica.

5. Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for three GMFMC members. As a result of the 2001 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the GMFMC is three commercial, seven recreational and one "other." This represents a change from four commercial sector representatives and seven recreational sector representatives in 2000. The current geographical balance regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the GMFMC remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Irby W. Basco/recreational
 Julie K. Morris/"other"
 David E. Saucier/recreational

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Reappointment
 Alex M. Jernigan/recreational
 Ralph D. Horn/commercial

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the GMFMC:

COUNCIL: GULF OF MEXICO FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (11)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	BASCO, IRBY W.	TX	2004	R
O	BELL, KAREN L.J.	FL	2003	C
O	DUMONT, DAN	AL	2003	R
O	FISCHER, MYRON J.	LA	2003	R
O	SAUCIER, DAVID E.	MS	2004	R
A	APARICIO, PETE V.	TX	2002	C
A	CLAVERIE, MAUMUS F.	LA	2002	R
A	FENSOM, JAMES B.	FL	2002	R
A	MORRIS, JULIE K.	FL	2004	O
A	WALKER, BOBBI M.	AL	2003	R
A	WILLIAMS, HAROLYN KAY	MS	2003	C

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Pete V. Aparicio - commercial fishing sector - at-large seat (Texas)
2. Maumus F. Claverie - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Louisiana)
3. James B. Fensom - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Florida)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

There are a number of important conservation issues that will come before the Council in the next year or two. Current membership appears to include members with knowledge and experience for most fisheries that will be involved in upcoming management actions. However, sector representation is not in balance this year with seven recreational fishing sector members, three commercial fishing sector members, and one “other” sector member. Of the three vacancies next year, it is recommended that three be appointed from the commercial fishing sector to bring the Council into balance.

DISCUSSION:

The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC) has prepared fishery management plans (FMPs) and amendments for the following fisheries or living marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Economic Zone: Reef fish resources; shrimp; coral and coral reefs; red drum; and stone crab. The GMFMC and SAFMC have prepared joint FMPs for the spiny lobster fishery and coastal migratory pelagic species (king and Spanish mackerel, dolphin, and cobia) of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic.

During 2001, the GMFMC submitted to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) the following actions: Shrimp Amendment 11, providing for permitting of shrimp vessels and prohibiting traps in the royal red shrimp fishery; Shrimp Amendment 10, addressing trawl bycatch in the eastern Gulf; an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and FMP for the dolphin/wahoo fishery; a generic amendment addressing the establishment of the Tortugas Marine Reserves; a generic amendment for a charter vessel/headboat permit moratorium; Stone Crab Amendment 7, creating a trap limitation program through a transferable trap certificate program; the first five-year segment of a 32-year rebuilding program for red snapper; and the resubmission document for the generic Sustainable Fisheries Act amendment creating reporting requirements for bycatch.

During 2001, the GMFMC developed Draft Amendment 18/supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) for reef fish that addresses actions for the grouper fishery necessary for a rebuilding program for red grouper, and includes measures to reduce fishing mortality on other grouper species.

During 2002, the GMFMC expects to submit to NMFS the following actions: Amendment 18/SEIS to the Reef Fish FMP that addresses improved conservation for grouper stocks, including the rebuilding plan for red grouper; a draft EIS for the generic Amendment addressing essential fish habitat; regulatory amendments addressing rebuilding plans for gag grouper, greater amberjack, vermilion snapper, and gray triggerfish; an individual fishing quota profile for red snapper; a deep-water crab FMP/EIS; an amendment addressing cobia management and status determination criteria for coastal migratory pelagic stocks; a regulatory amendment specifying total allowable catch (TAC) for Gulf-group king mackerel; Shrimp Amendment 13, addressing status determination criteria for shrimp stocks, adding rock shrimp to the management unit, and considering a bycatch quota for red snapper; a framework measure prohibiting the use of pelagic longlines to harvest dolphin and wahoo in areas closed to the harvest of highly migratory species; and a regulatory amendment modifying TAC for red grouper.

6. Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for two PFMC members. However, the Governor of Idaho did not submit a slate of nominees for the Secretary to consider. At this writing, and in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, Idaho's obligatory seat will remain vacant until a slate of gubernatorial nominations have been submitted by the Governor, he and his nominees complete all nomination requirements, and the Secretary has had an appropriate opportunity to make the selection.

As a result of the 2001 appointment, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the PFMC is three commercial, three recreational, one "other," and one tribal representatives (plus one vacancy). The at-large reappointment did not affect the current geographical balance regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the PFMC. The reappointee is as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector
Roger Thomas/recreational

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the PFMC:

COUNCIL: PACIFIC FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (9)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	VACANT	ID	2004	
O	CAITO, JAMES G.	CA	2003	C
O	LONE, JAMES H.	WA	2002	R
O	RADTKE, HANS D.	OR	2003	O
O	PFMC TRIBAL SEAT: HARP, JAMES E.	WA	2003	T* (*Tribal)
A	ALVERSON, ROBERT D.	WA	2003	C
A	BROWN, RALPH H.	OR	2002	C
A	HANSEN, DONALD K.	CA	2003	R
A	THOMAS, ROGER	CA	2004	R

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. James H. Lone - recreational fishing sector - Washington's obligatory seat
2. Ralph H. Brown - commercial fishing sector - at-large seat (Oregon)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(S):

Because the salmon, groundfish, halibut and highly migratory species fisheries have significant commercial and recreational components, it is important to maintain a balance of commercial and recreational interests on the PFMC. The groundfish fishery, continues to pose a great challenge and has the largest workload of any fishery managed by the PFMC, appears to be well covered with at least three members that are knowledgeable and experienced in this fishery. Salmon interests also appear to be well represented on the Council. In order to maintain a sector balance on the Council, a recreational fishing sector representative and a commercial fishing sector representative should be appointed in 2002. The recreational fishing sector vacancy should be filled by a member from either Oregon, Washington or Idaho, as California already has two recreational positions.

DISCUSSION:

The PFMC has prepared FMPs for the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery, the West Coast salmon fisheries, and the coastal pelagic species fisheries, and is in the process of developing an FMP for highly migratory species fisheries. The PFMC also has responsibility for allocating Pacific halibut among treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial and recreational users in Area 2A under the Northern Pacific Halibut Act.

During 2001, the PFMC submitted to NMFS actions that include the following: establishing 2001 fishery specifications and management measures for groundfish; establishing procedures for developing rebuilding plans for overfished groundfish species, for setting rebuilding plan guidelines, and for submitting rebuilding plans to NMFS for review and approval/disapproval; establishing previously disapproved bycatch provisions for the groundfish fishery; requiring vessels in the groundfish fishery to carry observers; restricting setnet fishing in portions of the Exclusive Economic Zone to ensure consistency with the State of California fishing regulations; identifying essential fish habitat (EFH), and establishing optimum yield and overfishing definitions for West Coast salmon fisheries; and establishing previously disapproved bycatch provisions for coastal pelagic species.

One of the greatest challenges facing the PFMC in 2002 and for the next several years is management of the groundfish fishery. The PFMC must rebuild overfished stocks, reduce fishing capacity, provide sustainable harvest levels, allocate various groundfish stocks among commercial, recreational and treaty Indian fisheries, reduce bycatch, improve information on all aspects of the fishery, and address impacts to EFH. Harvest levels in 2002 continue to be substantially reduced for commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries coastwide. Rebuilding programs for some species will extend for decades because these stocks are slow-growing, long-lived, and have low productive rates.

The challenge for the salmon fishery is to provide opportunities for commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian fisheries in the ocean while protecting Endangered Species Act-listed and other depressed salmon stocks. Non-fishing impacts to essential salmon habitat in freshwater continue to be a major problem limiting recovery of depressed stocks.

During 2002, the PFMC is expected to complete and submit to NMFS rebuilding plans for up to 7 overfished groundfish stocks, and to complete development of the Highly Migratory Species FMP.

7. North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC)

Terms expired in 2001 for two NPFMC obligatory members. As a result of the 2001 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the NPFMC remains unchanged at four commercial, one recreational and two "other." There are no available at-large seats on the NPFMC. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Stosh S. Anderson/commercial
Stephanie D. Madsen/commercial

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Linda E. Behnken/commercial (term-limited)
Kevin B. O'Leary/commercial

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the NPFMC:

COUNCIL: NORTH PACIFIC FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (7)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	ANDERSON, STOSH S.	AK	2004	C
O	BENTON, DAVID	AK	2003	O
O	BUNDY, MILTON J.	WA	2002	C
O	FLUHARTY, DAVID L.	WA	2003	O
O	STEPHANIE D. MADSEN	AK	2004	C
O	PENNEY, ROBERT C.	AK	2003	R
O	SAMUELSEN, HAROLD R., JR.	AK	2002	C

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Milton J. Bundy - commercial fishing sector - Washington's obligatory seat
2. Harold R. Samuelsen, Jr. - commercial fishing sector - Alaska's obligatory seat; by law, Mr. Samuelsen, who is completing a third consecutive term, is ineligible or renomination to a fourth consecutive term.

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

Recent appointments in the recreational and "other" categories have served to better balance the composition of the NPFMC. With commercial fishing issues continuing to dominate Council deliberations, the current sector representative should be maintained, and the current balance of inshore, offshore, gear groups, and ecosystem representation should continue in the coming year, with emphasis on nominees with broad backgrounds in the fisheries off Alaska.

DISCUSSION:

The 2000 report to Congress on the status of fisheries of the United States identified as overfished 3 stocks for which the Council has management responsibility: two Tanner crab species, and the St. Matthew blue king crab. The Council promptly began rebuilding plans for these species as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act and these plans have been approved by NMFS.

The NPFMC has five FMPs in place for (1) Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish, (2) Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish, (3) salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone, (4) BSAI king and Tanner crab fisheries, and (5) scallop fisheries in the GOA and BSAI. The Council has recently adopted additional amendments to the groundfish FMPs, which have not yet been approved and implemented. Routine management of the fisheries under the salmon, scallop, and BSAI crab FMPs is deferred to the State of Alaska while the Council retains oversight of major allocation decisions. In addition, under the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, the Council has authority over allocation issues affecting the Pacific halibut fishery in and off Alaska while the International Pacific Halibut Commission retains responsibility for conservation management of this fishery.

The most significant fishery management issues that faced the Council in 2001, and will again receive priority attention in 2002, include Steller sea lion protection measures and implementation of the 2001 appropriations legislation that stipulated a phase-in of Steller sea lion protective measures. Other major issues before the Council that will continue into 2002 will include (1) consideration of rationalization programs for the BSAI crab fisheries and the GOA groundfish fisheries; (2) consideration of alternative administrative management of the Western Alaska Community Development program; and (3) continuing work towards the development and completion of major environmental impact statements addressing alternatives for essential fish habitat and programmatic level assessments of the groundfish and crab fishery management plans.

8. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

Terms expired in 2001 for two WPFMC members. As a result of the 2001 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the WPFMC changed from four commercial, three recreational, and one "other" to three commercial, four recreational and one "other" sector representatives. The current geographical balance regarding the distribution of available at-large seats on the WPFMC remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Frank W. McCoy, Sr./commercial
Edwin A. Ebisui, Jr./recreational

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Reappointment
Thomas C. Webster/commercial

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the WPFMC:

COUNCIL: WESTERN PACIFIC FMC		2001		
Obl/Atl	Appointed Members (8)	State	Appt. ends	Interest Sector
O	GUTHERTZ, JUDITH P.	GU	2003	O
O	HO, BRYAN Y.Y.	HI	2003	C
O	PANGELINAN, BENNY K.	CNMI	2002	C
O	SUNIA, AITOFELE T.	AmS	2003	R
A	EBISUI, EDWIN A., JR.	HI	2004	R
A	FARM, FRANK P., JR.	HI	2002	R
A	McCOY, FRANK W., SR.	AmS	2004	C
A	MORIOKA, ROY N.	HI	2002	R

EXPIRING TERMS:

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2002:

1. Benny K. Pangelinan - commercial fishing sector - Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' obligatory seat
2. Frank P. Farm, Jr. - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Hawaii)
3. Roy N. Morioka - recreational fishing sector - at-large seat (Hawaii)

2002 REPORT RECOMMENDATION(s):

The current (2001) balance of fishing interest sectors represented on the WPFMC should be revised in 2002 to bring sector representation on the Council into balance. During the next few years the WPFMC is expected to deal with several key fishery management issues in the Western Pacific region involving indigenous fishing rights, protected resources conservation, and marine protected areas. These issues will likely have considerable impact on commercial fisheries. It is important, therefore, that a highly knowledgeable representative of the commercial industry be appointed to provide advice on these issues. In order to achieve a balance on the Council as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the other two vacancies should be filled with a representative of the recreational sector and a representative of the "other" sector. The "other" sector representative should have strong experience and interest in achieving the stewardship goals of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, but should also be knowledgeable or experienced in the commercial fisheries to assist in deliberations about the commercial issues that will come before the Council.

DISCUSSION:

Fishery management plans are currently in place for four fisheries that are under the jurisdiction of the WPFMC: pelagics, bottomfish and seamount groundfish, crustaceans, and precious corals. A new "Fishery Management Plan for the Coral Reef Ecosystem of the Western Pacific Region" was developed by the WPFMC and submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for approval in late 2001. If approved, this plan would be the first fishery ecosystem-based plan in the United States. It includes management measures that would establish a series of marine protected areas throughout the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) and Pacific Remote Island Areas, permit system, resource monitoring program, restrict the use of certain fishing gears and methods, and allow for framework process to undertake adaptive management.

In 2001, Hawaii's longline fishery continued to be governed by measures ordered by a Federal Court (*Center for Marine Conservation v. NMFS* (D. Hawaii) Civ. No. 99-00152) to protect and conserve sea turtles until NMFS had completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for fisheries managed under the Fishery Management Plan for Pelagic Fisheries in the Western Pacific Region. The EIS was completed on March 30, 2001, and contained a preferred alternative that includes, among other things, a set of measures to conserve sea turtles incidentally taken by Hawaii-based longline vessels. These measures mirrored the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) of a Biological Opinion issued by NMFS (March 29, 2001) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The RPA requires a prohibition on the traditional swordfish-style fishing by all longline vessels north of the equator; a ban on the possession of light sticks on board a longline vessel; establishment of a time area-closure between April 1 through May 31; requirement for longline operators to attend an annual protected species workshop conducted by NMFS; requirement for all vessels using hooks to carry line clippers and bolt cutters; and requirement for all longliners to carry and use a dip net to handle and release sea turtles that were incidentally taken; and requirement for vessel operators to employ sea turtle handling and resuscitation procedures. The Court ordered NMFS to implement these measures immediately with respect to the Hawaii-based longline vessels. The implementing regulations were subsequently promulgated by NMFS as an emergency interim rule on June 12, 2001. At its 110th meeting held in June, the WPFMC voted to approve a regulatory amendment under its pelagic FMP, as authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act, to make permanent the sea turtle

emergency measures.

Another protected resource issue in 2001 that continued to drive conservation and management initiatives in the western Pacific region was the incidental take of seabirds by the Hawaii-based longline fishery. The WPFMC proposed seabird mitigation measures in mid-2000 that were to be implemented as an interim final rule in early 2001. However, this did not occur and instead NMFS promulgated emergency seabird measures to protect the endangered short-tailed albatross in compliance with the terms and conditions of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's November 2000 biological opinion on the short-tailed albatross. These measures, which mirror the WPFMC's original seabird measures, are anticipated to be implemented as a final rule by the end of 2001. It should be noted that although short-tailed albatrosses are known to visit the NWHI and have been observed at sea on at least two occasions, there has been no reported take of this albatross in the Hawaii-based longline fishery.

In late 2000, Congress approved a bill to ban the finning and landing of shark fins by U.S. fishing vessels without the corresponding carcasses. As a result, the Council acted to revise Amendment 9 to the Pelagic FMP that contained several measures for managing shark catches, and which the WPFMC had previously approved. Pelagic FMP Amendment 9 contained a harvest guideline for blue sharks of 50,000 fish/year which was based on finning activity. The ban on finning made blue shark valueless, since there is no market for its meat in Hawaii. The amendment will be revised to allow for implementation of a trip limit of one non-blue shark and a ban on the use of bottom-set longlining for sharks in the Hawaiian Islands.

Management measures approved by the WPFMC and awaiting NMFS approval and implementation include the establishment of federal permitting and logbooks for pelagic troll and handline vessels fishing in the U.S. Pacific Remote Island Areas and a framework measure to prohibit large pelagic fishing boats (>50 ft) from fishing within a 50-mile closed area around the islands of the American Samoa archipelago. In 2001, the WPFMC developed a limited entry program for the rapidly growing pelagic fishery in American Samoa based on input from local fishermen. Preparation of an FMP amendment to establish a limited entry program in American Samoa is expected to be completed in 2002. Other WPFMC actions include the completion of FMP amendments to its crustaceans, Bottomfish, and pelagic addressing over fishing definitions and bycatch provisions, and completion of environmental impact statements for the Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish, Crustacean, and Precious Coral FMP.

Internationally, the major event of the last decade for the Central-West Pacific has been the formulation of an international management convention for tuna that includes all of the western Pacific region. This convention was formulated during a series of Multi-level High Level Conferences at senior government levels. The WPFMC's involvement has been instrumental in the hosting of four of these meetings in Hawaii. Although not unanimous, the parties agreed to adopt (19 for, 2 against, and 3 abstentions) the convention and a resolution to hold a preparatory conference, in April 2001 in New Zealand, to establish a commission for the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific, with a follow-up meeting in Papua New Guinea in 2002. The WPFMC also participated in the 14th Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish (SCTB), hosted by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community during 2001, and chaired the SCTB working group on billfish and bycatch issues.

F. Appendix - Statistical Fisheries Data

In addition to assessing the apportionment of membership on each RFMC, this Report provides, as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the following statistical information about the status of fisheries managed under each RFMC, and also identifies the number of RFMC members participating in those fisheries. The most recent data were compiled to show the volume of fisheries production and the related effort in each fishery managed under an FMP.⁷

⁷The Secretary also has management authority over highly migratory species (HMS) in the Exclusive Economic Zone off the New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico coasts. An additional table has been included within the following Appendix which lists FMPs and other statistical data for Atlantic and Gulf HMS.

Appendix

Report to Congress on Apportionment of Membership on the Regional Fishery Management Councils in 2001

This appendix provides statistical data required by Section 302 (b)(2)(B)(i) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Unless otherwise indicated, the data are for the 2000 fisheries (or as otherwise indicated), listed by fishery management plan (FMP). Reported

landings noted are for catches throughout the entire range of a fishery managed under that FMP. Beginning from the leftmost column, the listed data are:

1. FMPs developed by each RFMC;
2. the type of fishery managed under each plan, i.e., commercial or recreational, or mixed (see below);
3. species/species groups making up each fishery;
4. the weight of each species or species group in that fishery landed in 2000 (or as otherwise indicated), showing both the landings for commercial and recreational fishers, if recreational information is available;
5. the number of fishermen participating in the listed fisheries, if available; otherwise, the number of U.S. vessels either permitted or estimated to be operating in the fishery;
6. gear and processing methods used in each fishery;
7. the range and seasonality of the fishery;
8. the number of current RFMC members who are commercial or recreational sector participants in each fishery, or their representatives.⁸

LEGEND FOR TYPE FISHERIES

C - Commercial fishery: Eighty percent or more of the reported landings are by commercial fishermen.

c - Mainly commercial fishery: More than 60 percent but less than 80 percent of the reported landings are by commercial fishermen.

x - Mixed fishery: Sixty percent or less of the reported landings are by each group of commercial and of recreational fishermen.

R - Recreational fishery: Eighty percent or more of the reported landings are by recreational fishermen.

⁸Vertical sums in the attached appendices may not match the sums entered for interest sectors in Table 1, page 6. If one or more fishermen actively participated in more than one fishery, the vertical sum will exceed the number entered in the interest sector column; if some members are no longer active fishermen, the vertical sum will be less than the number indicated in the interest sector column.

A-i NEW ENGLAND FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2001	
								Comm.	Rec.
Northeast Multi-Species	C	Commercial Atlantic cod Haddock Atlantic pollock Hakes Ocean perch Yellowtail flounder American plaice Winter flounder Witch flounder Windowpane flounder*	11,367 4,002 4,043 16,758 318 6,927 4,213 5,818 2,439 268	3,395	trawl, longline & gillnet	NW Atlantic FMP area; mesh areas, closures/year round	gutted	8	
		Recreational Cod Pollock Winter flounder	4,907 816 1,966	572	hook & line	NW Atlantic FMP area; size and bag limits, area closures	filleted		2
American Lobster	C	Lobster	37,730	federal 3,044	traps & trawl	FMP area/year round	fresh	0	0
Atlantic Sea Scallops	C	Scallops	14,854	2,421	dredge & trawl	FMP area/year round	hand shucking and freezing	1	0
Atlantic Salmon	R	Atlantic Salmon		none	none	none	none	0	0
Atlantic Sea Herring	C	Herring	74,044	1,770	Mid-water trawl; purse seines; weirs	EEZ and water of Atlantic Coast States/year round	fresh/canned shoreside/fresh bait	3	0
Monkfish (goosefish)	C	Monkfish	20,806	2,490	gillnets, trawls, dredges	FMP area/year round	fresh	8	0

¹ = Charter/party boat only

NEFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
8	2	2

Statistics for the above data were provided by the Northeast Region, NMFS, and also are contained in "Fisheries of the United States, 2000" (August 2001), except as noted.

* - NMFS weighout data

A-ii MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (MAFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2001	
								Comm.	Rec.
Atlantic Mackerel, Squid & Butterfish	C	Commercial Atlantic mackerel	5,649	2,441	otter trawl	FMP area/ year round	frozen, whole	3	0
	C	Squid, <u>Loligo</u> Squid, <u>Ilex</u> Butterfish	16,943 9,012 2,121		trawl; traps; gillnet	FMP area/ year round	at-sea & ashore, some mackerel fillets		
		Recreational Atlantic mackerel	3,080	563					
Atlantic Surf Clam & Ocean Quahogs	C	Atlantic surf clams Ocean quahogs	31,093 5,082	1,477 1,431	dredge	FMP area/ year round (ITQ mgmt.)	shucked shoreside	1	0
Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass									
Summer Flounder (fluke)	x	Commercial	5,087	924	hook & line; otter trawl	FMP area/ year round (State quotas managed indi- vidually)	fillets ashore; fresh & frozen	4	3
		Recreational	7,194	631					
Scup	x	Commercial	1,369	828					
		Recreational	2,351	524					
Black Sea Bass	x	Commercial	1,517	902					
		Recreational	2,081	570					

¹ = Charter/party boat only.

(MAFMC FMP data and other pertinent information are continued on the next page.)

A-ii MAFMC (continued)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2001	
								Comm.	Rec.
Atlantic Bluefish	C	Commercial	3,661	3,050	hook & line; otter trawl; gillnet	EEZ and waters of Atlantic Coast States/year round	fillets fresh/frozen	1	3
	R	Recreational	4,758	724					
Spiny Dogfish	C	Commercial	10,741	2,698	gillnet; trawl	EEZ and water of Atlantic Coast States/year round	fresh/frozen	5	0

¹ = Charter/party boat only.

MAFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
6	5	2

Statistics for the above data were provided by the Northeast Region, and also are contained in "Fisheries of the United States, 2000" (August 2001).

A-iii SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (SAFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits: ¹ Federal or Florida (FL))	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2000	
								Comm.	Rec.
Atlantic Coast Red Drum	n/a ³	Commercial - Red drum Recreational	123 ² 709 ²	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	0	0
Golden Crab	C	Golden Crab	271	8	Traps	FMP area/ year-round	Fresh	3	0
Snapper/Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic	x	Commercial Groupers Wreckfish Snappers Other species	1,048 68 901 1,179	1,093	Rod and reel, bandit gear, longline & handline	FMP area/ prohibition on harvest and possession of Nassau grouper and Goliath fish (jewfish) year-round	At sea, gutted	3	
		Recreational Groupers Snappers Other Species	471 885 2,307	887 (for-hire)	Handline, rod and reel, bandit gear, spear, powerhead	FMP area			4
Shrimp Fishery of the South Atlantic Region	c	Commercial all	14,646	N/A ⁴	Trawls	FMP area/ year-round	Shoreside processing	2	
		Recreational white	n/a ⁵	N/A ⁵	n/a ⁵				0
Coral, Coral Reefs, and Live/Hard Bottom Habitat of the South Atlantic Region	C	Commercial-Octocoral (colonies)	33,846 colonies	FL: 45	Hand harvest	South FL/ year-round	Fresh	1	
		Recreational	n/a ³	n/a ³					0
Gulf of Mexico Spiny Lobster	[Shared with GMFMC, see table A-v]							3	2
Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources	[Shared with GMFMC, see Table A-v]							3	4

¹ Number of vessels with active permits at any time during 2000.

² State landings only.

³ Not applicable (n/a). Fishery closed in EEZ.

⁴ Not Available (N/A). No proposed FMP measures to allow NMFS to collect this data.

⁵ Not applicable (n/a) No recreational fishery in the EEZ.

(A summary of the CFMC fishing sector membership, as well as sources for the above data, is on the next page).

A-iii SAFMC (continued)

SAFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
3	4	1

Sources: Commercial landings information for the 1999/2000, 2000, 2000/2001 seasons was provided by the NMFS Fisheries Statistics Branch, Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), Miami, FL and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) Marine Fisheries Information System. Recreational landing estimates for 1999 and 2000 were obtained from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey. NMFS Southeast Region Permits Division Permits Team, St. Petersburg, FL, provided the Federal permit information for 1999 and 2000.

A-iv CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (CFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)No correction factor	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2000	
								Comm.	Rec.
Spiny Lobster	C	Commercial Spiny lobster	134(PR)* 20(USVI)*	n/a ¹	trap/pot, dip net gillnet trammel net hand harvest snare	FMP area/ year round	fresh, landed whole	1	1
		Recreational	N/A ²	n/a ¹	dip net, trap, pot, gillnet, trammel net	FMP area/ year round			
Reef Fish	C	Commercial snappers/groupers/ Ornamental species	1006(PR)* 609(USVI)*	n/a ¹	longline, hook and line, trap, pot, gillnet trammel net	FMP area/ closures by species, prohibition on harvest & possession of Nassau grouper & jewfish, otherwise/ year round	gutted at-sea shoreside proces- sing	1	1
	R	Recreational	271(PR)* (USVI)* N/A ²	n/a ¹	dip net, handline, rod and reel, slurp gun, spear				
Coral Reef Resources	C	Commercial (Aquarium Trade)	0	n/a ¹	dip net, slurp gun, hand harvest	FMP area/ year round	live, fresh	0	1
		Stony Corals Gorgonians Live Rock Other Invertebrates Algae Seagrasses	0 0 0 0 0 0	n/a ¹ n/a ¹ n/a ¹ n/a ¹ n/a ¹ n/a ¹	dip net, slurp gun, hand harvest				
		Recreational	N/A ²	n/a ¹					

(CFMC FMP data and other pertinent information is continued on the next page.)

A-iv CFMC (continued)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Seasons	Areas/	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2000	
									Comm.	Rec.
Queen Conch Resources	C	Commercial Queen Conch	144(PR) 16(USVI)	n/a ¹	hand harvest	FMP area/ Oct-June		live shoreside processing landed whole	1	
		Recreational Queen Conch	N/A ²	n/a ¹	hand harvest					

* = PR (Puerto Rico); USVI (US Virgin Islands)

1 = not applicable (no permits required)

2 = Not Available - MRFSS information for 2000 is available only for finfish for Puerto Rico only in the CFMC area.)

CFMC - Membership

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
1	1	2

Statistics for the CFMC data on the preceding page were obtained from the NMFS Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Report (1992); the Reef Fish FMP (Amendment 2, 1993); and the Queen Conch Resources FMP (1996).

A-v GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (GMFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Fishery/Species, Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2001	
								Comm.	Rec.
Stone Crab Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	C	Commercial-Stone Crab Recreational	1,300 (claw weight) N/A ¹	1,532 N/A ¹	traps traps, scuba & other gear	FL West Coast/ Oct-Apr	at-sea, declaw; shoreside processing	0	0
Red Drum Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	R	Commercial - Red Drum Recreational	17.3 ² 6,571 ²	n/a ³ n/a ³	n/a ³ n/a ³	EEZ Closed n/a ³ EEZ Closed n/a ³	n/a ³ n/a ³	0	7
Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	x	Commercial Grouper Red Snapper Other snapper Other species Recreational Grouper Red Snapper Other snappers Other species	4,513 2,144 1,425 794 3,133 1,881 691 760	1,260 N/A ¹ (1,951 for-hire vessels)	longline & other fishtrap & other fishtrap only hook & line	FMP area/ year round, ⁴ and ⁵ FMP area/ year round, and ⁶	at-sea, guttled; shoreside processing	1	7
Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	C	Commercial-All Recreational	116,408 N/A ¹	ca. 7,500 (Fed. Permit to be issued in 2002) N/A ¹	otter trawls cast or dip nets	FMP area/ year round; annual Texas Closure FMP area/ year round	tail separation at-sea; shoreside processing	1	0
Spiny Lobster Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico & South Atlantic [shared w/SAFMC]	C	Commercial Spiny lobster Recreational	2,050 1,035	552 FL: 1107 FL:135,384	traps, diving, trawl, other scuba & related gear	South FL/ Aug-Apr	tail separation at-sea; shoreside processing	0	0
Coral & Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico	C	Commercial Octocoral Recreational	9,218 colonies N/A ¹	FL: 28 n/a ³	scuba & related gear	South FL/ year round	fresh	0	0
Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico & South Atlantic [shared w/SAFMC]	x	Commercial King mackerel Spanish mackerel Recreational King mackerel Spanish mackerel	2,313 1,538 3,629 2,200	1,601 1,602 N/A ¹ N/A ¹ (2,628 for-hire vessels)	gillnets, hook & line hook & line	Gulf & South Atlantic/ year round, commercial closures when quotas are reached	At-sea, guttled, shoreside processing	3	7

N/A¹ Not Available (No Federal permit or reporting requirements)

² State landings only

n/a³ Not applicable (fishery closed in Federal waters);

⁴ Fishing prohibited year-round on Madison and Swanson sites and Steamboat Lumps. Commercial fishery for gag, red grouper, and black grouper closed February 15 to March 15.

⁵ Commercial red snapper fishery is closed from January 1 until noon February 1 and thereafter from noon on the 10th of each month to noon on the first of each succeeding month until the quota is reached or until noon on October 1, whichever occurs first. From October 1 to December 1, the fishery is closed from noon on the 10th of each month to noon on the first of each succeeding month until the quota is reached or until December 31, the end of the fishing year.

⁶ Recreational fishery for red snapper is closed from January 1 to April 20 and from November 1 through December 31.

A-v GMFMC (continued)

from preceding page:

A summary of the GMFMC fishing sector membership, as well as sources for the preceding data, is below:

GMFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
3	7	1

Sources: Commercial landings information for the 1999/2000, 2000, 2000/2001 seasons was provided by the NMFS Fisheries Statistics Branch, Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), Miami, FL and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) Marine Fisheries Information System. Recreational landing estimates for 1999 and 2000 were obtained from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey. NMFS Southeast Region Permits Division Permits Team, St. Petersburg, FL, provided the Federal permit information for 1999 and 2000.

A-vi PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (PFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2001	
								Comm.	Rec.
Ocean Salmon Fisheries off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California	x	Commercial Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon	583,500 ¹ 39,400 0	1,173	troll	CA/May-Sep OR/April-Oct WA/May-Sept	fresh and frozen	1	3
		Recreational Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon	213,900 ¹ 101,800 0	336,200 angler trips; (all species)	hook & line	CA/April-Nov OR/April-Oct WA/July-Sept			
Pacific Coast Groundfish	c	Total Pacific whiting Flatfish Rockfish Other groundfish Recreational Groundfish	206,439 16,265 11,591 2,631 3,971	Limited Entry: 500 Open Access: 1,500 N/A ²	trawl; hook & line; pots; set nets	CA/year round OR/year round WA/year round	headed & gutted; fillets; surimi; fresh & frozen	3	3
Northern Anchovy	c	Anchovy	11,565	0	purse seine	So. CA/ year round	dead bait; meal, oil	0	1

PFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
3	3	2*

¹ Salmon catch expressed as numbers of fish.

² = Not Applicable: permits not required for some species.

* = total of three "other" includes tribal representative. However, this total also reflects a vacancy due to the expiration of a term on August 10, 2001. Still pending at this time, the appointment of a member to Idaho's obligatory seat on the PFMC will be made once the gubernatorial nominations have been submitted, reviewed, and processed.

Statistics for the above data:

- 1) Pacific Coast groundfish fishery data was extracted directly from the PacFin data system.
- 2) "Review of 2000 Ocean Salmon Fisheries:" (February 2001; Pacific Fishery Management Council).

A-vii NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NPFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN§	Type	Species/Species Group	Tonnage (metric tons)*	Fishermen & Crew**	Gear	Fishing Areas and Seasons	Processing	Participants/Representatives in 2000***	
								Comm.	Rec.
Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA)	C	Pollock Pacific cod Flatfish Rockfish Sablefish Atka mackerel Misc. species	71,877 54,493 37,303 19,822 13,777 170 6,956	1,845 Federal fishing permits 2,430 LLP permits (some Interim)	trawl; pots; hook & line; jigs	area/time closures adjusted in season LLP permits have area endorsements	hand & machine fillet; headed/gutted; frozen; minced; meal & oil	5	0
Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI)	C	Pollock Pacific cod Flatfish Rockfish Sablefish Atka mackerel Misc. species	1,020,270 177,435 189,070 15,248 1,631 42,440 24,363	934 Federal fishing permits 888 LLP permits (some Interim)	trawl; pots; hook & line; jigs	area/time closures adjusted in season LLP permits have area endorsements	hand & machine fillet; headed/gutted; frozen; minced; meal & oil	5	0
Commercial King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the BSAI	C	King Crab <u>C. bairdi</u> Tanner Crab <u>C. opilio</u> Tanner Crab	5,520 closed 16,384	467 LLP permits (some Interim)	pots	Deferred to State; generally November and winter months LLP permits have fishery endorsements	cooked; refrigerated; frozen	1	0
Salmon fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska	C	Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon Sockeye salmon Chum salmon	1,109 3,320 317 11 2,047	2,290 permit holders	troll****	Deferred to State; generally West area is closed; southeast area time area limits.	fresh; gutted & gilled; glazed; frozen; canned; smoked	1	1
Scallop Fishery off Alaska	C	Weathervane scallops (no fisheries for other scallop species listed in FMP)	341	9 LLP permits	dredges	Deferred to State; adjusted inseason	hand shucked	0	0

§ In addition to these five FMPs, the NPFMC also is responsible for developing regulations governing Pacific halibut fisheries in and off of Alaska under authority of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act). These regulations, which are in addition to and not in conflict with regulations adopted by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, primarily allocate halibut fishing privileges among U.S. fishermen. Although the NPFMC develops halibut management regulations according to principles of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, no halibut FMP exists because the Magnuson-Stevens Act does not apply to management of the Pacific halibut fisheries. In 2000, the commercial catch of halibut in and off Alaska was 24,800 mt net weight. This catch was made by a fleet of 1,828 vessels; 3,911 persons holding a total of 5,134 permits were authorized to harvest halibut under the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) and Community Development Quota (CDQ) Programs.

* Salmon data are from the State of Alaska; groundfish, scallop, and BSAI crab data are from NMFS. Salmon catch data represent only the southeast AK troll fishery harvest that is governed by the Salmon FMP and managed as one fishery, inside and outside State waters by the State of Alaska.

(Explanations for the asterisks and other notes are continued on the next page.)

****Data represent persons or vessels permitted to fish in 2000; not the number of individuals actually involved in the operation of vessels, catching and processing fish. The actual number of permits used to harvest fish may have been fewer than indicated by the data. Participation in all FMP fisheries is governed by some form of limited access system. License Limitation Programs (LLP) were in effect in 2000 for all fisheries except salmon (which is governed by the State of Alaska limited entry system), Demersal Shelf Rockfish in the Southeast Gulf of Alaska, IFQ sablefish, and IFQ and CDQ halibut fisheries. Of the approximately total 3,124 License Limitation Program permits in 2000, most (2,657) authorized fishing for groundfish in the BSAI and/or GOA and 467 authorized fishing for BSAI crab species. A number of permits were Interim and will be revoked following final adjudication of claims. Also, a total of 983 persons held 1,764 IFQ permits in 2000, for harvesting sablefish with fixed gear in the GOA and BSAI under the IFQ Program. The salmon permit holder data represent just those permit holders who were permitted to fish in the EEZ under the salmon FMP in 2000.**

*****Secretarial appointed NPFMC membership in 2001: Commercial 4; Recreational 1; Other 2**

******Troll gear is the only gear authorized to be used in the EEZ under the salmon FMP, however, other gear types such as gill nets, and purse seines are authorized in other areas of the State to harvest salmon.**

A-viii WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (WPFMC)

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN	Type	Species/Species Group	Tonnage (metric tons)	Vessels (permits)	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2000	
								Comm.	Rec.
Bottomfish ¹ and Seamount Groundfish	c	Bottomfish Seamount Groundfish	392	2129 (including State main HI & Federal NWHI) ²	handline rod & reel	FMP areas (year round/except Hancock Seamount (closed until year 2004))	fresh fish market	1	1
Crustaceans	C	Spiny lobster, Slipper lobster	0 (NWHI Fishery closed 2000-2001)	15 federal limited entry NWHI permits	traps	NWHI & MHI/ NWHI: 7/1-12/31 MHI- 1/1-4/30 & 9/1-12/31 (NOTE: NWHI Fishery closed 2000-2001)	flash frozen and live market	1	2
Pelagics ²	c	Tunas Swordfish Other (inc. sharks) Blue marlin Mahimahi Other billfish Wahoo	7,933 2,955 274 609 788 183 374	5,463(including State part-time main HI&federal longline fishery) ²	troll handline longline	FMP areas/ year round	fresh fish market Whole frozen for cannery	1	1
Precious Corals	C	All species combined	Har-vest confide ntial	1	manned submersible/ remote operated vessel	FMP area (Makapuu bed and Exploratory Area of EEZ around HI)	shaped/ polished	0	2

WPFMC - MEMBERSHIP

Commercial 2001	Recreational 2001	Other 2001
3	4	1

¹Bottomfish landings include recreational and commercial domestic landings data from Guam & American Samoa, only commercial domestic landings data from Hawaii and the Northern Mariana Islands (Source: 2000 WPFMC Annual Report on Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region.)

²Commercial fishing license database, Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources, 2000

³Pelagic landings include recreational and commercial domestic landings data, where available (e.g., Hawaii, only commercial landings). These do not include foreign transshipment or domestic cannery landings (source: 2000 Draft Annual Report on Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region).