

NOAA Answers Questions About the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976

The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 creates a 200-mile fisheries zone off the coasts of the United States, and establishes several new mechanisms for enforcement. Many questions have arisen about the working of the new law and what it will mean to fishers, to processors, and to others involved in the nation's fisheries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has prepared the following answers to some of the most-asked questions, and the U.S. Coast Guard has provided additional information to give further information on their plans under the law.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Q. What is the "fishery conservation zone" that is established by the Act?

A. The U.S. fishery conservation zone adjoins the territorial sea (the 3-mile limit); its outer boundary is 200 nautical miles from the coast.

Q. What fisheries are affected?

A. The United States will exercise exclusive fishery management authority over: 1) All fish found within the fishery conservation zone except tuna; 2) All anadromous species that spawn in U.S. waters, throughout their migratory range beyond the zone, except during the time they are in another nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone that the U.S. recognizes; 3) All U.S. continental shelf fishery resources that extend beyond the zone, such as coral, crab and lobster, clams and abalone, and sponges.

Q. What fisheries are not affected?

A. Highly migratory species of fish, defined in the Act as tuna.

Q. When does the exclusive authority take effect?

A. March 1, 1977.

Q. Why so long?

A. To permit renegotiation of fisheries agreements with other nations and establishment of Regional Fishery Management Councils.

FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS

Q. Once the law takes effect, will foreign fishing be permitted in the 200-mile zone?

A. Yes, but only under the following conditions: 1) If a treaty of international fishery agreement already exists, foreign fishing will be permitted until the treaty or agreement expires or is renegotiated, and each foreign vessel must have a registration permit issued by the Secretary of State; 2) Otherwise the foreign vessel must have a permit issued by the Secretary of Commerce through the Secretary of State.

Q. How does the Secretary of Commerce issue permits to foreign fishing vessels?

A. The Act gives detailed account of this procedure. In brief, this is what must happen: 1) A foreign nation must first enter into what is called a Governing International Fishery Agreement (GIFA) with the United States; 2) Under such an agreement, the foreign nation must apply each year for permits for all of its fishing vessels that wish to fish for species covered by the Act within the zone; 3) When the Secretary of State is satisfied that the permit application complies with the requirements of the Act, he will send it to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, the appropriate Regional Fishery Management Council and designated committees of Congress; 4) The applicable Regional Fishery Management Council has 45 days to comment on the application; 5) After taking such views into consideration, and after payment of fees, the Secretary of Commerce may then approve the application.

Q. Will there be a fee for foreign fishing vessels?

A. A "reasonable" fee may be charged; such fees must apply without discrimination to all foreign nations, and their costs may take into account the cost of management, research, ad-

ministration, enforcement, and other items.

Q. How much fish will foreign vessels be permitted to take?

A. Only that portion of the optimum yield of a fishery, if any, that will not be harvested by U.S. fishermen.

Q. What is "optimum yield"?

A. Optimum yield is defined as that part of a fishery that will provide "the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, with particular reference to food production and recreational opportunities . . ." In other words, a variety of economic, social, and ecological factors are taken into account as well as biological factors.

Q. Who determines optimum yield?

A. The optimum yield for each species will be specified in a fishery management plan drawn up by the Regional Fishery Management Council in whose area the species is found.

Q. How will enforcement officers of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard know whether a particular foreign vessel has a valid permit?

A. Every foreign fishing vessel must display the permit prominently in its wheelhouse; the permit will contain a statement of all the conditions and restrictions attached to it.

Q. What happens to violators?

A. Tough civil and criminal penalties are provided in the Act. In addition, if the fines are not paid, the permit for the vessel, or for all vessels of the nation, may be suspended.

REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCILS

Q. What are Regional Fishery Management Councils?

A. Regional Fishery Management Councils are the basic tool for management and conservation of America's fisheries within the 200-mile zone and otherwise as specified by the Act.

Q. What do they do?

A. Duties and responsibilities of each Council are: 1) To develop fishery management plans and amendments to them; 2) To submit periodic reports to the Secretary of Commerce; 3) To review and revise assessments of optimum yield and allowable foreign fishing; 4) To conduct public hearings on development of fishery management plans and on the administration of the Act; 5) To establish scientific and sta-

tistical committees and necessary advisory panels; 6) To undertake any other activities necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Q. What Councils are called for in the Act?

A. There are eight, as follows: 1) New England Council, consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; with 17 voting members. 2) Mid-Atlantic Council, consisting of the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; with 19 voting members. 3) South Atlantic Council, consisting of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; with 13 voting members. 4) Caribbean Council, consisting of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and 7 voting members. 5) Gulf Council, consisting of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; with 17 voting members. 6) Pacific Council, consisting of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; with 13 voting members. Idaho is included because Pacific salmon migrate up the Columbia River and its tributaries into Idaho, where major spawning areas are located. 7) North Pacific Council, consisting of the States of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon; with 11 voting members. 8) Western Pacific Council, consisting of the State of Hawaii, American Samoa, and Guam; with 11 voting members.

Three States—Florida, Washington, and Oregon—have voting members on more than one Regional Council.

Q. Who are voting members of the Councils?

A. Voting members are: 1) The principal state official with marine fishery management responsibility and expertise, as designated by the state governor; 2) The regional director of the National Marine Fisheries Service for the area concerned; 3) At least one "qualified individual" from each state, selected by the Secretary of Commerce from nominations by the state governors; 4) Additional "qualified individuals" who will be appointed at large; the number of these varies with the number of states in the Regions. They too will be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from nominations by the state governors.

Q. Who are "qualified individuals"?

A. Qualified individuals are those who are "knowledgeable or experienced with regard to the management, conservation, or recreational or commercial harvest, of the fishery resources of the geographical area concerned."

Q. Who are non-voting members of the Councils?

A. Non-voting members are: 1) The regional or area director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 2) The Commander of the Coast Guard District; 3) The executive director, if any, of the appropriate Marine Fisheries Commission; 4) One representative of the Department of State.

In addition, the Pacific Council has one non-voting member appointed by the Governor of Alaska.

Q. Where will the Councils be located?

A. Each Council will decide that for itself, in accordance with uniform standards provided by the Secretary of Commerce.

Q. How will the Councils operate?

A. Each Council will be free as it sees fit, in accordance with uniform standards prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce. NOAA is now drafting such standards.

Q. Then, once established, the Councils are quite independent?

A. True. They are not arms of the Federal or of any State Government.

Q. How will Council members be paid?

A. Each non-government voting member will be paid on a per diem basis, that is, for the days actually worked on the Councils. The rate is approximately \$150/day. In addition, all voting and non-voting members will be reimbursed for actual expenses, such as travel, connected with Council operations.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

Q. I have heard about "preliminary fishery management plans" and "fishery management plans." What's the difference?

A. A "fishery management plan" is a plan prepared by a Regional Council, designed to provide conservation and management of a particular species of fish found within the geographical area of the Council. A "preliminary fishery

management plan" is a plan prepared by the Secretary of Commerce. Such plans will be prepared only in cases where a foreign nation has applied for a fishing permit and the Regional Council cannot prepare its plan by the deadline (1 March 1977).

Q. Will preliminary fishery management plans apply to U.S. fishers?

A. No. Only to foreign fishers.

Q. How long will a preliminary plan be in effect?

A. Only until a plan prepared by a Regional Council is implemented.

Q. What, if any, guidance will there be for the Councils in drawing up the plans?

A. The Act establishes seven "national standards" that every plan must be consistent with, as well as requirements for contents of every plan. The Secretary of Commerce will also provide guidelines based on the national standards.

Q. What are the national standards?

A. They are: 1) Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing but achieve optimum yield from each fishery; 2) These measures shall be based on the best scientific information available; 3) To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range; 4) Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states; 5) The measures shall, where practicable, promote efficiency in the use of fishery resources; 6) They shall take into account and allow for variations among fisheries, fishery resources and catches; 7) And, where practicable, they shall minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

Q. What are fishery management plans required to contain?

A. Each such plan must contain: 1) Conservation and management measures applicable both to foreign and U.S. fishing; 2) A description of the fishery, including such information as the number of vessels involved, type and quantity of gear used, revenues, recreational interests, and other specified items; 3) An assessment of present and probably future condition of the fishery, including both maximum sustainable yield and optimum yield; 4) An assessment of the extent to which U.S.

fishers will harvest the optimum yield, and of the portion of the optimum yield that can be made available to foreign fishers.

Q. Anything else?

A. In addition to the required items, there are a great many optional items, such as: 1) Requirements for permits and fees that the Secretary of Commerce should levy on U.S. fishers; 2) Designation of zones and periods of time when fishing should be limited, or banned; 3) Establishment of limits on the catch, based on area, size, weight, or other factors; 4) Establishment of a system of limited access.

Q. Do the Councils have any regulatory authority with respect to the Fishery Management Plans?

A. The Councils may prepare and submit to the Secretary of Commerce any proposed regulations that they feel are necessary to carry out any fishery management plan.

Q. How high can the domestic permit fees be?

A. These fees are not to exceed the administrative costs of issuing permits.

Q. What happens to a fishery management plan once it has been prepared by a Regional Council?

A. The plan is submitted to the Secretary of Commerce. He has 60 days to review it and notify the Council

of his approval, disapproval, or partial disapproval. If he disapproves in whole or in part, he has to give the reasons why, in detail, with suggestions for improvement.

Q. If the Secretary approves, what happens?

A. He publishes it in the Federal Register. After hearings, objections, and other administrative actions, the plan is put into effect.

Q. Suppose the Secretary disapproves and tells the Council why?

A. The ball is back in the Council's court, to come up with changes to meet his objections.

Q. Suppose the Secretary and the Council can't come to agreement?

A. The Secretary can then put into effect his own plan. However, he cannot establish any kind of limited entry system unless it is approved by a majority of voting members of the pertinent Council.

U.S. COAST GUARD ROLE

The new law creating a 200-mile fisheries zone means the U.S. Coast Guard and National Marine Fisheries Service will have—potentially, at least—about 2 million square miles of ocean to patrol starting next March, Immedi-

ate plans call for reactivation of three old Coast Guard cutters and retention on active duty of a fourth, even though it had been scheduled to be decommissioned. To meet interim aircraft requirements, the Coast Guard is reactivating four retired Defense Department planes and is placing its last five spare short-range helicopters into service.

Coast Guard enforcement of the new law will involve two complementary concepts: Primary patrol operations in active fishing areas and less frequent random patrols to the limits of U.S. fisheries jurisdiction. Much of this area already is patrolled by the Coast Guard to protect creatures of the continental shelf. Expansion of Coast Guard activities in this area could be influenced by the extent of cooperation of other nations.

Coast Guard cutters to be placed back into service are: *Spencer*, 327 feet long, built in 1937, World War II veteran credited with sinking two German U-boats, also used widely in Pacific landings; *Unimak*, 311 feet long, built in 1942 as a Navy seaplane tender; *Sorrel*, 180-foot buoy tender, built in 1943. The cutter *Gentian*, another 180-foot buoy tender, built in 1942, currently stationed at Galveston, Tex., is to be retained in commission.

France, U.S. Announce Joint Oceans Program

New programs to develop methods of protecting the ocean and its resources, and to understand its processes, were announced jointly by the United States and France earlier this year. Robert M. White, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the United States, and Yves LaPrairie, President and Director-General of France's National Center for the Exploitation of the Oceans, outlined the plans on 12 May. The announcement concluded a 3-day meeting of the U.S.-French Cooperative Program in Oceanography, held in New Orleans. The collaboration has been underway since 1970.

The two leaders said that nation-to-nation cooperation in ocean affairs, always important, has become more vital than ever as world interest in protecting the oceans increases and as

needs for ocean resources become more acute. Ocean problems are of increasing public concern, they said: "We meet against this background of concern. The past year has brought greatly intensified interest in the oceans. We feel fortunate that the U.S.-French program is in being, and producing constructive action."

New areas in which the U.S. and France will cooperate, and areas being examined for future cooperation, are: 1) The exchange of plans and proposals for undersea scientific studies to determine where further cooperative efforts could be undertaken. 2) A joint U.S.-French man-in-the-sea experiment, in cooperation with West German scientists, used the German underwater laboratory Helgoland this summer in the Baltic Sea. Its purpose was to investigate new instrumentation tech-

niques, ocean processes, and marine organisms on the sea floor. 3) Exchange of information of the effects—beneficial as well as harmful—of thermal effluents, emitted from major water-sited facilities. 4) To acquaint the French with the controlled ecosystem pollution experiment (CEPEX), in which 10-meter by 30-meter "balloons" are being employed under the sea and to help determine the growth and development of natural populations of marine organisms and to study the impact of pollutants upon them.

Other areas in which the two nations are cooperating are coastal processes, marine pollution, man-in-the-sea, manganese nodules, instrumentation, buoy technology and air-sea interaction, and aquaculture.

COASTAL PROCESSES

Planning and experiments will be undertaken on the coasts and shelves

of both nations to distinguish between the effects of natural and man-induced changes in patterns of erosion and sedimentation, such as may be caused by the construction of offshore installations.

Better understanding of the nature of suspended fine sediment transport in estuaries and on the Continental Shelf is needed to determine the effect of dredging and waste disposal on marine life.

MARINE POLLUTION

Three major areas of effort have been planned: the prevention and control of oil spills, remote sensing of pollution in the marine environment, and pollution prevention equipment for ships required by international agreements.

Specific plans include: 1) A workshop in the United States to review the operational utility of the Chemical Hazard Response Information System; 2) an exchange of U.S. and French oil containment barriers with oil-skimming capability for cooperative testing; 3) testing in the United States of the French Cyclonet oil recovery device; 4) operational evaluation in the U.S. of France's Caiman system for storing recovered oil; 5) and the exchange of experts to witness testing of pollution control equipment.

MAN IN THE SEA

The medical problems associated with working under the sea will be attacked on several fronts: 1) The U.S. and France will conduct experiments to increase understanding of the neurophysiological changes which accompany compression to great depths, with exchange observers and study. 2) Both countries will analyze reports of U.S.-French experiments to evaluate how intervascular bubble detectors can help understand decompression, inert gas exchange, bubble formation, and decompression sickness. 3) Information will be exchanged toward better understanding of respiratory physiology at great depths. 4) Work will be continued on the causes of aseptic bone necrosis in diving, and to eliminate it as a diving problem. 5) Plans will be made to develop experiments on cold, high-pressure environmental tolerance. 6) The two nations will cooperate to

formulate and establish international safety and operational standards for use of submersibles and for diving.

BUOY TECHNOLOGY AND AIR-SEA INTERACTION

Joint experiments with drifting buoys have been conducted successfully. Information exchange on technology development and program plans, particularly with drifting buoys, will be continued. These joint experiments have provided scientific observations on the cyclonic circulation of water in the Gulf of Biscay. Tentative plans for other joint at-sea experiments were made. The feasibility of borrowing a French-designed spar buoy hull for evaluation in ongoing U.S. developmental programs was discussed.

AQUACULTURE

Collaborative efforts will be undertaken with oysters, shrimp, and coho salmon. Exchange visits will be made, information and techniques exchanged, and the United States will continue to arrange the supply of coho salmon eggs

U.S. Fishery Exports Set Record in 1975

U.S. exports of edible and nonedible fishery products reached a record high of \$304.7 million during 1975, according to preliminary figures released by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). This was 16 percent greater than 1974 exports and was due primarily to an increase of more than \$72 million in the export of edible fishery products.

A record 568.2 million pounds of tuna valued at \$152.8 million were landed by U.S. fishermen in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the United States. It

was a gain of 17.1 million pounds over 1974, but a decrease in value of \$10.9 million compared to the record value set in 1974. The larger harvest was due primarily to an increase in landings of tuna in Puerto Rico, while lower prices paid to fishers for their catches accounted for the decrease in value.

MANGANESE NODULES

Basic scientific investigations will be made into the causes of the formation of manganese nodules, mineral concretions on the ocean floor. Plans were made to exchange data and to take measurements using bottom-emplaced ocean monitoring instruments. The possibility of joint cruises will be explored.

INSTRUMENTATION

Programs will be undertaken to establish comparability in ocean data of common interest through intercomparison of techniques used for testing and calibrating current meters and salinity-measuring instruments. The development of computerized cataloging systems for instrument manufacture and performance information will be continued. Specific information will be exchanged on development work and performance of acoustic current meters and buoy-mounted anemometers.

The Commerce Department agency reported that the total commercial landing at ports in the United States was 4.8 billion pounds, valued at a record \$970.8 million. The quantity landed was two percent less than in

The 1975 top 10 ports in commercial fish landings (in millions of pounds) and in terms of value of landings (in millions of dollars).

Port	Landings	Port	Value
San Pedro, Calif.	594.5	San Pedro, Calif.	182.5
Cameron, La.	395.0	New Bedford, Mass.	31.3
Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	242.6	Brownsville, Tex.	30.0
Dulac-Chauvin, La.	204.2	Kodiak, Alaska	23.6
Empire, La.	176.9	Aransas Pass, Tex.	23.0
Morgan City, La.	140.2	Dulac-Chauvin, La.	19.8
Gloucester, Mass.	126.4	Cameron, La.	17.9
Kodiak, Alaska	99.5	San Diego, Calif.	17.1
San Diego, Calif.	68.7	Gloucester, Mass.	14.5
New Bedford, Mass.	68.6	Astoria, Oreg.	14.0

¹Record figure.

1974, primarily because of smaller landings of menhaden.

The United States imported edible and nonedible fishery products in 1975 valued at \$1.6 billion, a decrease of four percent from record high imports in 1974. The decrease was due chiefly to much smaller imports of raw tuna for canning which more than offset a

moderate increase in imports of frozen fish blocks and fish fillets.

According to the National Marine Fisheries Service's statistics, the domestic shrimp industry was the most valuable fishery and accounted for 23 percent of the total exvessel value of U.S. landings. The value of the shrimp landings was \$226.2 million, up 27

percent over 1974.

Details of these and other preliminary data dealing with U.S. fisheries are included in Fisheries of the United States, 1975. Single copies may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for \$2.20.

Washington State Coastal Management Program Wins Federal Approval, First Implementation Grant

A \$2 million grant for implementation of the nation's first federally approved coastal management program was awarded to the State of Washington on 14 June, Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson has announced. The grant is administered by the Office of Coastal Zone Management of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The grant and approval, Secretary Richardson said, were awarded to Washington for "successfully completing a program that meets the requirements of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972." Congress passed the Act to encourage and assist states to exercise their full authority over coastal lands and waters through the development of programs to enhance the balanced and beneficial use of the coast.

In passing the Act, the Secretary noted, Congress recognized that the nation's shorelands, rich in natural

resources and esthetic beauty, are often also the scene of a great diversity of resource and economic values, which are threatened by conflicting use demands. Under the Act, coastal states and territories may receive an annual grant for three years to develop their programs and additional funds to implement the plan after it has been approved. Thirty-four states and territories are eligible to participate in the program, including the states bordering the Great Lakes. State participation is voluntary under the Act, which is administered by NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management.

To assist Washington in developing its program, OCZM has awarded the state approximately \$1.2 million over the past two years on a two-thirds, one-third federal-state matching basis, with Washington State contributing an estimated \$600,000. In two years, OCZM has awarded 33 states and territories nearly \$30 million to develop coastal management programs.



NOAA Deputy Administrator Howard W. Pollock (center) and Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management Robert W. Knecht (right) watch as Washington State's Governor Daniel J. Evans signs document to acknowledge receipt of a \$2 million implementation grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management at ceremonies in Seattle on 14 June. Pollock also presented Governor Evans a certificate honoring the Washington State coastal zone management program as the first in the nation to receive NOAA approval. U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson (right photo) delivered the keynote address.

In mid-June, ceremonies in Seattle to formally award the grant, NOAA Deputy Administrator Howard Pollock said: "Approval of the Washington program has brought the state into a more direct and meaningful working relationship with federal agencies through the requirements for federal consultation and coordination. As a result of this process and the requirements of the CZM Act, federal activities must now be consistent with the state's program, to the maximum extent practicable."

The approved Washington program will serve to guide future coastal growth and development. Final approval of the program occurred one year after NOAA awarded the program preliminary approval, and almost five years after state voters ratified the Washington Shoreline Management Act in a 1971 referendum.

Robert W. Knecht, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Coastal Zone Management, explained that the preliminary approval provided recognition that Washington had substantially complied with the criteria for program management, but had not fully developed its federal consultation procedures or organizational network for implementing the program. "Once the network was fully developed," Knecht emphasized, "Washington's program became eligible for federal approval and financial support for administration."

Washington's Shoreline Management Act provides the basis for the approved state program, and an innovative method for achieving effective coastal management. In addition to providing balanced control of Washington's shorelands by state and local governments, the Act required that a survey be made of the Washington coast, that development of all streams and lakes over 20 acres in size, floodways, deltas, and wetlands come under the purview of

the Department of Ecology, that the state have authority to review substantial development actions under the Act, and that local governments administer permits to use the shorelines, with the state having a right of appeal against those not conforming to regulations.

The award to Washington is considered a crucial turning point in the implementation of a unique federal, state, and local partnership. It marks the beginning of the transition between planning and implementation, and provides assistance to all levels of government to carry out their plans in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. The Washington program approval will further assist in reconciling the additional pressures facing coastal jurisdictions, from the offshore exploitation and transportation of petroleum and mineral reserves.

As its matching share Washington will add \$1 million to the \$2 million NOAA grant. The total coastal management program funds will be used to: 1) enhance the role of local governments in the areas of program administration and enforcement, preparation of the environmental impact statements, revising and refining local master programs as a result of impacts of the state program, conducting special studies of particular concern to local communities, and other supporting activities; 2) encourage regional coordination, among several local governments, for consolidated and detailed management planning for the Columbia River Estuary study, the Hood Canal Advisory Commission, Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission, and Clallam/Port Angeles supertanker study; 3) support the hiring of several staff persons for liaison with key state agencies to provide a direct relationship between the coastal management program and other state environmental management activities; 4) establish closer federal agency coordination and a conflict resolution mechanism to ensure federal consistency with the approved state program, and continued consideration of the national interest; 5) standardize coastal resource data through the preparation of a coastal zone atlas to provide needed data for improved management decisions; 6) develop model ordinances and refine

guidelines for marine water areas, the Outer Continental Shelf, and the second tier of the coastal boundary; and 7) improve policy in regard to the state's energy role, and on amendments to the Coastal Zone Management

Act now in House-Senate conference committee, and other activities.

Washington Governor Daniel J. Evans has designated the Department of Ecology as the lead state agency to administer the grant funds.

New Bottomfish Poster Series Printed By NMFS


"Red Porgy," the first in a series of National Marine Fisheries Service posters depicting salient aspects of the life history of important southeastern U.S. offshore bottom fish has been produced by the Atlantic Estuarine

Fisheries Center (AEFC), Beaufort, N.C.

The color poster was developed by Herb Gordy, Charles Manooch, and Gene Huntsman of the AEFC and Bob E. Finley, Director of NOAA's National Fishery Education Center, Chicago. The poster provides the scientific name and common names of the

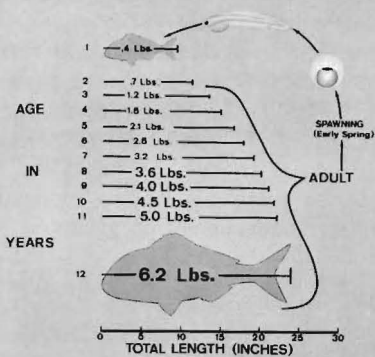
RED PORGY

Pagrus pagrus

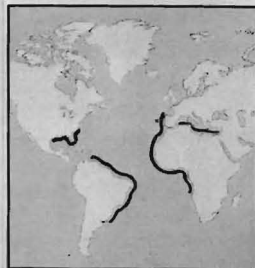


SILVER SNAPPER
ROSE PERCH

WHITE SNAPPER
PINK PORGY









AGE IN YEARS	WEIGHT (LBS)	TOTAL LENGTH (INCHES)
1	4	~10
2	7	~12
3	1.2	~14
4	1.6	~16
5	2.1	~18
6	2.6	~20
7	3.2	~22
8	3.6	~24
9	4.0	~26
10	4.5	~28
11	5.0	~30
12	6.2	30



AREAS WHERE RED PORGY IS FOUND

The red porgy is among the most important marine recreational fishes in the southeastern United States. In North Carolina and South Carolina alone over 297,000 red porgy weighing 746,000 pounds were caught in 1973. The red porgy is a bottom fish commonly found from 10 to 100 fathoms near rock ledges and coral areas and is caught by using squid or cut bait on 4/0 to 7/0 hooks. The red porgy is a good fighter and has white, flaky, delicious flesh.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

species, its geographic distribution, length and weight by age, time of spawning, important foods, and information pertaining to the fishery off the southeastern United States. The four-color poster has been reproduced photographically in two sizes of prints

on heavy paper: 20 x 24 inches and 16 x 20 inches.

Official copies are being placed at boat docks, marinas, and other centers for marine anglers by NMFS recreational fishery personnel. Additional copies are available in a limited supply

from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Atlantic Estuarine Fisheries Center, Beaufort, NC 28516. Future posters in this series will include the vermilion snapper, white grunt, red grouper, scamp grouper, and perhaps others.

Outstanding NMFS Papers Are Honored

The outstanding papers authored by National Marine Fisheries Service scientists and published in the *Fishery Bulletin* and the *Marine Fisheries Review* in 1974 have been selected by the NMFS Publications Policy Board. The respective authors shared Special Achievement Awards for their work.

William H. Lenarz, William W. Fox, Jr., Gary T. Sakagawa, and Brian J. Rothschild received a Special Achievement Award for their paper "An Examination of the Yield Per Recruit Basis for a Minimum Size Regulation for Atlantic Yellowfin Tuna, *Thunnus albacares*." It appeared in the January 1974 issue of *Fishery Bulletin* (Volume 72, Number 1). Lenarz is with the Tiburon Laboratory, Southwest Fisheries Center, NMFS, NOAA, Tiburon, Calif. Fox and Sakagawa are with the Southwest Fisheries Center, NMFS, NOAA, La Jolla, Calif. Rothschild is currently attached to the Extended Jurisdiction Planning Staff, NMFS, NOAA, Washington, D.C.

Sharing the second Special Achievement Award were Timothy Joyner, Conrad V. W. Mahnken, and Robert C.

Clark, Jr. for their paper "Salmon—Future Harvest from the Antarctic Ocean?" published in the May 1974 issue of *Marine Fisheries Review* (Volume 36, Number 5). Joyner, now a Fisheries Consultant, was formerly employed at the Northwest Fisheries Center, NMFS, NOAA, Seattle, Wash. Mahnken and Clark are with the Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle, Wash.

Austin B. Williams received Honorable Mention for his *Fishery Bulletin* paper, "The Swimming Crabs of the Genus *Callinectes* (Decapoda: Portunidae)" (Volume 72, Number 3). Williams is with the National Systematics Laboratory, NMFS, NOAA, Washington, D.C. Warren F. Rathjen won Honorable Mention for "New England Fisheries Development Program" in the November 1974 issue of *Marine Fisheries Review* (Volume 36, Number 11). Rathjen is with the Northeast Regional Office, NMFS, NOAA, Gloucester, Mass.

Developed in 1975, the NMFS publications awards program recognizes NMFS employees who have made out-

standing contributions to the knowledge and understanding of the resources, processes, and organisms studied as part of the NMFS mission. *Fishery Bulletin* papers must document outstanding, original scientific work while *Marine Fisheries Review* papers must be effective and interpretive in contributing to the understanding and knowledge of NMFS mission-related studies.

Any NMFS employee may recommend publications of the appropriate calendar years to the Publications Policy Board for award consideration. Authors must have been employed by the NMFS at the time the paper was published. Nominations, solicited by 1 April each year, must include the author's name, paper title and number of pages, series name and/or volume, justification to support the nomination, and the name and office affiliation of the nominator.

Another 1974 *Fishery Bulletin* paper, "Feeding Relationships of Teleostean Fishes on Coral Reefs in Kono, Hawaii," by Edmund S. Hobson, Jr., was chosen by The Wildlife Society for its



Lenarz



Fox



Sakagawa



Rothschild



Joyner



Mahnken



Clark



Williams



Rathjen



Hobson

1976 Fisheries Publication Award. The paper appeared in Volume 72, Number 4 of the *Fishery Bulletin*, pages 915-1031. Hobson is with the Tiburon Laboratory, Southwest Fisheries Center, NMFS, NOAA, Tiburon, Calif.

Hannum Joins NOAA's Washington Staff

William B. Hannum, Jr., former President and Chairman of the Board of Sea Farms, Inc., Key West, Fla., has been named Staff Assistant in the Living Resources Office of the Associate Administrator for Marine Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Foreign Fishery Developments

Canada: Extended Fisheries Jurisdiction Enforcement Plans, and New Fishery Budget

The Canadian Government announced on 4 June that it would unilaterally extend its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles not later than 1 January 1977. The action was unexpected, as Canada has consistently spoken against unilateral actions before the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference is concluded.

External Affairs Minister MacEachen, in announcing the new fisheries limits, cited Canada's need to protect its resources and its fishers, as well as recent U.S. and Mexican extensions of fishery jurisdictions. (The United States will extend to 200 miles on 1 March 1977; Mexico did so on 31 July.) MacEachen said: "There will be no fishery resource left to protect if action is not taken now because the fish stocks will be so depleted as to disappear as a resource of commercial significance. Not only the fish, but our Canadian fishermen, too, are an endangered species."

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Canada continued to press for an international solution to fisheries management at the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference in New York but had already signed bilateral fishery agreements with Spain, Portugal, Norway, Poland, and the Soviet Union, nations which fish heavily in Canadian waters,

Hannum founded Sea Farms, Inc., and for more than 10 years guided its activities in operating fishing fleets; producing, processing, and selling sea foods; and, developing aquaculture in the United States and Central and South America. Earlier, while employed as District Manager of *Chemical Week* magazine, he developed a process for raising shrimp that is now in broad use. His many years in the seafood industry and allied areas will support efforts being made by the Department of Commerce in maintaining an ecological balance between marine life and human needs.

In his new Marine Resources position in Washington, D.C., Hannum will be responsible for reviewing and evalua-

ting policies and procedures which relate to the seafood industry and to marine environment.

Originally from Philadelphia, Pa., Hannum attended Pennsylvania State College and Drexel Institute, and has held numerous offices and memberships in nationally recognized fishery associations. He was a member of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee of the National Marine Fisheries Service and of NOAA's Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. Hannum is married to the former Louise McKee, also of Pennsylvania. They have two children: William B. Hannum, III, and Barbara H. Mount, and two granddaughters. The Hannums now live in Gaithersburg, Md.

mile fishing zone, according to Minister of State for Fisheries Roméo LeBlanc.

Fisheries and Marine Service of Environment Canada, now carrying out 90 percent of Canada's fisheries patrol work in offshore waters, will call more extensively on ships and aircraft from the Department of National Defence (DND), Environmental Canada reports. DND already provides substantial support to fisheries patrols. In addition, vessels from the Ministry of Transport fleet will become available on a regular basis. The Fisheries and Marine Service will retain overall responsibility for fisheries surveillance and enforcement.

In 1976 the number of sea-days on patrol by vessels on both coasts will roughly double to about 2,000. Offshore patrols will increase on the Pacific coast to about 500 sea-days, and will double on the Atlantic coast to about 1,500 sea-days. The number of boardings of fishing vessels at sea by Canadian inspectors will increase to between 1,200 and 1,400 per year permitting at-sea inspection of at least one-third of the foreign fleet and one-sixth of the Canadian fleet every month.

The number of aircraft hours spent locating and identifying fishing vessels will more than double to over 4,000 per year. Except for some previous charters of private aircraft by the Fisheries and Marine Service, DND Tracker and Argus aircraft have provided all air

in anticipation of extended jurisdiction. Foreign fleets will be allowed to fish within the new limits for stocks that are surplus to Canadian fishing capacity. Catch quotas for foreign fishermen, however, had not been set by early summer.

The United States and Canada have a reciprocal fisheries agreement which was extended through April 1977, but further negotiations on mutual fishing rights in each other's extended jurisdictions will take place.

In a related development, Minister of Fisheries Roméo LeBlanc also announced that Canada intended to withdraw from the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries on 31 December 1976. The Canadian Government will not necessarily leave the organization, but is retaining its option to do so if future multilateral agreements are not satisfactory to the Canadians. The United States has also announced its intention to withdraw from ICNAF on 31 December. (Source: U.S. Embassy, Ottawa; and the *Washington Post*.)

ENFORCEMENT PLANS

Fisheries patrols are being doubled this year and this increased level will ensure Canada's capability to control fishing activity throughout its new 200-