

SCOMM

#48:30

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*
* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:59
* FROM: LIOBET
* SUBJECT: FINAL STATS
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:00
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*** FINAL STATS ***

T/C: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 SUBJECT: HJR 37: AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL ALASKAN FISHERIES
 DATE: MAY 7, 1985
 SITE: BETHEL
 MODERATOR: GRACE & WALLY

TESTIFIED:

1. HAROLD SPARCK, NUNAM KITLUTSISTI, BOX 267, BETHEL, AK. 99559
543-2956

OBSERVED:

2. JEFF SANDERS, REPRESENTING HIMSELF, BOX 527, BETHEL, AK. 99559
543-2379

EOM

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:43
* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: FISHERIES T/C HJR37
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:43
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 7, 1985
SITE: KODIAK LIO
SPONSOR: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
SUBJECT: HJR37: AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL ALASKAN
        FISHERIES
LOCAL MODERATOR: VERNIE

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TESTIFIED:
NAME/REPRESENTING          ADDRESS          PHONE

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1. AL BURCH, A.D.A., P.O. BOX 991, KODIAK 99615, 486-3910

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OBSERVED:
NAME/REPRESENTING          ADDRESS          PHONE

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TESTIFIED: 1
OBSERVED: 0
TOTAL: 1

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TIME START: 8:30AM
TIME END: 9:45AM

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:16
* FROM: DAVID JENSEN
* SUBJECT: (H) FISHERIES STATS (MAY 7,85)
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:17
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE: _____ MAY 7, 1985 -- TUESDAY _____
 SITE: _____ ANCHORAGE - MAIN MEETING ROOM _____
 SPONSOR: _____ HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES _____
 SUBJECT: _____ HJR 37 - COASTAL FISHERIES _____
 LOCAL MODERATOR: _____ DAVID J _____

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*****
TESTIFIED:
NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE
JOHN C CLEVELAND - SEALAND 2550 DENALI #1604 ANCH 99503 274-2671

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OBSERVED:
NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE

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TESTIFIED: 01
OBSERVED: 00 TIME START: 8:30AM
TOTAL: 01 TIME END: 9:30AM

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*
* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:29
* FROM: JUNE GALLEY
* SUBJECT: T/C COMM. ON FISHERIES
* PRINT DATE: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:29
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 6, 1985
SITE: WRANGELL
SPONSOR: SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES
SUBJECT: S.E. REG. FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM.
LOCAL MODERATOR: MABEL FENNIMORE

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TESTIFIED:

NAME/REPRESENTING

ADDRESS

PHONE

1. BRUCE EAGLE, WRANGELL ADVISORY BD., BOX 303, WRANGELL, AK. 99929\

874-2794

TESTIFIED: ____1____
 OBSERVED: ____0____
 TOTAL: ____1____

TIME START: ____5:00PM____
 TIME END: ____7:00PM____

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:30
* FROM: LIODLG
* SUBJECT: STATS-HJR37 T.C.
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:31
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FINAL STATS

HJR 37 - AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL FISHERIES
 SPONSORED BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 MAY 7, 1985 - 8:30 AM

TO TESTIFY:

1. JOE MCGILL, BOX 322, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576 - PHONE 842-2452
2. VAL ANGASAN, BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP, BOX 10042, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576 - 842-2386

TO OBSERVE:

1. GUSTIE KNUITSEN, BOX 189, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
2. HARVEY SAMUELSEN, BOX 18, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
3. JIM TIMMERMAN, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
4. ONE OTHER OBSERVER WHO DID NOT SIGN IN.

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:07
* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: UNALASKA FINAL STATS
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:07
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE: MAY 7, 1985
 SITE: UNALASKA TELECONFERENCE CENTER
 SPONSOR: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 SUBJECT: HJR 37 - AMER. OF COASTAL FISHERIES
 LOCAL MODERATOR: JERRAH

OBSERVED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
1. GREG MORRIS	BX. 37 UNALASKA 99685,	NO PHONE
2. RON ANDERSON	BX. 161 UNALASKA 99685,	581-1373
3. GORDON TERPENING	BX. 385 DUTCH HARBOR	99692, 581-1832

TESTIFIED: 0
 OBSERVED: 3
 TOTAL: 3

TIME START: 8:30AM
 TIME END: 9:45AM

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*
* DELIVER TO: BILL CARROLL
*
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:04
* FROM: LIOPSG
* SUBJECT: HJR37,HJR43 FISHERIES
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:04
*
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE:MAY 7, 1985
 SITE:PETERSBURG
 SPONSOR:SP. COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 SUBJECT:HJR 37, HJR 43
 LOCAL MODERATOR:DOROTHY PENTTILA

TESTIFIED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
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OBSERVED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
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1. JIM ANDREWS/KSRA RADIO	BOX 650, PSG. 99833	772-3891
2. MARILYN GEORGE/SELF	BOX 1031, PSG. 99833	772-4515

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:33
* FROM: JUNE GALLEY
* SUBJECT: T/C FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM.
* PRINT DATE: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:33
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 6, 1985_____
SITE: KETCHIKAN_____
SPONSOR: SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES_____
SUBJECT: S.E. REG. FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM._____
LOCAL MODERATOR: JUNE GALLEY_____

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*****
TESTIFIED: 0
*****
OBSERVED: 0
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TESTIFIED: ____0____
OBSERVED: ____0____
TOTAL: ____0____
TIME START: __5:00PM__
TIME END: __7:00PM__

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STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

FOURTH - STATE CAPITOL
JEROME, ALASKA 99511
907-465-3888

May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

House Special Committee on Fisheries, 5/7/85 8:30 am

USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION POSITION SUMMARY

* What is the USA Coalition?

The USA Coalition is a group of seafood processors, commercial fishermen, sportfishermen, labor organizations, transport companies, and citizens from every walk of life. The Coalition was organized to bring America one step closer to gaining control of fishery resources within the 200-mile FCZ.

* What is the USA Coalition's goal?

The Coalition's goal is to have the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act amended to: 1) provide for a phase-out of all foreign fishing in American waters by 1988; and 2) limit sales of American-harvested fish to foreign floating processors to current levels until foreign processors are replaced by domestic processors in 1990.

* How much fish is taken by foreign fishing interests?

Foreign fishing interests are currently taking more than four billion pounds of fish annually from within 200 miles of Alaska. That's 80% of the total seafood harvest in Alaskan waters.

* Shouldn't Americans be getting the benefit of this valuable resource?

YES! Americanization of the fishery will increase domestic participation in the fishing and processing industries, provide employment opportunities for Americans, stimulate economic growth and foster economic stability in Alaska's coastal communities.



- * Is it really necessary to establish a "time-certain" for the phase-out?**

A planned phase-out is crucial to enable the American fishing and processing industry to provide for an orderly transfer of the fishery to domestic interests. Establishing a date for phasing-out of foreign fishing interests will encourage the financial community to support capitalization of the American fishing and processing industries.

- * Will a phase-out of foreign fishing within the 200-mile limit affect the "incidental catch" of halibut, salmon, and herring by foreign-directed high-seas fishing vessels ?**

A phase-out of foreign fishing will drastically reduce the incidence of interceptions of halibut, salmon, and herring by the foreign-directed high-seas fishing fleet by keeping foreign fishing vessels outside the 200-mile limit.

- * Does the USA Coalition need my help?**

YES! The USA Coalition believes that the time has come for a large group of citizens to demand Americanization of the fishery. If we don't act now, that resource may never benefit the people of Alaska's communities. We need your support, and the support of all Alaskans. Sign a USA Coalition petition supporting a phase-out of foreign fishing, write your Congressmen and state legislators. If you want to become more involved, contact the USA Coalition directly. Thanks for your help. Let's fish for America!



UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
May 7, 1985

By: Larry Cotter

USA Coalition Committee

President, International
Longshoremen's and Ware-
housemen's Union, Local 200



In 1976, Congress passed the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, otherwise known as the MFCMA of the 200 Mile Limit Law. Prior to passage of the Act, foreign nations virtually had unlimited access to the bountiful fishery resource within 200 miles of the United States. Not only was the American public unable to gain any meaningful benefit from this resource, but the foreign nations did not practice sound biological management in their harvesting techniques. As a result, the overall health of the resource was deteriorating.

Congress passed the MFCMA as a means to protect the biological foundation of the resource, to enhance the future reproductive capability of the resource, and to replace foreign fishery activities with American industry thereby insuring the benefits of the resource would be maximized for all Americans.

In the decade following passage of the Act, the MFCMA has been a success in most areas of the United States. Where once, ten years ago, foreign fleets were harvesting and processing a declining resource, American fishermen are now actively engaged in harvesting a resource in sound biological condition and delivering that catch to American processing plants where the fish is processed by American workers. However, in some parts of the country, notably Alaska, the MFCMA has been of questionable benefit at best.

The fishery resource off Alaska's coast is literally enormous. There

is more seafood harvested within 200 miles of Alaska than with 200 miles of the rest of the United States combined. Indeed, if Alaska were a separate nation, the total poundage annually harvested would make us the third largest fishing nation in the world. More than 5,000,000,000 pounds of seafood are taken annually off Alaska. But most of that catch is harvested and/or processed by foreign fishing and processing fleets.

In 1984, the total amount of seafood harvested and/or processed within 200 miles of Alaska by the foreign fleets was 4.1 billion pounds -- 80% of the total harvest. That is enough fish to stretch, end to end, 380,000 miles, or 13 times around the earth.

In the meantime, Alaska's processing plants and processing workers are suffering the old Alaskan malady of "boom and bust": a few months of hectic, 24 hour a day work opportunity interspaced with months of idleness and unemployment. Alaska's fishermen suffer from the same problem and seek, in vain, for fisheries to which they can diversify. Coastal communities throughout the State, struggling to develop stable economies, continue to be susceptible to the varying length and intensity of fishing seasons.

Yet, offshore, in some places within sight of land, massive foreign fishing and processing fleets operate 24 hours a day, day after day, year after year. It makes no sense.

In my opinion, foreign fishery activities off Alaska are continuing at their current pace due to a combination of three factors: the structure of the MFCMA; international politics, and; economics.

The MFCMA contains an allocation process for determining how much of each species of fish within particular areas is to be allocated to whom. Very simply, the law requires an Optimum Yield (OY) be established for each species in each area. The OY is the amount of that species which is available for harvest that year.

In determining what amount of the OY is to be allocated to whom, the first priority is given to totally domestic operations; that is, operations which are composed of American fishermen harvesting the catch and American processors processing it. Once that initial allocation has been made, the remainder of the OY is then allocated first to Joint Venture operations, in which American fishermen harvest the fish and deliver it to a foreign processing vessel for processing, and, secondly, to directed foreign fishing operations in which the entire harvesting and processing operation is foreign.

This would appear, at the onset, to make sense. However, the fact is that totally domestic operations receive a minuscule allocation in relation to the OY in the case of species of major abundance as American industry has been unable to compete economically with the foreign operations. As a result, due to the MFCMA allocation process,

the vast amount of the resource is subsequently allocated to Joint Ventures and directed foreign fishery operations. This, in turn, furthers the economic entry problems of the domestic industry.

The State Department has long played an active role in the allocation process as well. The Japanese fleet off Alaska in June of 1979 consisted of 320 plus vessels and 8,000 workers. Such a sizable fleet represents a significant economic investment by the Japanese. The State Department recognizes this investment by the Japanese and other countries, and has been quick to use the fishery resource within 200 miles of Alaska as a carrot and a stick in their dealings with foreign nations.

When the Russians invaded Afganistan, one of the major steps invoked by President Carter was to kick the Russian fleet out of the 200 Mile Limit off Alaska. Similarly, when Poland declared Martial Law their fleets was also kicked out. However, when Poland relaxed Martial Law, they were allowed back in.

This, and other types, of political meddling has inhibited practical planning for totally domestic development and has adversely impacted the management process.

The economics of the bottomfish industry off Alaska are totally different from the economics of our traditional fisheries, such as

salmon. The profit margin on bottomfish is very slight. The capital investment necessary to process the necessarily large volumes of product are great. Lastly, the major markets which currently exist are overseas and the market which does exist in the U.S. is dominated by foreign product. Ironically, much of the foreign product being sold in the U.S. marketplace is product which was harvested and/or processed by foreign fleets within 200 miles of Alaska.

The investment and marketing problems of the domestic industry are further impacted by the overhead costs of foreign fleet operations (the Koreans pay their processing workers 37¢ per hour) and by tariff and non-tariff barriers which have been erected in different countries to keep American processed bottomfish product out. Even if we could manage to process bottomfish product at a competitive rate with Japan, for instance, we could never get that product into their marketplace.

The combination of the economic factors and the allocation process as defined in the MFCMA result in a situation wherein domestic industry cannot receive an allocation because the domestic industry is unable to economically compete with the countries which are receiving the allocation. It is a classic Catch 22, further complicated by political meddling.

During the past few years, the domestic industry has attempted to

work within the existing MFCMA structure by engaging in direct "industry to industry negotiations" with Japan. The idea behind these negotiations was that the U.S. industry could reach agreements with the Japanese industry through which the Japanese would agree to purchase negotiated amounts of domestically processed bottomfish product for sale within the Japanese marketplace. As a result of these agreements, it was hoped, the domestic industry would have a definite market for its product thereby insuring at least some return on the necessary domestic capital investment. In the long run, the domestic industry would steadily increase its bottomfish operations, expand its markets, and eventually replace the foreign fishery operations within 200 miles of Alaska.

The 1984 agreement with the Japanese required Japan to purchase "upto 50,000 metric tons" of processed bottomfish product from U.S. processors during calendar year 1984. Subsequent to that agreement, the Japanese failed to purchase any bottomfish product claiming their interpretation of the agreement did not obligate them to actually purchase the product but, merely, obliged them to purchase in the event they found it economically feasible.

For obvious reasons, the 1985 "industry to industry" agreement with Japan was firmed up to avoid 1984-type misunderstandings. In the 1985 agreement, Japan agreed to sign purchase agreements with U.S.

processors for 30,000 metric tons of processed bottomfish product by March 31, 1985. Once again, the Japanese failed to deliver and the March 31 date passed without any signed agreement. To make matters worse, the State Department, over the objections of large segments of the U.S. industry, proceeded with the second quarter, 1985, release of direct fishery allocations to Japan.

It is clear to those of us involved in the industry that the current structure of the MFCMA is actually working against the development interests of the U.S. domestic industry. We have attempted to work through the existing structure and have found ourselves exactly where we started -- on the outside looking in. Therefore, we are convinced the structure must be changed.

The USA Coalition is calling for an amendment to the MFCMA which would phase out all foreign fishing activities by 1988, and which would freeze Joint Venture operations at their current levels until U.S. industry can handle that additional harvest in 1990. Local 200 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Alaska's largest maritime labor organization, is in full support of this approach.

The replacement of foreign fishery operations within 200 miles of the United States was, and is, one of the primary goals of the MFCMA.

Only when foreign fishery operations have ceased will Alaska and the United States begin to reap the vast and varied benefits of the resource within 200 miles.

The stakes for Alaska are great. Literally thousands of jobs in the processing sector alone will be expanded and created. Fishermen will have the opportunity to operate yearround if they desire. Coastal communities will enjoy the influx of substantial amounts of continuing capital investment and jobs, thereby allowing the development of a stable economic base for the community. Freight rates to Alaska will decrease due to the new "backhaul" to the Lower 48. The impact to all of Alaska will be great.

I urge you to support this Resolution. To do otherwise would be to perpetuate a situation wherein the great potential benefit of a renewable resource to Alaska continues to go unrealized.

JUNEAU EMPIRE

"The Voice of Alaska's Capital City"

JUNEAU, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985

JUNEAU EMPIRE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985 3

Coalition pushes end to foreign fishing within conservation zone

By KIRK McALLISTER
The Juneau Empire

A group representing several segments of the seafood and transportation industries have banded together to push for an end to all foreign fishing in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone off the coast of Alaska.

The group, "USA Coalition" (United Seafood Americanization) wants Congress to amend the 1976 Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which set up the 200-mile zone, to phase out all foreign fishing in the zone in the next five years.

In addition, the group wants a freeze on sales of American-harvested fish to foreign processors at current levels until 1990 when American processors can replace foreign operations.

Both of those goals would stimulate U.S. investment in the lucrative bottomfish industry, group members say. More than 5 billion pounds of seafood are caught off Alaska each year.

The coalition includes processors, commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, labor organizations and transportation companies.

Coalition member Larry Cotter, president of Local 200 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said that phasing out foreign fishing in the 200-mile zone would have several major benefits for Alaska including:

- Stimulating the economies of coastal communities with investment by American processors. That would in turn provide thousands of year-round jobs for processing workers.

- Reducing the incidental catches of salmon, halibut and herring by foreign fleets, meaning more fish would return to Alaska's commercial and sport fisheries.

- Reducing transportation costs in Alaska as more freight would be hauled south and freight volume and competition would be increased.

Cotter said seafood processing workers have the lowest annual income of any major labor group in the state because of the seasonal nature of the salmon, halibut and crab fisheries. Bottomfish would allow many workers year-round jobs.

Another coalition member, Jeff Stephan, manager of the United Fishermen's Marketing Association in Kodiak, said that very few Alaskans are benefiting from joint ventures. Of the 85 to 95 American trawlers involved in joint ventures with foreign nations only about 10 are Alaskans.

Of the 2 million metric tons of fish harvested in the 200-mile zone by foreign fleets, about 900,000 tons was in joint ventures with American boats.

"There won't be any American investment in the bottomfish industry such as cod and pollack as long as there's a foreign presence in the zone," Stephan said. "But when you restrict access to Americans only it increases the value of the products to U.S. industry and will stimulate investment. We've seen this work already with tanner crab, king crab and sablefish."

Rick Lauber, Alaska manager of the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, said that in the nine years of its existence, the 200-mile limit law has been "an absolute failure" for processors in Alaska.

"There's more fish being processed by foreign interests now than before the act went into effect," Lauber said. "There must be a foreign phase-out before domestic processors will begin investing. We just can't compete with their low costs. The Koreans, for example, pay their processing workers 37 cents an hour. How can we compete with that?"

Lauber said he was confident that American processors would be able to increase domestic markets for bottomfish and would still be able to sell to traditional Asian markets as well.

The USA Coalition is pushing resolutions in both houses of the Legislature calling for amendments to the 200-mile limit law. The Alaska delegation in Washington, D.C., plans to introduce amendments to the act this year, an aide to Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, said this morning.

Gov. Bill Sheffield also supports removing foreign fleets from Alaska waters, which would help diversify the state's economy, said Molly McCammon, press secretary to the governor.

Anchorage Daily News

119, 170 PAGES

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985

Alliance wants to end foreign take of state fish P.D-1

By ANN GONY
Daily News reporter

JUNEAU — Lay end to end all the fish caught or processed by foreigners off the Alaska coast last year and they'd wrap around the equator 13 times, according to Larry Cotter.

That may sound like trivia, but to Cotter and others it illustrates an important point.

Cotter is part of the United Seafood Americanization (USA) Coalition, a group of fishing, seafood processing, union and transportation interests which recently organized to advocate exclusion of foreign fishing and processing fleets from U.S. waters off Alaska.

Foreigners last year processed 80 percent, or 4.1 billion pounds, of the total seafood harvest within 200 miles of Alaska, said

Cotter, state president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. The union represents cannery workers.

"It's an amazing resource out there, and we're getting little or no benefit from it," he said.

"The problem we have had is that a majority of people in the country, even in Alaska, don't realize — to put it frankly — that they're getting shafted," said Rick Lauber, a lobbyist for the Pacific Seafood Processors Association.

The USA Coalition wants to change that by passing laws to phase out all foreign fishing and processing off Alaska by 1988.

It also wants a freeze at current levels of joint ventures, in which American fishermen sell their catch to foreign processing fleets.

The coalition calls for elimination of joint ventures after 1990.

Foreign domination of the bottomfish industry boils down to an economic "Catch 22," coalition members said.

Domestic fish processors can't expand their capacity to handle vast quantities of cod, pollock and other groundfish species because they can't compete with foreign processors, who pay wages as low as 37 cents an hour.

Because the domestic industry can't process all the fish, foreign fleets are allocated huge quantities under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

That law is before Congress for review this year.

See D-3, ALLIANCE

Alliance wants fishing limits

Continued from Page D-1

Coalition members testified Wednesday before the Senate Resources Committee for a resolution asking Congress and President Reagan to act on the matter.

Anchorage residents and other Alaskans could enjoy lower freight rates if the domestic fishing industry were helped by excluding foreigners, said John Cleveland, a coalition member from SeaLand Service Inc., a main shipper serving Alaska.

Cleveland said more domestic fishing and processing

would increase freight volume and lower costs.

Sport fishing activist Bix Bonney said foreign fleets fishing for bottomfish also catch king salmon that otherwise would return to streams in Southcentral Alaska.

The "incidental" catch of king salmon by the Japanese fishing fleet alone comes to about 200,000 fish a year, according to Bonney.

"Anybody who touches my king salmon, they're in trouble. This is something that runs right up there were God, motherhood and country," he said.



UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION COMMITTEE

Ron Jolin
Commercial fisherman

Bix Bonney
Sportfisherman

Larry Cotter
International Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union

Rick Lauber
Pacific Seafood Processors Association

John Cleveland
Sea-Land Services



the
Kodiak
daily mirror

VOL. 45 NO. 78

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1988

KODIAK, ALASKA

12 PAGES 35 CENTS

Council resolution eyes foreign fishing phaseout

By GORDON WEEKS
Staff Writer

The City Council last night passed a resolution urging that the phaseout of foreign fishing and processing in the U.S. Fishery Conservation zone off Alaska be addressed.

The resolution, introduced at a reconvening of the April 11 regular meeting, states that U.S. and Alaskan economies derive very little benefit from foreign fishing and processing operations off the coast of Alaska. The document states that the council "feels that nine years after the establishment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the time has come to aggressively address the issue of phaseout of foreign fishing and processing."

The resolution points out that a million metric tons of Alaska bottomfish were caught by foreign nations, and that approximately 600,000 metric tons of bottomfish were apportioned to foreign processors last year.

"The level of investment necessary for U.S. fishing industry to develop bottomfish off Alaska will not take place as long as foreign fishing and joint operations remain at current levels, and as long as there is no definite program for phasing out foreign fishing and processing," the resolution states.

The council also passed a resolution supporting full funding

for the Legislative Information and Teleconference offices in Alaska.

The resolution states that the service "provides a vital communication link between constituents and their legislators" and that "many state agencies actively solicit input to policy via the Legislative Teleconference Network, the most advanced and innovative system in use in the (Please turn to Page 4)

council

(Continued from Page 1)

United States today."

The resolution states that the "remote location of the state capitol precludes active participation by most Alaskans."

The council awarded L.G. Schneider and Sons Inc. a \$6,500 contract to repair the leaking roof of the Harbormaster Office. A resolution accepting the Hillside Drive right-of-way was also passed.

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 28-85

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THAT PHASE-OUT OF FOREIGN FISHING AND PROCESSING IN THE UNITED STATES FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OFF ALASKA BE ADDRESSED

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Community is primarily a fishing economy; and

WHEREAS, many of our merchants, seafood processors, fishermen, labor force, and support industries depend heavily on the ability of our fishing industry to harvest, process, and market the fishery resources of the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) off Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) was established nine years ago by Congress; and

WHEREAS, Congress declared in the FCMA that "A national program for the development of fisheries which are under utilized or not utilized by the United States fishing industry, including bottomfish off Alaska, is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which could be generated thereby..."; and

WHEREAS, foreign nations in 1985 were apportioned approximately one million metric tons of Alaskan bottomfish for directed fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, foreign processors in 1985 were apportioned approximately 900,000 metric tons of Alaskan bottomfish for joint venture operations; and

WHEREAS, joint venture operations in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska have grown from approximately 33,000 metric tons in 1983 to a projected 900,000 metric tons in 1985; and

WHEREAS, THE U.S. processed harvest of bottomfish in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska has grown from 46,000 metric tons in 1983 to only 141,617 metric tons in 1984; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. and Alaskan economies derive very little relative benefit from foreign fishing and processing operations in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the level of investment necessary for the U.S. fishing industry to develop bottomfish off Alaska will not take place as long as foreign fishing and joint venture operations remain at current levels; and as long as there is not a definitive program for phasing-out foreign fishing and processing,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, feels that nine years after the establishment of the FCMA the time has come to aggressively implement phase-out of foreign fishing and processing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Congress is respectfully requested to implement a date-specific phase-out of foreign fishing and joint venture processing in the 1985 reauthorization of the FCMA.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the following individuals:

Senator John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Senator Frank Murkowski

Senator Theodore F. Stevens

Congressman John Breaux, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Commission

Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Secretary of Commerce

James Branson, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Governor Bill Sheffield

Senator Fred Zharoff

Representative David Thompson

PASSED AND APPROVED this 16TH day of APRIL, 1985.

CITY OF KODIAK


MAYOR

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK

City of Sand Point

P.O. Box 177
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
(907) 383-2696

RESOLUTION NO. 85-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF SAND POINT SUPPORTING AMERICANIZATION OF FISHING.

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Fisheries Conservation Management Act is being considered by Congress; and

WHEREAS, the only intent of the FCMA was for americanization of the U.S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska, the majority of bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource off of Alaska, and presently these communities are in economical hardships; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phase-out of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the U.S. should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Sand Point City Council supports phase-out of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of foreign fishing.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sand Point City Council supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Sand Point City Council this 15 day of April, 1985.

Jack H. Foster, Jr.
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Debra K. Austin
CITY CLERK

FISHERIES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ACT

RESOLUTION NO. 85-12

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by Congress; and,

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for "Americanization" of the U.S. Fisheries; and,

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and,

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource of Alaska; and presently these communities are in economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phase-out of foreign fishing and processing; and,

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. supports phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of fishing; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

Passed and approved on this 3rd day of April, 1985.

ATTEST:

Angie Kochuten
SECRETARY

Philemon Tutiakepe
**PHILEMON TUTIAKEPE, CHAIRMAN
A/PIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Delegation, industry split

U.S. wading in 200-mile zone

By BETTY MILLS

Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Congress has launched its review of the historic law which extended the U.S. fishing zone to 200 miles, with segments of the Alaska fishing industry and the delegation split about what changes are needed.

The law, enacted in 1976, expires on Sept. 30. In addition to extending the fishery conservation zone to 200 miles, the law created eight regional management councils to develop fishery management plans. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council was established to deal with Alaska.

Enacted after years of debate, the law was intended to cut back on overfishing by foreign nations and open up new opportunities to Americans. This effort to "Americanize" the fishery is at the heart of the

debate to re-authorize and amend the law.

The all-Republican Alaska delegation is divided on the issue, with Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski supporting a cut-off date for ending foreign fishing within the zone, and Rep. Don Young opposing such a plan.

Murkowski, who serves on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, favors a termination date of 1990, while Stevens has not settled on a deadline.

Young argues that setting a date to kick foreigners out of the U.S. zone could backfire against Alaskans.

In an interview before he left for the Orient, Murkowski said he planned to discuss his views with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"I am going to indicate that we are going to Americanize our fishing

within the 200-mile limit. It is inevitable. By about 1990, or thereabouts, we will have it Americanized," the senator said.

Stevens, who serves on the Senate Commerce Committee, which will write the new fishing bill, is still preparing amendments. He hopes to introduce legislation later this month.

"There is no consensus from the people who come in here," said Stevens. "Some want a time frame for phasing out foreign fishermen ... others say foreign fishermen are not the problem. There is not a consensus in Alaska. The Northwest fishermen want foreign processors within the 200-mile limit, and the Southeast fishermen don't. My job is to ask the federal government to argue the availability of the resources. That is why we are backing the foreign fishermen out of the zone. That was my position before. It was in my bill last year, and I intend to put it back in," Stevens said.

But Young feels it is premature to set a deadline.

"Don does not favor legislative termination," said aide Bob Moore. "What happens if you say, 'OK, in 1988, everyone out of the pool'? We may not have a market. Japan alone buys 40 percent of the salmon we catch in Alaska," Moore added. "There is a bill in the Japanese Diet (legislature) which calls for a ban on importation of American fish products if the Japanese allocation is cut. Japan could shut down our fishing industry in Alaska if we arbitrarily terminate them. If we do it abruptly and arbitrarily, it will be bad for Alaska. We must do it on a step-by-step basis."

The House fish and wildlife subcommittee is moving quickly on amendments to the 200-mile limit law, scheduling a drafting session for May 2. Senate hearings are expected to begin later this month, and Stevens hopes to see the committee to Alaska this summer.

4/11/85

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Editorial Keeping gains

For years before the 200-mile fishing limit went into effect in 1976, Alaskans rightfully complained that the U.S. federal government traded away Alaska fisheries to obtain diplomatic goals. Alaska's fishery was last priority to federal negotiators.

Alaskans must watch that the same thing doesn't reoccur. It could. The 200-mile limit law expires Sept. 30. Congress is holding hearings now on renewal and modifications to the law. Alaska Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski are urging that the new law completely Americanize the fishery by banning all foreign vessels from inside the 200-mile limit after 1990. Congressman Don Young disagrees and has support of many Alaska fishermen who have been fishing for foreign processors within the 200-mile limit in joint operations.

The major problem is that the U.S. is on the losing side in a trade war with Japan on such things as automobiles, agricultural products, textiles and electronic devices. Autos and electronics are more important to the majority of the people in the U.S., meaning also the majority in Congress, than Alaska fishing. It's going to take all of the efforts of Alaskans, and agreement among our congressional delegation, to assure that Alaskans keep what they gained with the 200-mile limit concept.

It's possible that U.S. trade negotiators may offer to give foreign fleets greater fish quotas within the 200-mile zone in exchange for dropping the Japanese ban on import of U.S. goods, or in exchange for Japan limiting auto exports to the U.S.

It's a shame. Alaska has so much to offer in natural resources — oil, gas, coal, hard rock minerals, timber and fish — that could be exported to improve the balance of payments for the U.S. but faces restrictions by its own government that inhibits that help.

No one in Washington is looking at what Alaska has to offer unless it is how Alaska's fishery resources can be traded away to foreign fishermen to reduce the number of autos shipped from Japan.

C I T Y A N D B O R O U G H O F S I T K A

Resolution No. 85-278

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA SUPPORTING
PHASEOUT OF DIRECTED FOREIGN FISHING
BY 1988 AND A CAP ON EXISTING LEVELS
OF FISHING, ALSO SUPPORTING REPLACEMENT
OF FOREIGN PROCESSING WITH AMERICAN
PROCESSING BY 1990

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries
Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by
Congress; and

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for
"Americanization" of the U. S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish
is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are
presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits
associated with the huge bottomfish resource off Alaska, and
presently these communities are in economic hardship; and

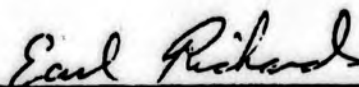
WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit
from phaseout of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the
communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States
should be to catch, process, and market American fish with
American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the
City and Borough of Sitka that it supports phaseout of
directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels
of fishing, and

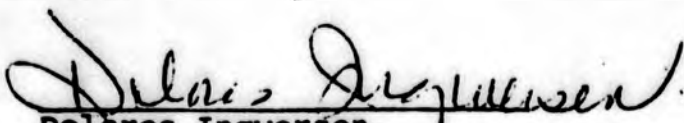
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Assembly of the
City and Borough of Sitka supports replacement of foreign
processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of
the City and Borough of Sitka this 23rd day of APRIL, 1985.



Earl Richards,
Deputy Mayor

ATTEST:


Dolores Ingwersen,
Municipal Clerk

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICANIZATION OF THE U.S. FISHERY

More than four billion pounds of the fish harvested and/or processed within the 200-mile zone off Alaska's coast is taken by foreign fishing interests. This is eighty percent of the total harvest in those waters.

This valuable resource could bring thousands of new jobs to Alaska and be of tremendous benefit to the economic health and stability of our many coastal communities and the State.

We, the undersigned do endorse and support the phasing out of all foreign fishing in U.S. waters by 1988, limiting joint ventures to their current harvest levels and the phasing out of all foreign processing by 1990.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Address</u>
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Please mail signed petitions to USA Coalition, Suite 312, 175 S. Franklin St., Juneau, Alaska, 99801. For more information, call (907)586-3105.



City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET. SITKA, ALASKA. 99835

April 24, 1985

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senate
317 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Representative Don Young
House of Representatives
2331 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Gentlemen:

Sitka supports the phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and also supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing and urges you to support the "Americanization" of the United States fisheries also. A copy of the a resulation adopting this stand is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Anderson
Administrator

enclosure

cc: USA Coalition
Eric Eckholm
175 South Franklin, Suite 314
Juneau, Alaska 99801

City of Seward

Resolution No. 85-278

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA SUPPORTING PHASEOUT OF DIRECTED FOREIGN FISHING BY 1988 AND A CAP ON EXISTING LEVELS OF FISHING, ALSO SUPPORTING REPLACEMENT OF FOREIGN PROCESSING WITH AMERICAN PROCESSING BY 1990

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by Congress; and

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for "Americanization" of the U. S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource off Alaska, and presently these communities are in economic hardship; and

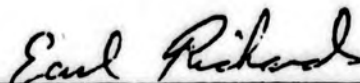
WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phaseout of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that it supports phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of fishing, and

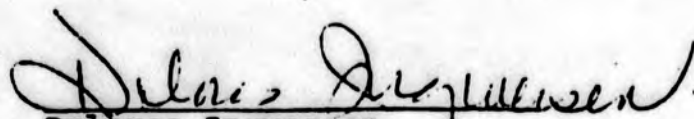
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka this 23rd day of APRIL, 1985.



Earl Richards,
Deputy Mayor

ATTEST:


Dolores Ingwersen,
Municipal Clerk

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<u>Signature</u>	<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Address</u>
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