

SCR

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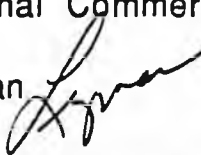
Senator Lyman F. Hoffman

Alaska State Senate

P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4453

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of Senate Special Committee on
Domestic and International Commercial Fisheries

FROM: Senator Lyman F. Hoffman 

RE: SCR 13, relating to chinook bycatch

DATE: March 6, 1991

I have introduced SCR 13 as a result of data from state and federal observer programs which indicate an excessively high number of Alaska chinook caught by the U.S. trawl fleet while fishing for groundfish, as well as a significant bycatch of chinook salmon in the central Bering Sea Donut Hole.

These chinooks are predominantly of Bristol Bay and western Alaska origin, stocks which are already experiencing severe conservation problems.

My resolution asks the Governor of the state of Alaska to take a strong position on this issue and use all means at his disposal to ensure the federal government acts to significantly reduce or eliminate this bycatch.

I ask for your support on this issue. It is of concern not only to Bristol Bay and western Alaska fishermen, but also to southeast and central Alaska fishermen, since their salmon are also affected by bycatch problems from the various trawl fleets.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

BOARD OF FISHERIES

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-2000
PHONE: (907) 483-4110
FAX: 483-6331

February 12, 1991

Steve Pennoyer
Regional Director
Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

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To	Mollen McCammon	From	Nassen
Co.	Sea. Hoffmann	Co.	ADF&G
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #	465-4523	Fax #	465-4110

Dear Mr. Pennoyer:

The State of Alaska, Board of Fisheries is extremely concerned with the high rate of salmon by-catch in area 517 by the mid-water pollock trawl fishery.

We formally request you take immediate action to address this unacceptable high rate of salmon by-catch. We would strongly support an immediate closure of all or parts of area 517 and, if necessary, area 518 under your "hot spot" authority and would naturally support such closures in Federal Waters with closures of state waters in the contiguous areas.

We seek an immediate response from you and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council at the earliest date possible. An analysis of what actions might conceivably be taken by the council in the coming year to address this issue would also be in order and greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Martin
Mike Martin
Chair
Board of Fisheries

Deborah Lyons
Deborah Lyons
Chair
By-Catch Committee

cc: Governor Hickel
Clarence Pautzke, Chairman, NPFMC
Commissioner of Fish and Game

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-4100

February 13, 1991

Steve Pennoyer
Director
Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Mr. Pennoyer:

As you are aware, the Bering Sea trawl fishery has exhibited some startlingly high bycatch rates for chinook salmon during the first several weeks of 1991. The incidental harvest of some 20,000 chinook by February 3 has fishermen, biologists, and the Alaska Board of Fisheries very alarmed. Past reports of chinook bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska and in the "donut hole" of international waters of the central Bering Sea are also of great concern.

The Department of Fish and Game has developed a summary of the 1991 bycatch to date, based upon initial observer reports, and comparisons to past levels of chinook catches, both as bycatch and as directed harvest in state waters (enclosed). The few stock identification studies available indicate that the majority of chinook taken in Bering Sea trawl fisheries are likely from western and central Alaska stocks. Most of these stocks are already fully allocated to commercial, sport, and/or subsistence fisheries, and several of them are suffering declines in run strength.

The additional pressure of bycatch on these stocks may, in at least a few instances, constitute a conservation problem; it certainly constitutes a reallocation of state-managed resources. Given the obvious disputes between our own fishermen over even small numbers of kings in many systems, I am sure you understand our concern for yet another source of mortality, let alone one that is truly incidental and of no apparent benefit.

I believe that this problem warrants your immediate attention. We encourage the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to monitor the salmon bycatch very closely and make projections of any additional take expected during the 1991 groundfish fisheries. In addition, I ask that you review your authorities to institute time/area ("hot spot") closures or other emergency measures to protect Alaskan chinook stocks. Because of the importance of these

February 13, 1991

stocks to our traditional fisheries, we are urging you to consider emergency action as requested by the Board of Fisheries.

As a potential point of reference, we note that foreign and joint-venture fishermen were able to control their annual chinook bycatch rates from 115,100 chinook salmon per 1.33 million mt of groundfish (0.087 chinook/mt) in 1980 down to about 0.004 chinook/mt in 1986. Presumably we should expect our own domestic fishermen to exhibit the same, if not better, control of their impacts on the resources upon which other domestic fishermen depend. I suggest that NMFS, in the short term, and perhaps the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, consider a bycatch management program that would limit chinook take to, at maximum, a commensurate 0.004 chinook/mt. For 1990, this rate would have restricted bycatch to approximately 6,600 chinook for the 1.65 million mt of groundfish taken, rather than the 14,000 chinook reported by observers. Similar protection may also need be afforded in the Gulf of Alaska and the donut hole.

Steve, I know that this is not a simple issue. On the other hand, it is not an issue easily dismissed. The burden of responsibility lies properly with the newly exploding groundfish fishery rather than with the established and traditional users of chinook salmon. I look forward to your consideration of the control of this bycatch and offer the assistance of ADF&G staff for any further data analysis which may be necessary. Please keep us apprised of your actions. Thanks.

Sincerely,



Ron Somerville
Deputy Commissioner

Enclosure

cc: Michael Martin
Clem Tillion
Clarence Pautzke
Denby Lloyd

1991 Chinook Salmon Bycatch Summary
February 13, 1991

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries

Current Status of Chinook Bycatch in the Groundfish Fisheries of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska

As of February 3, 1991 an estimated 20,708 chinooks had been caught incidentally in the groundfish fisheries of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BS/AI). An additional estimated 2,213 chinooks had been caught in the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries, primarily in the midwater trawl fishery for pollock.

In the BS/AI, the vast majority of the bycatch has occurred in the pollock midwater trawl fishery, predominantly from federal statistical area 517 and, to a lesser extent, statistical area 515. The pollock fishery was initially concentrated in statistical area 517 and, during the last two weeks of January, expanded to include statistical area 515. As of February 3, the bycatch rates for these two areas were 0.325 and 0.013 chinooks/mt of groundfish, respectively. Federal statistical areas are indicated in Figure 1a.

In addition, preliminary data from groundfish vessels in the Donut Hole suggest bycatches of chinook salmon that could be in excess of 60,000 in 1990.

BS/AI Groundfish Catch and Chinook Bycatch: 1990 VS. 1991

This year, by January 27, both reported groundfish catch and reported chinook bycatch in statistical area 517 had increased dramatically compared to the same period in 1990. However, the observer program was newly established in 1990 and actual observer coverage was very minimal prior to March 1990. Therefore, it is possible that the actual chinook bycatch for the first month of 1990 in the entire Bering Sea was higher than the approximate 3,000 chinooks reported.

By January 27, reported groundfish catch and chinook bycatch for 1990 and 1991 in statistical area 517 of the BS/AI was:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GROUND FISH (MT)</u>	<u>CHINOOKS (NOS.)</u>	<u>BYCATCH RATE (NOS./MT)</u>
1990	7,657	383	0.05
1991	53,872	12,316	0.23

Cumulative bycatches of chinook salmon through the week ending February 3 are shown in Figure 1.

Commercial Catch History and Health of Chinook Salmon

The total statewide commercial harvest of chinook salmon has been relatively stable since the late 1980's. The projected total statewide commercial harvest for 1991 is 672 thousand chinook salmon (Geiger and Savikko, 1991). The total statewide harvest in 1990 was 665 thousand chinooks.

On the district level, the Bristol Bay chinook salmon stocks have suffered the greatest decline. Chinook salmon numbers have dropped since the early 1980's raising concern over the health of the Nushagak and Togiak River runs. The number of chinook harvested in the Cordova district (Copper River) and the Cook Inlet district (Kenai River) have also declined since 1987. According to area management biologists, the Yukon and Kuskokwim stocks are currently in a rebuilding phase after lower-than-optimum returns in the mid-1980's.

The total annual commercial catch for districts or combined districts from the years 1980 - 1990 are provided in Figure 2. The total bycatches of salmon for each year are provided in this figure as well. The projected 1991 harvest by district, the 1980-1990 average, the 1990 catch, and comments are provided below:

Yukon/Kuskokwim

The 1991 projected harvest of 166 thousand chinook salmon is below the 1990 harvest of 190 thousand chinook salmon and below the 11 year average of 198 thousand fish. The 1990 catch was 95.7% of the 11 year average.

Bristol Bay

The 1990 harvest of 33 thousand chinook salmon was 28.0% of the 1980-90 average of 118 thousand fish. The projected 1991 harvest is 45 thousand fish, an increase from the 1990 catch. However, the chinook salmon catch in the Nushagak district has been in decline since 1984. There has been no directed commercial fishery for chinook salmon since 1986.

Ak Pen/Chignik

The eleven year average of 33 thousand chinook salmon is less than the 1990 catch of 35 thousand chinook. However, the 1991 projected harvest of 22 thousand fish is well below the average.

Kodiak

Although historically small, the commercial catch in Kodiak has risen from between 1 and 5 thousand chinook salmon during the period

1980-87, to 22 thousand in 1988 and 19 thousand in 1990. The 1991 projected harvest is 15 thousand fish.

Cook Inlet . . . Although high chinook harvests were reported in 1986 and 1987 (40 and 41 thousand fish, respectively), the 1990 harvest of 18 thousand chinook salmon was 75.9% of the eleven year average of 24 thousand fish. The 1991 projection is for 32 thousand chinook salmon.

Cordova The 1990 harvest of 22 thousand chinook salmon was lower than the 1980-90 average of 34 thousand fish. However, the run is thought to be stable and the 1991 projected harvest is 42 thousand chinook salmon.

Origins of Chinook Salmon Caught Incidentally in Groundfish Fisheries

Information on the origins of chinook salmon caught incidentally in trawl and other fisheries of the Bering Sea comes primarily from salmon scale pattern analysis. The study most relevant to the groundfish fisheries is Myers and Rogers (1988). Scales collected by groundfish observers were analyzed to identify the origin of chinook salmon bycaught in the foreign and joint-venture groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea EEZ during 1979, 1981 and 1982. The percent origin of chinook salmon from various regions and within the Western Alaska region over all three years was:

Western Alaska		60 %
Yukon	17 %*	
Kuskokwim	24 %*	
Bristol Bay	29 %*	
Central Alaska		17 %
Asia		14 %
S.E. Alaska/British Columbia		9 %

* Not intended to sum to Western Alaska total percentage.

Myers and Rogers indicated that the predominant ages of chinook salmon in the western Alaska commercial catches were ages 1.3 (years in fresh water, years in salt water) and 1.4. They speculated that the greatest effect of large incidental catches of ages 1.2 and 1.3 chinooks offshore on inshore harvests would likely occur 1 or 2 years later.

Davis (1990) also used scale pattern analysis to determine origins of chinook salmon near Japanese mothership and landbased driftnet

salmon fisheries in 1985 and 1986. Based on scales collected in the vicinity of the mothership fisheries (north of the Aleutians and between 175°E and 175°W) the percent origin of immature (age-1.2) chinook salmon was:

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Western Alaska	58 %	10 %
Central Alaska	3 %	17 %
Asia (Kamchatka)	39 %	73 %

A previous study of chinooks from the area of the Japanese mothership salmon fishery, 1975 to 1981 (Myers et al., 1987), indicated the following percentage origin of chinooks from the Bering Sea:

Western Alaska		70 %
Yukon	48 %*	
Kuskokwim	21 %*	
Bristol Bay	14 %*	
Central Alaska		10 %
Asia		18 %
S.E. Alaska/British Columbia		2 %

* Not intended to sum to Western Alaska total percentage.

Davis (1990) cites additional scale pattern studies (Major et al. 1975, 1977a,b) which also indicated "that western Alaskan fish predominated in the Bering Sea and that the proportion of western Alaskan fish increased to the east".

Tagging data to determine region of chinook origin have been very limited but tend to corroborate results of scale pattern analyses (Myers and Rogers, 1988). Although scales from chinooks are currently being collected by observers, no scale pattern analysis is currently being conducted to determine the origin of chinook salmon bycaught in the groundfish fisheries. Observers are also collecting the heads of salmon with clipped adipose fins for potential recovery of coded wire tags.

Potential Future Chinook Bycatch

As of February 3, 59 % of the pollock roe season quota had been taken in the Bering Sea, 61 % of the Bogoslof management area (Figure 1a) quota had been taken and 18 % of the Aleutian Islands quota had been taken. At these rates of fishing, the Bering Sea

and Bogoslof quotas will probably be attained near the end of February. Once the roe season pollock quota has been taken in the Bering Sea, it is expected that a large percentage of the fleet will shift to the Aleutians for what remains of a minimal quota on pollock, to bottom trawling for Pacific cod and other species, and to the Gulf of Alaska for pollock.

As of February 3, only 9 % of the Pacific cod quota in the BS/AI had been taken. In 1990, the chinook bycatch rate in the Pacific cod bottom trawl fishery (range: 0 - 0.043 chinooks/mt groundfish) exceeded the rate in the pollock midwater trawl fishery (range: 0 - 0.020 chinooks/mt groundfish) in eight of the ten management areas. The 1990 chinook bycatch rate in the Pacific cod trawl fishery in statistical area 517 (0.037 chinooks/mt groundfish) was over twice the corresponding rate in the pollock midwater trawl fishery in statistical area 517 (0.016 chinooks/mt groundfish). This suggests the possibility of continued high bycatch of chinook salmon even after the fleet shifts to fishing for Pacific cod and other species.

A shift of boats to the Gulf of Alaska could increase the bycatch of chinook salmon in the Gulf, where bycatch of chinooks exceeded that of the BS/AI in 1990 (see Figures 3 and 4). It should be emphasized that the early-year bycatch of chinooks in 1990 in the Bering Sea may have been similar to that reported for January 1991, but may have been largely unreported due to the delays in implementing the observer program in 1990. Thus, the apparent increase in chinook bycatch in 1991 compared to 1990 may in part be an artifact of inadequate observer coverage in early 1990. Weekly and cumulative bycatches of chinook salmon for 1990 in the Bering Sea are shown in Figure 5. The same information for chinook salmon bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska is shown in Figure 6.

In addition to incidental catches of chinook in the groundfish fisheries of the U.S. EEZ, the bycatch of chinooks in the groundfish fisheries in the Donut Hole should be taken into account in evaluating the potential impact of bycatch on the directed catches of chinook salmon.

To fully understand the impact of chinook salmon bycatch on Alaskan salmon stocks will require a detailed analysis of the data provided by onboard observers. Additional information concerning the origin of the stocks of salmon being intercepted by the trawl fleet is also necessary to reveal specifically affected stocks. Scale pattern analysis, tag recovery, and genetic stock identification are means which can be incorporated to identify stock origins. Knowledge concerning the affect of chinook salmon bycatch on Alaskan stocks is especially necessary in the case of districts such as Bristol Bay, and perhaps Cook Inlet and the Copper River, which have experienced a significant drop in the numbers of returning fish in spite of adequate escapement.

References

- Davis, N.D. 1990. Origins of chinook salmon in the area of the Japanese mothership and landbased driftnet salmon fisheries in 1985 and 1986. (INPFC Doc.) FRI-UW-9015. Fish. Res. Inst., Univ. Washington, Seattle. 34pp.
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- Major, R.L., S. Murai, and J. Lyons. 1975. Scale studies to identify Asian and western Alaskan chinook salmon. INPFC Annual Report 1973:80-97.
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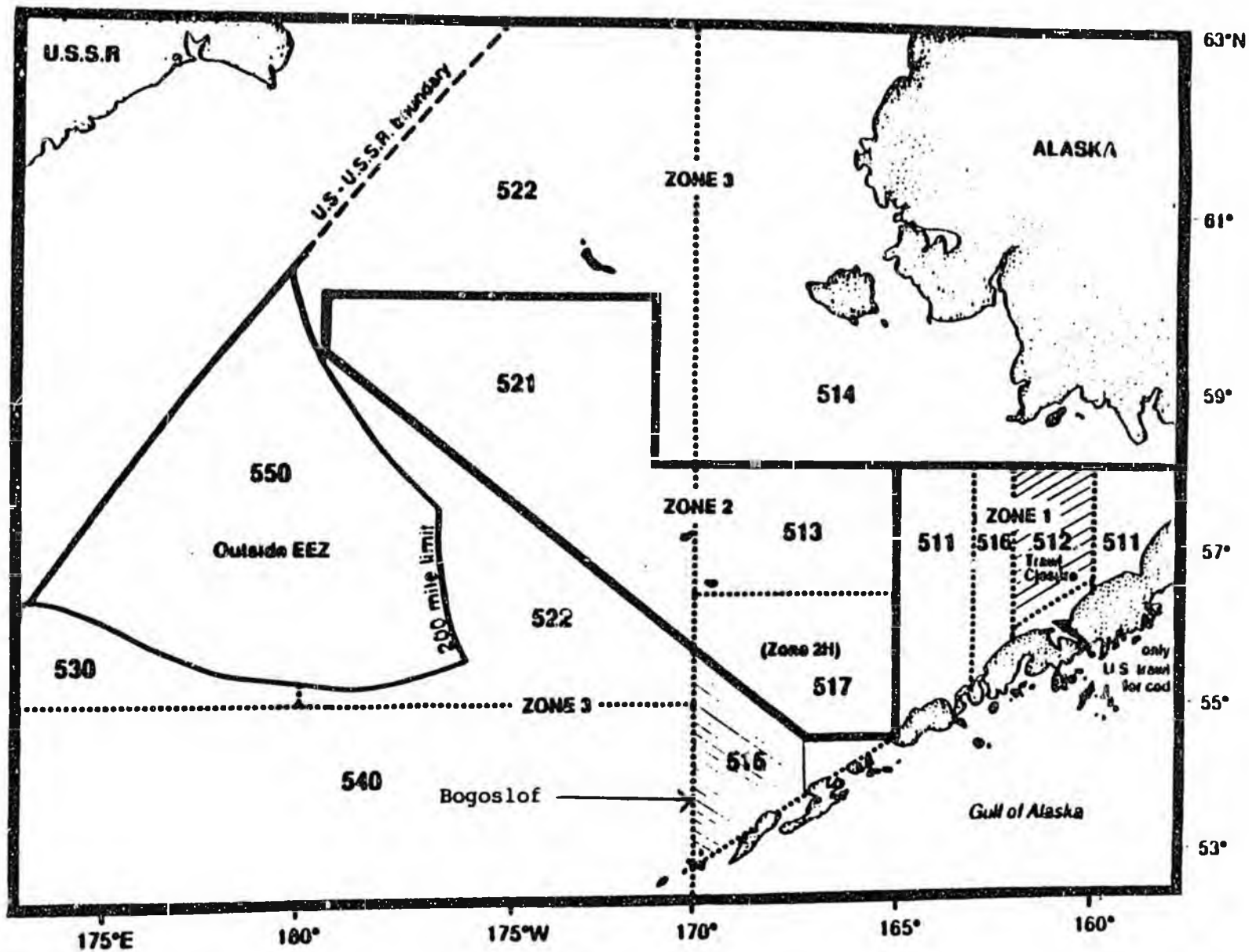


Figure 1a. Bering Sea federal statistical zones and areas (from: Guttormsen et.al.).

Figure 1. Cumulative numbers of chinook salmon caught incidentally in the groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands, 1990 and 1991.

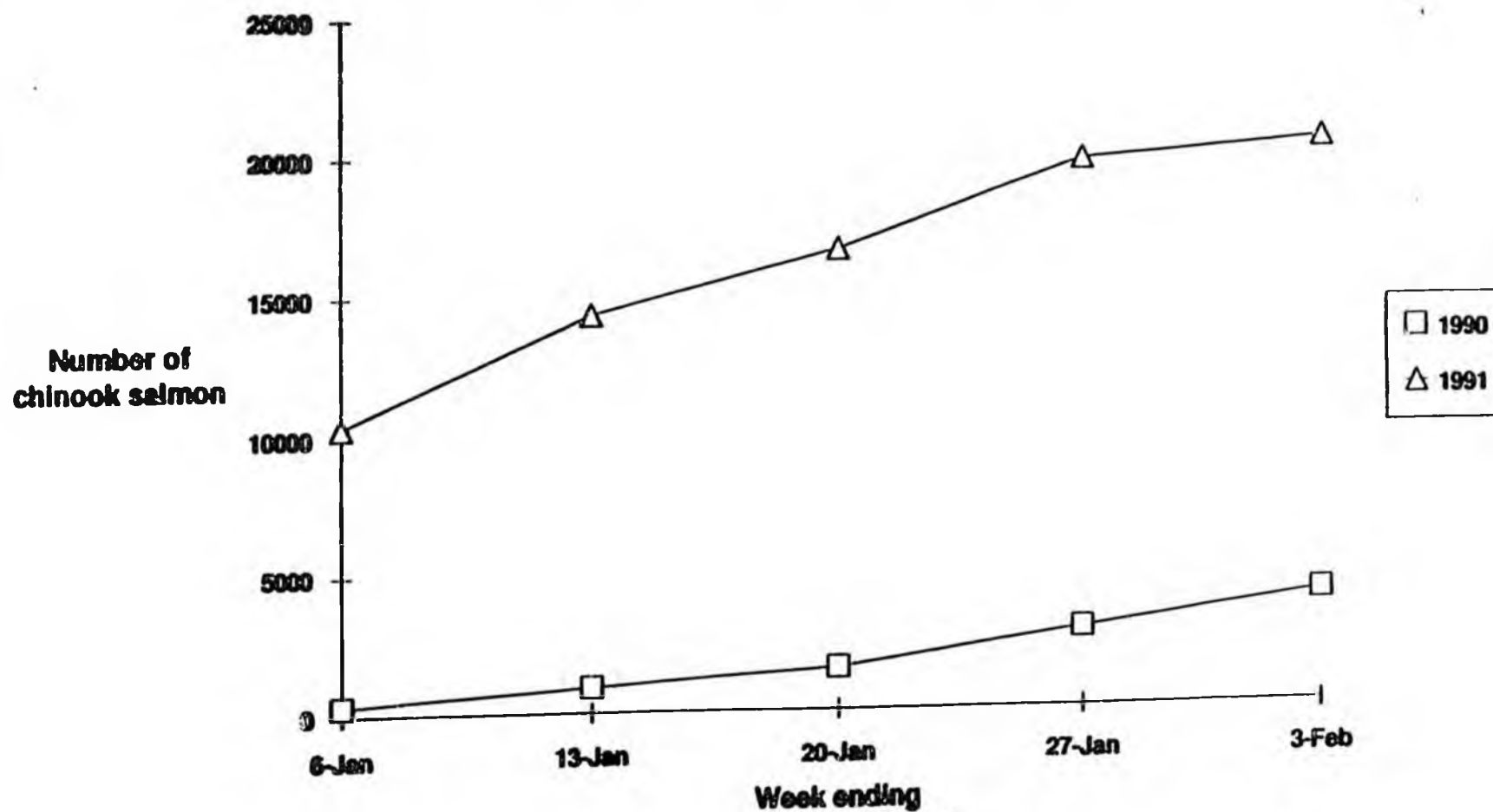


Figure 3. Bycatch of chinook salmon in foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands 1977 - 1990, and bycatch of chinook salmon in the domestic groundfish fisheries of the BS/AI, 1989 - 1991.

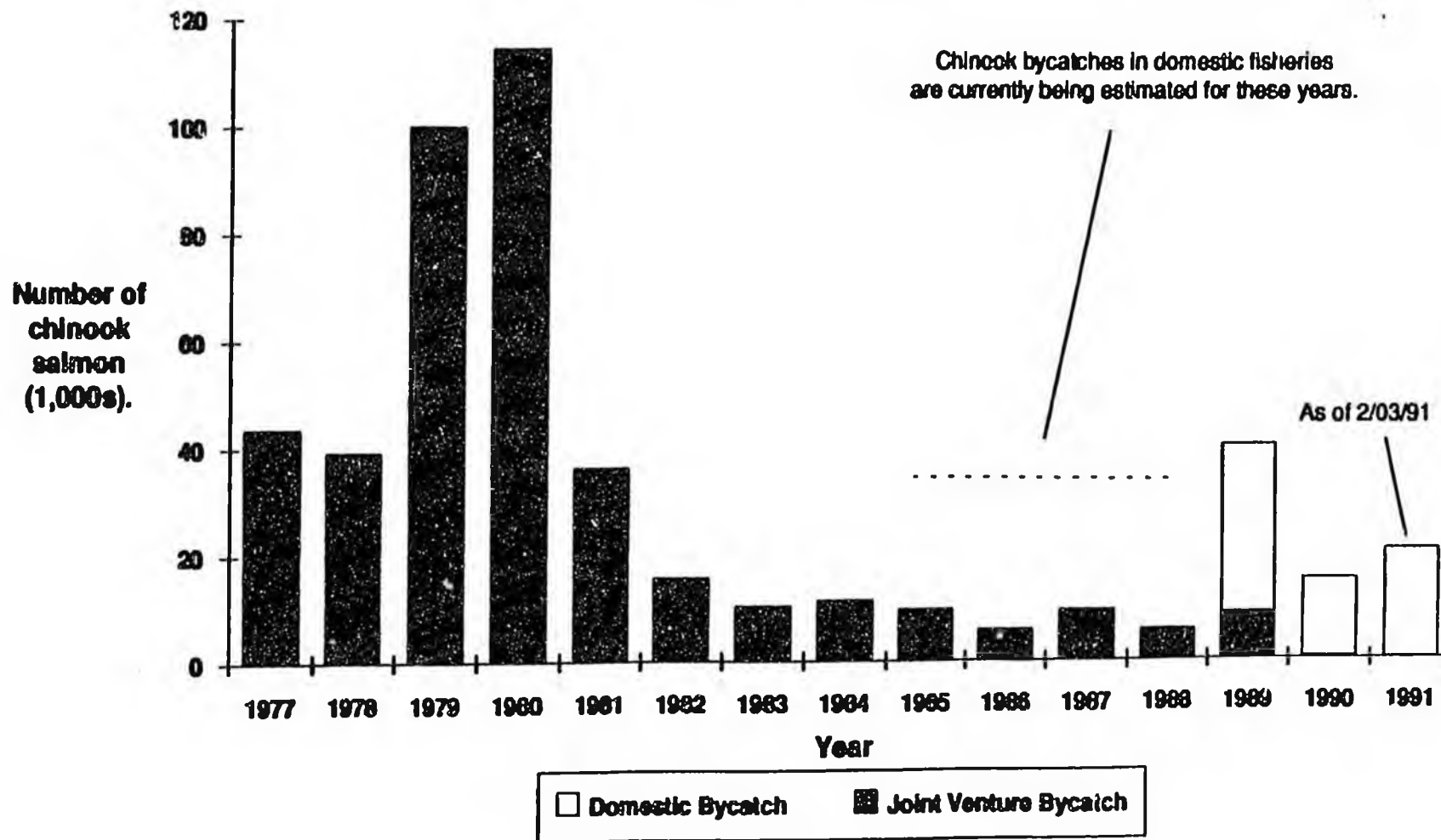
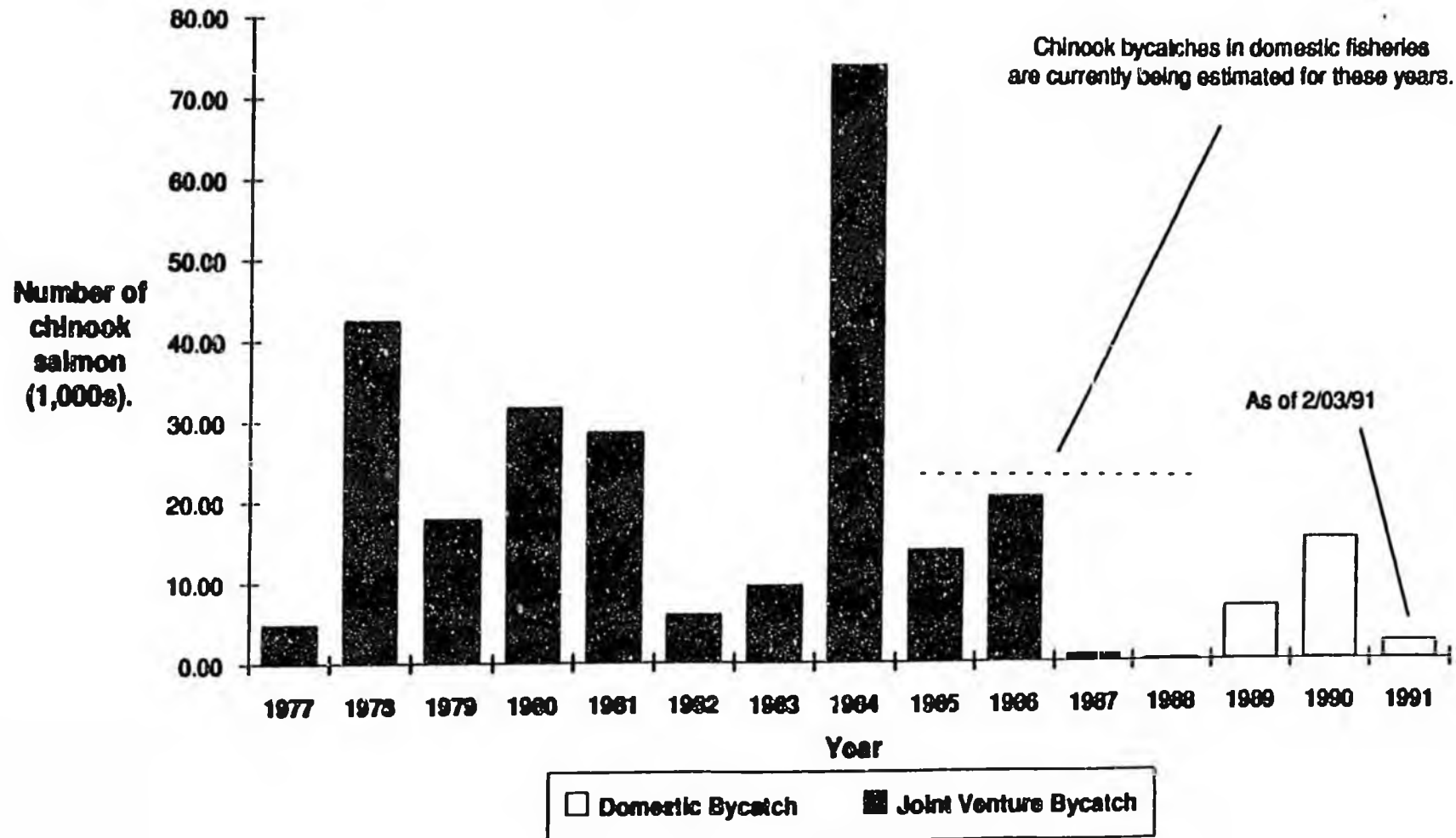


Figure 4. Bycatch of chinook salmon in foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska 1977 - 1988, and bycatch of chinook salmon in the domestic groundfish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska, 1989 - 1991.



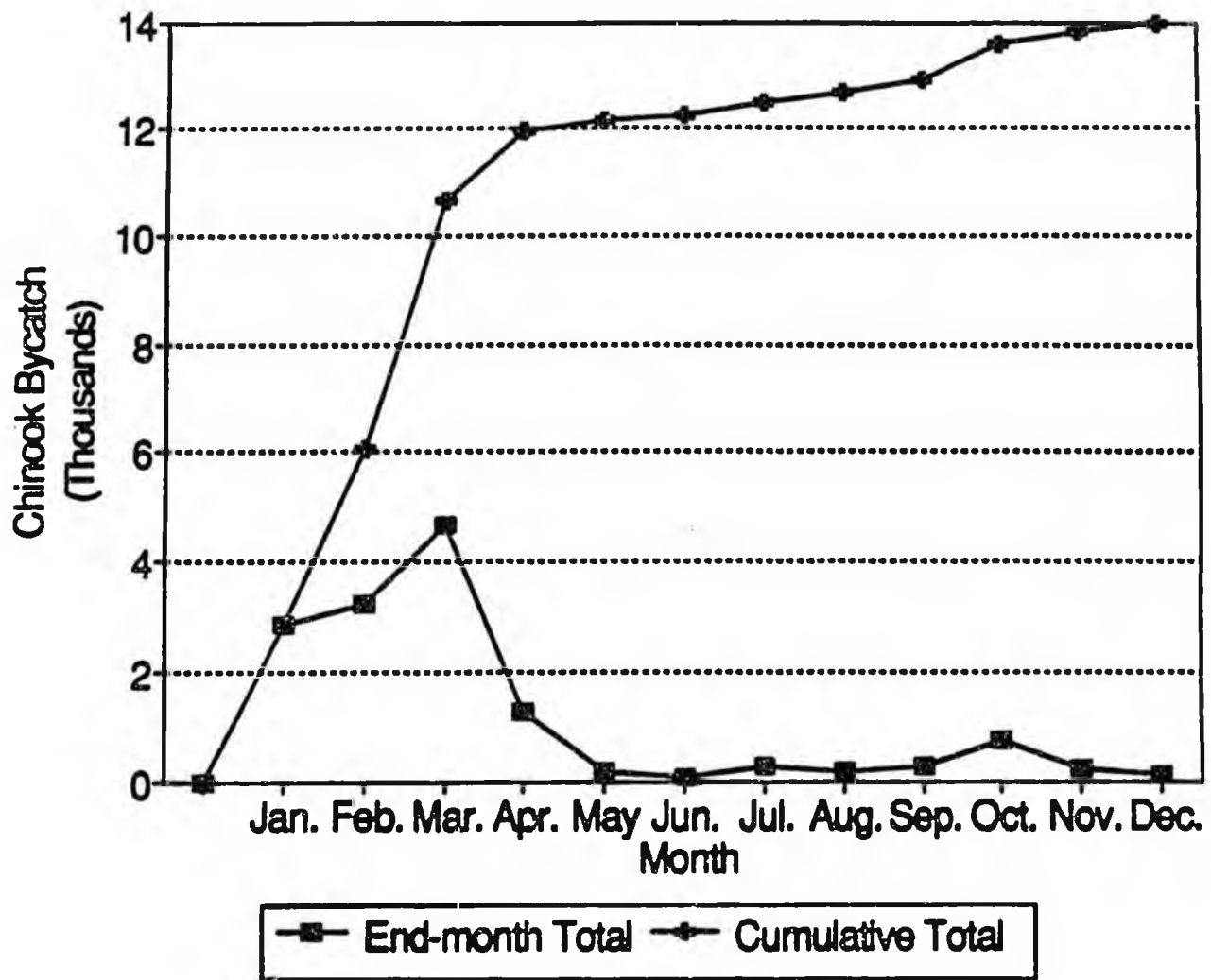


Figure 5. 1990 chinook salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea.

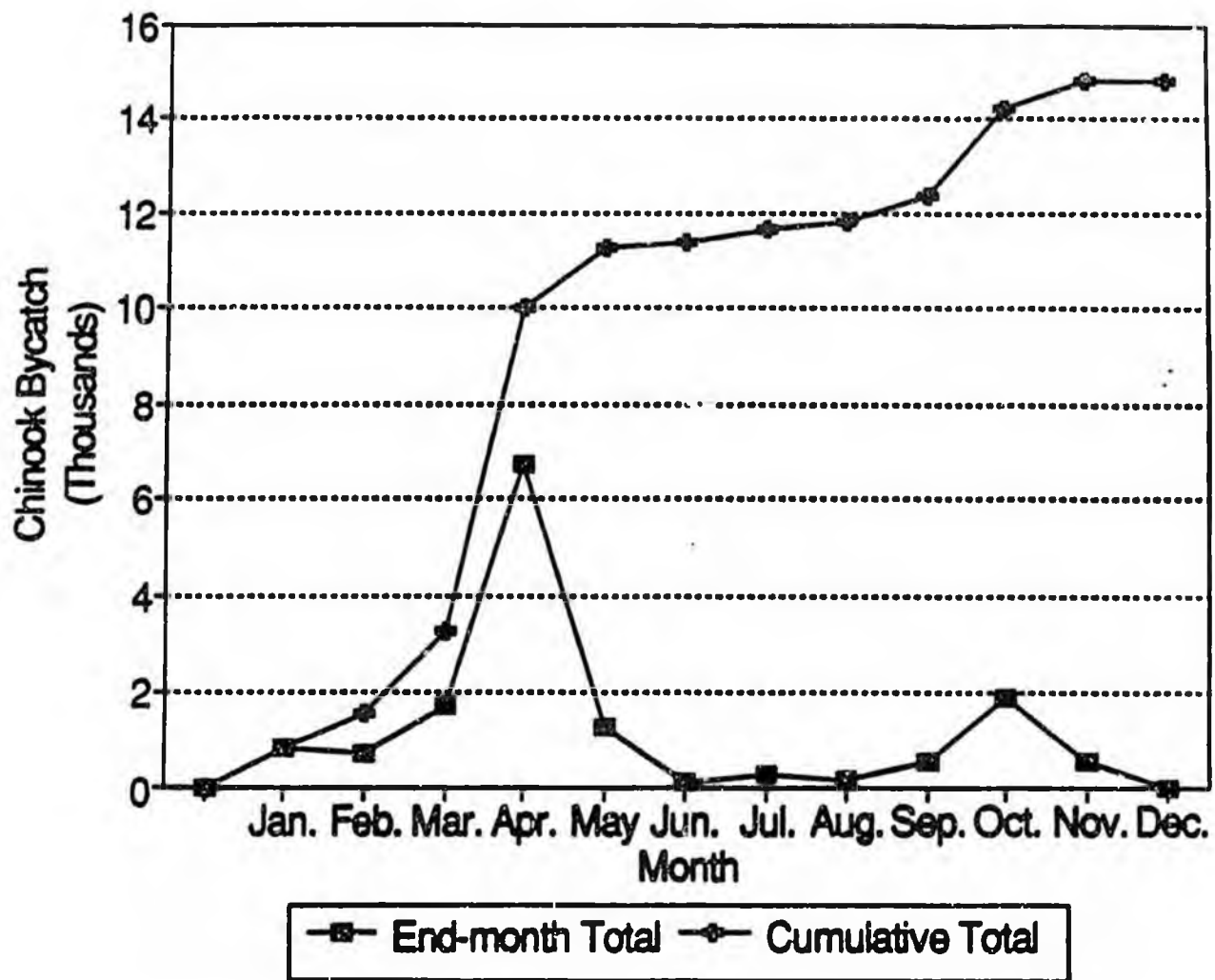


Figure 6. 1990 chinook salmon bycatch in the Gulf of Alaska.

Revised December 11, 1990

**PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF CHINOOK SALMON BYCATCH
IN THE GROUND FISH FISHERIES OF THE GULF OF ALASKA
AND BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, 1989 & 1990**

Prepared by

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

November 28, 1990

The primary purpose of this report is to present preliminary estimates of the number of chinook salmon caught incidentally in the domestic groundfish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BS/AI) areas in 1989 and 1990. Estimated numbers of bycaught chinook are compared to the directed catch. Also included is information about the spatial distribution of chinook bycatch, the percent of 1990 groundfish catch sampled by observers, the distribution of groundfish catch among vessel size categories, and the historical bycatch of chinook salmon in the foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries.

METHODS OF ESTIMATING CHINOOK BYCATCH

1989

Two different data sets were used to estimate chinook bycatch for 1989. As the first method, average chinook bycatch rates from 1985 through 1989, by target fishery and $1/2^\circ$ latitude x 1° longitude blocks, were estimated using joint venture observer data. These rates were multiplied by the total 1989 domestic groundfish catch in the respective $1/2^\circ$ x 1° blocks to yield estimates of the total number of chinook salmon caught incidentally in that block. Estimated bycatches from individual blocks were summed within each area to produce an overall estimate of the numbers of chinooks bycaught in the 1989 domestic groundfish fisheries. For those blocks with 1989 domestic groundfish catch, but lacking an actual bycatch rate estimate, a weighted average bycatch rate was used. Rates for such blocks were computed as the weighted average of the five closest rates, weighted by the inverse distance between the individual rate and the center of the block without a rate. The second method of estimating chinook bycatch used domestic observer data from 1989. These data were limited, and generated from observer efforts associated with a marine mammal observer program, the NPFMC pilot domestic observer program and a program funded, in part, by industry. The estimation method used to estimate bycatch rates based on the domestic observer data, and subsequent bycatch

totals was identical to that used with the the JV data. These methods were used for both the GOA and the BS/AI.

1990

The same average, JV-based bycatch rates applied to 1989 domestic groundfish catches to estimate the total numbers of chinook salmon bycaught in the 1989 domestic groundfish fisheries were applied to the 1990 domestic groundfish catch to estimate the total numbers of chinooks bycaught in the 1990 domestic groundfish fisheries. Alternative estimates of chinook bycatch were based on data from the current domestic observer program. The domestic-based estimates included here are the estimates included on the NMFS Alaska Region Bulletin Board through November 10 ("1990 Gulf of Alaska Fisheries Chinook & Other Salmon Bycatch", "1990 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Fisheries, Chinook & Other Salmon Bycatch"). These domestic-based bycatch rates and totals are based on management sub-area rather than the 1/2° x 1° blocks used with the JV-based estimates. As for 1989, these methods were used for both the GOA and the BS/AI in 1990.

RESULTS

1989 Chinook Bycatch

Based on the limited 1989 domestic observer data, an estimated 3,740 chinook salmon were caught in the domestic groundfish fisheries in the GOA in 1989 (Figure 1., Table 1.). When the average 1985-89, JV-based bycatch rates are applied to the 1989 domestic groundfish catch, an estimated 9,640 chinook salmon were taken incidentally in the GOA. The directed catch of chinook salmon in the 1989 salmon fisheries in the GOA was approximately 357,590. Of that number, 69,590 chinooks were taken in the directed fisheries in the Central and Western Gulf. Therefore, estimated bycatch of chinook salmon in the 1989 domestic groundfish fisheries was approximately one to three percent of the total GOA directed chinook catch, and five to fourteen percent of the directed catches in the Central and Western GOA.

In the BS/AI, estimates of chinook bycatch ranged from 34,320, based on domestic observer data, to 29,210, based on JV data. The directed chinook catch in the BS/AI in 1989 was approximately 225,330. The estimated bycatch of chinook salmon was approximately 13 to 15 % of the directed catch in 1989.

1990 Chinook Bycatch

An estimated 16,020 chinook salmon were taken incidentally in the the GOA domestic groundfish fisheries through November 10, based on

domestic observer data. In comparison, the total bycatch of chinook estimated from JV data was 6,480. These estimates of incidental catch are compared to a directed catch of 413,890 chinooks in the GOA. Of the total directed catch, about 81,830 chinooks were caught in the Central and Western GOA. Thus, bycatch of chinooks was equivalent to approximately two to four percent of the directed catch in the entire GOA in 1990. The estimated bycatch of chinook salmon in the entire GOA was equivalent to approximately 8 to 20 % of the directed catch in the Central and Western GOA.

Based on domestic observer data, an estimated 13,750 chinooks were taken incidentally in the BS/AI domestic groundfish fisheries through November 11, 1990. Using JV-based bycatch rates, an estimated 10,290 chinooks were taken incidentally during this time period. The preliminary estimate of the number of chinook taken in the directed salmon fisheries in the BS/AI is 233,480. Using these estimates, the estimated bycatch of chinook in the domestic groundfish fisheries was approximately four to six percent of the directed harvest.

1990 Observer Coverage

Through October of 1990, approximately 49 % of the domestic groundfish catch in trawl fisheries in the GOA has been observed as part of the NMFS Domestic Observer Program (Fig. 7). In the BS/AI, approximately 72 % of the catch in trawl fisheries has been observed.

Distribution of Groundfish Catch Among Vessel Size Categories

Through July of 1990, approximately 260,000 mt, or 25 % of the total groundfish catch in the GOA and BS/AI was harvested by boats in the 60 to 124 feet size category (Fig. 9). Another 730,000 mt, or 71 % of the total, groundfish catch was taken by vessels in the 125+ feet size category. Thus, approximately 96 % of the groundfish catch through July of 1990 was taken by vessels requiring some level of observer coverage.

Historical Bycatch in Joint Venture and Foreign Fisheries

Historically, the estimated numbers of chinook caught as bycatch in the joint venture and foreign groundfish fisheries in the GOA ranged from a low of approximately 90 in 1988 to a high of almost 75,000 in 1984 (Fig 10.) In the BS/AI, estimates of chinook bycatch varied from lows of about 5,000 in 1986 and 1988, to a high of approximately 115,000 in 1980 (Fig. 11).

BYCATCH BASED ON 1989 DOMESTIC OBSERVER DATA
 BYCATCH BASED ON 1985-89 J.V./FOR. OBSERVER DATA
 DIRECTED CATCH

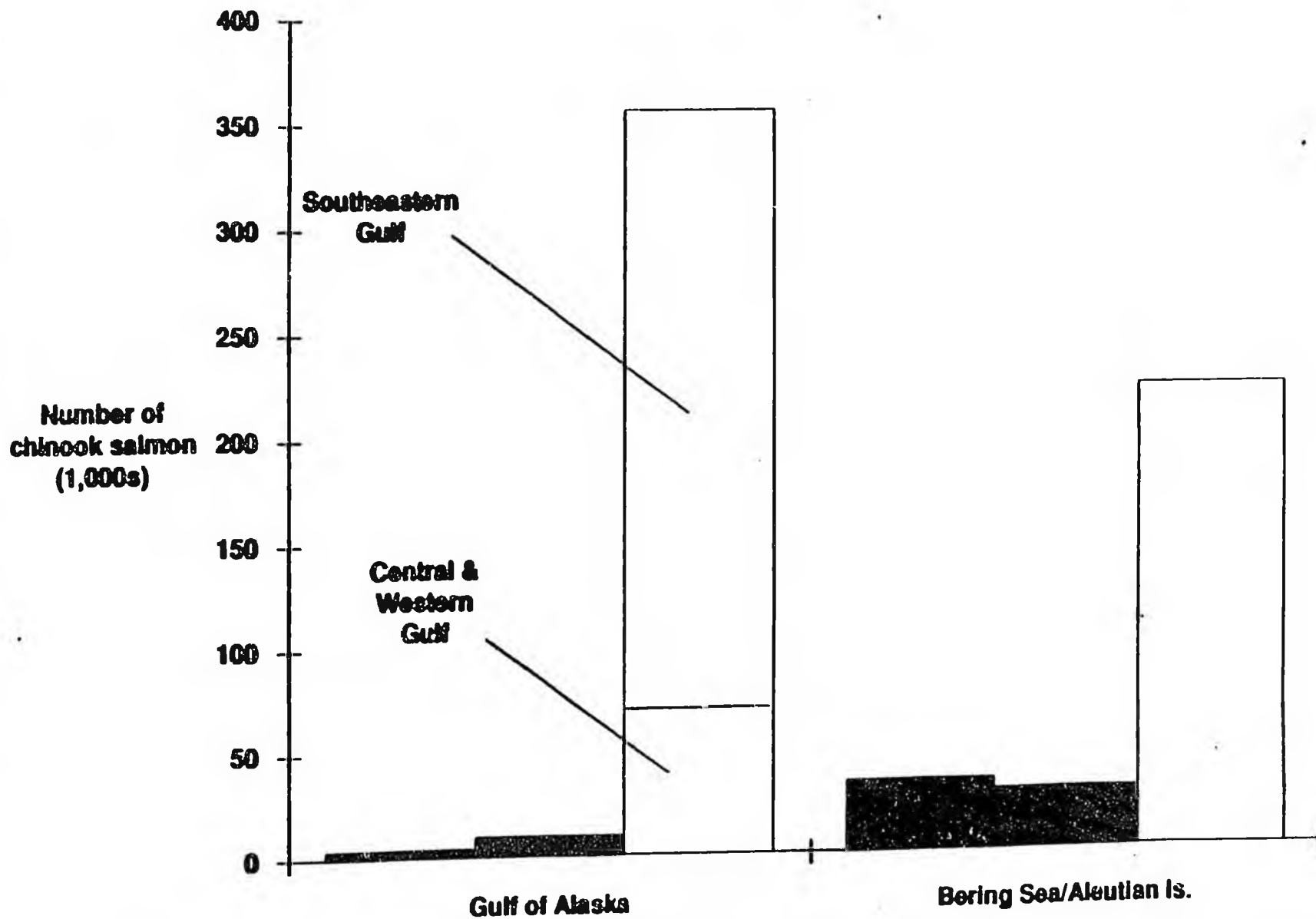


Figure 7. Numbers of chinkook salmon caught in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery bycatch (2 estimates) and as directed salmon fishery catch. 1989.

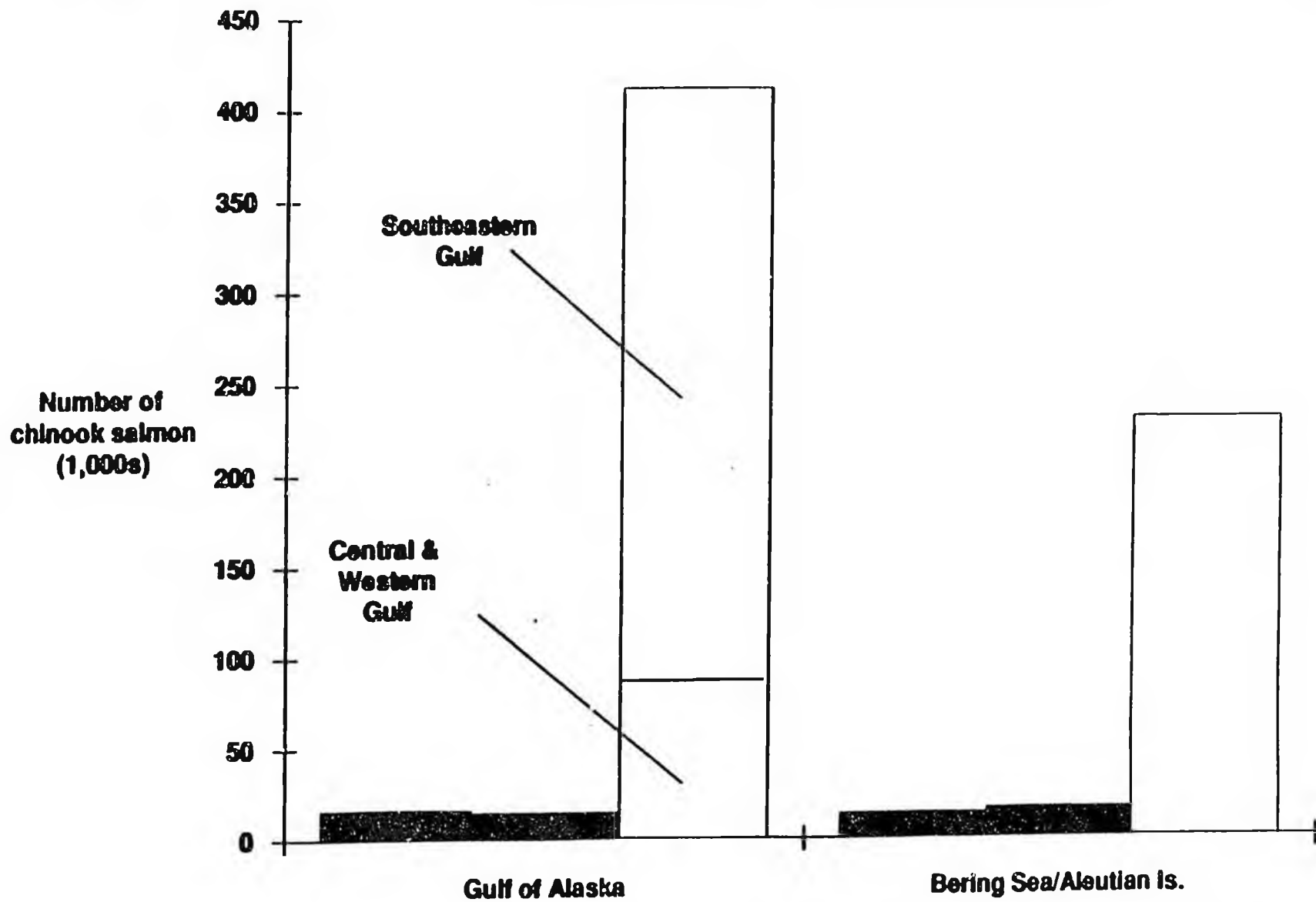


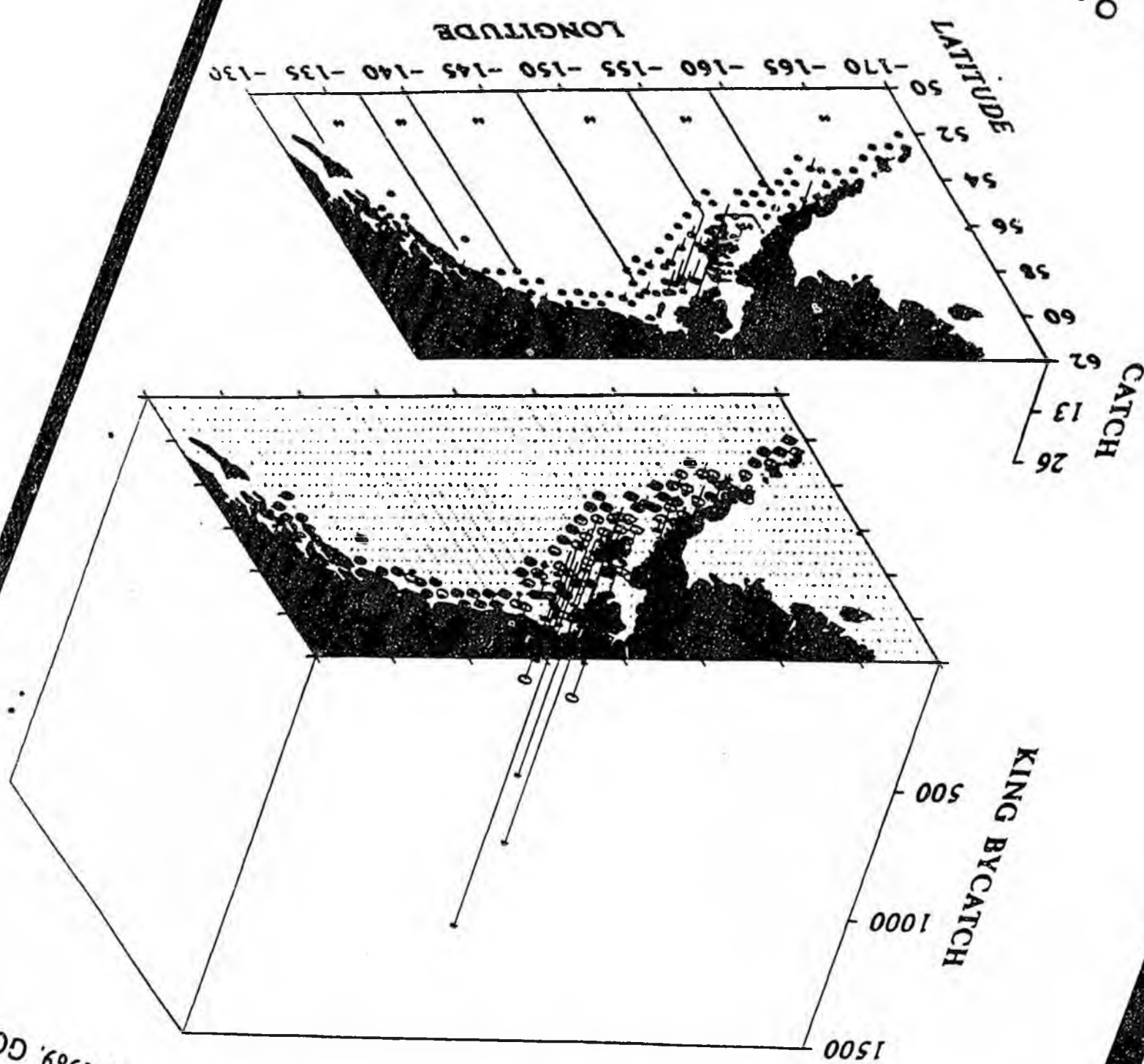
Figure 2. Numbers of chinook salmon caught in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery bycatch (2 estimates) and as directed salmon fishery catch. 1990.

Table 1. Preliminary estimates of the numbers of chinook salmon (1,000s) caught as bycatch in the groundfish fisheries and as directed catch in salmon fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands in 1989 and 1990.

Year	Area	Bycatch based on domestic observer data.	Bycatch based on joint venture observer data	Directed catch
1989	Gulf of Alaska	3.74	9.64	357.59
	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands	34.32	29.21	225.33
1990	Gulf of Alaska	16.02	14.5	413.89
	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands	13.75	16.22	233.48

Note: Domestic observer data for 1989 were collected from three observer programs, including a marine mammal observer, program, the NPFMC pilot program, and a program supported, in part, by the fishing industry. Domestic observer data for 1990 were generated from the new NMFS domestic observer program. Average bycatch rates from the 1985-89 joint venture fisheries were applied to both 1989 and 1990 domestic groundfish catch to obtain JV-based estimates of chinook salmon bycatch.

Fig. 3. KING SALMON BYCATCH (NO) & TRAWL CATCH (1000 MT), 1989, GOA



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26
13
62

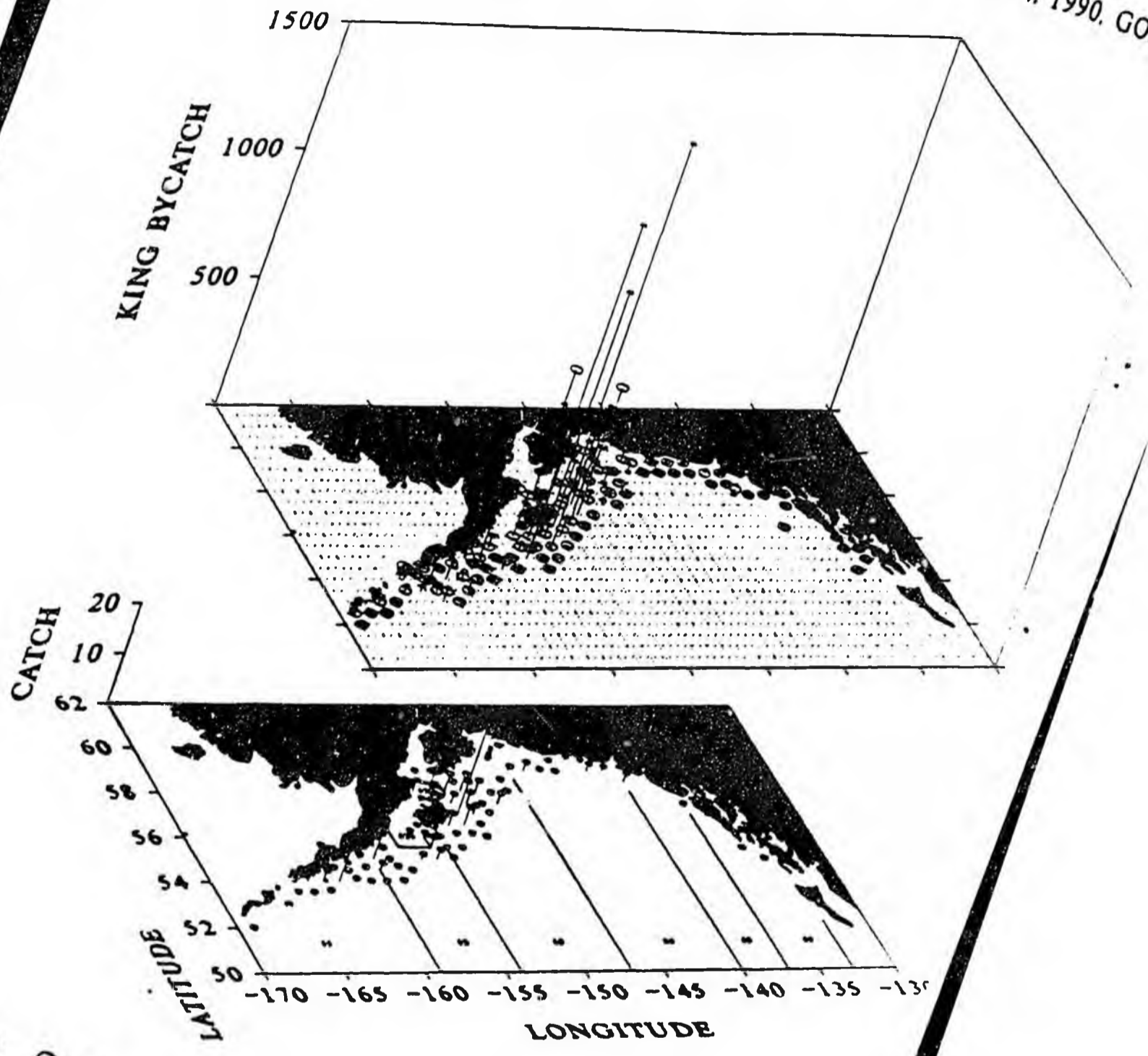
KING BYCATCH
500
1000
1500

LEGEND
○ - BYCATCH BASED ON DOMESTIC OBSERVER DATA
○ - BYCATCH BASED ON THE OBSERVER DATA

LONGITUDE

LATITUDE

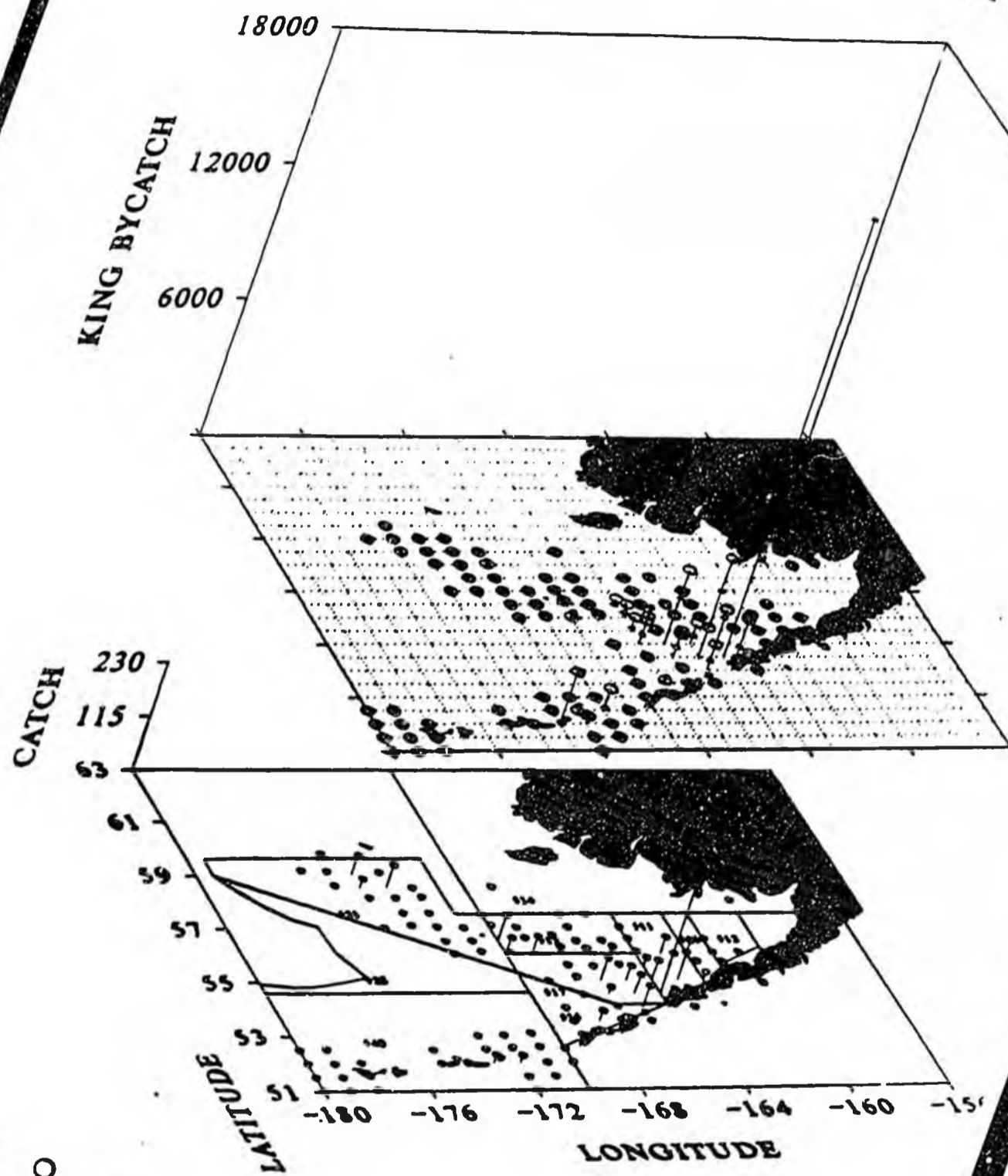
Fig. 4. KING SALMON BYCATCH (NO) & TRAWL CATCH (1000 MT), 1990, GOA



LEGEND

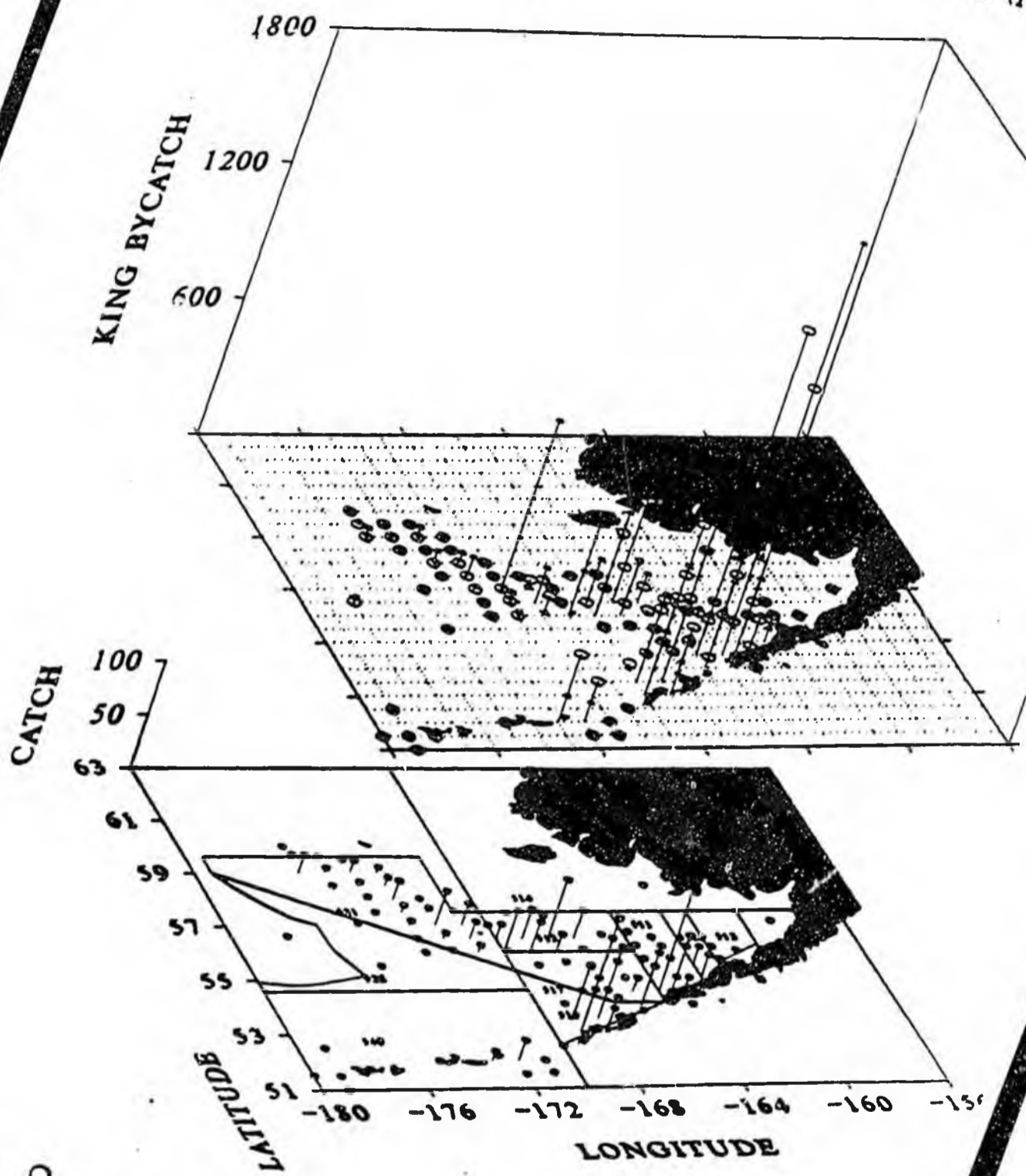
- - BYCATCH BASED ON DOMESTIC OBSERVER DATA
- - BYCATCH BASED ON TV OBSERVER DATA

Fig. 5. KING SALMON BYCATCH (NO) & TRAWL CATCH (1000 MT), 1989. BS



LEGEND
○ - BYCATCH BASED ON DOMESTIC OBSERVER DATA
+ - BYCATCH BASED ON TV OBSERVER DATA

Fig. 6. KING SALMON BYCATCH (NO) & TRAWL CATCH (1000 MT). 1990. BS



LEGEND ○ - BYCATCH BASED ON DOMESTIC OBSERVER DATA
● - BYCATCH BASED ON IV OBSERVER DATA

7

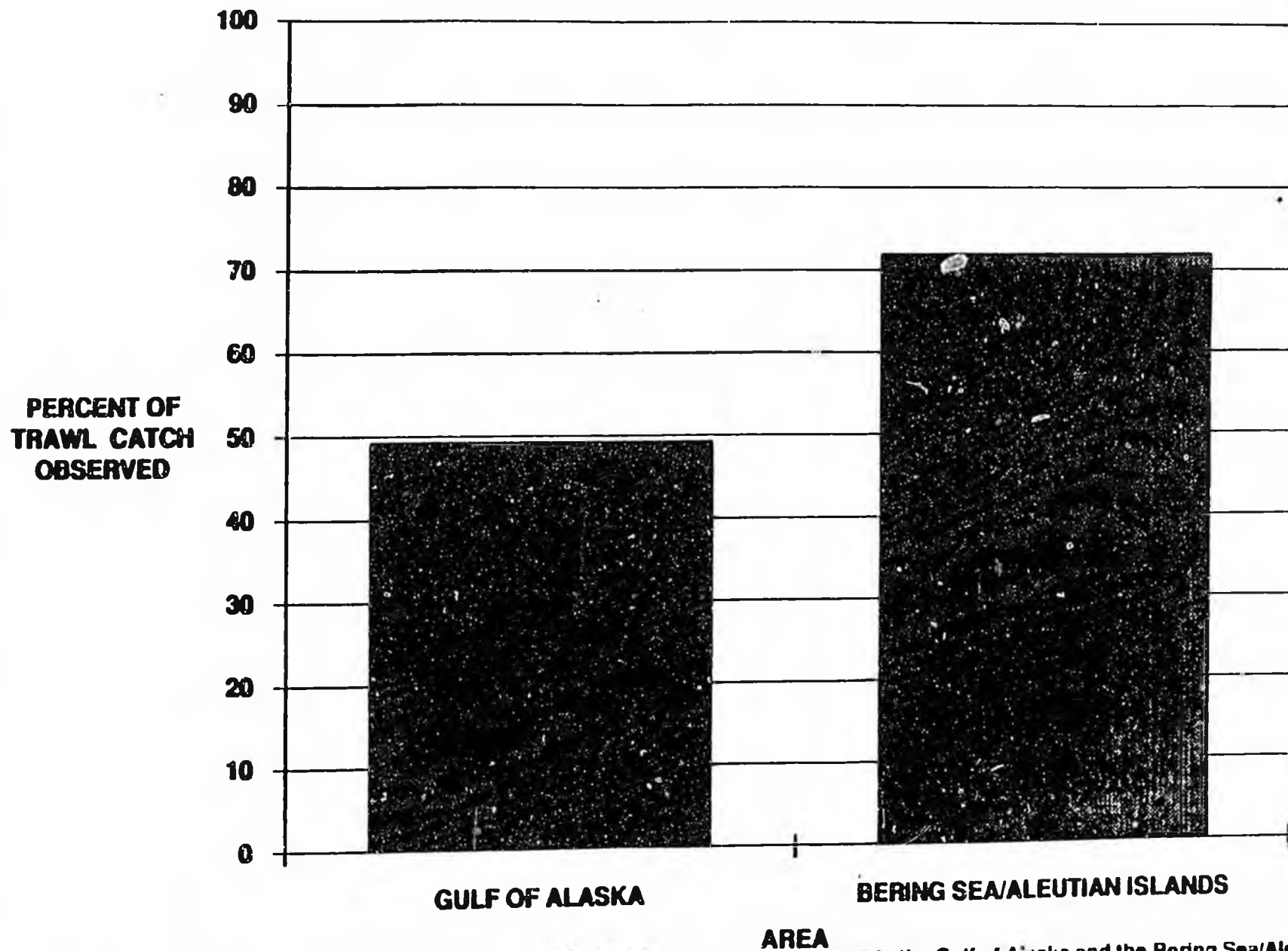
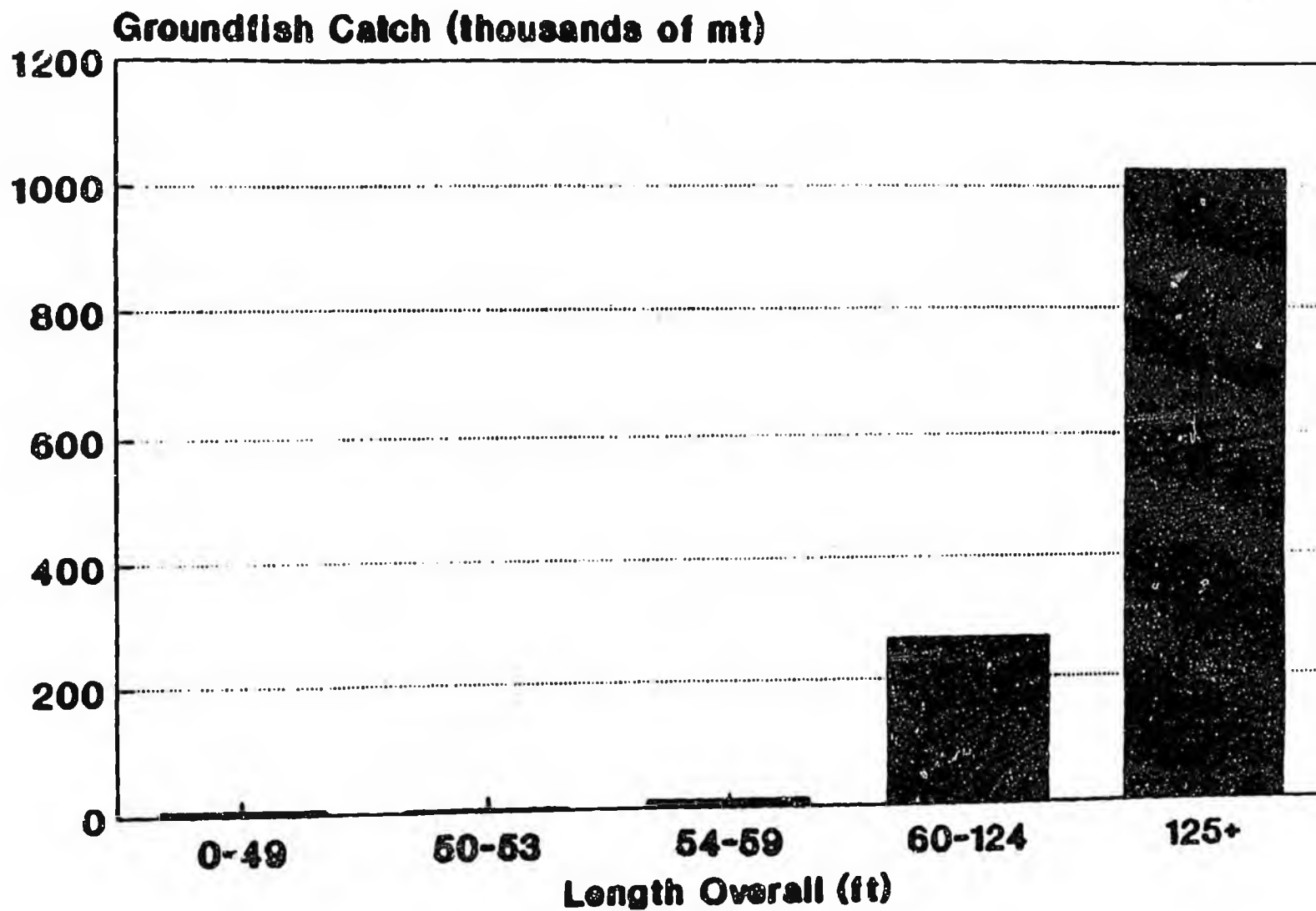


Figure 7. Percent of trawl groundfish catch observed through October 1990 in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands

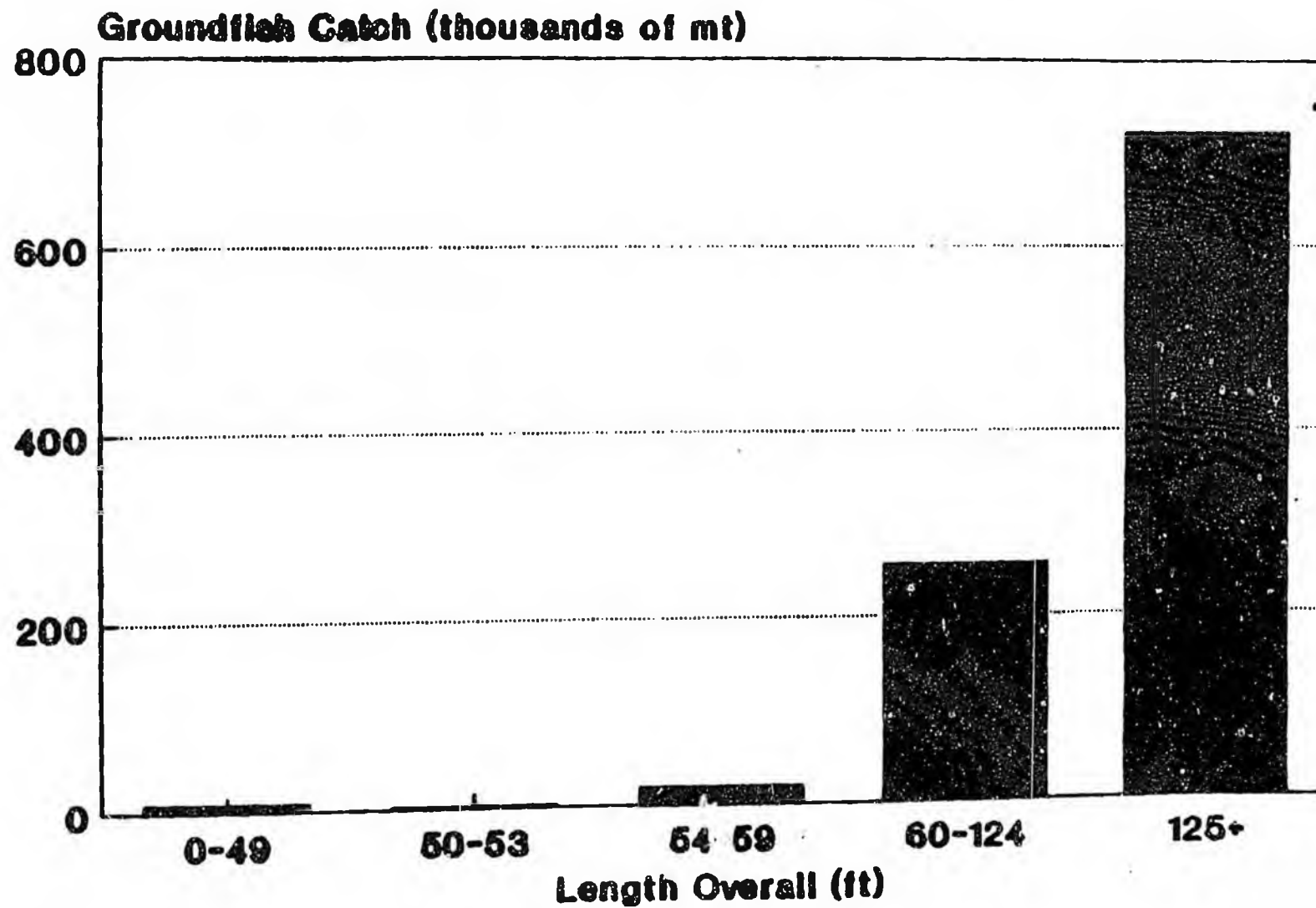
**FIGURE 8. BSAI and GOA Groundfish Catch
In Relation to Vessel Size for 1989**



NOV 30 10:22 AM '89

...

**FIGURE 7. BSAI and GOA Groundfish Catch
In Relation to Vessel Size for 1990***



*through July

NOV 30 10:23 N.M.F.S.-407-526-1131

11
11
11

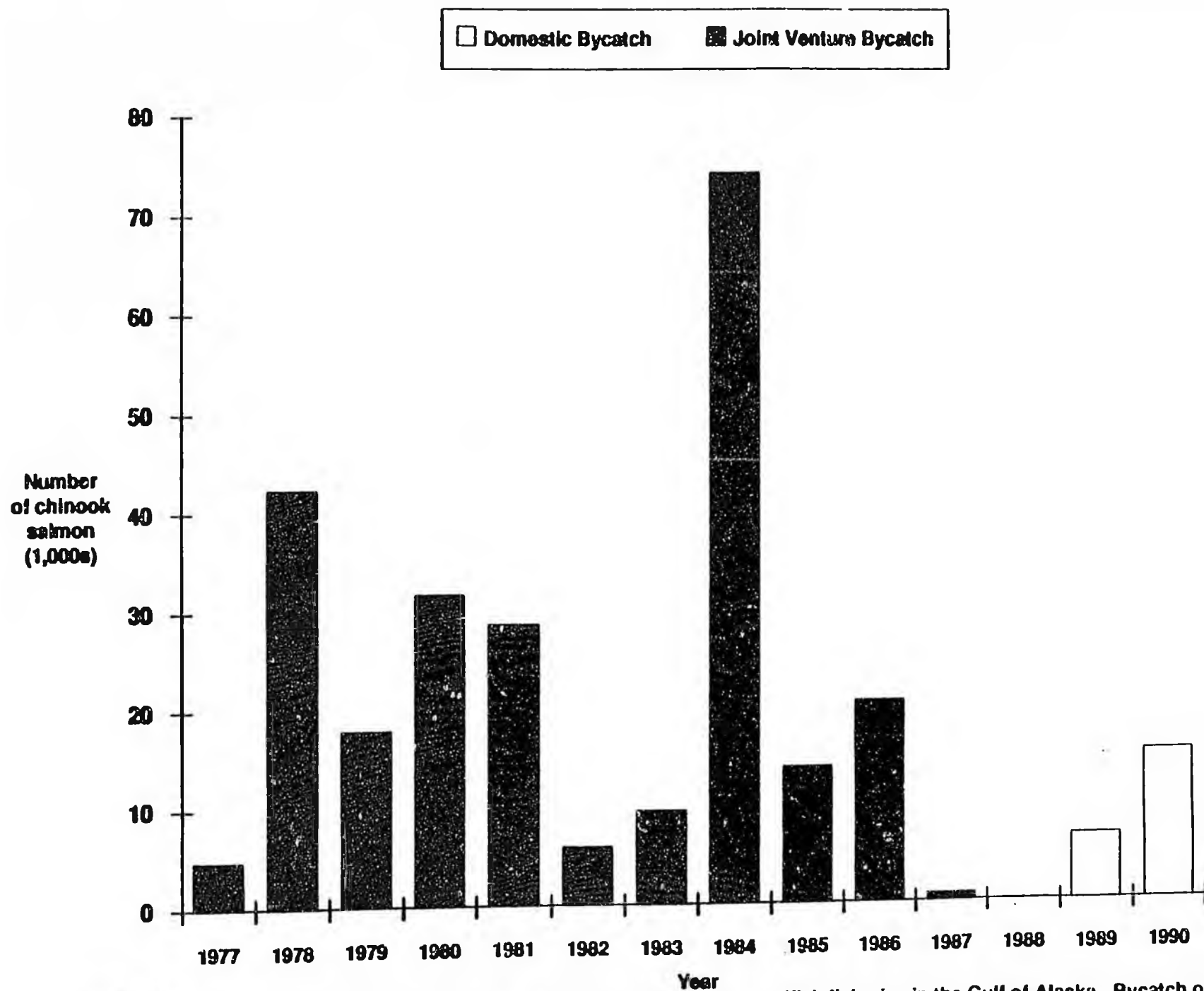


Figure 10. Bycatch of chinook salmon in foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. Bycatch of chinook salmon in 1989 and 1990 domestic groundfish fisheries included.

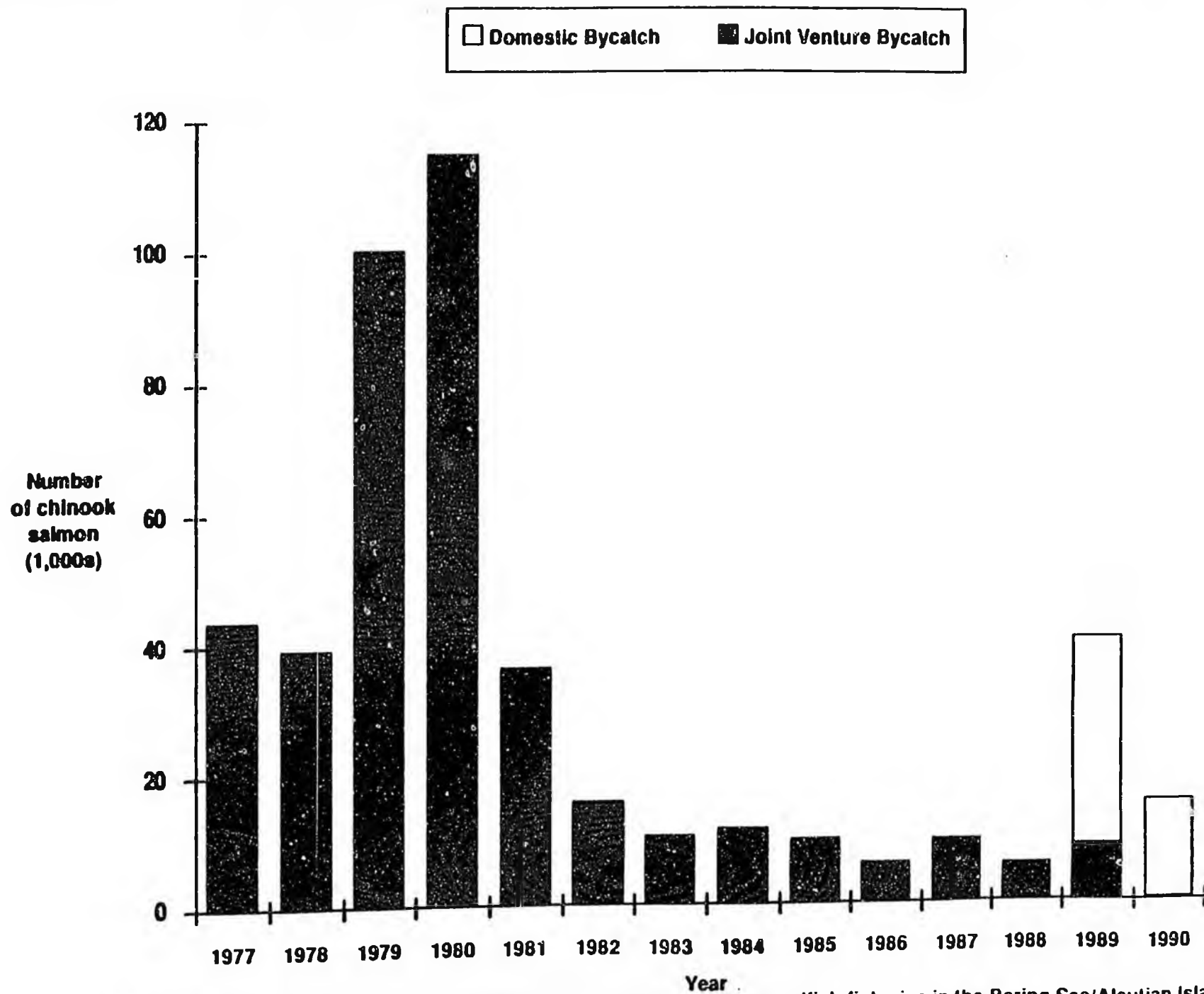


Figure 11. Bycatch of chinook salmon in foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands. Bycatch of chinook salmon in 1989 and 1990 domestic groundfish fisheries included.

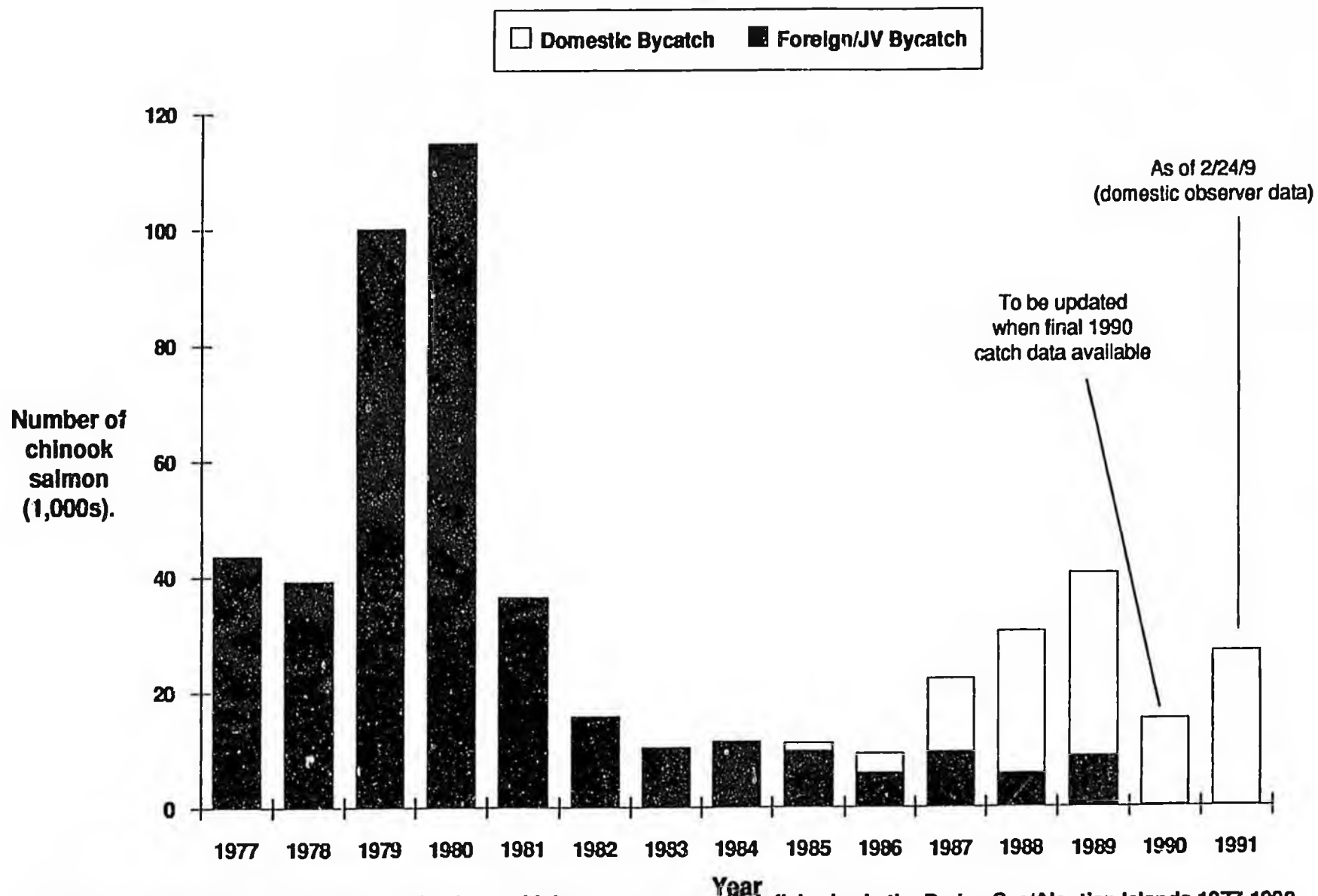


Figure 3. Bycatch of chinook salmon in foreign and joint venture groundfish fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands 1977-1990, and bycatch of chinook salmon in the domestic groundfish fisheries of the BS/AI, 1985-1991 (ADF&G, 2/28/91).

NMFS/AKR
02/28/91

1991 GULF OF ALASKA FISHERIES
CHINOOK & OTHER SALMON BYCATCH

TRAWL GEAR

WEEK	CHINOOK SALMON		'OTHER' SALMON	
	WEEKLY NUMBER	CUMULATIVE NUMBER	WEEKLY NUMBER	CUMULATIVE NUMBER
01/06	200	200	0	0
01/13	906	1106	0	0
01/20	685	1790	0	0
01/27	618	2408	0	0
02/03	1022	3430	2	2
02/10	399	3829	3	6
02/17	211	4041	1	7
02/24	211	4251	9	16

NOTE: No PSC Limits apply to salmon.

Data based on observer reports, extrapolated to total groundfish harvest.

NMFS/AKR
02/28/91

1991 BERING SEA/ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FISHERIES
CHINOOK & OTHER SALMON BYCATCH

TRAWL GEAR

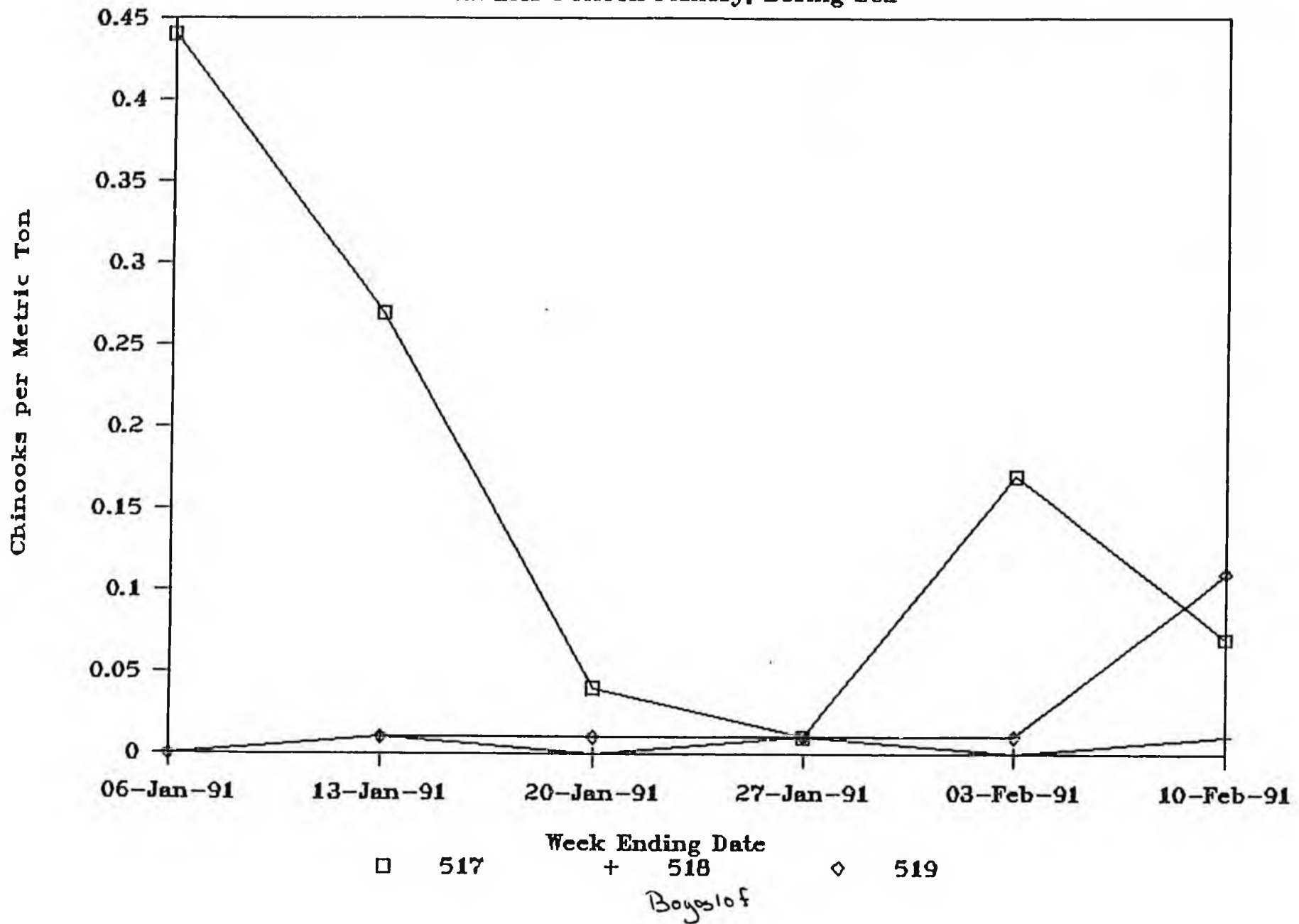
WEEK	CHINOOK SALMON		'OTHER' SALMON	
	WEEKLY NUMBER	CUMULATIVE NUMBER	WEEKLY NUMBER	CUMULATIVE NUMBER
01/06	13624	13624	806	806
01/13	4679	18303	296	1102
01/20	628	18931	8	1110
01/27	559	19491	19	1129
02/03	1954	21444	0	1129
02/10	1999	23444	1	1130
02/17	1202	24646	4	1134
02/24	2177	26823	0	1134

NOTE: No PSC Limits apply to salmon

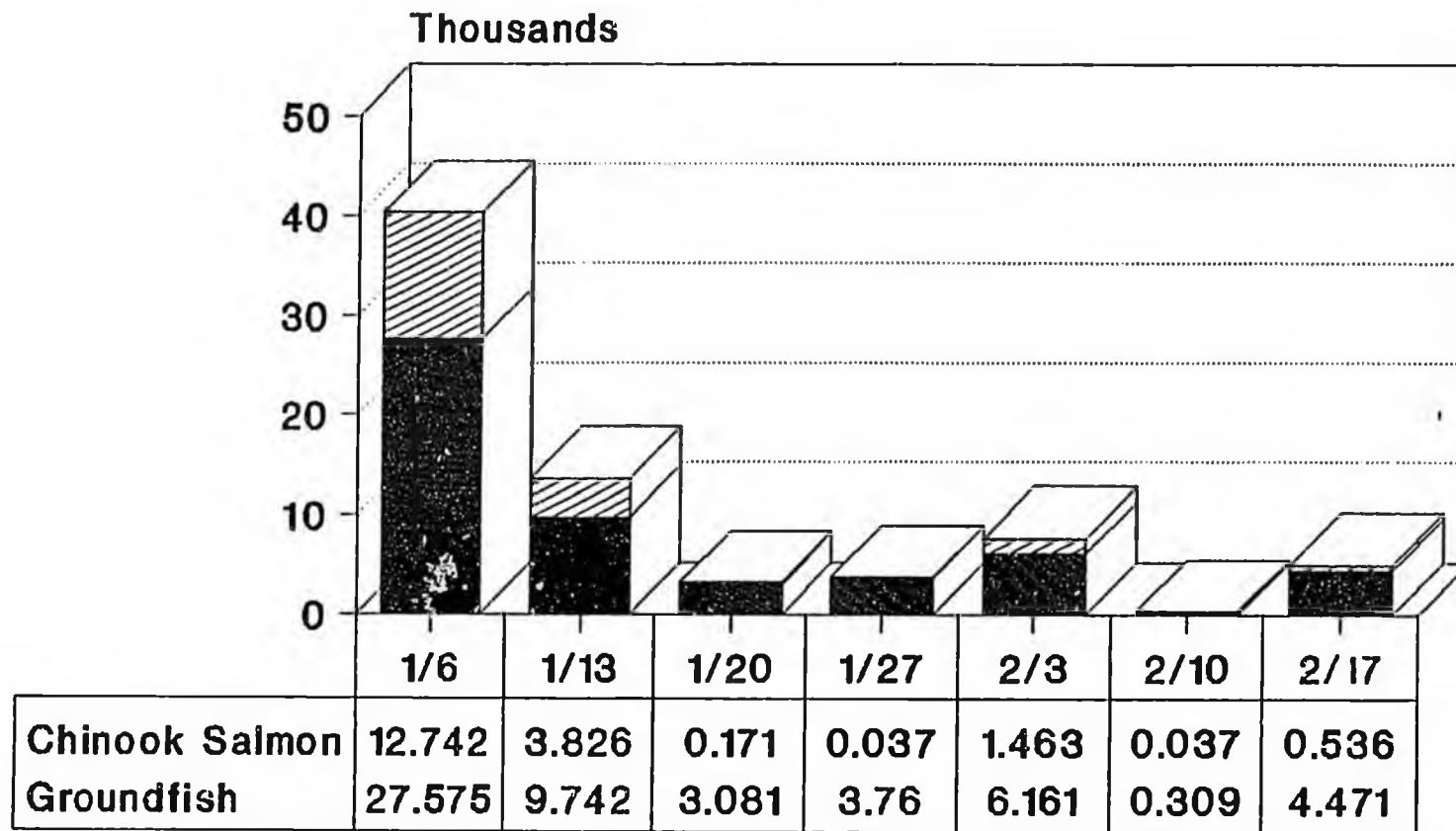
Data based on observer reports, extrapolated to total groundfish harvest.

1991 Chinook Bycatch Rates

Midwater Pollock Fishery, Bering Sea

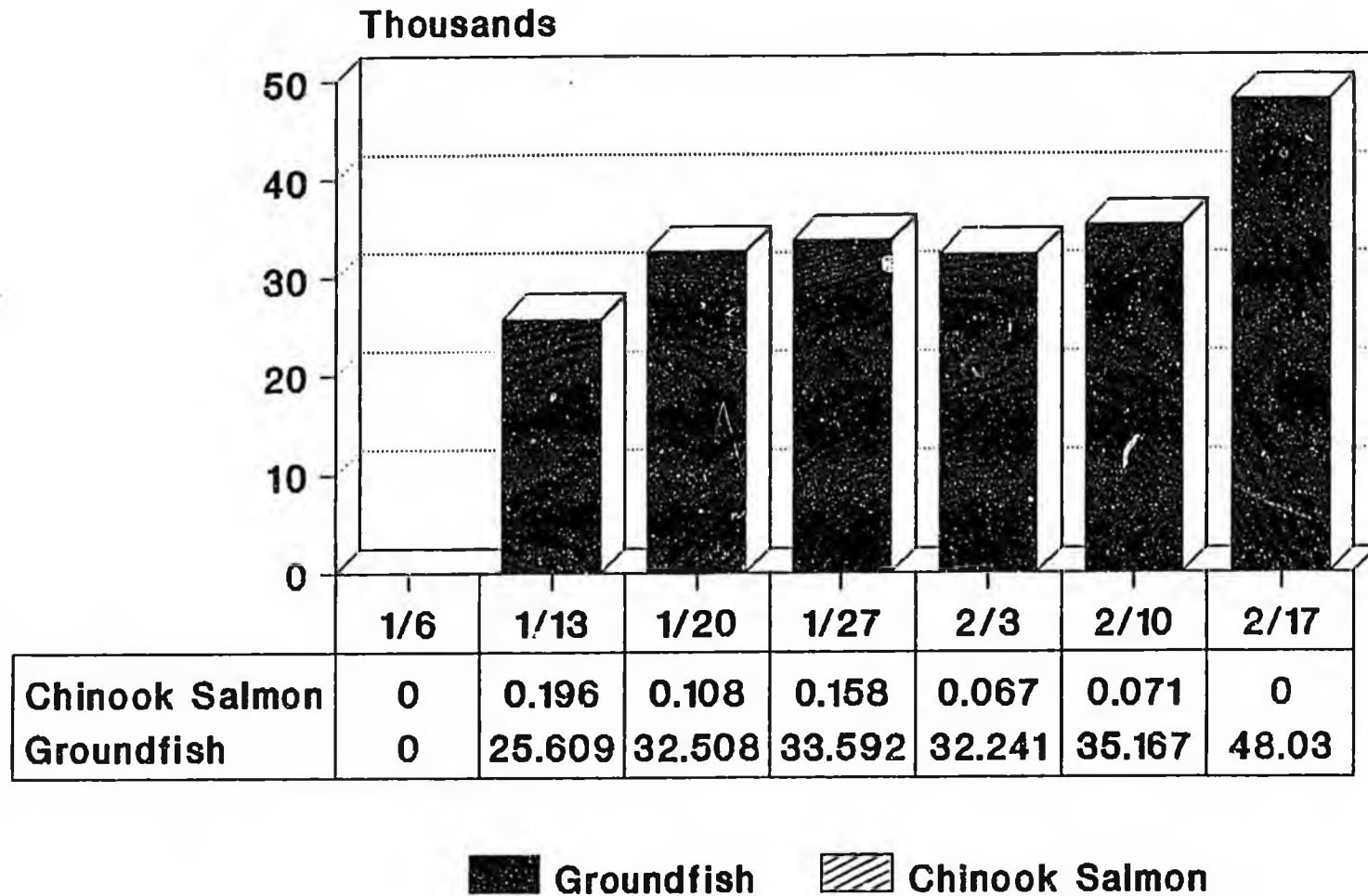


Area 517 Groundfish and Chinook Salmon Comparison



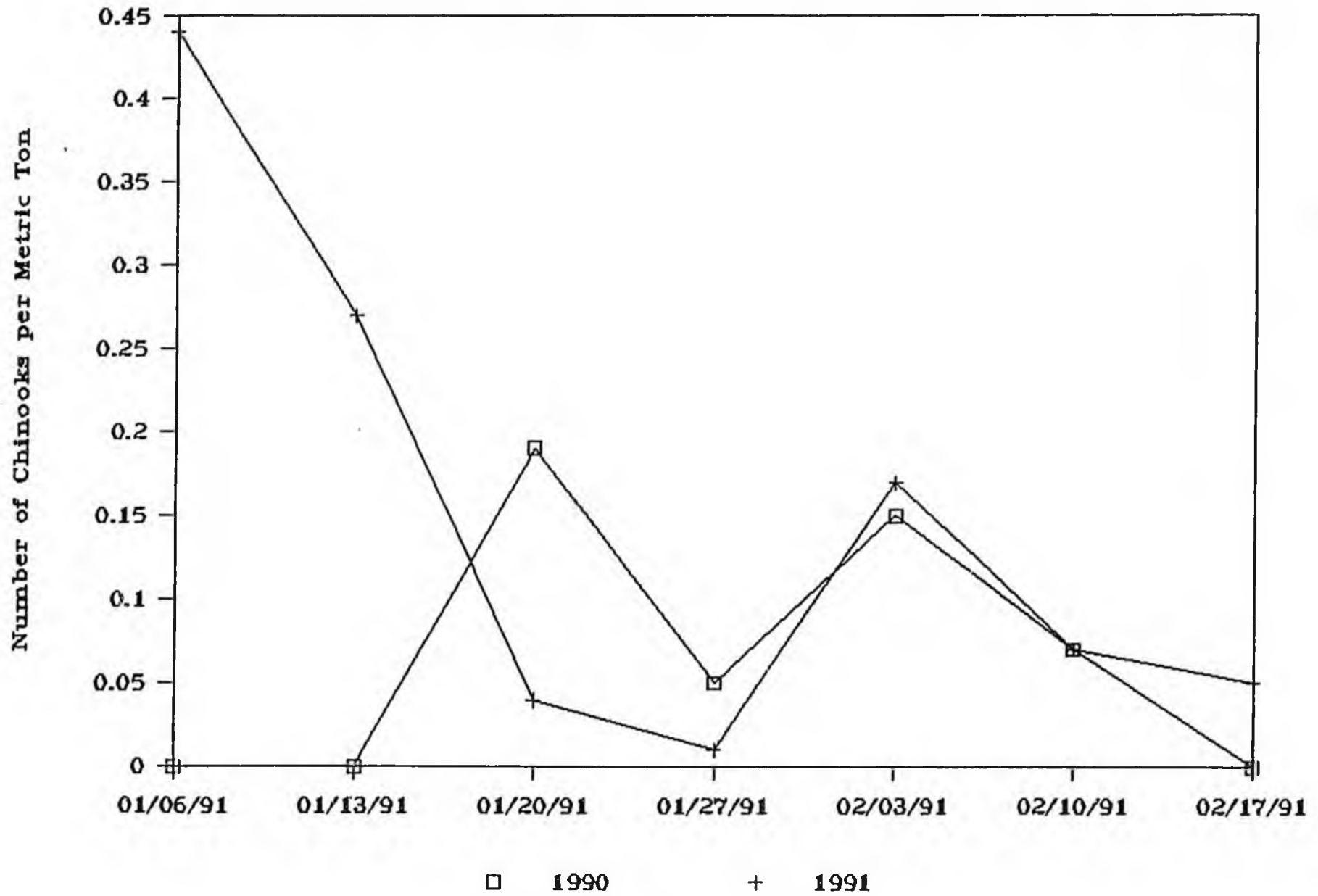
Groundfish
 Chinook Salmon

Area 518 Groundfish and Chinook Salmon Comparison

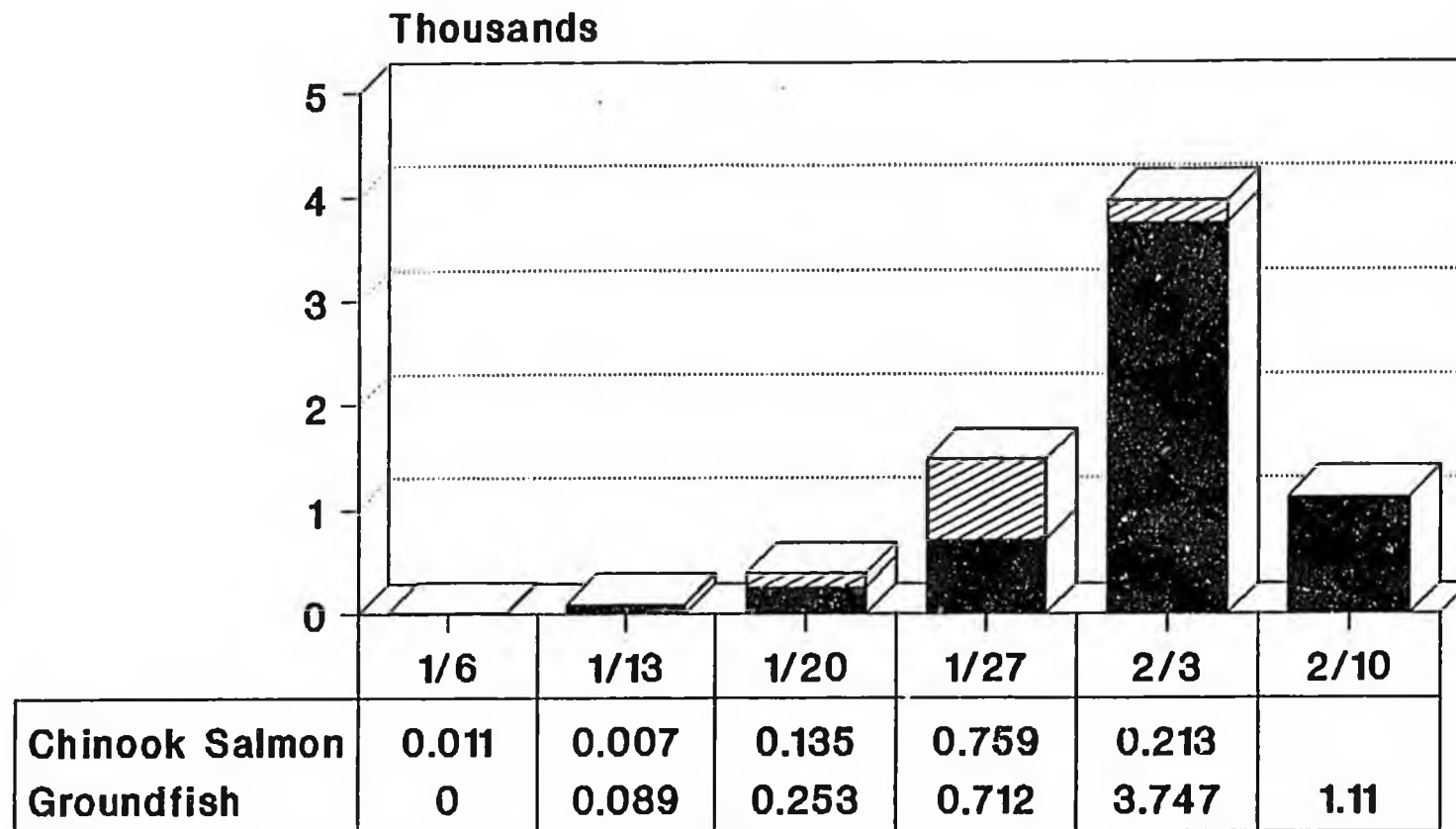


•Chinook In numbers; groundfish in mton

Zone 517 Chinook Bycatch Rates



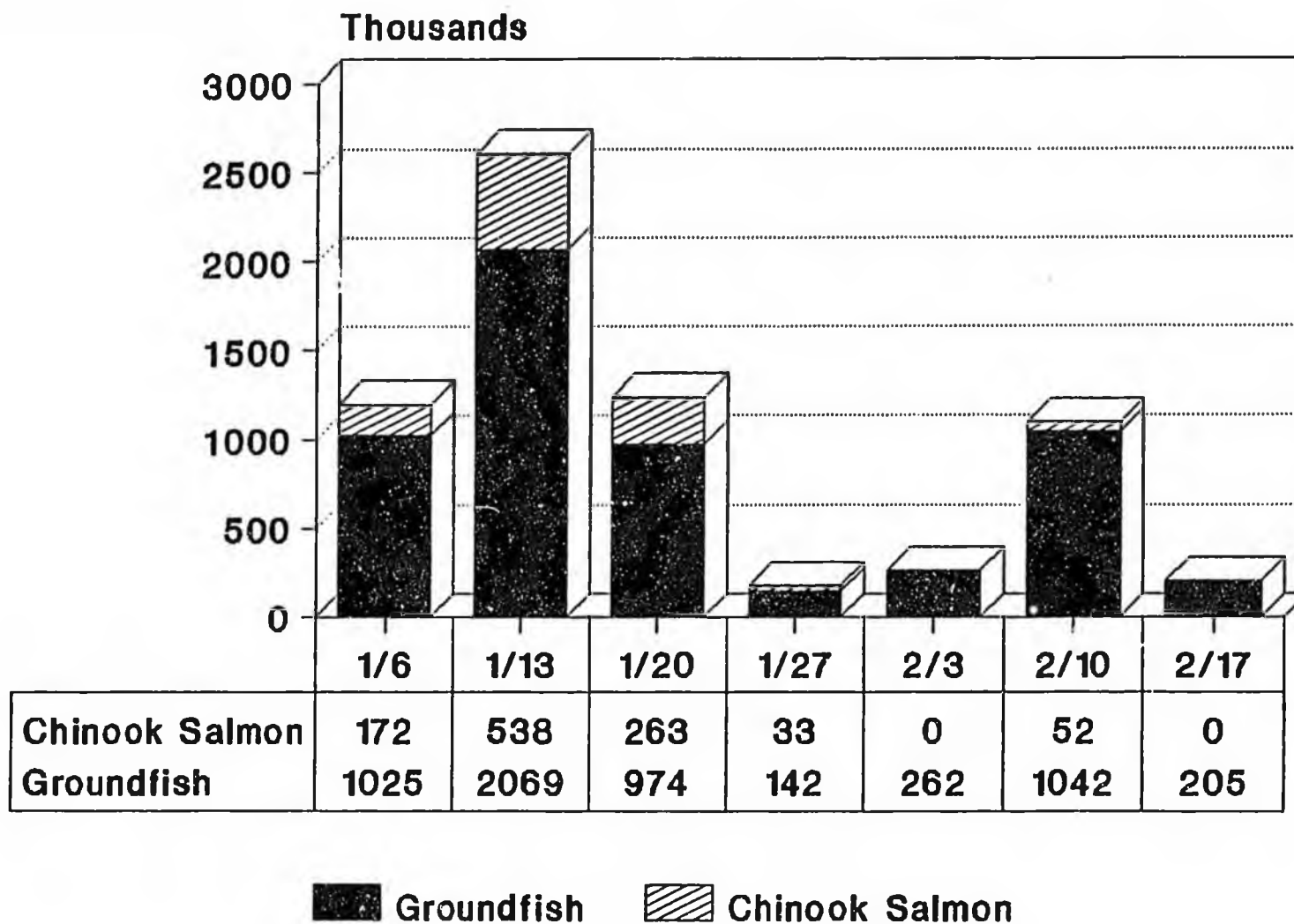
Shelikof Groundfish and Chinook Salmon* Comparison (Area 621)



Groundfish
 Chinook Salmon

•Chinook In numbers; groundfish in mton

Area 630 Groundfish and Chinook Salmon*



*Chinook in numbers; groundfish in mton

STATUS OF THE PROPOSED LISTING OF COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON STOCKS
UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (ESA)

summary by Earl E. Krygier ADF&G

In the spring of 1990, the Secretary of Commerce was petitioned to determine whether or not five separate runs of wild salmon in the Columbia River are distinct stocks which are in danger of becoming extinct, and therefore should be "listed" as either "threatened" or "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act. This petition initiated a two year process prior to a final listing. During this first year, the Secretary must perform a status review of the petitioned fish and decide if the petition is warranted. The end of that first year's review is nearing completion. The decision whether or not to propose placement of these salmon on a list of endangered or threatened species will occur soon. The Snake River sockeye salmon decision is due by April 2, 1991, and for the Snake River spring, summer and fall chinook and the lower Columbia River coho by the first week in June 1991. The Secretary will then come out with a proposed rule making defining which stocks may be proposed for listing. An additional year of review and comment will occur on the proposed rule. At the end of the second year, a final rule will be published. If any of these stocks are listed, the Secretary, through the National Marine Fishery Service, will develop a recovery plan describing how they plan to rehabilitate the species.

Aside from this, Senator Mark O. Hatfield has convened a "salmon summit" (made up of Pacific N.W. fishery and water user representatives), to develop an action plan to attempt to preclude the need for any listing. This group could agree on a recovery package to implement immediately which combines modifications in Columbia River Basin water management, dam passage operations and harvest. If this group can reach consensus, and NMFS agrees on the mitigation proposed, a listing might be curtailed.

Whether or not these stocks become listed, it does not appear that their listing will have an impact on the State of Alaska.

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 165-3991
Fax: (907) 163-3331

April 3, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Sam Cotten

FROM: Glenn T. Gray ^{GTG}
Legislative Analyst

RE: Foreign Ownership of Alaska Fish Processing Facilities
Research Request 90.167

You asked for a description of the ownership patterns of the Alaska seafood processing industry. Specifically, you wanted to know the extent of foreign ownership and financing of major on-shore facilities in Alaska and off-shore factory ships.

The first section of this memorandum summarizes foreign ownership patterns of the Alaska seafood processing industry. The next five sections discuss prior studies, sources of information, types of foreign control, the methodology used in this study, and the findings. A data base created for this research was used to produce tables about foreign ownership by geographical area, company name, company address, parent company, and country of investor.

Summary

The results of this study reaffirm the findings of former studies. Foreign companies and individuals control a significant segment of the Alaska seafood processing industry, but the exact amount of control is difficult to quantify. Because of unreliable and incompatible data, we are uncertain if foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processing industry has increased or decreased over the past decade. While some information about ownership of companies is available, financing arrangements and other forms of control are generally confidential. The State of Alaska collects information about the amount and value of seafood processed by each company, but this information is also confidential. State law requires companies to complete a biennial report listing alien affiliates and all shareholders with more than five percent of the shares. State officials, however, do not verify this information and it is considered incomplete and unreliable.

This study reveals that in 1989, at least 23 percent of shore-based plants and off-shore vessels had some foreign ownership. More than 66 percent of the vessels listed on *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory have at least partial foreign ownership. The proportion of total seafood production that these companies represent is not known. However, because these

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firms operate large plants, it is presumed that the foreign-owned companies account for a disproportional share of production. In addition to ownership of processing companies, foreign companies may exert other kinds of influence through financing arrangements, technological know-how, product pricing, marketing, and ownership interties. Because these aspects of foreign influence are even more difficult to determine than ownership, this memorandum only describes direct ownership patterns of shore-based and off-shore processors.

Prior Studies

Several attempts to quantify the extent of foreign ownership of the Alaska seafood processing industry have been made in recent years, but with inconclusive results. The Alaska State Legislature commissioned Orth and Associates to undertake a study in 1980 which appeared as *Foreign Investment in the Alaska Seafood Industry*. Orth and Associates based their findings on government documents and did not obtain information from industry representatives. They stated that "Alaska's effort to monitor alien investment has been based on confusing, sometimes misleading statutes that have been inadequately administered and weakly enforced (p. 9)."¹ Based on data from 1977, the study revealed that Canada and Japan were the major foreign investors in Alaska seafood processing. While U.S. processors targeted high-value species, Japanese-owned companies processed both high and low-value species. Orth and Associates found that firms with partial Japanese ownership processed 33 percent of the total value of all species processed.² However, Orth and Associates were unable to determine ownership of 35 percent of the 127 companies examined. The study contains an excellent description of complex interties between seafood processing companies as well as a summary of studies completed prior to 1980.

The federal General Accounting Office (GAO) initiated a study about foreign ownership in the U.S. seafood processing industry with an emphasis on Alaska. As revealed in the title of the 1980 report, *Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult to Assess*, the results were incomplete. The GAO sent a questionnaire to processors in Alaska and other states to determine foreign ownership and loans from foreign entities. The GAO reported that Japanese loans to processors were considerable and that some of the loans contained provisions to acquire a portion of the production as well as provisions to employ foreign technicians.

¹Reporting requirements concerning alien affiliates have since been strengthened (AS 10.06.808), but no one verifies the accuracy of this information.

² Japan's total share of the Alaska seafood market was in actuality less than 33 percent. This figure includes the total value of all production by firms with partial Japanese ownership even though some of these firms may have substantial U.S. ownership. This figure also disregards Canadian ownership because Canadian and U.S. firms were grouped together.

Alaska state agencies have also attempted to determine the extent of foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processors. In 1981, the House Research Agency estimated that the fair market value of foreign ownership accounted for about one-third of the total investment in Alaska shore-based seafood processing facilities.³ During the late 1980s, staff at the Office of International Trade, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Commercial Fisheries Development section, and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute produced informal lists of companies with probable foreign ownership.⁴

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council requested the GAO to investigate the extent of foreign ownership and control of the Alaska seafood processing industry. This study is not expected to be completed until late spring 1990 (Wolf 1990).

Sources of Information

Nine state agencies require information from companies intending to process seafood in the state of Alaska.⁵ Depending on the type of operation, seafood processors may be required to fulfill more than 37 different reporting requirements.⁶ Table 1 provides a summary of some the reporting requirements that could be useful to determine the extent of foreign ownership of seafood processing facilities. Much of this information, however, is either confidential or unreliable. For example, data about the amount or value of seafood produced by a specific company are confidential. Furthermore, the biennial report data base maintained by the Corporations section of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED) has serious deficiencies. It contains information from corporations only and DCED staff do not verify the accuracy of information concerning foreign affiliation or share ownership. A review of

³This conclusion involved an assumption that the value of all foreign-owned seafood processing facilities paralleled that of three major firms that changed ownership between 1979 and 1981.

⁴During telephone interviews for the current study, representatives of a few of the companies included on these lists maintained that they had no direct or indirect foreign ownership. A few other companies identified on these lists could not be located.

⁵Companies operating outside of state inland waters are not required to file with Alaska state agencies.

⁶The Department of Environmental Conservation, Alaska Permit Information Center, distributes a *Checklist for Seafood Processing Permits*. This document outlines State of Alaska reporting requirements for seafood processors but has not been updated since 1985 (see Attachment A).

the DCED data base for this research revealed that the information concerning foreign ownership is unreliable.⁷

Table 1
A Summary of Reporting Requirements Useful to Determine the Extent
of Foreign Ownership in the Alaska Seafood Processing Industry

<u>Department</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Confidential</u>
Commerce and Economic Development (DCED)	<u>Certificate of Authority</u> - "foreign" corporations (those incorporated outside the State of Alaska)	No
	<u>Biennial Report</u> - information about out-of- state corporations, alien affiliates and shareholders with greater than five percent ownership	No
Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G)	<u>Intent to operate forms</u> - completed by all those who intend to process fish	No
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission	<u>Annual Report</u> - information about amount and type of fish processed	Yes
Department of Revenue	<u>Affidavit for Non-residents</u> - affidavit and proof of bonding	Yes
	<u>Alaska Fisheries Business Tax Return</u> - data concerning the amount of fish processed	Yes
Department of Labor	<u>Alien labor certification request</u> - required for companies intending to hire foreign workers	Yes

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation

⁷Company representatives either misunderstand the reporting requirements or intentionally submit erroneous information. There may be confusion about the definitions of foreign corporations and alien affiliates. For the purposes of the DCED biennial reports, "foreign" means any out-of-state corporation and "alien" means an individual who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The definition for the terms alien and affiliate are not included on the biennial report form or on the accompanying instructions. There may also be some confusion about how to report foreign ties to a U.S. company with some out-of-country investors. When asked about direct or indirect foreign ownership during telephone interviews for this research, many company employees stated that their company was 100 percent American even though follow-up questions revealed that these companies either had foreign investors or were a subsidiary of a company with foreign ownership.

Should a company doing business in Alaska provide misinformation about alien affiliates, it would be easy to mask foreign ownership if the company were a subsidiary of an out-of-state company. State law requires companies to identify only those individuals or companies with more than a five percent ownership of the shares in the company doing business in Alaska. If the company is a subsidiary of an out-of-state company, no requirements exist to report ownership of the out-of-state company.⁸ Additionally, most seafood processors do not issue public stock (Winograd 1981). Many of the companies listed on the DCED data base show no information about share ownership.

Types of Control

Foreign influence over the Alaska seafood industry can be the result of foreign equity investment, foreign holding of debt, pricing agreements, marketing, technology transfer, and control of information (Orth 1980). Control through equity takes place when a foreign company or individual has complete or partial ownership in an American-based company or if a partnership exists with that company.⁹ A foreign company or individual may control a seafood processing company through direct ownership or may have indirect control through ties to a parent company. Orth and Associates' 1980 study illustrated ownership interties between seafood processors and other companies (see Attachment B for an example of the complexity of interties). Control through debt may occur when an Alaska seafood processing company has a financial arrangement with a foreign company.¹⁰ Alaska does not require disclosure of information concerning loans by foreign companies. Foreign companies may also exert control through information about seafood processing or the release of

⁸In 1985, over 120 fishery operations in Alaska and surrounding waters were based out of Washington State (Natural Resource Consultants 1985). All of the 54 factory trawlers identified in *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory have a Seattle address.

⁹A foreign company may own as much as 100 percent of a shore-based processing facility, but foreign ownership of off-shore processors is restricted. Since 1987, fishing and processing vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ--between the states's inland waters and the 200-mile limit) must be American-flagged vessels, must have at least 51 percent U.S. ownership, and the corporate board must have an American president and U.S. voting majority. Vessels operating off of Alaska prior to 1987 may have greater than 51 percent foreign ownership but they must be American-flagged, the corporate president must be an American and the majority of the board must also be American (Flanagan 1990).

¹⁰Control through debt may involve issuance of notes and bonds. Processors sometimes enter into preseason agreements where a foreign company may loan money to the processor with conditions such as the right of first refusal for processed seafood, established prices for product throughout the season, or a promise to employ foreign technicians or managers.

technological innovations. Foreign influence through pricing and marketing arrangements may also be significant. For example, the fisheries import quota system in Japan may give much control to Japanese processing and holding companies (Helgath and Rainery 1989).¹¹

Methodology

Several sources were utilized to construct a data base of seafood processors with probable foreign ownership. A report generated from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) 1989 Intent to Operate forms completed by processors provided a list of 523 shore-based and off-shore seafood processors.¹² Additional off-shore processors were identified from *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler Directory. Due to the large number of facilities, processors that appeared to be small, local operations were not added to the data base or investigated. The list was reduced to 347 processors.

Next, each of the 347 processors was checked against the DCED corporate biennial report data base.¹³ A computer print-out was generated for all companies that were on both data bases. Where complete information was provided, with no obvious errors, information about alien affiliates and share ownership were assumed to be correct and entered into the data base created for this report. Corporations indicating ownership by individuals were eliminated from further investigation unless the names of the individuals appeared to be foreign. Due to time constraints, some of the companies not listed on the DCED data base were not contacted if they appeared to be small operations.

Four different print-outs were generated by sorting the data base by company name, corporate address, location of shore-based facility, and vessel name. These print-outs were compared to determine possible interties between

¹¹Japan imports 95 percent of Alaska's seafood exports (McDowell Group 1989). Control through marketing may occur through sales contracts, sales agreements, and the relationship between processors and Japanese trading and fishing companies (Orth 1980).

¹²Some off-shore seafood processors operating only in the EEZ completed intent to operate forms with the ADF&G even though they are not required to do so.

¹³The DCED data base contains only information for seafood processors that are corporations and there is no enforcement to assure corporations have filed with the department or that the information filed is correct (Shultz 1990).

processing facilities and to avoid listing a facility twice.¹⁴ Next, we contacted company spokespersons to verify foreign ownership and associations between processing facilities.¹⁵ Processing facilities with verified foreign ownership were sorted by vessel name or shore-based site to provide the information on the enclosed map (see Attachment C). The data base has also been sorted to create lists of processors by company name (see Table 2), vessel name (see Table 3), site of shore-based facility (see Table 4), parent company (see Table 5), and country of foreign investor (see Table 6). Following Table 6 is a list of sources for information included in Tables 2 through 6.

The completeness and accuracy of the data in this report hinge on three important assumptions. First, it is assumed that seafood processors provided correct and truthful information to both telephone and written requests. Second, it is assumed that information from government reports, when used, is accurate. Third, it is assumed that the small, local processors excluded from the data base did not have foreign ownership.

Because government data about production is confidential and seafood processing personnel were reluctant to provide this information during telephone interviews, this report does not contain an analysis of ownership in relation to the amount or value of seafood production.

Findings

Telephone inquiries to company headquarters and information derived from State of Alaska data bases reveal that at least 23 percent of Alaska shore-based and off-shore seafood processors have some foreign ownership.¹⁶ Looking solely at the factory trawlers, more than 66 percent of the vessels have partial foreign ownership. Total foreign ownership of and/or influence over Alaska seafood processors is likely to be much greater for three reasons: 1) companies may tend to under-report foreign ownership due to confusion about reporting requirements about alien affiliates and indirect foreign ownership; 2) forms

¹⁴Some companies create separate companies for each of their facilities although each of the companies are managed from one office. For example, Arctic Alaska has a fleet of 20 vessels, each incorporated under a different name. However, each of those corporations has the same contact person and Seattle address.

¹⁵Most of the company representatives provided ownership information without hesitation. However, some were reluctant to release information about ownership without a written request. Written responses were not received for nine vessels and four shore-based processors by the time this report was completed.

¹⁶This conclusion is based on the assumption that all shore-based and off-shore processors are included on the 1989 ADF&G Intent to Process data base and *Pacific Fishing* magazine's 1989 Factory Trawler list.

of influence other than equity have not been considered in this study; and 3) all processors are included in the ADF&G data base regardless of the size of operation. Including the many small processors in the calculations understates the magnitude of foreign control. Foreign companies are more likely to invest in larger operations, and these larger operations produce a greater share of the total value of seafood production. For example, if 23 percent of foreign-owned plants process 90 percent of the catch, the significance of foreign ownership is much greater than the percentage of foreign-owned firms suggests.

Foreign fishing is no longer permitted in the EEZ or in state inland waters, although joint ventures still occur at a reduced level.¹⁷ Joint ventures provide an opportunity for U.S. fishermen to sell fish to off-shore foreign processors for fisheries where there is not enough domestic capability to process the fish. While joint ventures once accounted for a majority of the groundfish harvested in the EEZ, they accounted for only 27 percent of the total amount of groundfish harvested in the EEZ in 1989.¹⁸ The amount of fish allocated to joint ventures has been declining rapidly and is expected to be phased out as American processors expand their capacity to process groundfish. A 1982 amendment to the Magnuson Act (Public Law 97-191) permits the governor to allow foreign processing of fish caught by U.S. fishermen in the state's inland waters, but this has not occurred since 1988.¹⁹

Since Orth and Associates' 1980 study, the pattern of countries involved in foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processors has changed. While Orth and Associates found that Japan and Canada accounted for almost all foreign ownership, today other countries such as England, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Taiwan, and Korea have invested in Alaska shore-based and off-shore processors.

Americanization of the off-shore bottomfish fishery has led to some changes in foreign surimi production. A dramatic growth in U.S. surimi processing has resulted in a reduction of total Japanese surimi exports. In 1989, there was a 50 percent reduction in exports of surimi from Japan to the U.S. although Japanese exports of surimi to other countries increased (Parker 1989).

Because of unreliable and incompatible data, we are uncertain if foreign ownership of Alaska's seafood processing industry has increased or decreased over the past decade. Chuck Kleeschulte (1986) reported that Japanese

¹⁷1987 was the last year that foreign allocations were made to foreign fishermen in the EEZ adjacent to Alaska (Flanagan 1990). The foreign catch of Alaska pollock reached the level of 350,000 metric tons in 1986 (Parker 1989). Theoretically, if domestic capability to process certain types of fish were to decline, foreign fishermen could again be permitted to fish in the EEZ.

¹⁸The 1989 groundfish harvest by joint ventures dropped to 535,275 metric tons. It decreased again in 1990 to only 81,894 metric tons (Wilson 1990).

¹⁹Joint ventures in Alaska internal waters would be permitted only if U.S. processors did not have the capacity to process the fish (Peyton 1990).

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April 3, 1990
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ownership of shore-based facilities apparently declined during the first half of the 1980s. Rick Lauber, a lobbyist for the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, said that "most all of the Japanese holdings in Alaska would be up for sale if they could find a buyer at reasonable prices" (Kleeschulte 1986). Others believe that the trend of increasing foreign ownership continues (Helgath and Rainery 1989, Reynolds 1990). The elimination of foreign fishing allocations and the expected termination of joint ventures may encourage foreign investment in shore-based facilities and in majority U.S.-owned factory trawlers. An article in the March 14, 1990 issue of the *Juneau Empire* reported that as a result of the expected termination of joint venture arrangements, Nippon Suisan is investing between \$46 million and \$52.6 million to construct a fish-paste processing plant in Dutch Harbor. Considering the high degree of foreign ownership in the growing number of factory trawlers, the termination of foreign fishing in the EEZ, and an imminent phase-out of joint ventures, foreign investment in the Alaska seafood processing industry may be increasing and may be higher now than ten years ago.

I hope that you find this memorandum useful. Should you need additional information about foreign ownership of Alaska seafood processing facilities, please contact this office.

Attachments

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- Wolf, Bill, Aide for U.S. Senator Murkowski, Washington D.C., telephone conversation, January 1990.

TABLE 2

OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Manner		CP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daerim Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Dota Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo		Unalaska	CSP	
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Dynasty		CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Empress		CP	306'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		CP	301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Arctic Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arctic		CP	181'
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Aniak	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering I		CP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Egegik	OSP	
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Browns Point Jr. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryflot	Diomedes		FP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Crystal Star, Inc	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Eagle Fisheries I.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Natnek	OSP	
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Kjevota		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Zenth		CP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Natnek	OSP	3 canning lines

TABLE 2
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Nelbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Cordova	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Natnek	OSP	
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Ocean West, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger			250'
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute		CP	245'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taika America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaioh International		Pelican	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Dillingham	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Valdez	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DonJuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Royal Aleutian Sfds., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Doewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trawl	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
Sana Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusanagi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave		FP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sfd.		Aniak	EF	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S.Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Tagiak	OSP	
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamai		CB	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Katag	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Manka K. Ltd.		Nutato	IB	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kasilof	OSP	
Unimak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Unimak Enterprise		Other	184'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea		CP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	

TABLE 2
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COMPANY NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Alitak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ekuli	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Elin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Natunak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Bailey	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Katag	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	184'
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
E.H. Bendtsen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	CB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrel			
Pencwin, Inc.	C					Penguin		CP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Togiak	OSP	

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

TABLE 3
OFF-SHORE ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY VESSEL NAME

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise	CP	
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Alzawa	Alaskan Hero	CP	200'
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)	CP	162'
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist	CP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)		335'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan	FP	
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecks	American Dynasty	CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecks	American Empress	CP	306'
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise	CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise	FP	338'
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler	CP	296'
Arka Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arka	CP	181'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering I	CP	
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise	CP	184'
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ud.	Blue Wave	FP	
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise	CP	185'
Browns Point Jt. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point	CP	197'
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamal	CB	
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea	CP	244'
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor	CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise	CP	
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper	CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking	CP	230'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryflot	Diomedes	FP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daenim Corp.	Endurance	CP	278'
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner	CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit	CP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy	FP	
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska	FP	302'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise	CP	188'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea	CP	292'
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II	FP	
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		301'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hagel	Kjevola	CP	
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise	CP	275'
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene	CP	275'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan	FP	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora	CP	160'
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle	CP	310'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise	CP	
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier	CP	201'
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk		
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero		
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger		250'
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise	CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise	CP	155'
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DanJuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix	FP	680'
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea	CP	
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise	CP	155'

**TABLE 3
OFF-SHORE ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY VESSEL NAME**

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier	CP	275'
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer	FP	
Skipblau'nir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind	CP	
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise	CP	
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator	CP	132'
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress	CP	
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute	CP	245'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince	CP	217'
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise	CP	270'
Umiok Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Umiok Enterprise	CP	184'
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnors.ed (Construction)		
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise	CP	224'
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Vaerdal (Construction)	CP	
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Slovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)	CP	217'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise	CP	
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea	EF	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind	CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hoge	Zenith	CP	
Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership								
Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command	CP	184'
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm	CP	343'
Marco Fisheries						Commodore		
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific	CP	
Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord	CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor		
E.H. Benditsen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak	FP	
Penguin, Inc.	C					Penguin	CP	
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrol		

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167C).

TABLE 4
SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY LOCATION

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Data Katsu Gyo	Anchorage	EF	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syonul Co.	Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syonul Co.	Aniak	OSP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Raw		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sld.	Aniak	EF	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Alitok	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chignik Lagoon	CB	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Coradova	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Craig	CB	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Dillingham	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hilldown	Dry Bay	OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo	Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Sana Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.	Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui	Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.	Egegik	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Eguk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Elfin Cove	CB	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni	Emmonak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Galena	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing, Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Haines	CB	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Kaitag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Kaitag	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Menka K. Ltd.	Kasilok	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kenai	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kenai	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni	Ketchikan	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown	Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Ketchikan	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.	Ketchikan	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries	Ketchikan	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	King Cove	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hilldown	Kodiak	OSP	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.	Kodiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Kodiak	OSP	
Eagle Fisheries L.P.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.	Kodiak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Natnek	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Natnek	OSP	
Nelbra Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.	Natnek	OSP	3 canning lines
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries	Natnek	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Nulato	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.	Nulato	IB	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaioh International	Pelican	OSP	
Nelbra Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.	Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Port Bailey	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Port Moller	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hilldown	Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day

**TABLE 4
SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY LOCATION**

<u>COMPANY NAME</u>	<u>TYPE OF SEAFOOD</u>	<u>TYPE OF PRODUCT</u>	<u>PERCENT FOREIGN</u>	<u>COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>PARENT COMPANY</u>	<u>SHORE-BASED LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF OPERATION</u>	<u>CAPACITY OR SIZE</u>
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S. Sasaki (US resident)	St. Paul	OSP	
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals	St. Paul	OSP	
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni	Tagiak	OSP	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni	Tagiak	Other	
Royal Aleutian Sfd., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo	Unalaska	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo	Unalaska	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Valdez	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan	Wrangell	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni	Yakobi	CB	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown	Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Egegik	CB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.	Kodiak	OSP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?		Tagiak	OSP	

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167D).

TABLE 5
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecks	American Dynasty		CP	280'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecks	American Empress		CP	306'
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering 1		CP	
Browns Point Jr. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	GF		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Oceantrawf, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger			250'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daesim Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Royal Aleutian Slds., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	Danjuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Doto Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Natnek	OSP	3 canning lines
Nelbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day
Arca Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arca		CP	181'
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd.	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Aniak	OSP	
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaloh International		Pelican	OSP	
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaloh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaloh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute		CP	245'
Sans Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Katag	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni		Tagiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Cordova	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Natnek	OSP	
Tagiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamal		CB	

TABLE 5
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Tagiak	Other	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Elfin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Aliak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Bailey	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Eluk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni, Taiyo		Unalaska	OSP	
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Valdez	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Dillingham	OSP	
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave		FP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominisea		CP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
American Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H,F,S,FM	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		CP	301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.		H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Bering Trawlers, Inc.		M	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Harvester Enterprise		F, H	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Skipbladnir Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
Umimok Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Umimok Enterprise		CP	184'
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hogei	Kjevola		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hogei	Zentih		CP	

**TABLE 5
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY PARENT COMPANY**

COMPANY NAME	FISH	PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hogei	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner		CP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Natnek	OSP	
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sfd.		Aniak	EF	
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trawl	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovryflot	Diomedea		FP	
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Oceanrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S.Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Katag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Nulato	B	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Manka K. Ltd.		Kasilof	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Egegik	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Eagle Fisheries LP.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	'184'
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
E.H. Benditsen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrel			
Penguin, Inc.	C					Penguin		CP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Togiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	OB	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167E).

TABLE 6
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Nelbro Packing Co.	HE,S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Petersburg	OSP	5 canning lines
Nelbro Packing Co.	S		100%	Canada	George Weston Ltd.		Naknek	OSP	3 canning lines
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Canada	J.S. McMillan		Wrangell	OSP	
Forwest Fisheries, Inc.	S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Naknek	OSP	
Forwest Fisheries, Inc.	GF,S		100%	Canada	Ocean Fisheries		Ketchikan	OSP	
Sir Richards Seafood	Roe		100%	Canada	Sir Richards Sfd.		Aniak	EF	
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF,SF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Viking		CP	230'
Crystal Star, Inc.	GF	H	99%	Denmark	Alaska Invest	Crystal Clipper		CP	230'
Arca Fishing Co.	GF	H	?	Denmark	Hirtshals	Arca		CP	181'
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	Northern Alaskan		FP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		33%	England	Hillsdown		Kodiak	OSP	
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		33%	England	Hillsdown	All Alaskan		FP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Sitka	OSP	70,000 # /day
Sitka Sound Seafoods	S		66%	England	Hillsdown		Dry Bay	OSP	
Sitka Sound Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		66%	England	Hillsdown		Yakutat	OSP	150,000 # /day
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Confidential	Northern Jaeger		CP	250'
Northern Eagle Partners	GF	S,F	<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Eagle		CP	310'
Oceantrawl, Inc.			<49%	Hong Kong, Switzerland	Surimi Holdings	Northern Hawk			
AKC Corporation			?	Japan	Confidential	Northern Hero			
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Endeavor		CP	
Clipper Seafoods, Ltd.	GF,H		?	Japan	Confidential	Clipper Surprise		CP	
Kodiak Seafood	S		51%	Japan	Confidential	Western Sea		EF	
Ocean Mist, Ltd.	CP		25%	Japan	Confidential	Aleutian Mist		CP	
Alaskan Golden Bridge Corp.	C		100%	Japan	Dcto Katsu Gyo		Anchorage	EF	
Ocean Resources, Inc.	GF	H	10%	Japan	Ide Co.	Northern Aurora		CP	160'
Pribilof Island Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		37%	Japan	Individuals		St. Paul	OSP	
Azuma Corp., Ltd.	GF,C,SF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Anchorage	OSP	
Azuma Corp. Ltd	GF		5%	Japan	Iwaki Syorui Co.		Aniak	CSP	
Pelican Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Kaioh International		Pelican	OSP	
Arctic King Fisheries	GF	S	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Arctic Trawler		CP	296'
Pacific King Fisheries	GF	H	100%	Japan	Kaioh Suisan Ltd.	Resolute		CP	245'
Sans Souci Seafoods	C,S,H		100%	Japan	Kusangi Ent. Co.		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE,S,H		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Anchorage	OSP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Nulato	OSP	
Whitney Foods	HE		100%	Japan	Kyokyo	Husky II		FP	
Whitney Foods	S		100%	Japan	Kyokyo		Katag	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	HE,S		100%	Japan	Marubeni		Togiak	OSP	
Alaska Pacific Seafoods	GF,SF,S,H,HE		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kodiak	OSP	
Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc.	S		25%	Japan	Maurbeni		Emmonak	OSP	
E.C. Phillips & Sons	GF,HE,S,SF		?	Japan	Maurbeni		Ketchikan	OSP	
Kenai Packers	S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
North Pacific Processors	GF,C,F		100%	Japan	Maurbeni		Caradava	OSP	
Togiak Fisheries, Inc.	SF		100%	Japan	Maurbeni	Chamal		CB	
T-NP Joint Venture	HE		50%	Japan	Maurbeni		Togiak	Other	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Craig	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Haines	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Chignik Lagoon	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Excursion Inlet	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	C,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Alitak	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Egegik	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Kenai	OSP	

TABLE 6

OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Eluk	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	HE,S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Naknek	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	GF,HE,S,H,SF		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Port Bally	OSP	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Yakobi	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S,H		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Elfin Cove	CB	
Wards Cove Packing Co.	S		20%	Japan	Maurbeni		Katchikan	OSP	
Alyeska Seafoods	GF,HE,C,S,H		65%	Japan	Maurbeni		Unalaska	OSP	
Pacific Bounty, Inc.	GF		49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Progress		CP	
Pacific Bounty Fisheries L.P.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Unnamed (Construction)			
Predator, Inc.		H,F	49%	Japan	Miyoshi America	Predator		CP	132'
Int'l Pacific Enterprises			>50%	Japan	M. Aizawa	Alaskan Hero		CP	200'
Golden Alaska Seafoods	GF	F,FM	?	Japan	Nichiro	Golden Alaska		FP	302'
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Dillingham	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	HE,C,S		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Port Moller	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		King Cove	OSP	
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		99%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.		Valdez	OSP	
Seven Seas Fishing Co.	GF,HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nichiro G.K. Ltd.	Blue Wave		FP	
Dutch Harbor Seafoods, Ltd.	HE,C,S		25%	Japan	Nissui	Galaxy		FP	
Unisea, Inc.		FP	100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	150,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Nissui	Barge Unisea		OSP	
Unisea, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Nissui		Dutch Harbor	OSP	75,000 tons/yr
Unisea, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		100%	Japan	Nissui	Ominsea		CP	
Alaskan Fisheries, Inc.	GF,CR		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Alaskan Enterprise		CP	
Aleutian Enterprise, Ltd.		?	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Aleutian Enterprise (sunk)		CP	162'
American Fisheries, Inc.	H,F		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	American Enterprise		CP	210'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.	H,F,S,FM		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Island Enterprise		CP	301'
Arctic Alaska Fisheries, Corp.	H		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Arctic Enterprise		FP	338'
Bering Trawlers, Inc.	M		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bering Enterprise		CP	184'
Bristol Enterprise, Inc.	H,F,S		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Bristol Enterprise		CP	185'
Harvester Enterprise	F, H		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Harvester Enterprise		CP	188'
Kodiak Enterprise, Inc.	H,F,S		12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Kodiak Enterprise		CP	275'
Northern Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northern Enterprise		CP	
Northwest Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Northwest Enterprise		CP	162'
Ocean Fisheries, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Ocean Enterprise		CP	155'
Pacific Producer, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Enterprise		CP	155'
Polar Enterprise, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Polar Enterprise		CP	
Seattle Enterprise, Inc.		F,S	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Seattle Enterprise		CP	270'
Slipbladnik Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Pacific Wind		CP	
Unimak Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Unimak Enterprise		CP	184'
U.S. Enterprise, Inc.		H,F	12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	U.S. Enterprise		CP	224'
Western Fisheries, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Western Enterprise		CP	
Westward Wind, Inc.			12%	Japan	Nissui (Arctic AK)	Westward Wind		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF,C,H		40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Kjevola		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF		40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Zenith		CP	
Jubilee Fisheries, Inc.	GF	H	40%	Japan	N. Hogel	Vaerdal (Construction)		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Mariner		CP	
Alaska Frontier Co.	GF,SF		25%	Japan	N. Japan Maritime	Frontier Spirit		CP	
St. Paul Seafoods, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	S. Sasaki (US resident)		St. Paul	OSP	
Pan Pacific Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S		5%	Japan	Taiko America	Pacific Producer		FP	
Westward Seafoods Inc.		S	100%	Japan	Taiyo		Dutch Harbor	OSP	
Western AK Fisheries, Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H,SF		100%	Japan	Taiyo Fishery Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Katag	OSP	
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Nulato	IB	

**TABLE 6
OFF-SHORE AND SHORE-BASED ALASKA SEAFOOD PROCESSORS WITH FOREIGN OWNERSHIP SORTED BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN INVESTOR**

COMPANY NAME	TYPE OF SEAFOOD	TYPE OF PRODUCT	PERCENT FOREIGN	COUNTRY OF OWNERSHIP	PARENT COMPANY	VESSEL NAME	SHORE-BASED LOCATION	TYPE OF OPERATION	CAPACITY OR SIZE
Towa America, Inc.	S		100%	Japan	Towa Foods Co.		Galena	OSP	
Trans-Aqua Int'l, Inc.	GF		100%	Japan	Toyo Menka K. Ltd.		Kasilof	OSP	
M&T Seafoods	C,SF		?	Japan	Unknown		Ketchikan	OSP	
Big Creek Fish, Inc.	S		89%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Am		Egegik	OSP	
Ketchikan Seafoods, Inc.	S,H		100%	Japan	Yuasa-Funashoku Arr.		Ketchikan	OSP	
Bering Fishing Corp.	GF		49%	Korea	Confidential	Bering 1		CP	
Alaska Trawl Fisheries	GF	H,F,S	100%	Korea	Daerim Corp.	Endurance		CP	278'
Royal Aleutian Sfds., Inc.	GF,HE,C,S,H		25%	Korea	Daewoo		Unalaska	OSP	
Phoenix Processor Ltd.	GF,HE,C,S	F,FM,S	20%	Korea, Norway	DenJuan, G. Carlson	Ocean Phoenix		FP	680'
American Seafoods, Co.		B,S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Empress		CP	306'
American Seafoods, Co.		S,FM	?	Norway	Chow Tocecke	American Dynasty		CP	280'
Browns Point Jr. Venture	GF	H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Brown's Point		CP	197'
Emerald Resources Mgmt.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Alexandra (Construction)			335'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F,S	25%	Norway	Confidential	Pacific Glacier		CP	275'
Glacier Fish Co. Ltd.		F	25%	Norway	Confidential	Northern Glacier		CP	201'
Michelle Irene J.V.	GF	S,F	?	Norway	Confidential	Michelle Irene		CP	275'
Royal Prince Fisheries	GF,SF	H,F,S	?	Norway	Confidential	Royal Prince		CP	217'
Sea Catcher Fisheries, Inc.		F,B,S,FM	?	Norway	Confidential	Heather Sea		CP	292'
Sea Hawk Pacific Seafoods		H,F,M	?	Norway	Confidential	Claymore Sea		CP	244'
Royal Princess Fisheries	GF	F,M	66%	Norway	Sjovik Trowal	Valiant (Royal Princess)		CP	217'
Eagle Fisheries LP.		GF,H	11%	Taiwan	Zhong Xing Co.		Kodiak	OSP	
BTI II, Inc.	GF,C,S,H		49.9%	USSR	Sovrylot	Diomedes		FP	

Seafood Processors With Possible Foreign Ownership

Isafjord Fishing Co.	C					Isafjord		CP	
Alaskan Command Ltd.	GF	H				Alaskan Command		CP	184'
Marco Fisheries						Commodore			
Deep Fishing Co.	GF					Deep Pacific		CP	
Marco Fisheries						Northern Victor			
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	S				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Egegik	CB	
Marco Fisheries						Storm Petrol			
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
E.H. Bendiksen	GF,HE,S,H					Nushagak		FP	
Penguin, Inc.	C					Penguin		CP	
Int'l Seafoods of AK, Inc.	GR,HE,C,S,H				Int'l Oceanic Ent.		Kodiak	OSP	
T.E.A.M. Seafoods, Inc.	HE,S			Japan?			Togiak	OSP	
Arctic Storm, Inc.	GF	S, FM	?	Japan?		Arctic Storm		CP	343'

Key to Abbreviations

Types of Seafood:	(C) Crab; (GF) Groundfish; (H) Halibut; (HE) Herring; (S) Salmon; (SF) Shellfish
Types of Product:	(B) Block; (F) Fillets; (FM) Fishmeal; (FP) Fishpaste; (H) Headed & Gutted; (S) Surtimi
Types of Operation:	(B) Company Buyer; (CP) Catcher Processor; (EF) Exporter Fisherman (FP) Floating Processor; (OSP) On-Shore Processor.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, April 1990 (90-167F).

SOURCES FOR TABLES 2 THROUGH 6

AKC Corp.
Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Frontier Co.
Alaska Trawl Fisheries
All Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.
American Seafoods
Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp.
Arctic King Fisheries
Azuma Corp, Ltd.
Bering Fishing Corp.
BTI II, Inc.
Clipper Seafoods
Crystal Star, Inc.
Eagle Fisheries
Emerald Resources Management
E.C. Phillips & Sons
Farwest Fisheries, Inc.
Fishing News International
Glacier Fish Company
Golden Age Fisheries
Golden Alaska Seafoods
Juneau Empire
Kodiak Seafood
M&T Seafoods
Nelbro Packing Co.
North Pacific Processors
Ocean Mist, Ltd.
Ocean Resources, Inc.
Oceantrawl, Inc.
Pacific Bounty, Inc.
Pelican Seafoods
Phoenix Processor Ltd.
Pribilof Island Processors
Royal Aleutian Seafoods, Inc.
Royal Princess Fisheries
Sir Richard's Seafood
Sitka Sound Seafoods
St. Paul Seafoods
T-NP Joint Venture
Unisea, Inc.
Whitney Seafoods
Wrangell Fisheries, Inc.

Proposed Resources CS for SCR 13 (FSH)

March 18, 1991

These two amendments were recommended by Don Collinsworth of ADF&G

P. 1, lines 13 - 16, replace with:

WHEREAS new information from the National Marine Fisheries Service observer program is documenting a significant bycatch of chinook salmon in the groundfish trawl fisheries in the United States Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; and

WHEREAS the bycatch of chinook salmon threatens to affect allocation, conservation and management programs within the State of Alaska and confound international allocation and equity issues for these chinook fisheries which are managed under the provisions of the United States/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty; and

p. 2, lines 11-13, replace with:

WHEREAS the documented bycatch of any chinook salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the transboundary Yukon River can adversely affect United States interests in the ongoing U.S./Canada Yukon River Treaty negotiations;

This amendment was suggested by United Fishermen of Alaska:

p. 2, line 20

add after emergency, "and permanent"

CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13 (FSH)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR HOFFMAN

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to the bycatch of Alaska chinook salmon by United States and foreign trawl
2 fisheries.

3 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 WHEREAS salmon of Alaska origin are important to the people of Alaska for subsistence, sport,
5 and commercial fisheries; and

6 WHEREAS chinook salmon are one of the most prized and valuable species of Alaska salmon;
7 and

8 WHEREAS chinook salmon originating in Alaska range extensively along the Alaska coast and
9 out into the North Pacific; and

10 WHEREAS the State of Alaska has a vested interest in the conservation of chinook salmon
11 populations originating within Alaska, and throughout western North America, due to its active
12 involvement in numerous national and international salmon management bodies and treaties; and

13 WHEREAS new information from the National Marine Fisheries Service observer program
14 ^{is documenting} reveals a significant bycatch of chinook salmon in the ^{ground fish trawl fisheries in the} United States Exclusive Economic Zone ^{off Alaska} and
15 ^{confound international} threatens the chinook salmon conservation programs ^{of the State of Alaska and the Pacific Salmon} of the State of Alaska and the Pacific Salmon
16 ^{Commission allocation of chinook salmon to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery; and} ^{allocation and equity issues for these chinook fisheries which} ^{are managed under the provisions of the} ^{United States/} ^{Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty; and} ^{CSSCR 13(FSH)}

1 WHEREAS new information from domestic and federal observers also strongly indicates a
 2 significant bycatch of chinook salmon in the international waters of the central Bering Sea "donut hole";
 3 and

4 WHEREAS biological information developed by the Fisheries Research Institute of the
 5 University of Washington and accepted by the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has
 6 determined that the chinook salmon in the Bering Sea are primarily North American in origin and from
 7 streams in Southcentral, Southeast, and western Alaska as well as from British Columbia; and

8 WHEREAS bycatch occurs on a mixture of salmon stocks well before run strength can be
 9 assessed and thus reduces the number of fish available in inshore areas and increases the risk of
 10 overharvest; and

11 WHEREAS ~~the chinook salmon fisheries on the Yukon River and in Southeast Alaska are~~
~~transboundary river fisheries, and the lack of chinook salmon strains the relationship among Alaska, the~~
~~other West Coast states, and Canada, including its provinces and territories;~~
 12 *the documented bycatch of any chinook salmon*
~~adversely affect United States interests in the ongoing U.S./Canada~~
~~Yukon River Treaty negotiations.~~
 13 *negotiations.*

14 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor petition the North Pacific
 15 Fishery Management Council and the United States Secretary of Commerce to be prepared to implement
 16 emergency regulations to limit the bycatch of chinook salmon in the 1991 trawl fisheries in the United
 17 States Exclusive Economic Zone, and to expedite a 1992 chinook salmon bycatch plan amendment to
 18 the Bering Sea/Aleutian Island and Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery Management Plans; and be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor petition the North Pacific Fishery Management
 20 Council and the United States Secretary of Commerce to implement ~~emergency~~ *and permanent* regulations limiting the
 21 bycatch of Alaska chinook salmon by domestic trawlers in the central Bering Sea "donut hole"; and be
 22 it

23 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor petition the United States Secretary of Commerce
 24 to identify the complete range of chinook salmon as defined in the 1990 revisions of the Magnuson
 25 Fishery Conservation and Management Act and implement a rebuttable presumption for the interception
 26 of chinook salmon beyond the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor petition the United States Secretary of State,
 28 Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Transportation to immediately initiate international negotiations
 29 to end fishing within the "donut hole" in order to protect Alaska chinook salmon; and be it

30 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor request the United States Secretary of State,
 31 Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Transportation to authorize the United States Coast Guard to
 32 seize, under the authority of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act as well as other

1 treaties or bilateral agreements as might be appropriate, vessels discovered with contraband salmon on
2 board, with such vessels to be sequestered in United States ports until disposition by the Federal Courts.

3 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable James A. Baker, III, Secretary of the
4 U.S. Department of State; to the Honorable Robert A. Mosbacher, Sr., Secretary of the U.S. Department
5 of Commerce; to the Honorable Samuel K. Skinner, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation;
6 and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the
7 Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.