

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672
2990 SCOMM 131: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, 2003-04

the truth of these competing claims.

Now, the NPFMC 'trailing amendments' are complete, and the entire plan is visible. At its meeting in Anchorage, on April 5, 2003, the NPFMC passed motions which would 'finalize' the 'trailing amendments.' The NPFMC Chairman said "We have adopted a whole sweep of community protection measures and measures to insure that the relationship between processors and harvesters lead to fair negotiations for price." We refute this claim. The NPFMC opted consistently for the best interests of processors, and against the best interests of fishermen, and communities, and the State of Alaska. The program would award a very few processing companies with a permanent lock on the benefits of all future crab fisheries. It is patently unfair to both fishermen and communities. This plan has been well described by Clem Tillion: *"It's not quite slavery but it's the next best thing!"*

Under the NPFMC 'trailing amendments' communities are made hostage to the processors, who may take the processing quota privileges, and leave town. No new processor would be allowed in, to fill the void. Provisions for 'Right of First Refusal' for a few communities to buy PQS, are so full of holes, the NPFMC staff economist had to apologize. "In all fairness," he told the NPFMC, "the committee did the best that they could." The 'community protections' really only serve to encourage the communities to bid up the price of PQS, before processors sell it elsewhere.

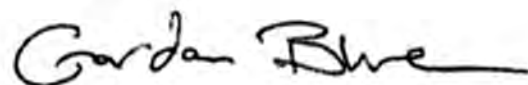
Fishermen would be forced to deliver to whichever processor offered processing quota for processing. They would be forced to sign a delivery contract with a processor, before they were allowed to enter arbitration. Arbitration would allow each processor to set its 'own' price, for its 'own' fishermen. The more inventive a processor was at devising 'costs' the less it would have to pay 'its' fishermen. Fishermen would be bound to deliver their catch, once the price was arbitrated, even if they were losing money to do so. If they failed to make deliveries, the processors could sue them, for lost income. If a processor could make more money by leasing PQS to a low-paying 'competitor' than processing itself, fishermen could do nothing about it - they would be compelled to sell, when and where required, to the 'holder' of the PQs, at that processors' price.

This exerts a consistently downward pressure on ex-vessel price. One result would be lower landing tax revenues to the general fund. Another result is that new federal regulations would allow processors to dictate which communities, entirely within the State of Alaska, would be allowed to have the economic activity resulting from seafood landings.

There is not the slightest justification for these abominations, other than that processors want them. This plan is so bad, it gives processors a bad name. It is so bad, it makes the NPFMC look corrupt. It is so bad that groups representing all the affected fishermen, immediately went into opposition to the plan, following the NPFMC action.

Processor Quota is bad public policy. Please support HJR 25. It is good public policy, and protects Alaska's commercial fishermen, processors and communities.

Sincerely,



Gordon Blue, President, C.R.A.B.

ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH

SERVING THE COMMUNITIES OF

■ KING COVE ■ SAND POINT ■ AKUTAN ■ COLD BAY ■ FALSE PASS ■ NELSON LAGOON

Resolution 03-06 Opposing Crab Rationalization

A RESOLUTION OF THE ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH OPPOSING THE CRAB RATIONALIZATION PLAN APPROVED BY THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL AND FORWARDED TO CONGRESS.

WHEREAS, the resident fishermen of the Aleutians East Borough are primarily small boat fishermen of Aleut descent; and,

WHEREAS, the small boat fishermen must retain the ability to catch several different species of fish in order to maintain a livelihood and their communities; and,

WHEREAS, seasons for crab in the Bering Sea have changed over the years to effectively remove the small boat fishermen from the Bering Sea; and,

WHEREAS, the markets available to the small boat fishermen are severely limited to a few processing companies within the boundaries of the Aleutians East Borough; and,

WHEREAS, programs that vest the ownership of the commonly owned fishery resources in the hands of a few fishermen reduces the ability of small boat fishermen to diversify into other fisheries; and,

WHEREAS, programs that vest ownership of the commonly owned fishery resources in the hands of a few companies reduces competition among buyers of fish; and,

WHEREAS, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council had no legal authority to institute a crab rationalization program based upon individual fishing quotas and processor quota shares; and,

WHEREAS, the implementation of the crab rationalization plan will produce consequence that threaten the social and economic viability of its communities that are already impacted by federal fishery and environmental policies.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH that the crab rationalization plan approved by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and forwarded to Congress for legal action should be rejected.

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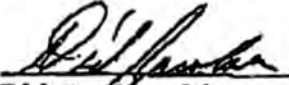
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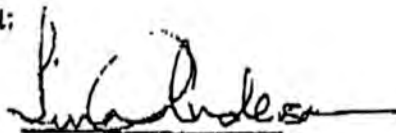
Resolution 03-06

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that until such time that the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council develops a plan that is legal and does not vest ownership of the publicly owned resource in the hands of individuals and corporations, the Bering Sea crab fishery should remain an open access fishery.

Adopted by the Aleutians East Borough Assembly this 21st day of August, 2002.


Dick Jacobsen, Mayor

Attest:


Tina Anderson, Clerk

10
Bob



United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

P.O. Box 23378, Ketchikan, AK 99901 (907) 247-2471 Fax (907) 225-0241 Email: usag@gci.net

March 22, 2003

House Special Committee on Fisheries
c/o Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
State Capitol, Room 428
Juneau, AK 99801

Send Via Fax To: 907-465-3472

Dear Members;

The United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association (USAG) represents about 150 fishermen who make their living primarily by drift gillnetting for salmon in Southeast Alaska. Many of our members participate in numerous other fisheries such as crab, shrimp, longline, dive fisheries etc.

USAG strongly supports HJR 25. We believe that individual fishermen must have the flexibility to develop their own markets for their production and not be required to sell to a processor unless it fits their business plan. The requirement to sell a portion of a fisherman's production to a processor regardless of price or market conditions is completely unacceptable. It is understood that the current proposal only effects the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab fishery. We are very concerned that the president created by establishing processor shares in that fishery could eventually affect any fishery that is under stress and may be considered for some form of restructuring. Certainly the salmon fishery falls in that category at this time and we do not want the specter of processor shares hanging over our heads as we try to correct the economics of this fishery.

USAG is grateful to Representatives Seaton, Heinze, Crawford and Chenault for sponsoring this resolution and urge the Fisheries Committee to pass it.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Duckett
Executive Director

ALASKA MARINE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION URGING CONGRESS, THE STATE OF ALASKA AND FISHERY MANAGERS TO REQUIRE STRONG CRITERIA FOR CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY STABILITY WITHIN ANY NEW INDIVIDUAL QUOTA OR OTHER LIMITED ACCESS PROGRAM AND OPPOSING THE ALLOCATION OF ALASKA FISHERY RESOURCES TO PROCESSORS BECAUSE OF THE CONTROLLING EFFECTS ON MARKETS, FISHERMEN, COMMUNITIES AND THE PUBLIC PROCESS.

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes that Congress, the State of Alaska and fishery managers must ensure that conservation goals are met and that independent fishermen and coastal communities receive equitable treatment and,

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs should reward clean fishing practices that result in low bycatch and have minimal adverse impact on ocean habitat and;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs must require good stewardship of the public's marine resources as a condition for continuing participation in limited access fisheries and;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs must create opportunity for future generations of independent fishermen and;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs must promote healthy community fishing economies and maintain diverse independent fishing fleets and;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs must preserve healthy competition among seafood processors and prohibit processor monopolies

WHEREAS; The Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs must prevent excessive consolidation and vertical integration of the seafood industry and;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council believes fishery management programs should recognize historic regional fishing and processing patterns;

WHEREAS the Alaska Marine Conservation Council strongly opposes the award of processing quota to companies to buy and process Alaska's fishery resources or any other system that limits the number of processors because of the controlling effect on markets, fishermen, communities, and the public process; and

WHEREAS there are other ways to promote a positive economic environment for the processing sector of Alaska's seafood industry,

NOW THERE FOR BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Marine Conservation Council strongly urges Congress, the State of Alaska and fishery managers to 1) support the conservation and community principles contained within this resolution, 2) prevent the award of processing quota to companies to buy and process Alaska's fishery resources because of the controlling effects on markets, fishermen, communities and the public process, and 3) explore other ways to promote a positive economic environment for the processing sector of Alaska's seafood industry.

A RESOLUTION OF THE UNALASKA NATIVE FISHERMAN'S ASSN.
URGING THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, THE STATE OF
ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, TO REQUIRE STRONG STANDARDS FOR
CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY HEALTH BEFORE ANY NEW
INDIVIDUAL QUOTA PROGRAM OR OTHER LIMITED ACCESS PROGRAMS ARE
ADOPTED IN OUR FISHERIES RESOURCES IN ALASKA.

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that strong conservation goals should be integrated into any new rationalization program; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that a mechanism must be incorporated so if the conservation goals are not met there is a means to change the program to meet the goals; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that an independent review process needs to be incorporated into any new rationalization program; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any privatization program should include rewards to fisherman who convert to gear types that have low by-catch rates and minimal impact to the sea floor habitat; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any rationalization plan should include measurable reductions in by-catch and fisheries waste; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that good stewardship of the public's marine resources as a condition for continuing participation in IFQ's programs or other limiting access programs; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes valid entry-level opportunities for future generations of independent fisherman be included in any rationalization program; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that the allocation of Alaska fishery resources should include independent fisherman including hired skippers, operators, and crewmembers based on historic participation; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any new rationalization program should promote healthy community fishing economics and maintain diverse independent fishing fleets; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. recognizes the National Research Council's recommendations concerning processor allocations contained in the 1999 report to congress entitled "Sharing The Fish: Toward a National Policy On IFQs" p 205 Recommendation: "... Nor did the committee find a compelling reason to establish a separate, complementary processor quota system (the "two-ple" system)"; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that the allocation of fishery resources to processors will threaten the competitive balance between independent fishermen and processors; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any privatization programs created should not require an exemption to federal anti-trust laws and,

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any rationalization plan include eligibility for coastal communities; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes any rationalization plan maintain a high level of participation in fisheries by active fisherman; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. believes that any rationalization plan include mechanisms to promote and maintain a high level of professionalism; and

WHEREAS; The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. supports a funding mechanism to adequately support management and enforcement requirements of these fisheries.

NOW THERE FOR BE IT RESOLVED, that The Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. strongly urges the North Pacific Fishery management Council, State of Alaska and the United States Congress to developed the above elements into standards for any rationalization plan, to ensure that conservation and community stability are met when establishing any new individual quota or other limited access programs in our fisheries resources in Alaska.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn. this 27th day of January, 2002

Unalaska Native Fisherman's Assn.


Emil Berikoff, President


Bobby Storrs, Vice President

Subject: News Article Today

Date: Fri, 18 Apr 2003 11:06:16 -0800

From: LINDA KOZAK <kozak@alaska.com>

Alaska Crab Fishermen's Organizations United in Opposing Current Rationalization Plan

SEAFOOD.COM NEWS by Laine Welch April 18, 2003 - The plan to divide Bering Sea crab catches between harvesters and processors has drawn fire from previous supporters. In a just released position paper, the Alaska Crab Coalition said the plan does not do enough to protect fishermen. ACC has long been a supporter of quota shares for crab harvesters, and believed that going along with the controversial processor share component was the only way to achieve rationalization in the Bering Sea fisheries.

The crux is that the crab plan requires that 90 percent of the catch must be sold to a handful of processors. To level the playing field, ACC had proposed an arbitration system that would set a minimum fleet price. But a few weeks ago, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council defeated an amendment offering that protection. That prompted an abrupt about face by the ACC. Director Arni Thomson said the ACC will oppose adoption of the Bering Sea plan 'until and unless the council adopts a system that protects harvesters against market distortions that would otherwise result from processor shares.'

Council chairman Dave Benton still staunchly defends the crab plan by saying it includes measures to allow fair price negotiations.

The Alaska Crab Coalition, the CRAB group, the Alaska Marketing Association, and the United Fishermen's Marketing Association collectively represent all Bering Sea crabbers. Each of the groups supports rationalization, but not the processor share component of the plan.

'We support the processors and understand that they are equal partners in this whole thing, but we want to see a competitive partnership, not dominance and anti-competitive combinations and concentrations that really control the entire industry,' said UFMA director Jeff Stephen.

The CRAB Group's Gordon Blue said, 'The processors' concerns can be addressed through various regionalization measures. The Council should just toss the whole thing out and be done with it.'

The crab plan is awaiting approval by Congress, which must agree to change the nation's antitrust laws to allow processors to have guaranteed quotas of the crab catch. Stephen says even with the opposition by all crabbers and 29 Alaska coastal communities, the plan as written still stands a chance. 'There is no way we can even begin to match the processors in their lobbying efforts and the money they're pouring in. I don't know if we can get the true message across to Congress,' Stephen said.

On a related note, House Fisheries Committee chairman Paul Seaton of Homer on Thursday introduced a resolution in the State House opposing processing quota shares. Senator Ted Stevens' office has also announced that the Senator has requested a hearing on processor shares before the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee chaired by Sen. John McCain. The hearing is likely to occur in mid-May and include viewpoints from both sides.

Amendment # 1

To: HJR 25

sponsored by Rep. Ogg *Seaton*

#1
Page 1, line 2,
After the words "processor quota shares" *insert* the following

in the Bering Sea Aleutian Islands crab rationalization plan.

Page 2, line 2, *delete*
After the word "area" Delete the following

and is currently developing a rationalization plan for the Gulf of Alaska groundfish stocks

#2
Page 2, line 7 insert the following Whereas

Whereas to mitigate the affects of Processor Quota Shares the council has adopted port of delivery restrictions and federal binding arbitration amendments, which on their own may create financial hardship on commercial fishermen; and

Page 2, line 18,
After the words "processor quota "shares." insert the following and re-punctuate.

port of delivery restrictions and federal binding arbitration in the Bering Sea/Aleutians Islands crab plan.

SCOMM

131:32

①

AMENDMENT HJR 32

line 1: replace "salmon" with "fish", and
replace "salmon" with "fishery".

AMENDMENT

2

TO: HJR 32

Page 1, line 3 through Page 2, line 8

Delete all language

Insert the following

"WHEREAS Americans deserve wholesome foods and information about the contents and production of their food supply; and

WHEREAS concerns have recently been raised about the safety of farmed fish; and

WHEREAS farmed fish are often fed antibiotics, hormones, and coloring agents and their environments are treated with various chemicals; and

WHEREAS Alaska's fish production is distinct from farmed because our stocks are wild, free-ranging, and therefore naturally wholesome and healthy; and

WHEREAS there are numerous outstanding issues and questions regarding public policy, fair trade, and the social and economic consequences of farmed fish production; and

WHEREAS more and more consumers are expressing a preference and requesting wild fish over farmed; and

WHEREAS both the Alaska Legislature and Congress have passed labeling laws specifically to inform consumers about fishery and other food products,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports the timely labeling of fishery food products for country of origin; coloring and other additives; genetic modification; and, to distinguish between wild and farmed fish in the marketplace."

23-LS1508\H

Bannister

1/28/04

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 32()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY**Offered:****Referred:**

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KERTTULA, Dahlstrom, Guttenberg, Lynn, Cissna, Chenault, Seaton, Kapsner, Kott, Heinze, McGuire, Meyer, Croft, Gruenberg, Kookesh, Wolf

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to the labeling of salmon and salmon food products.

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

3 WHEREAS Americans deserve to know what is in their food and where it comes
4 from; and

5 WHEREAS, due in part to the increased production of farmed salmon from other
6 countries, the Alaska seafood industry faces unfair market challenges; and

7 WHEREAS new information on the health risks of farmed salmon has been released
8 in a recent study entitled "Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon"
9 by researchers from Indiana University, Citizens for a Better Environment, the State
10 University of New York at Albany, AXYS Analytical Services, and Cornell University; and

11 WHEREAS the study showed that farmed salmon contained consistently higher
12 levels of organochlorine contaminants, such as PCBs and dioxins, which have been shown to
13 increase the risk of cancer in human beings; and

14 WHEREAS organochlorine contaminant levels were found to be the highest in
15 farmed salmon from Europe and the lowest in wild salmon from Alaska; and

16 WHEREAS wild Alaska salmon contains omega-3 fatty acids that have numerous

1 health benefits, and wild Alaska salmon does not contain antibiotics; and

2 **WHEREAS** Americans should be informed of these health risks and benefits;

3 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature supports efforts by the
4 researchers involved in the Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon
5 study to clearly label all salmon as wild or farmed and with the country of origin; and be it

6 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature supports efforts by the
7 Alaska congressional delegation to require labeling of salmon food products as wild or farmed
8 and with the country of origin.

9 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Don Evans, United States
10 Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable Ann Veneman, United States Secretary of
11 Agriculture; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S.
12 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska
13 delegation in Congress.

AMENDMENT

TO: HJR 32

- 1 Page 2, line 5
- 2 Replace "place" with "country"
- 3 Page 2, line 8
- 4 Replace "place" with "country"

CHANGES FROM VERSION \D to \H

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: HJR032-EC-EH-01-28-04

Bill Version: HJR 32

() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____

Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation

Title Labeling of salmon and salmon food products

RDU Environmental Health

Component Food Safety and Sanitation

Sponsor Rep Kerttula

Requester (H) Fisheries, Labor and Commerce

Component No. 2343

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will have no known fiscal impact upon the department.

Prepared by: Kristin Ryan, Director

Division: Environmental Health

Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson, Deputy Commissioner

Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone (907) 269-7644

Date/Time 1/28/04 4:22 PM

Date 1/28/2004



Representative Beth Kerttula

Alaska State Legislature, District 3

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Sponsor Statement

HJR 32

"Relating to the labeling of salmon and salmon food products"

As Alaskans, we know that wild salmon is superior to farmed salmon, both in taste and nutritional value. We also know that farmed salmon poses serious health risks because of the manner in which they are raised. But other Americans may not know this and it is difficult to tell whether the salmon you are buying in a grocery store is wild caught or farmed. House Joint Resolution 32 supports efforts to clearly label salmon as wild or farmed including a place of origin.

A new study has shown that farmed salmon, especially from Europe, contains consistently higher levels of organochlorine contaminants such as PCBs and dioxins. Some of these contaminants have been shown to increase the risk of cancer in human beings. It is important that the public be aware of the health risks associated with farmed salmon. This study, which has appeared in newspapers and on news shows across the country, has made many Americans aware of the problem. Clearly labeling salmon would provide them with the information they need to make healthy choices when buying salmon in the marketplace. Thank you for your consideration of HJR 32.

REPORTS

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26. M. Bonafe et al., *Gene* **286**, 121 (2002).
27. P. E. Coskun, E. Ruiz-Pesini, D. C. Wallace, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **100**, 2174 (2003).
28. Supported by NIH grants NS21328, AG13154, NS37167, and HL64017, as well as an Ellison Medical Foundation Senior Investigator Award awarded to D.C.W.

Supporting Online Material
www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/303/5655/226/DC1
 Materials and Methods
 Figs. S1 and S2
 Table S1
 References

25 June 2003; accepted 18 November 2003

Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon

Ronald A. Hites,^{1*} Jeffery A. Foran,² David O. Carpenter,³ M. Coreen Hamilton,⁴ Barbara A. Knuth,⁵ Steven J. Schwager⁶

The annual global production of farmed salmon has increased by a factor of 40 during the past two decades. Salmon from farms in northern Europe, North America, and Chile are now available widely year-round at relatively low prices. Salmon farms have been criticized for their ecological effects, but the potential human health risks of farmed salmon consumption have not been examined rigorously. Having analyzed over 2 metric tons of farmed and wild salmon from around the world for organochlorine contaminants, we show that concentrations of these contaminants are significantly higher in farmed salmon than in wild. European-raised salmon have significantly greater contaminant loads than those raised in North and South America, indicating the need for further investigation into the sources of contamination. Risk analysis indicates that consumption of farmed Atlantic salmon may pose health risks that detract from the beneficial effects of fish consumption.

Between 1987 and 1999, salmon consumption increased annually at a rate of 14% in the European Union and 23% in the United States (1). Currently, over half the salmon sold globally is farm-raised in Northern Europe, Chile, Canada, and the United States, and the annual global production of farmed salmon (predominantly Atlantic salmon, *Salmo salar*) has risen from ~24,000 to over 1 million metric tons during the past two decades (2). The health benefits of eating fish such as salmon have been well documented (3, 4). However, salmon are relatively fatty carnivorous fish that feed high in the food web, and as such, they bioaccumulate con-

taminants (5). The potential risks of eating contaminated farmed salmon have not been well evaluated. Three previous studies reporting contaminants in salmon are inconclusive because of their very small sample sizes and narrow geographic representation (6–8). As a result, the extent of this problem and the potential risks to human health remain unclear.

We measured organochlorine contaminants in approximately 700 farmed and wild salmon (totaling ~2 metric tons) collected from around the world. We do not report on other important contaminants, such as methylmercury, because our preliminary study (9) showed no significant difference in methylmercury levels between farmed and wild salmon. Using the data on organochlorine contaminants, we assessed the variation in contaminant loads between farmed and wild salmon and among geographic regions, and we calculated the human health risks of salmon consumption. Farmed Atlantic salmon from eight major producing regions in the Northern and Southern hemispheres were purchased from wholesalers that could obtain fish of the appropriate size within the sam-

pling period; in addition, farmed Atlantic salmon fillets were purchased at supermarkets in 16 large cities in North America and Europe. For comparison, samples of five wild species of Pacific salmon [*chum* (*Oncorhynchus keta*), *coho* (*O. kisutch*), *chinook* (*O. tshawytscha*), *pink* (*O. gorbuscha*), and *sockeye* (*O. nerka*)] were obtained from three different geographic regions. Wild Atlantic salmon were not studied because few are available commercially; nor did we analyze farmed Pacific salmon because they are not raised in any substantial amounts (2, 10).

A total of 594 individual whole salmon were purchased from wholesalers and filleted; an additional 144 fillets were purchased from retailers in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, London, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oslo, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver, and Washington, DC. Composites of fillets from whole salmon were made on the basis of the location where they were produced (farmed salmon) or purchased (wild salmon). Composites of fillets from retailers were made on the basis of the retail outlet where they were purchased. Each composite sample consisted of fillets from three salmon per location or three fillets per retail outlet, giving 246 measurable samples. All samples were homogenized and analyzed by gas chromatographic high-resolution mass spectrometry (11). Strict quality assurance and quality control procedures were followed (11). Thirteen samples of salmon feed were purchased from the European, North American, and South American outlets of the two major fish feed companies, which together have ~80% of the global market for fish feed (12), and were analyzed as above.

Contaminant concentrations in farmed and wild salmon were compared by analysis of variance. In comparing wild and farmed salmon, farmed salmon were considered as a single group. In addition, locations at which salmon were farmed were compared by analysis of variance with multiple comparisons of means to test for differences among locations in contaminant levels. In all analyses of vari-

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REPORTS

concentrations. Those purchased in New Orleans and Denver were the least contaminated of the store-bought samples. The concentrations of PCBs, dioxins, toxaphene, and dieldrin in salmon fillets purchased in cities in Europe were significantly higher than in those purchased in cities in North America [$F = 22.08, 31.46, 116.80$, and 36.50 , with $df = (1, 14)$; $P < 0.0001$ for all]. Most of the salmon sold in European stores comes from European farms, which produce the more contaminated salmon, whereas much of the salmon sold in U.S. stores comes from Chile and Canada (20, 21).

Some of the concentrations in the store-bought farmed samples were quite variable. For example, dieldrin concentrations in the three samples purchased in Washington, DC, were 4.63, 0.61, and 0.46 ng per gram of wet weight (ng/g wet weight). Based on information from

the retailer, the two Washington, DC, samples with the lowest concentrations came from farms in Chile, and the one with the highest concentration came from a farm in Iceland. This is further evidence that farmed salmon from the North Atlantic had higher contaminant concentrations than those from Chile.

The large differences between the farmed and wild salmon contaminant concentrations are most likely a function of their diet. Farmed salmon are fed a concentrated feed high in fish oils and fish meal, which is obtained primarily from small pelagic fishes (22). We analyzed 13 samples of commercial salmon feed (Fig. 3). Although the concentrations in these feed samples were quite variable, they were generally similar to or greater than those in the farmed salmon. The concentrations in feed purchased from Europe were significantly higher than those in feed purchased from North and South

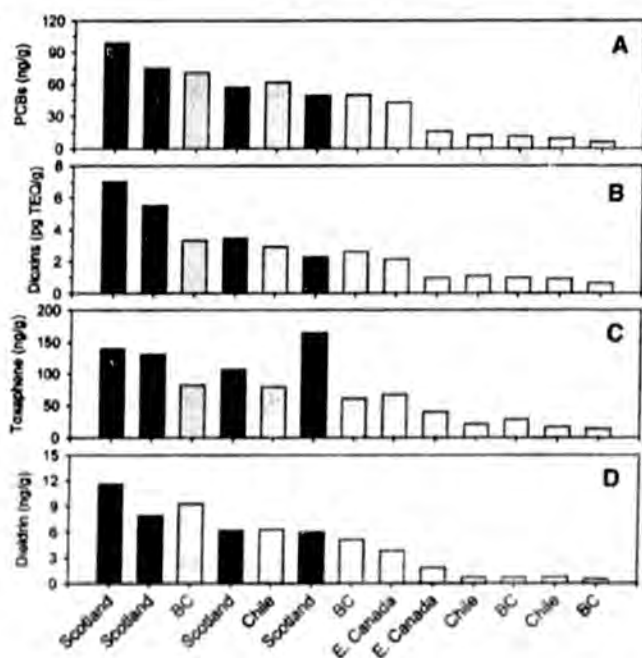
America [$F = 7.05, 11.16, 31.35$, and 6.78 , with $df = (1, 11)$; $P = 0.022, 0.007, 0.001$, and 0.024 , respectively]. This may reflect higher contaminant concentrations in forage fish from the industrialized waters of Europe's North Atlantic as compared to forage fish from the waters off North and South America—the primary sources of fish harvested for fish meal and fish oil (23). Uptake of organic contaminants from water to fish is a minor accumulation pathway (24), so we did not analyze contaminants in water where farmed and wild salmon live.

The human health effects of exposure to PCBs, toxaphene, and dieldrin in salmon tissues are a function of contaminant toxicity, concentration in fish tissues, and fish consumption rates. We used the approach of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (25) to assess the comparative health risks of consuming farmed and wild salmon. Individual contaminant concentrations in farmed and wild salmon do not exceed U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) action or tolerance levels for PCBs and dieldrin (26). However, FDA action and tolerance levels are not strictly health-based, do not address the health risks of concurrent exposure to more than one contaminant, and do not provide guidance for acceptable levels of toxaphene and dioxins in fish tissue (27-29). The U.S. EPA approach (25) is designed to manage health risks by providing risk-based consumption advice regarding contaminated fish (for example, one should limit consumption of a particular species to a specified number of meals per month or week).

The combined concentrations of PCBs, toxaphene, and dieldrin trigger stringent consumption advice for farmed salmon purchased from wholesalers and for store-bought farmed fillets. This advice is much more restrictive than consumption advice triggered by contaminants in the tissues of wild salmon (Fig. 4, A and B). The most restrictive advice (less than one-half meal of salmon per month), which reflects the highest health risks, was generated for farmed salmon fillets purchased from stores in Frankfurt, Germany, and for farmed salmon from Scotland and the Faroe Islands. The concentrations of PCBs, toxaphene, and dieldrin trigger EPA consumption advice of no more than 1 meal per month for all samples of farmed salmon and for all but two samples of store-bought salmon, for which the advice is no more than 2 meals per month.

The methods used to develop this consumption advice for PCBs, toxaphene, and dieldrin are based on estimates of potential cancer risks and on an assumption of risk additivity (25). A variety of noncancer health effects have also been associated with exposure to PCBs (19), toxaphene (30), dieldrin (31), and other contaminants found in salmon. Some of these noncancer endpoints, such as adverse neurobehavioral and immune ef-

Fig. 3. Concentrations of (A) PCBs in ng/g wet weight, (B) dioxins (for detail, see Fig. 1) in pg of WHO-TEQ/g wet weight, (C) toxaphene in ng/g wet weight, and (D) dieldrin in ng/g wet weight in commercial fish feed purchased at facilities in various countries at various times of the year. Each bar represents the analysis of one sample of fish feed, and the country from which it was obtained is indicated. The concentrations are given as functions of the locations where the fish feed was purchased. Fish feed purchased in Europe is indicated by red, and fish feed purchased in North or South America is indicated by gray. The locations are sequenced by average contaminant rank.

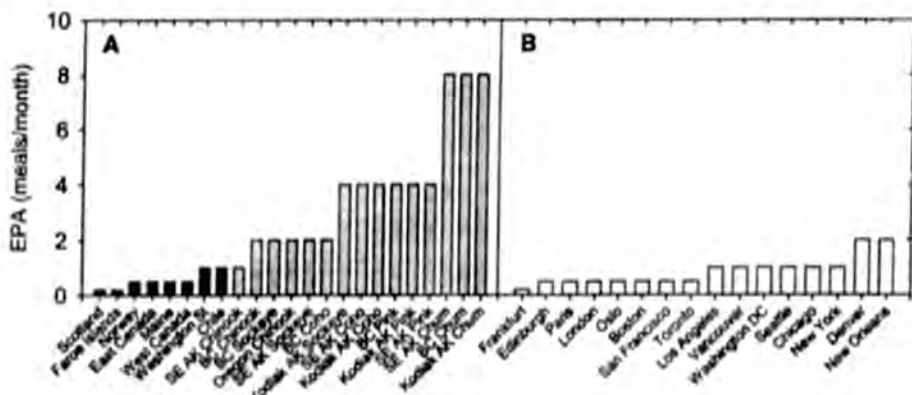


A

City	EPA (meals/month)
Scotland	0.2
Falmouth	0.2
New York	0.5
East London	0.5
West London	0.5
Canada	0.5
SE Asia	1.0
Ole	1.0
Chile	1.0
France	1.0
Germany	2.0
Spain	2.0
Italy	2.0
Japan	2.0
Korea	2.0
China	4.0
Vietnam	4.0
Thailand	4.0
Malaysia	4.0
Singapore	4.0
Philippines	4.0
Indonesia	4.0
Brazil	8.0
Mexico	8.0
USA	8.0
New Orleans	8.0

B

City	EPA (meals/month)
Frankfurt	0.2
Edinburgh	0.2
Pune	0.5
London	0.5
Cairo	0.5
Boston	0.5
Toronto	0.5
Los Angeles	0.5
Washington DC	1.0
Saudi	1.0
Chicago	1.0
New York	1.0
Dallas	2.0
New Orleans	2.0



fects and endocrine disruption, occur at lower concentrations than those implicated in cancer (17). However, these hazards were not considered in the present analysis because quantitative risk or threshold levels are not available regarding these effects.

Our data indicate that farmed salmon have significantly higher contaminant burdens than wild salmon and that farmed salmon from Europe are significantly more contaminated than farmed salmon from South and North America. Fish that is not contaminated is a healthy food, high in nutrients, such as omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, that are known to have a variety of beneficial human health effects (3, 4). However, this study suggests that consumption of farmed salmon may result in exposure to a variety of persistent bioaccumulative contaminants with the potential for an elevation in attendant health risks. Although the risk/benefit computation is complicated, consumption of farmed Atlantic salmon may pose risks that detract from the beneficial effects of fish consumption. This study also demonstrates the importance of labeling salmon as farmed and identifying the country of origin. Further studies of contaminant sources, particularly in feeds used for farmed carnivorous species such as salmon, are needed.

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32. This research was initiated and supported by the Environmental Division of the Pew Charitable Trusts. We thank A. Mathews Amos of Turnstone Consulting for superb project management, S. Burrows for help obtaining the samples, and D. Pauly of the University of British Columbia and N. Baron and A. Simons of Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea for helpful comments on a previous version of the manuscript.

Supporting Online Material

www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/303/5655/226/DC1

Materials and Methods

Table S1

Reference

12 September 2003; accepted 21 November 2003

Regulation of Bone Mass in Mice by the Lipoygenase Gene *Alox15*

Robert F. Klein,^{1,4*} John Allard,⁵ Zafira Avnur,⁵
Tania Nikolcheva,⁵ David Rotstein,⁶ Amy S. Carlos,^{1,4}
Marie Shea,² Ruth V. Waters,⁵ John K. Belknap,^{3,4} Gary Peltz,⁵
Eric S. Orwoll^{1,4}

The development of osteoporosis involves the interaction of multiple environmental and genetic factors. Through combined genetic and genomic approaches, we identified the lipoygenase gene *Alox15* as a negative regulator of peak bone mineral density in mice. Crossbreeding experiments with *Alox15* knockout mice confirmed that 12/15-lipoygenase plays a role in skeletal development. Pharmacologic inhibitors of this enzyme improved bone density and strength in two rodent models of osteoporosis. These results suggest that drugs targeting the 12/15-lipoygenase pathway merit investigation as a therapy for osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis is one of the most common bone and mineral disorders in all aging communities. It is characterized by low bone mass (and thus, low bone strength), which results in fractures from relatively minor trauma. Although life-style and environmental factors play key roles in the development of osteoporosis, there is now clear evidence that genetic factors are also of great importance (1). Bone mineral density (BMD) achieved in

early adulthood (peak bone mass) is a major predictor of osteoporotic fracture risk. Genetic segregation analyses in inbred mouse strains (2) have identified linkage between peak BMD and several chromosomal regions (or quantitative trait loci, QTLs), but the identities of the underlying genes remain unknown. Recent studies suggest that regulatory variation is important in a variety of complex traits (3). Quantitative gene expression studies can identify genetic variation affecting transcription within genes contributing to differences in complex traits. This is particularly useful for analysis of traits for which a priori gene candidates do not exist.

To identify genes that might regulate BMD, we investigated a region on mouse chromosome 11 that strongly influences peak BMD (4). We generated a DGA/2 (D2) background congenic mouse with an 82-megabase (Mb) region of chromosome 11 replaced by the corresponding region of the C57BL/6 (B6) ge-

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**United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters**

P.O. Box 23378, Ketchikan, AK 99901 Phone & Fax (907) 247-2471 Email: usag@gci.net

January 28, 2004

The Honorable Beth Kerttula
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 430
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Send Via Fax To: 465-4748

Dear Representative Kerttula:

The United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association (USAG) represents about 150 small business owners who catch salmon by drift gillnetting in Southeast Alaska and market salmon throughout the United States. Many of our members participate in other fisheries such as crab, shrimp, longline, and dive fisheries.

USAG has consistently supported the federal Country of Origin Labeling legislation and we strongly support HJR 32 which asks for the implementation of this program. We believe the American consumer needs to know what they are being offered on the grocery store shelves and where it comes from. We also believe that when the consumer has this information, they will choose Alaska wild salmon as the highest quality product available instead of farmed salmon from other countries. This program is one of the best ways we can differentiate our Alaska wild salmon, and other home grown U.S. products in general, in our domestic market place as well as helping to protect our export markets. We believe the requirement to accurately label salmon products is a vital step in helping to restore our wild salmon industry.

Representative Kerttula, USAG appreciates your development and introduction of this resolution and supports you and your co-sponsors efforts to assure accurate labeling for the American consumer.

Yours truly,

Kenneth Duckett
Executive Director

cc: Representative Seaton
Chair, House Fisheries Committee Fax 465-3472

LETTERS OF SUPPORT



175 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 418 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801 907.586.4050 WWW.OCEANA.ORG

January 30, 2004

The Honorable Beth Kerttula
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 430
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Kerttula:

Thank you for introducing House Joint Resolution 32 (HJR32), a resolution relating to the labeling of salmon and salmon food products. Oceana, a global non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the health of the world's oceans, strongly supports this resolution.

We believe that consumers have a right to know the source of the seafood they are considering purchasing. In particular, and in light of the recent article in *Science* showing that farmed salmon carry a heavier toxic burden than wild caught fish, and other recent findings on contaminants in fish, we strongly back the provisions of the resolution that support mandatory labeling of salmon food products as wild or farmed and with the place of origin.

Alaska's salmon fisheries are crucial to our economy and to a sustainable existence. Labeling wild Alaska salmon is a win-win situation all around. It is good for the health of American consumers in that it allows them to make informed choices about their seafood selections. It is good for Alaska and will help us maintain a strong market for the vibrant fisheries that are so important to our livelihoods and economy. Additionally, it is good for the environment. It is well documented that salmon farms are a source of pollution and allow for foreign invasive Atlantic salmon to escape into Pacific waters. There is no substitute for healthy wild Alaska salmon.

Oceana fully supports HJR 32. This resolution supports the long-term viability of our critically important salmon fisheries. Thank you for supporting Alaska's fishermen and environment.

Sincerely,

Jim Ayers
Director, Pacific Region



100% RECYCLED PAPER



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

JANUARY 27, 2004,

REPRESENTATIVE BETH KERTTULA
STATE CAPITOL RM 430
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

RE: HJR 32

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KERTTULA; CO-SPONSORS,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED (C.D. F. U.),
REPRESENTING THE FISHING FLEET OF AREA E, IS WRITING IN SUPPORT OF
HJR 32, ALSO KNOWN AS THE C.O.O.L. RESOLUTION.

THIS RESOLUTION WILL PROVIDE CONSUMERS WITH INFORMATION TO
MAKE INFORMED CHOICES WHEN BUYING SALMON OR PRODUCTS
CONTAINING SALMON. IT IS THE FISHING INDUSTRY'S BELIEF THAT, GIVEN A
CHOICE, CONSUMERS WILL CHOOSE NATURALLY HEALTHY WILD SALMON
OVER FARMED PRODUCT. THIS WILL BENEFIT NOT ONLY THE ALASKA
FISHERMEN BUT ALSO THE CONSUMER WHO CAN BE CONFIDENT THAT THEY
ARE FEEDING THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES THE BEST AVAILABLE
PROTEIN ON THE MARKET.

C.D.F.U. THANKS YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION ON HJR 32.

WITH REGARDS,



PAGE HERRING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

CC:
DAHLSTROM, GUTTENBERG, LYNN, CISSNA, CHENAULT, SEATON, KAPSNER, KOTT, HEINZE,
MCGUIRE, MEYER, CROFT, GRUENBERG, KOOKESH



Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 6th Street, Suite 200, Juneau, AK 99801
 (907) 586-6942 phone • (907) 463-3312 fax
www.seacc.org • info@seacc.org

January 28, 2004

Representative Beth Kertula
 State Capitol, Room 430
 Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Sent by fax to: 907-465-4748

Re: House Joint Resolution No. 32, Relating to the labeling of salmon and salmon food products

Dear Representative Kertula:

The Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) wholeheartedly backs House Joint Resolution 32 as introduced on January 20, 2004, which supports efforts to require labeling salmon as wild or farmed and identifying its country of origin.

Founded in 1970, SEACC is a grassroots coalition of 18 volunteer, non-profit conservation groups made up of local citizens in 14 Southeast Alaska communities that stretch from Ketchikan to Yakutat. SEACC's individual members include commercial fishermen, Alaskan Natives, small timber operators, hunters and guides, and Alaskans from all walks of life. SEACC is dedicated to preserving the integrity of Southeast Alaska's unsurpassed natural environment while providing for balanced, sustainable uses of our region's resources.

Wild Alaska salmon has long been key to the health and vitality of Alaska's economy and its residents. Ninety percent of the wild salmon caught in the United States is harvested in Alaskan waters. Alaska's salmon fishing industry does not include fish farms, but is composed entirely of fishermen, processors, and business owners who depend on wild-caught salmon. By purchasing wild salmon, consumers support small, locally-owned businesses over large fish farming operations, many of which are located in Europe and South America.

Alaska's wild salmon fishery is one of just six fisheries worldwide—and the only one in the United States—to be certified "sustainable" by the international Marine Stewardship Council. Thanks to responsible management programs and efforts to maintain healthy salmon spawning and rearing streams, Alaska is recognized around the world as the leader in sustaining vigorous runs of wild salmon. Alaska fishermen and their organizations have long been defenders of fish habitat and advocates for sound fishery

ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FOREST DWELLERS, Port Baker • ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU • CHESHAM CONSERVATION COUNCIL, Tenakee
 CUSTOMARY & TRADITIONAL GATHERING COUNCIL OF KAKE • FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau • FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus • JUNEAU ALDUBON SOCIETY
 JUNEAU GROUP SIERRA CLUB • LOWER CHATHAM CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Port Alexander • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines • NARROWS CONSERVATION
 COALITION, Petersburg • LISIANSKI INLET RESOURCE COUNCIL, Bellevue • PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Chalk • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
 TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan • TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau • WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL • YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

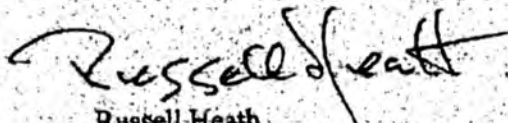
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management. Their commitment to protect the resource upon which they rely has helped to ensure magnificent landscape and wildlife values in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. By contrast, fish farms abroad and in the Lower 48 have been associated with severe pollution and may put local fish populations at risk. By purchasing wild salmon, consumers join Alaskan fishermen in advocating for a healthy ecosystem.

Wild Alaska salmon has a variety of health benefits, whereas farmed fish food additives, the high levels of contaminants, including PCBs, found in farmed salmon, and the push for genetic modification cause concern for many who buy and eat seafood. By purchasing wild Alaska salmon, consumers make the healthy choice.

Consumers have the right to know what is in the salmon that they buy, where it comes from, and what economic, social, and environmental values it supports. Labeling salmon as wild or farmed and identifying its country of origin are necessary first steps in empowering Americans to make informed, healthy decisions about the seafood they eat.

Sincerely,



Russell Heath
Executive Director



Cordova District Fishermen United

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JANUARY 27, 2004.

REPRESENTATIVE BETH KERTTULA
STATE CAPITOL RM 430
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182

RE: HJR 32

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KERTTULA; CO-SPONSORS,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED (C.D. F. U.),
REPRESENTING THE FISHING FLEET OF AREA E, IS WRITING IN SUPPORT OF
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ARE FEEDING THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES THE BEST AVAILABLE
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WITH REGARDS,


PAGE HERRING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

CC:
DAHLSTROM, GUTTENBERG, LYNN, CISSNA, CHENAULT, SEATON, KAPSNER, KOTT, HEINZE,
MCGUIRE, MEYER, CROFT, GRUENBERG, KOOKESH

AMENDMENT

TO: HJR 32

- 1 Page 2, line 5
- 2 Replace "place" with "country"
- 3 Page 2, line 8
- 4 Replace "place" with "country"

CHANGES FROM VERSION \D to \H

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: HJR032-EC-EH-01-28-04
 Bill Version: HJR 32
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____
 Title Labeling of salmon and salmon food products

Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation
 RDU Environmental Health
 Component Food Safety and Sanitation

Sponsor Rep Kerttula
 Requester (H) Fisheries, Labor and Commerce

Component No. 2343

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type—Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will have no known fiscal impact upon the department.

Prepared by: Kristin Ryan, Director
 Division: Environmental Health
 Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone (907) 269-7644
 Date/Time 1/28/04 4:22 PM
 Date 1/28/2004



Representative Beth Kerttula

Alaska State Legislature, District 3

State Capitol • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4766 • Fax (907) 465-4748

E-mail: Representative_Beth_Kerttula@legis.state.ak.us • <http://www.kerttula.net>

Date: January 20, 2004

To: Representative Paul Seaton
House Fisheries Special Committee

From: Representative Beth Kerttula 

Re: House Joint Resolution 32, Labeling of Salmon Food Products

I respectfully request that House Joint Resolution 32 be scheduled for a hearing in the House Fisheries Special Committee.

Attached you will find:

- Most recent version of House Joint Resolution 32
- Sponsor statement
- Copy of the study entitled Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon



Representative Beth Kerttula

Alaska State Legislature, District 3

State Capitol • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4766 • Fax (907) 465-4748

E-mail: Representative_Beth_Kerttula@legis.state.ak.us • <http://www.kerttula.net>

Sponsor Statement

HJR 32

"Relating to the labeling of salmon and salmon food products"

As Alaskans, we know that wild salmon is superior to farmed salmon, both in taste and nutritional value. We also know that farmed salmon poses serious health risks because of the manner in which they are raised. But other Americans may not know this and it is difficult to tell whether the salmon you are buying in a grocery store is wild caught or farmed. House Joint Resolution 32 supports efforts to clearly label salmon as wild or farmed including a place of origin.

A new study has shown that farmed salmon, especially from Europe, contains consistently higher levels of organochlorine contaminants such as PCBs and dioxins. Some of these contaminants have been shown to increase the risk of cancer in human beings. It is important that the public be aware of the health risks associated with farmed salmon. This study, which has appeared in newspapers and on news shows across the country, has made many Americans aware of the problem. Clearly labeling salmon would provide them with the information they need to make healthy choices when buying salmon in the marketplace. Thank you for your consideration of HJR 32.



Alaska Trollers Association

130 Seward St., No. 211
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400
(907) 586-4473 Fax

February 2, 2004

Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
House Special Committee on Fisheries
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: HJR 32

Dear Representative Seaton and Committee Members:

The Alaska Trollers Association supports the labeling of seafood products to distinguish between wild and farmed fish, to identify the country of origin, to inform consumers that chemical additives have been used, or the product has been genetically modified (GM) and/or GM products have been used in its production.

Over the last few years many issues have come to light resulting in questions for consumers regarding wholesomeness and the environmental and social consequences of farmed fish production. Many folks are beginning to make the distinction between farmed and wild.

We believe consumers deserve information about where their food comes from and how it's produced. Labeling laws are being developed around the country and here in Alaska to serve this purpose. From there it is the buyers choice what to purchase, we just believe they deserve that choice.

While ATA supports labeling, it has not yet taken a position on this particular resolution. I suggest some edits be made to the existing bill, placing more of the focus on the labeling aspects than any specific study or issue relating to farmed fish production. I am happy to assist the committee with language if called upon to do so.

Thanks so much for your ongoing support of the seafood industry. Please let me know if I can assist the committee in any way.

Best Regards,

Dale Kelley
Executive Director



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

January 30, 2004

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

Representative Beth Kerttula
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (Mail stop 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Kerttula,

United Fishermen of Alaska supports HJR 32 regarding the labeling of salmon as wild and farmed, and as to country of origin. UFA has long supported the country of origin labeling of seafood in all product forms, and we also recognize the importance of differentiating Alaska's salmon as "wild" in consideration of the recent study referred to in HJR 32. In illustration I offer my experience:

This summer (2003) I noticed that the Juneau Fred Meyer supermarket had intermixed cans of Bumble Bee from Alaska with very similar cans labeled "Product of Thailand" in fine print (1/16th inch tall). The label said "FOR INQUIRIES CONCERNING PRODUCT INCLUDE NUMBER SHOWN ON CAN END / VISIT US AT www.bumblebee.com" (see attached label photocopies). In response to my inquiry I found that this second can was Russian salmon, canned in Mexico. I have no idea how Thailand is involved and suspect in this regard it is mislabeled. As a consumer I have a high opinion of Alaska salmon based on our environmental and quality standards and management for sustainable fisheries. I have far less confidence in the related standards in today's Russia.

I am sorry to report that this supermarket now only has the "Product of Thailand" Bumble Bee 6 oz. cans on their shelf. As a consumer I need to clearly know where my salmon comes from, and whether it is of farmed or wild origin. In light of the recent study and current economic hardship facing Alaska's salmon fishermen, it is essential that consumers nationwide be made aware of the product they are buying through adequate labeling.

United Fishermen of Alaska represents 33 Alaska Commercial fishing organizations and hundreds of individual fishermen and fishing related businesses, altogether representing over 10,000 Alaska fishermen. We support HJR 32 and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Vinsel
Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Druggers Association • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Armstrong Keta • At-sea Processors Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association • Chignik Seiners Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cordova District Fishermen • United
Crab Rationalization and Buyback Group • Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Pacific Scallop Cooperative • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
Old Harbor Fishermen's Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association
Seafood Producers Cooperative • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Catcher Boats • United Salmon Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters • Valdez Fisheries Development Association • Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen



Premium
Quality

BUMBLE BEE
SKINLESS & BONELESS
PINK SALMON
CHUNK STYLE • IN WATER



U

INGREDIENTS: PINK SALMON, WATER,
SALT, SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE.
Write for free recipes or visit us at
www.bumblebee.com
DISTRIBUTED BY:
BUMBLE BEE SEAFOODS
SAN DIEGO, CA 92186
AN INTERNATIONAL HOME FOODS
COMPANY
PRODUCT OF ALASKA, U.S.A.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 2 oz. drained
(56g/about 1/4 cup)
Servings about 2.5

Calories 70
Fat Cal. 20

* Percent Daily Values (DV) are
based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Amount/Serving	%DV*	Amount/Serving	%DV*
Total Fat 2g	3%	Total Carb. 0g	0%
Sat. Fat 0g	0%	Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Cholest. 40mg	13%	Sugar 0g	0%
Sodium 220mg	9%	Protein 14g	25%

Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0% • Calcium 0% • Iron 2%

NET WT 6 OZ (170g)

Alaska

Salmon, shared shelf
space, then later
displaced (summer 2003 -
present) by

Russian, canned in Mexico



Premium Quality

BUMBLE BEE
SKINLESS & BONELESS
PINK SALMON
CHUNK STYLE IN WATER



NET WT
6 OZ (170g)

Premium Quality

BUMBLE BEE
SKINLESS & BONELESS
PINK SALMON
CHUNK STYLE IN WATER

Nutrition Facts

Serv. Size 2oz drained
(56g - about 1/4 cup)

Servings about 2.5

Calories 50

Fat Cal. 10

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are
based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Amount/Serving	%DV*	Amount/Serving	%DV*
Total Fat 1.0g	2%	Total Carb. 0g	0%
Sat Fat 0g	0%	Fiber 0g	0%
Cholest. 20mg	7%	Sugars 0g	0%
Sodium 150mg	6%	Protein 11g	22%

Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0% • Calcium 0% • Iron 0%

INGREDIENTS: PINK SALMON,
WATER, SALT
CONTAINS: PINK
DISTRIBUTED BY:
ConAgra
Foods*
SAN DIEGO, CA 92186
PRODUCT OF MEXICO
FOR ALLERGY CONCERN
PRODUCTS PLEASE INQUIRE
ABOUT OUR LAR 000
NET WT 6 OZ
www.bumblebee.com

Fred Meyer Supermarket - Juneau
Mark Vans
UFA

SCOMM

131:33



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

February 6, 2004

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
Representative Peggy Wilson, Vice Chair
House Special Committee on Fisheries
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (Mail stop 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representatives Seaton and Wilson,

United Fishermen of Alaska supports HJR 34 regarding the USDA Trade Adjustment Assistance program. The purpose of the program is to provide assistance to help fishermen and farmers impacted by increased foreign trade, but the details of the program's requirements do not fit the situations of large numbers of fishermen, as many legislators and people in fishing communities are aware of.

HJR 34 will help convey broad support for technical and interpretive changes that if enacted by the USDA and Farm Service Agency, will help provide to salmon fishermen the technical assistance, retraining benefits and price adjustment assistance that we feel are the intended in the program.

We support the work of the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force in addressing the aspects of the program that have prevented many Alaska fishermen from qualifying although they certainly suffered from increased imports.

United Fishermen of Alaska represents 33 Alaska Commercial fishing organizations and hundreds of individual fishermen and fishing related businesses, altogether representing over 10,000 Alaska fishermen. We support HJR 32 and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Mark D. Vinsel
Executive Director

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Druggers Association • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Armstrong Keta • At-sea Processors Association
Bristol Bay Reserve • Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association • Chignik Seiners Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cordova District Fishermen United
Crab Rationalization and Buyback Group • Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Pacific Scallop Cooperative • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
Old Harbor Fishermen's Association • Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association
Seafood Producers Cooperative • Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Catcher Boats • United Salmon Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters • Valdez Fisheries Development Association • Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

TAA Reform Act of 2002

- TAA programs are available to assist individuals who have become unemployed as a result of increased imports or shifts in production to other countries.
- The goal is to help laid-off workers return to suitable employment as quickly as possible.
- This is a federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and through state employment security agencies.

Qualifying Requirements

The worker must have been laid off from a certified company during the approved certification dates.

Program Benefits

TAA includes a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. Workers are eligible for:

- **Reemployment services:** Reemployment services are available to TAA clients through local One-Stop Job Centers. Services include employment counseling, resume preparation, interviewing skills, etc.
- **Training:** Training opportunities include on-the-job, vocational or technical training and remedial education. TAA pays 100% tuition, books, fees and travel to training. TAA will also pay costs of rent, food and utilities at the training location if the worker is maintaining two separate households. Maximum length of training is 104 weeks or 130 weeks if remedial education is needed.
- **Job Search Allowance:** A job search allowance is payable to cover expenses incurred in seeking employment outside the normal commuting area. A worker may be paid 90 percent of necessary transportation and living expenses (up to a maximum of \$1,250) while searching for such employment.
- **Health Care Tax Credit:** The Trade Act of 2002 created a tax credit of 65% of the cost of a health plan premium for eligible individuals and qualified family members who are enrolled in qualified health plans. Tax credits may be advanced or claimed at the end of year. Eligible individuals include TAA participants receiving weekly TRA benefits, those who are eligible to receive TRA but are still receiving their Unemployment Insurance (UI), and ATAA participants. For information: <http://www.irs.gov>, keyword: HCTC.
- **Relocation Allowance:** When a worker is successful in obtaining employment outside his normal commuting area, the TAA program offers relocation assistance to help them relocate to the new area of employment. A relocation allowance pays 90 percent of the reasonable and necessary expenses of moving the worker and family, household goods and personal belongings to the new location. Additionally, the worker will receive a lump sum payment equal to three times his former average weekly wage (up to a maximum of \$1,250) to help them get settled.
- **Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):** TRA is a weekly benefit that begins after Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits exhaust. To qualify for TRA the worker must have worked at least 26 weeks in the 52-week period prior to his separation date. To be eligible for TRA, the worker must be enrolled in a training program approved no later than the last day of the 16th week after the worker's most recent TAA qualifying separation; or the last day of the 8th week after the U.S. Department of Labor issues the certification, or be on a waiver. The weekly TRA amount is the same as UI, and basic TRA usually lasts 26 weeks after UI is exhausted. Workers approved for training within 210 days of his layoff date or the company's certification date, whichever is later, may receive up to 52 additional weeks of TRA to complete a training program. In no event may an individual receive more than 130 weeks of allowances.
- **Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA):** Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance is available for a worker over the age of 50 who is laid off from a company that has been certified for ATAA. A worker may choose to receive payments of 50 percent of the difference between pre-layoff wage and his reemployment wage. He must be re-employed within 26 weeks of his layoff date in a full-time job that pays less than \$50,000 per year to be eligible. A participant can receive up to \$10,000 as a wage subsidy over a two-year period. Once the participant chooses ATAA, they are ineligible to receive training benefits or TRA weekly benefits.

Alaska State Legislature

Chair **Vice Chair**
Seaton Wilson

Members
Gara
Guttenberg
Heinze
Ogg
Samuels



State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-3306
(907) 465-3472

House Special Committee on Fisheries

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Fisheries Committee Members and Chief Clerk

FM: Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
House Fisheries Committee

DATE: February 4th, 2004

RE: Weekly Schedule: Monday, February 9th—Friday, February 13th

Room # 124

Monday, February 9th, 9:00—11:00am

- +* HJR 34 Trade Adjustment Assistance
- +* HB 410 Permit Buy-back Programs
- +* HB 409 Max Length Seine Vessels

Wednesday, February 11th, 8:30—10:00am

- +* HJR 36 Glacier Bay Mitigation

Bills previously heard/scheduled

Friday, February 13th, 8:30—10:00am

No meeting scheduled

23-LS1408(S)
Utermohle
2/3/04

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES OGG BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE SALMON
INDUSTRY TASK FORCE, Wilson**

A RESOLUTION

1 **Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States**
2 **Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska salmon**
3 **fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of**
4 **Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon**
5 **fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Commerce to establish a**
6 **Trade Adjustment Assistance program specific to commercial [salmon] fishermen.**

7 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

8 **WHEREAS** the United States Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance
9 program provides job search, relocation assistance, and retraining benefits for qualified
10 worker groups; and

11 **WHEREAS** the United States Department of Agriculture Trade Adjustment
12 Assistance program provides eligibility for qualified persons to receive retraining benefits
13 through the United States Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance program; and

14 **WHEREAS** Alaska salmon fishermen are currently required to show a net decline in

1 fishing earnings from 2001 to 2002 in order to be eligible for the United States Department of
2 Agriculture Trade Adjustment Assistance program; and

3 **WHEREAS** many Alaska salmon fishermen experienced reduced fishing earnings in
4 2001 due to the decline in the price of all five Alaska salmon species as the result of increased
5 imports of foreign salmon, price-related work stoppages, and closures of processor markets
6 and thus were not able to participate in the United States Department of Agriculture Trade
7 Adjustment Assistance program because they could not demonstrate a net decline in fishing
8 earnings from 2001 to 2002; and

9 **WHEREAS** many Alaska salmon fishermen did not fish at all in 2002 because they
10 had been informed by fish processors and buyers to whom they had traditionally sold their
11 catch that the fish processors and buyers would not purchase salmon during 2002 and thus
12 these fishermen were not eligible for commodity-based United States Department of
13 Agriculture Trade Adjustment Assistance price adjustment payments or for United States
14 Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance program retraining benefits; and

15 **WHEREAS** alternative job opportunities are uncommon in many of the rural areas
16 where Alaska salmon fishermen live;

17 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United
18 States Department of Agriculture to extend price adjustment benefits under the Trade
19 Adjustment Assistance program to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six
20 years from 1997 to 2002, inclusive, if the fishermen can certify a loss in income from salmon
21 fishing in any of those years due to import-related price fluctuations or were prevented from
22 fishing for salmon in any of those years due to loss of market caused by import-related price
23 fluctuations; and be it

24 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the
25 United States Department of Labor to extend retraining benefits under the Trade Adjustment
26 Assistance program to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six years from 1997
27 to 2002, inclusive, even if the fishermen did not fish the preceding year due to import-related
28 price fluctuations or due to loss of market caused by import-related price fluctuations; and be
29 it

30 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that
31 the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture extend additional

1 disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six
2 years from 1997 to 2002, inclusive, and continued fishing during periods of disaster or market
3 declines by taking the necessary legislative and administrative action to include each species
4 of Alaska salmon as "covered/eligible" commodities for purposes of the Noninsured Crop
5 Disaster Assistance program, Livestock Compensation program, and Loan Deficiency
6 Payment program; and be it

7 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that
8 the United States Department of Commerce pursue the establishment of a Trade Adjustment
9 Assistance program specific to commercial salmon fishermen.

10 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ann Veneman, United
11 States Secretary of Agriculture; the Honorable Elaine Chao, United States Secretary of Labor;
12 the Honorable Don Evans, United States Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable Ted Stevens,
13 President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate and member of the Alaska delegation in Congress;
14 the Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; and to the
15 Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senator, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.
16 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



Committee Assignments:

Member:

House Special Committee on Fisheries
House Special Committee on Education
House Transportation Committee
House Judiciary Committee

Dan Ogg
Representative

Session:
Room 409
Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-2487
Toll Free: 800-865-2487
Fax: 907-465-4956
Email: rep.dan.ogg@legis.state.ak.us

Interim:
112 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: 907-486-8872
Fax: 907-486-5264

SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 34

2/2/04

"A Resolution requesting the United States Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Commerce to establish a Trade Adjustment Assistance program specific to commercial fishermen."

In recent years, Alaska salmon fishermen have seen dramatically reduced prices for their salmon catches due to imported salmon flooding the market. Many salmon fishermen could not fish at all in 2002 or 2003 because the processors who traditionally bought their catch made the decision not to buy salmon because of devastatingly low prices.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Department of Labor have Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs that were designed to help workers whose industries have been hurt by imports. As a result of efforts by Sen. Lisa Murkowski last year, Alaska salmon fishermen were made eligible for these TAA programs. However, the programs were designed primarily for agricultural workers and have proven difficult for fishermen to navigate.

It is undisputed that Alaska salmon fishermen have suffered price declines due to foreign imports. But salmon fishermen may not show a net fishing income decline from one year to the next because they received other income. For instance, in 2002 some fishermen received Exxon payments from the 1989 oil spill, thereby making many of them ineligible for TAA. This resolution urges the federal government to make adjustments to the existing program to accommodate the current petition and to ultimately create a separate program designed to better suit the unique qualities of the commercial fishing industry.

District 36 - Kodiak Island Borough/Lake & Peninsula Borough

Aktvik • Chiniak • Karluk • Kodiak • Larsen Bay • Old Harbor • Ouzinkie • Port Lions
Iguigig • Iliamna • Kokhanok • Levelock • Newhalen • Nondalton • Pedro Bay • Port Alsworth

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SPONSOR STATEMENT – HJR 34

Page Two

In light of the continuing downturn in the salmon market, many fishermen are eager to learn new skills to make them viable in a competitive job market. As it stands now, however, retraining benefits from the U.S. Dept. of Labor are only available if the fishermen qualify for the USDA TAA price adjustment benefits.

In order to make the TAA programs a better fit for commercial fishermen the resolution makes four specific requests:

- 1) It asks that the USDA give price-adjustment benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished five of six years from 1997 to 2002 and subsequent qualifying years if the fishermen can prove they lost income in any one of those five years due to imports or they lost their market due to imports. This would remove the requirement that fishermen show a net income loss from one year to the next, providing instead for a loss over a period of time.
- 2) It asks that the U.S. Dept. of Labor extend retraining benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six years from 1997 to 2002 even if the fishermen did not fish in the preceding year due to impacts from price fluctuations or loss of market.
- 3) It asks that the U.S. Congress and the USDA make Alaska salmon a covered commodity, which makes Alaska salmon fishermen eligible for other disaster and price support benefits.
- 4) It asks that the U.S. Secretary of Commerce pursue the creation of a TAA program specific to commercial fishermen.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVE OGG BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE SALMON INDUSTRY TASK
FORCE

Introduced: 1/28/04

Referred: House Special Committee on Fisheries, Labor and Commerce

A RESOLUTION

1 Requesting the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States
2 Department of Labor to extend Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits to Alaska
3 fishermen; requesting the United States Congress and the United States Department of
4 Agriculture to extend additional disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon
5 fishermen; and requesting the United States Department of Agriculture to establish
6 terminal markets in Alaska for all covered commodities including salmon.

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

8 WHEREAS the United States Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance
9 program provides job search, relocation assistance, and retraining benefits for qualified
10 worker groups; and

11 WHEREAS the United States Department of Agriculture Trade Adjustment
12 Assistance program provides eligibility for qualified persons to receive retraining benefits
13 through the United States Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance program; and

14 WHEREAS Alaska fishermen are currently required to show a net decline in fishing

1 earnings from 2001 to 2002 in order to be eligible for the United States Department of
2 Agriculture Trade Adjustment Assistance program; and

3 **WHEREAS** many Alaska fishermen experienced reduced fishing earnings in 2001
4 due to the decline in the price of all five Alaska salmon species as the result of increased
5 imports of foreign salmon, price-related work stoppages, and closures of processor markets
6 and thus were not able to participate in the United States Department of Agriculture Trade
7 Adjustment Assistance program because they could not demonstrate a net decline in fishing
8 earnings from 2001 to 2002; and

9 **WHEREAS** many Alaska fishermen did not fish at all in 2002 because they had been
10 informed by fish processors and buyers to whom they had traditionally sold their catch that
11 the fish processors and buyers would not purchase salmon during 2002 and thus these
12 fishermen were not eligible for commodity-based United States Department of Agriculture
13 Trade Adjustment Assistance price adjustment payments or for United States Department of
14 Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance program retraining benefits; and

15 **WHEREAS** alternative job opportunities are uncommon in many of the rural areas
16 where Alaska fishermen live; and

X [17 **WHEREAS** the costs of relocation are generally much higher for Alaska fishermen
18 than for persons living in other states due to the expense of travel both within the state and to
19 other states;

20 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United
21 States Department of Agriculture to extend cash benefits under the Trade Adjustment
22 Assistance program to Alaska fishermen who fished in five of the six years from 1997 to
23 2002, inclusive, if the fishermen can certify a loss in income from salmon fishing in any of
24 those years or were prevented from fishing for salmon in any of those years; and be it
due to import related price fluctuations - processor market

25 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the
26 United States Department of Labor to extend retraining benefits under the Trade Adjustment
27 Assistance program to Alaska fishermen who fished in five of the six years from 1997 to
28 2002, inclusive, even if the fishermen either had reduced fishing earnings in 2001 or did not
29 fish in 2002; and be it

30 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that
31 the United States Congress and the United States Department of Agriculture extend additional

1 disaster and price support benefits to Alaska salmon fishermen who fished in five of the six
2 years from 1997 to 2002, inclusive, and continued fishing during periods of disaster or market
3 declines by taking the necessary legislative and administrative action to include all species of
4 Alaska salmon as "covered/eligible" commodities for purposes of the Noninsured Crop
5 Disaster Assistance program, Livestock Compensation program, and Loan Deficiency
6 Payment program; and be it

X [7 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that
8 the United States Department of Agriculture establish terminal markets in Alaska for all
9 covered commodities, including each species of salmon.

10 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ann Veneman, United
11 States Secretary of Agriculture; the Honorable Elaine Chao, United States Secretary of Labor;
12 the Honorable Ted Stevens, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate and member of the
13 Alaska delegation in Congress; the Honorable J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the U.S. House of
14 Representatives; and to the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senator, and the Honorable Don
15 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

SCOMM

131:34

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HJR 36
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
 Title "Requesting the National Park Service
to mitigate the adverse economic effects of commercial..." BRU Legislative Council
 Sponsor "Representative Ogg by request..." Component: Council and Subcommittees
 Requestor House Special Committee on Fisheries Component No. 783
Session Expenses

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626
 Division Administrative Services Date/Time 2/10/04 2:58 PM
 Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 2/10/2004
 Agency Legislative Affairs Agency

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: February 5, 2004

FURTHER REFERRALS: Resources

Date of Committee Action: FEBRUARY 25, 2004

HJR 36

MITIGATING GLACIER BAY FISHING CLOSURES

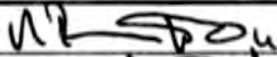
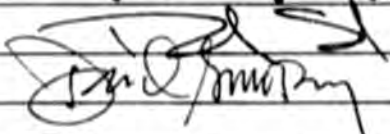
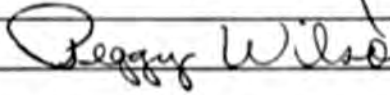
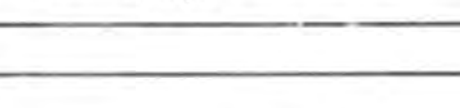
Requesting the National Park Service to mitigate the adverse economic effects of commercial fishing closures and restrictions in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

Recommends it be replaced with ☐ HCS or ☐ CS for _____ (_____)
 For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR _____ ☒ Same Title ☐ New Title

- ☐ attach amendments
☐ add new referral to _____ Committee
☐ Letter of Intent _____ Committee

*List of
Abbrev
for
Depts.:*
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
KEY
DOT
UA

[illegible][illegible]

<u>Signing with recommendations</u>	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	O'Quinn	✓			
	SAMUEL	✓			
	TUTENBERG	✓			
	WILSON	✓			
Chair: 	SEATON	✓			

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE BRUCE WEYHRAUCH

HOUSE DISTRICT 4



ALASKA
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA
99801-1182

(907) 465-3744
FAX (907) 465-2273

Sponsor Statement

HJR 36

This Resolution asks the National Park Service to take simple steps to mitigate the adverse consequences that fishing closures in Glacier Bay have had on the folks who once participated.

Beginning in 1999, the commercial fisheries in Glacier Bay have been either restricted or closed in Glacier Bay by the National Park Service. Commercial fishermen, their crewmembers and those who supported commercial fishing operations were among those paid compensation because of the closures. However, the payments, many of those who claimed or received compensation will continue to be economically affected in the long term by the closures, which will eventually forever prohibit commercial fishing in Glacier Bay.

In the meantime, the National Park Service will continue to procure goods and services to manage and administer the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. For example, the Park Service will continue to lease or purchase boats for various reasons including research, tours, maintenance or law enforcement. This resolution requests that the Park Service obtain these goods, materials or vessels that they need, use, purchase, or lease from those who have been negatively affected by commercial fishery closures and restrictions first, before any other person.

Alaska State Legislature

Chair
Seaton

Vice Chair
Wilson

Members
Gara
Guttenberg
Heinze
Ogg
Samuels



State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-3306
(907) 465-3472

House Special Committee on Fisheries

AGENDA-February 11th, 2004

Rm#124; 8:30—10:00am

- 1) HJR 36 "Requesting the National Park Service to mitigate the adverse economic effects of commercial fishing closures and restrictions in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve."

Thank you. If you have any questions you can contact my committee staff person, Cameron Yourkowski, at 465-3306

SCOMM

131:35

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: May 1, 2004

FURTHER REFERRALS: Resources

Date of Committee Action: MAY 3RD, 2004

The HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES Committee considered:

CSSB 69(RES)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 69(RES)

BOARD OF FISHERIES CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

"An Act relating to participation in matters before the Board of Fisheries by members of the board; and providing for an effective date."

Recommends it be replaced with ☒ HCS or ☐ CS for SB 69 (FSA)
For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR _____ ☒ Same Title ☐ New Title

[] attach amendments

☐ add new referral to _____ Committee

☐ Letter of Intent _____ Committee

*List of
Abbrev
for
Depts.:*
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

[illegible][illegible]

Signing with recommendations	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	SAMUELS Ogg			X	✓
Daggy Wilson	WILSON			✓	✓
Chair: Paul K. Seaton		✓			
Chair:					

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSB 69(RES)

1 Page 1, line 7:

2 Delete "requires"

3 Insert "allows"

4

5 Page 2, line 11:

6 Delete "matters"

7 Insert "the matter"

8 Following "board":

9 Insert "if the matter (1) directly involves activities conducted under a permit or
10 license issued under AS 16.05 or AS 16.43, or for sport fish guiding; and (2) does not
11 involve the personal or financial interests of a person the member is paid to represent"

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 69
 (S) Publish Date: 3/26/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Relating to participation in matters before the BRU Boards Support
Board of Fisheries by members of the board Component Boards Support
 Sponsor Senator Wagoner
 Requester Senate State Affairs Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Gordy Williams, Legislative Liaison Phone 465-6143
 Division Commissioners Office Date/Time 3/25/03 1:30 p.m.
 Approved by: Kevin C. Duffy, Commissioner Date 3/25/2003
 Agency Department of Fish and Game

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSSB 69(RES)
 (S) Publish Date: 3/29/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title Relating to Participation in Matters
Before the Board of Fisheries by

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game

RDU Administration and Support
 Component Boards of Fisheries and Game

Sponsor Senator Wagoner

Requester Senate Resources

Component No. 2048

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Diana Cote, Executive Director

Division: Board of Fisheries

Approved by: Commissioner Kevin Duffy

Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Phone 465-6095

Date/Time 2/4/04 5:17 PM

Date 2/4/2004

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Official Business

SENATOR THOMAS H. WAGONER

- Co-Chair, Senate Transportation Committee
- Vice-Chair, Senate Resources Committee
- Vice-Chair, Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee
- Member, Legislative Council

Session: January – May

State Capitol, #427

Juneau, AK 99801

Phone: 907-465-2828 Fax: 907-465-4779

Interim: May – December

145 Main Street Loop; Suite 226

Kenai, AK 99611

Phone: 907-283-7996 Fax 907--283-3075

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CS Senate Bill 69 (RES)

"An Act relating to participation in matters before the Board of Fisheries by members of the board; and providing for an effective date."

Alaska is unique in its vastness and abundant resources, yet its number of inhabitants is few. To effectively assure that our lay boards and commissions are comprised of qualified individuals, appointments are made through the governor and confirmed by the legislature. Because of the small number of inhabitants in our state, it often becomes difficult for a board to operate in a manner that utilizes the full extent of its make-up.

The current conflict of interest policy, as applied to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, works against its productivity. It is not in the best interest of the state to have board members disqualify themselves from participation in matters in which they may have a direct interest, because it follows that these areas would be the ones in which members have the most expertise.

If the same policy were applied to state legislators, seldom would there be a piece of legislation that would not find some members disqualified from participation. This bill mandates full personal disclosure on matters related to the subject for eligible participation, but requires a board member to actively participate in the discussion and vote.

There was an amendment to this bill, in the Senate Resources Committee, that would sunset the changes made in SB 69. On June 30, 2009, if the Legislature does not change this date, the conflict of interest policy for the Board of Fisheries would revert back to the way it is currently.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Official Business

SENATOR THOMAS H. WAGONER

- Co-Chair, Senate Transportation Committee
- Vice-Chair, Senate Resources Committee
- Vice-Chair, Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee
- Member, Legislative Council

Session: January – May

State Capitol, #427

Juneau, AK 99801

Phone: 907-465-2828 Fax: 907-465-4779

Interim: May – December

145 Main Street Loop; Suite 226

Kenai, AK 99611

Phone: 907-283-7996 Fax 907-283-3075

CS Senate Bill 69 (RES) Sectional Analysis

Section 1.

- Amends the uncodified law to state the purpose of the Act. That purpose is to preserve and enhance the ability of the Board of Fisheries to act as a lay board.

Section 2.

- Amends AS 39.52.120(c) by removing the Board of Fisheries.

Section 3.

- Amends AS 39.52.120(c) by adding the language taken out in section 2 back into the statute.

Section 4.

- Amends AS 39.52.120 by adding a new subsection (e) which requires Board of Fisheries' members to disclose a personal or financial interest on the record before participating in matters before the board. Disclosure of a personal or financial interest does not disqualify a member from participating in matters before the board.

Section 5.

- Repeals AS 39.52.120(e)

Section 6.

- Establishes an immediate effective date for sections 1,2 and 4.

Section 7.

- Establishes June 30, 2009 as the effective date for sections 3 and 5.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

ETHICS DISCLOSURE

To comply with the Alaska Executive Branch Ethics Act (AS 39.52), board members are required to disclose sufficient information on the record of all interests they, or their immediate families, may have that relate to fish (Board of Fisheries members) or wildlife (Board of Game members) to enable the chair of the board to determine whether the involvement may be a personal or financial interest that constitutes a conflict of interest under the Act.

When making public ethics disclosures on the record at board meetings, members must provide sufficient information in response to the following questions to enable the chair to decide if it is necessary to inquire further to determine whether a conflict exists:

1. Explain in general terms what you do for a living:
 - a. primary employer/employment,
 - b. other employment or sources of income,
 - c. other business interests.

For the following questions, "member of your family" includes spouse, conjugal cohabitant, child (including step-child and adopted child), parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, and spouse's parent and sibling.

2. List all personal or financial interests you, or any member of your family, have in any business or organization relating to fish or wildlife resources.
3. Describe generally any interest you, or any member of your immediate family, have in a business or fish or wildlife organization that may be affected by any of the proposals to be discussed.
4. Describe generally any other interests of a personal or financial nature you, or any member of your immediate family, have that may be affected by any of the proposals to be discussed.
5. List all lawsuits that you, a member of your immediate family, or any organization you belong to, are involved in against the state, the board or the Department of Fish and Game, or where the state, the board, or the department is a party to the lawsuit.

If you, or a member of your immediate family, are a member of any organization or corporation that is involved in a such a lawsuit, briefly explain what the organization is, the size of its membership and whether you, or an immediate family member, are on its board or hold some other executive or policy making position.

You must certify that your disclosure statement is "true, correct and complete."

Under the Ethics Act the chair of each board has the duty to determine whether a member's involvement in a matter violates the Act (AS 39.52.220). After each individual disclosure, the chair will rule on whether the board member has a conflict. If the chair determines that a conflict will exist if the member participates, the member must refrain from voting, deliberating, or participating in the matter. If the chair determines no conflict will exist, the member can participate fully.

ETHICS DISCLOSURE

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

(Revised June 2003)

NAME AND ADDRESS

TERM

EXPIRES

Ed Dersham

6/30/2006

CHAIRMAN

#7 Holly Lane, PO Box 1129

Anchor Pt., AK 99556

Dr. Fred Bouse

6/30/2006

4020 Dunlap Ave.

Fairbanks, AK 99709

Art Nelson

6/30/2004

2132 Clark St.

Anchorage, AK 99504

Russell Nelson

6/30/2004

PO Box 161

Dillingham, AK 99576

Rupe Andrews

6/30/2005

9416 Long Run Dr.

Juneau, AK 99801

John Jensen

6/30/2005

Box 681

Petersburg, AK 99833

Mel Morris

6/30/2005

917 Mill Bay Road

Kodiak, AK 99615

Alaska Board of Fisheries members may also be reached at:

Diana Cote, Executive Director

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Boards Support Section

PO Box 25526

Juneau, AK 99802-5526

(907) 465-4110

(907) 465-6094 FAX

diana_cote@fishgame.state.ak.us

BOF MEMBERS



Alaska Outdoor Council
Alaska Fish and Wildlife Conservation Fund

PO Box 73902
Fairbanks, AK 99707-3902
Tel: (907) 455-4AOC / Fax: (907) 455-4262
e-mail: aoc@alaska.net
www.alaskaoutdoorcouncil.org



**Board of
Directors**

President

Dick Bishop
Fairbanks

Sec./Treas.

Susan Grasser
Palmer

1st Vice Pres.

South-central

Brett Huber
Anchorage

2nd Vice Pres.

Interior

Teresa Sager-
Albaugh
Tok

3rd Vice Pres.

Southeast

Mal Linthwaite
Juneau

At Large

Rick Halford
Eagle River

At Large

Bill Stoltze
Chugiak

Trustee Chair

Eddie Grasser
Palmer

Trustee V-Chair

Byron Haley
Fairbanks

Executive

Director

Jennifer Yuhas
Fairbanks

23 March, 2004

Senator Scott Ogan, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
Room 103
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Ogan,

The Alaska Outdoor Council, on behalf of its 54 member clubs and a collective membership of nearly 12,000 Alaskans, strongly opposes SB69: "An Act relating to participation in matters before the Board of Fisheries by members of the board; and providing for an effective date."

The existing policy for exclusion from voting based on conflict of interest has served the public and the board process extremely well. Currently, board members are appropriately excluded from voting on issues which may affect their personal financial interests. The existing process does however allow those members excluded from voting to share their expertise and experience through the board committee process and interact with other board members. To alter this policy as proposed by SB 69 would serve only to attract board applicants who wish merely to obtain stronger influence over their own financial affairs at the detriment to the public and board process.

Board of Fish decisions now are often contentious and highly scrutinized. Adoption of SB 69 will likely jeopardize the integrity of the existing process as individual members will have the opportunity to vote on issues which may benefit them financially.

Please reject this unnecessary and unwarranted alteration of an existing policy that has served Alaska well until this point.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Yuhas, Executive Director
Alaska Outdoor Council

Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

P.O. Box 1464 • Dillingham, Alaska 99576 • (907) 842-4370 • Fax (907) 842-4336 • 1-800-478-4370



March 19, 2004
SENT VIA FACSIMILE

Senator Scott Ogan, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Ogan:

The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) is a community development quota organization representing seventeen communities in Bristol Bay.

BBEDC strongly supports the passage of SB 69 "An Act relating to participation in matters before the Board of Fisheries by members of the board; and providing for an effective date". We feel this legislation is long overdue and its passage is an integral component of creating a strong and effective board of fisheries.

As a former board of fisheries member I can personally attest to the need to have experienced and knowledgeable members on the board. SB 69 would allow members who have a conflict of interest to declare the conflict and to participate in the deliberations and vote on the matter.

There are many fishery regions in Alaska and the issues can be highly specialized and complicated in nature. A board member from Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, Kodiak or wherever, is likely the most knowledgeable about the dynamics in that fishery -- and they should be allowed to share this expertise with the board, and just as importantly -- cast their vote on the matter.

BBEDC urges you to support moving SB 69 out of the committee today. Please contact me if I can provide any further information.

Respectfully,

H.R. Robin Samuelsen, Jr.
BBEDC President/CEO



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

March 17, 2003

211 Fourth Street, Suite 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1172
(907) 586-2820
(907) 463-2545 Fax
E-Mail: ufa@ufa-fish.org
www.ufa-fish.org

Senator Scott Ogan
Chair
Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Ogan,

Re: SB 69 Board of Fisheries Conflict of Interests

United Fishermen of Alaska supports passage of this bill to provide for Board members to participate in matters before the Board if they declare their personal or financial interest in a fishery.

Members are on the Board for their expertise in some aspect of fishing. Due to the limited size of the board and the wide range of fisheries in the state, it is vital that all Board members be able to participate in the decision making process.

The thirty-four members groups of UFA would appreciate your support in passing this bill.

If you have any questions about our position or if you need additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Gemmell
Executive Director

Copy: Senator Ben Stevens
Senator Tom Wagoner
Senator Fred Dyson
Senator Ralph Seekins
Senator Kim Elton
Senator Georgianna Lincoln

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Driggers Association • Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Alsea Processors Association • Bristol Bay Reserve
Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association • Chignik Seiners Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen • Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United
Crab Rationalization and Buyback Group • Douglas Island Pink and Chum • Groundfish Forum • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association • Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
Kodiak Seiners Association • North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Old Harbor Fishermen's Association
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association • Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association • Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Cook Inlet Drift Association • United Salmon Association • United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters • Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen

Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

9369 North Douglas Highway
Juneau, AK 99801



Phone 907-586-6652

Fax 907-586-5648

E-mail: seafa@gci.net

March 25, 2003

Senator Gary Stevens, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 211
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Support SB 69

The Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance (SEAFa) strongly supports SB 69, which would allow a Board of Fish member to fully participate in the Board process. Currently, a Board of Fish member who has the most information and knowledge in a specific fishery because he participates in the fishery is unable to fully share his knowledge with the remainder of the committee. He must remain silent during deliberations because the Board member has been conflicted out of the discussion.

For example this year during the Southeast Board of Fish meeting in Ketchikan, one of the Board members was conflicted out and unable to participate in the deliberations of the net proposals for salmon because his son owned a seine permit and his brother owned a gillnet permit. This member had in the past participated in both fisheries and had a thorough understanding of the issues; he would not have personally benefited financially but was still barred from participating in the deliberations based on the advice of the Board's attorney. If a Board member states on the record his conflict and then provides the information on the region/fishery he has to other board members, the conflict just disclosed is current in the other board member's minds and they are able to listen to the information provided allowing for the bias contained in the information.

We hope with the passage of this legislation, that commercial fishermen will be more willing to serve on this important board. Fishermen are disinclined to go through the process of being appointed to the Board, if they are conflicted out of participating in the deliberations on the fisheries they most know and understand.

SEAFa believes in the importance of a lay board. This type of Board provides us with the best chance of having a diversity of interests and the knowledge and expertise of the different fisheries and regions around the State. It is also important that the Legislature and the Governor appoint Board of Fish members of a high caliber with sufficient interest in the fisheries and a commitment to do the work and then be allowed to do the work unhindered.

Thank you for considering our testimony and if we can be of any additional help on fishery issues please give us a call.

Sincerely,

Kathy Hansen,
Executive Director

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association

P.O. Box 232
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
Phone (907) 772-9323 Fax (907) 772-4495

March 25, 2003

Senator Gary Stevens, Chairman
Senate State Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Support SB69 Board of Fisheries Conflict of Interest

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association is a group of commercial fishermen who participate in many fisheries statewide. We support passage of this bill that would allow members of the Board of Fisheries who have a conflict of interest in a matter before the board to declare the conflict, then participate in deliberations and vote on the matter.

Generally, members of the Board of Fisheries are appointed because they have expertise in fisheries issues. It is inevitable that some of this expertise must be gained from participation in a fisheries business of some sort. The current statute prohibits board members with a conflict of interest from participating in discussions or voting. At times, this has resulted in the board member with the greatest expertise in the particular area of fishery being prohibited from providing important information to the board.

Due to the small size of the board and the complex nature of fisheries in this state, it is crucial that all board members, especially those with specific knowledge of the issues being discussed, be allowed to participate in discussions. We would like to note that this affects commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, processors, and charter boat operators that sit on the board.

We appreciate your consideration of these comments and hope you will support this bill. If we can assist you in any way, please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully,



Cora Crome
Director

CC: Senator Wagoner



United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters

P.O. Box 23378, Ketchikan, AK 99901 (907) 247-2471 Fax (907) 225-0241 Email: usag@gsi.net

March 25, 2003

The Honorable Thomas Wagoner
The State Senate
State Capitol - Room 427
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Send Via Fax To: 907-465-4779

Dear Senator Wagoner;

The United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association represents about 150 fishermen who make their living primarily by drift gillnetting for salmon in Southeast Alaska. Many of our members participate in numerous other fisheries such as crab, shrimp, longline, dive fisheries etc. We support SB 69 as it would allow a member of the Board of Fish to participate in deliberations and vote on issues on which that member has a personal economic interest. Work on the Board of Fish is a very contentious and difficult position to hold, and to not allow a member to participate in issues on which that member is most familiar deprives the board of much detailed local information. We also believe it prevents many qualified people from applying to serve, as they know that they will not be able to participate in issues they care the most about. We hope you and your committee will support this bill.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Duckett
Executive Director

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSSB 69(RES)

1 Page 1, line 7:

2 Delete "requires"

3 Insert "allows"

4

5 Page 2, line 11:

6 Delete "matters"

7 Insert "the matter"

8 Following "board":

9 Insert "if the matter (1) directly involves activities conducted under a permit or
10 license issued under AS 16.05 or AS 16.43, or for sport fish guiding; and (2) does not
11 involve the personal or financial interests of a person the member is paid to represent"

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 69
 (S) Publish Date: 3/26/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Relating to participation in matters before the BRU Boards Support
Board of Fisheries by members of the board Component Boards Support
 Sponsor Senator Wagoner
 Requester Senate State Affairs Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Gordy Williams, Legislative Liaison
 Division: Commissioners Office
 Approved by: Kevin C. Duffy, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Phone 465-6143
 Date/Time 3/25/03 1:30 p.m.
 Date 3/25/2003

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSSB 69(RES)
 (S) Publish Date: 3/29/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Relating to Participation in Matters RDU Administration and Support
Before the Board of Fisheries by Component Boards of Fisheries and Game
 Sponsor Senator Wagoner
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. 2048

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Diana Cote, Executive Director Phone 465-6095
 Division Board of Fisheries Date/Time 2/4/04 5:17 PM
 Approved by: Commissioner Kevin Duffy Date 2/4/2004
 Agency Alaska Department of Fish & Game

SCOMM

131:36

(7)

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

The HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES considered:

CSSB 273(FIN)

ASMI BOARD/ SEAFOOD TAXES & ASSESSMENTS

Recommends it be replaced with ☒ HCS or ☐ CS for CS SB 273 (FSH)
For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR ☒ Same Title ☐ New Title

- ☐ attach amendments
☐ add new referral to _____ Committee
☐ Letter of Intent _____ Committee

NEW FISCAL NOTES

*Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office

[illegible]

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

[illegible]

Signing with recommendations

Signing with recommendations		Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
12/20/11 Cheryl Heineke	Ogg HEINEKE	✓				
XXXXXXXXXX	SAMUELS	X				
Peggy Wilson	WILSON	✓				
Chair: Paul Seaton	SEATON	✓				
Chair:						

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
 Bill Version: CSSB 273(FIN)
 (S) Publish Date: 3/22/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title ASMI Board/Seafood Taxes & Assessments RDU Revenue Programs & Services
 Component Tax Division
 Sponsor Sen. Gary Stevens/JT Salmon Task F
 Requester Senate Finance Component No. 2476

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	*	*	*	*	*	*
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1f J2 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

* See page 2 for analysis.

Prepared by: Chuck Harlamert Phone 465-2320
 Division Tax Division Date/Time 3/12/04 8:20 AM
 Approved by: Steve Porter, Deputy Commissioner Date 3/12/2004
 Agency Department of Revenue

FISCAL NOTE # 3

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 273(FIN)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Revenue Analysis

The bill authorizes two additional Seafood Marketing Assessment rates, .5% and .6%. An election is mandated in which processors will first vote to retain the existing assessment or eliminate it. If the assessment is retained, a second vote determines whether the assessment shall remain at .3% or increase to .5% effective January 1, 2006. If the second vote increases the assessment to .5%, the 1% Salmon Marketing Tax is repealed as of December 31, 2005.

The following revenue estimates are based on FY03 data and reflect the combined revenues from the Seafood Marketing Assessment and the Salmon Marketing Tax (ASMI funding) and the change in revenues compared to current law:

Scenario	FY05	Revenue FY06	FY07...
Eliminate Seafood Marketing Assessment	\$4,401,972	\$4,401,972	\$1,412,041
Change in Revenue	None	None	(\$2,989,931)
Retain Existing .3% Seafood Marketing Assessment	\$4,401,972	\$4,401,972	\$4,401,972
Change in Revenue	None	None	None
Increase Seafood Marketing Assessment to .5%	\$4,401,972	\$4,261,956	\$4,983,220
Change in Revenue	None	(\$140,016)	\$581,248

The temporary dip in revenues under the .5% Seafood Marketing Assessment scenario is due to the difference in timing of revenues between the Seafood Marketing Assessment and the Salmon Marketing Tax. The .2% increase in the Seafood Marketing Assessment and the repeal of the Salmon Marketing Tax are both effective in calendar year 2006. However, the Seafood Marketing Tax is an annual tax paid on March 31 of the following calendar year. The rate increase effective for 2006 is therefore realized in FY07 (March of 2007). The Salmon Marketing Tax is paid monthly with 90% of the revenue for a calendar year being paid during the July-December period. FY06 revenues are reduced from current levels by the amount of Salmon Marketing Tax otherwise due during the first six months of 2006. Detail of revenue changes by tax type under the .5% Seafood Marketing Assessment scenario are as follows:

Tax Type	FY05	Change in Revenue FY06	FY07...
Seafood Marketing Assessment Change	No Change	No Change	\$1,993,289
Salmon Marketing Tax Change	No Change	(\$140,016)	(\$1,412,041)
Total Change in Revenue	No Change	(\$140,016)	\$581,248

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4
Bill Version: CSSB 273(FIN)
(S) Publish Date: 3/24/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: OOG
Title An Act relating to the Alaska Seafood RDU Elections
Marketing Institute.... Component Elections
Sponsor Senator Gary Stevens
Requester Senate Rules Committee Component No. 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	0.0					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal: ☐

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The fiscal impact on the Division of Elections is estimated at zero based on CS SB273(FIN) as written.

Prepared by: Leonard G. Jones Phone 465-3051
Division: Division of Elections Date/Time 3/24/04 9:31 AM
Approved by: Laura A. Glaiser, Director Date 3/24/2004
Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor, Division of Elections

SESSION ADDRESS:

Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4925
Fax: (907) 465-3517
Toll Free: 1-800-821-4925

Senator Gary Stevens
Alaska State Legislature

INTERIM ADDRESS:

112 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-4925
Fax: (907) 486-5264

SPONSOR STATEMENT – CS SB 273 (FIN)

CS SB 273 (FIN), "An act amending the size, membership, and powers of the board of directors of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) and making a corresponding change in the quorum requirement; authorizing the establishment of the seafood marketing assessment at a rate of 0.5 percent or 0.6 percent of the value of seafood products produced; providing for an election to retain, terminate, or increase the seafood marketing assessment; providing for the repeal of the salmon marketing tax and provisions related to the salmon marketing tax".

As Chair of the Marketing/Quality Subcommittee of the Salmon Industry Task Force, my main focus was to look at possible restructuring of the organization. The reoccurring theme that I heard over and over again was the need to reduce the size of the board to a more manageable level and provide a stable funding source for the agency. This bill addresses both of those concerns.

This legislation reduces the size of the ASMI Board from 25 to either seven or nine members, depending on the outcome of an election. The current tax structure levies a one percent tax on salmon harvesters and a voluntary .3 percent on processors for marketing. CS SB 273 (FIN) requires an election in March for processors to vote on whether to A) eliminate the ASMI assessment, B) retain the current .3 percent, or C) increase the assessment to .5 percent. If processors approve the .5 percent assessment, the one percent salmon marketing tax would be eliminated. If processors retain the .3 percent or eliminate the assessment, the one percent salmon harvester tax would be retained and two more fishermen would be added to the ASMI board.

Alaska needs a strong and adequately funded marketing organization in order to compete in the world marketplace and assist in revitalizing the industry. This bill is a step in that direction and I encourage you to support this important piece of legislation.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Majority Web: <http://www.akrepublicans.org>

Sponsor: Senator Gary Stevens by Request Salmon Industry Task Force
Current Version: CSSB 273 (FIN)
Contact: Katrina Matheny 465-4713
Date: March 24, 2004

Fact Sheet for: Senate Bill 273

Short Title: ASMI Board/Seafood Taxes & Assessments

Summary:

- Changes the tax structure of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.
- Reduces the ASMI board from 25 to either seven or nine members, depending on the outcome of an election.
- Requires an election in March for processors to vote on whether to
 - Eliminate the ASMI assessment
 - Retain the current .3 percent assessment
 - Increase the assessment to .5 percent
- If processors retain the .3 percent or eliminate the assessment, the 1 percent salmon harvester tax would be retained, and two more fisherman would be added to the ASMI board.
- If processors vote to increase to the .5 percent assessment, the 1 percent salmon marketing tax is repealed effective Dec. 31, 2005.

Benefits:

- Provides a stable funding source and more manageable board for ASMI.

Background:

The current tax structure levies a marketing tax of 1 percent on salmon harvesters and a voluntary .3 percent on processors. The Marketing/Quality Subcommittee of the Salmon Industry Task Force recommended a smaller board and changes to the tax structure.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 2004

SUBJECT: Sectional summary of draft CSSB 273(), version E; An Act amending the size, membership, and powers of the board of directors of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and making a corresponding change in the quorum requirement; authorizing the establishment of the seafood marketing assessment at a rate of 0.5 percent or 0.6 percent of the value of seafood products produced; providing for an election to retain, terminate, or increase the seafood marketing assessment; providing for the repeal of the salmon marketing tax and provisions related to the salmon marketing tax (Work Order No. 23-LS1366E)

TO: Senator Gary Stevens
Attn: Katrina Matheny

FROM: George Utermohle 
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of draft CSSB 273(), version E; An Act amending the size, membership, and powers of the board of directors of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and making a corresponding change in the quorum requirement; authorizing the establishment of the seafood marketing assessment at a rate of 0.5 percent or 0.6 percent of the value of seafood products produced; providing for an election to retain, terminate, or increase the seafood marketing assessment; providing for the repeal of the salmon marketing tax and provisions related to the salmon marketing tax.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill is not an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

The bill makes a number of changes to laws relating to the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and the salmon marketing tax. Some sections of the bill take effect immediately upon enactment of the bill. Other sections of the bill take effect based on the results of the election, regarding the seafood marketing assessment, that is held under sec. 20 of the bill. Some sections of the bill take effect if the seafood processors vote to terminate the seafood marketing assessment, some take effect if the seafood processors vote to retain the assessment but not to increase the assessment, and still others take effect if the seafood processors vote to retain and increase the assessment. Each of these sections of the bill are discussed in separate parts of this memorandum.