

3/31/11

**Presentations:
Alaska's Role in
the Global
Marketplace and
Coastal Villages
CDQ Fleet
Homeport Move
from Seattle to
Seward**

<TARGET><BILL></BILL><SUBJECT>3-31-11 Presentations
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CDQ Fleet Homeport Move from Seattle to
Seward</SUBJECT><COMM>HEDT27</COMM></TARGET>

Alaska's Role in the Global Marketplace

The Importance of International Trade to Alaska's Economy

Presented by:

Greg Wolf, Executive Director, World Trade Center Alaska

March 31, 2011

Presented to:

House Special Committee on Economic Development, Trade, & Tourism

International Trade is Big Business for Alaska

- Annual Worldwide Exports totaled \$3.3 billion in 2009
- This represented: nearly 8%-10% of the Alaska's Gross State Product (GSP)
- New Money into Economy
- Thousands of Direct and Indirect Jobs
- Results in stronger, more diversified economy

Why Trade Matters?

- Substantial component of Alaska's economy. Exports typically account for between 8 - 10% of the GSP. Export total does not include the export of services from Alaska — such as construction, engineering and oil & gas services.
- Exports bring nearly \$4 billion of new money into our economy. New money, not recycled money. Also, exports account for nearly \$2 billion in induced and indirect economic benefits, according to a recent study by Northern Economics.
- Export jobs are high paying jobs. Export-related jobs typically pay 13-16% more than jobs tied solely to domestic economy.
- Exports allow companies to become larger through expanded markets and customer base.
- For some Alaska companies, their best bet for growth is overseas markets.

How We Rank?

Table ES-1. Alaska Ranking for Value of US Exports by State, 2009

Rank	State	Annual Export Value (\$)
35	Nebraska	4,868,867,546
36	West Virginia	4,822,106,056
37	Oklahoma	4,415,124,146
38	Delaware	4,310,891,618
39	Idaho	3,879,807,527
40	Alaska	3,254,978,781
41	Vermont	3,170,846,510
42	New Hampshire	3,061,594,401
43	Maine	2,276,290,790
44	North Dakota	2,177,803,333

Table ES-2. Top Ten US States by Value of Exports on a Per Capita Basis, 2009

Rank	Description	Per Capita Export Value (\$)
1	Washington	7,763.79
2	Louisiana	7,262.78
3	Texas	6,579.14
4	Vermont	5,099.79
5	Delaware	4,870.39
6	Alaska	4,660.14
7	Kentucky	4,081.71
8	Connecticut	3,985.45
9	Oregon	3,899.12
10	Utah	3,712.18

Table ES-3. Alaska Ranking for Export Value as a Percentage of GSP, 2008¹

Rank	State	Exports as a Percentage of GSP
22	Arizona	7.9
23	Delaware	7.9
24	California	7.8
25	Massachusetts	7.8
26	New Jersey	7.5
27	Alaska	7.4
28	Florida	7.3
29	Minnesota	7.3
30	Connecticut	7.1
31	New York	7.0

Table ES-4. Percent Change in the Value of Exports, 2008-2009

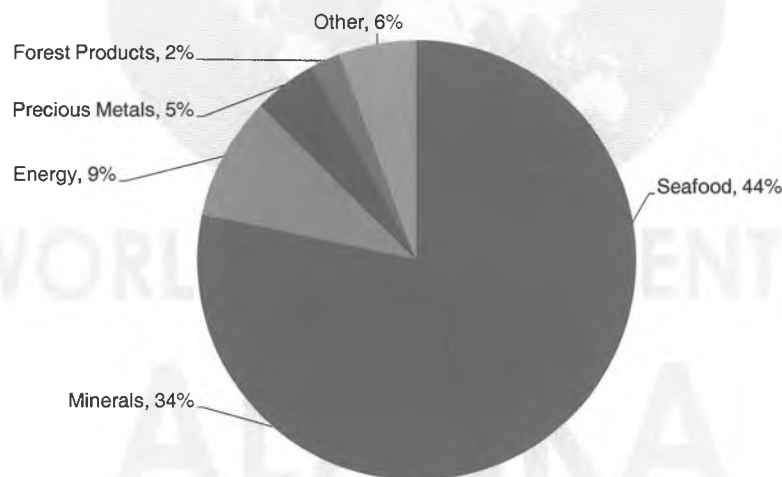
Rank	State	Percent Change
1	Utah	0.42
2	Nevada	-7.29
3	Kentucky	-7.76
4	Connecticut	-8.43
5	Alaska	-8.8
6	Arkansas	-8.86
7	Nebraska	-9.98
8	Vermont	-11.83
9	Delaware	-11.92
10	Tennessee	-11.95

Note: These rankings are based on the 50 states only, and do not include Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Highlights from *The Economic Impact of International Trade Exports on the Alaskan Economy* prepared by Northern Economics (July 2010)

- In 2009, Alaska's exports to overseas markets totaled \$3.3 billion.
- In 2009, Alaska ranked sixth in the nation by value of exports on a per capita basis.
- Exports represented 7.4 percent of the state's economy in 2008.
- Although exports suffered nationwide in the recent recession, Alaska's exports value dropped by only 8.8 percent from 2008-2009, beating the national average by 10 percent.
- Exports supported nearly 15,000 direct and 9,800 indirect and induced jobs in Alaska in 2008.
- Alaska's exports sector generated more than \$5.5 billion in total economic output.
- Each year more than half of Alaskan seafood production is sent overseas.
- Of Alaska's average coal production of 1.5 million tons per year, approximately 40 percent was shipped to overseas customers.

Alaska's Top Export Commodities (January – October 2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SOA, Governor's Office of International Trade

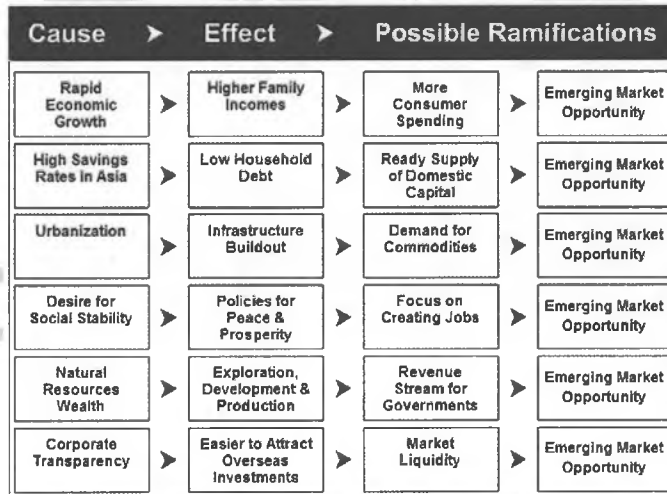




Overarching Trends That Benefit Alaskan Exports

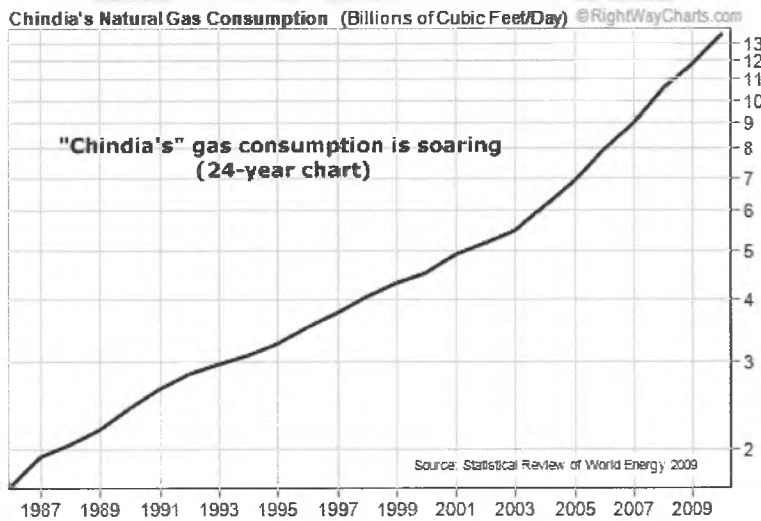
- **Growth in emerging market consumer class**
More people, with higher expectations, and more money to spend (they want what we have) and increasingly have the ability to obtain these things. According to Standard Chartered, close to 5 billion people will live in cities by 2030, compared to 3.4 billion now. An equally significant increase in the size of the global "middle class" will see the number of these consumers growing from 1.8 billion people today to about 5 billion in 2030.
- **Resource Scarcity**
Growth in populations and wealth are outpacing development of energy, food, and other vital staples of modern living. Alaska is fortunate to be an exporter of natural resources that the world needs for economic development.
- **Decline of U.S. Dollar**
Continuing dollar weakness translates into higher commodity prices and the ability of our partners to buy more from us (as their currencies strengthen). Alaska's export industries benefit when our customers have strong economies and strong currencies.

Why Emerging Markets?



Source: U.S. Global Investors

“Chindia” Natural Gas Consumption



China's Top Energy Deals of 2010

Acquirer	Target Company	Target Country	Total Cost
Sinopec	Repsol Brasil	Brazil	\$7,100,000,000
Sinopec	ConocoPhillips	Canada	\$4,650,000,000
CNOOC Ltd	Pan American Energy	Argentina	\$3,500,000,000
CNOOC Ltd	Bridas Corporation	Argentina	\$3,100,000,000
Sinochem Corporation	Statoil ASA	Brazil	\$3,070,000,000
Sinopec	Occidental	Argentina	\$2,500,000,000
Sinopec	Sonangol Sinopec Int Ltd	Angola	\$2,457,000,000
CNOOC Ltd	Chesapeake	United States	\$2,160,000,000
PetroChina	Athabasca Oil Sands Corp	Canada	\$1,836,340,000
PetroChina	Arrow Energy	Australia	\$1,610,656,000
China Investment Corp	Penn West Energy Trust	Canada	\$789,626,000

Source: Agora Publishing

China Invests in "Lower 48" Shale Gas

January 30, 2011

Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) invests \$570 million to purchase 33% of Chesapeake Energy Corporation's shale gas leases in Colorado and Wyoming. Also commits \$697 million for drilling and completion costs.

October 10, 2010

Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) invests \$1.08 billion to purchase 33% of Chesapeake Energy Corporation's shale gas leases in Texas. Also commits \$1.08 billion for drilling and completion costs.

Boots on the Ground



2011 Trade Outlook

- Results will depend heavily on commodity prices - minerals and metals, and value of seafood catch
- Watch inflation rates in markets for Alaskan exports, such as China. Governments will likely increase interest rates to slow overheated economies and battle inflation. Any significant slowdown in key markets would impact Alaskan exports.
- Watch the dollar - a weaker dollar makes U.S. exports relatively cheaper
- Exports should remain consistent with 2010
- 2011 Forecast: \$4.2 to \$4.3 billion – at record or near-record level



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ANCHORAGE**



The Economic Impacts of International Trade Exports on the Alaskan Economy

- Alaska ranks sixth in the nation by value of exports on a per capita basis.
- Exports represented 7.4 percent of the state's economy in 2008.
- Although exports suffered nationwide in the recent recession, Alaska's exports value dropped by only 8.8 percent from 2008-2009, beating the national average by 10 percent.
- Exports supported nearly 15,000 direct and 9,800 indirect and induced jobs in Alaska in 2008.
- Alaska's exports sector generated more than \$5.5 billion in total economic output.
- Each year more than half of Alaskan seafood production is sent overseas.
- Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc. produces an average of 1.5 million tons of coal per year, and in 2009, 40 percent of production was exported.¹



Northern
Economics

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WORLD TRADE CENTER
ALASKA

Alaska's 2009 Top Five Export Markets

(Millions of US Dollars)

- 1) Japan (\$981)
- 2) China (\$586)
- 3) South Korea (\$458)
- 4) Canada (\$318)
- 5) Switzerland (\$150)

Alaska's 2009 Top Export Commodities

(Millions of US Dollars)

- 1) Seafood¹ (\$2,013)
- 2) Precious Metals and Minerals (\$994)
- 3) Energy (\$328)
- 4) Forest Products (\$88)

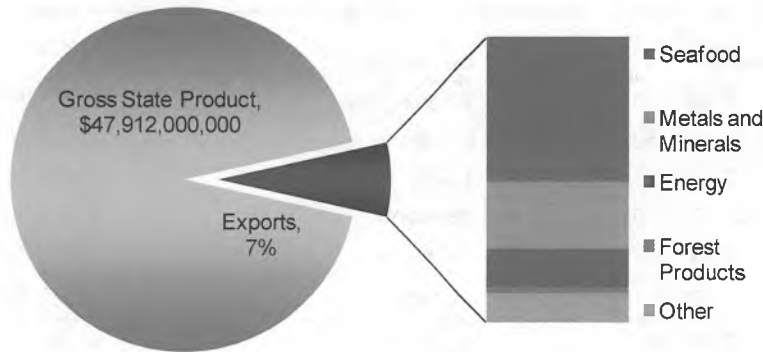
¹ This figure includes Alaska seafood exported via Seattle

¹ McDowell Group, Inc. The Economic Benefits of Alaska's Mining Industry. Prepared for the Alaska Miners Association, Inc., January 2010.

Executive Summary

World Trade Center Alaska (WTCAK) commissioned Northern Economics, Inc. to study the economic impacts of international trade exports upon the Alaskan Economy. As a percentage of Gross State Product (GSP), Alaska sat near the middle of all states with export values amounting to 7.4 percent of total GSP in 2008. As shown in Figure ES-1, the seafood, metals and minerals, energy and forest products industries were the most significant export sectors.

Figure ES-1. Alaskan Goods Exports as a Percentage of GSP, 2008



Source: Northern Economics, Inc. using data from the BEA and US Census Bureau Origin of Movement data supplied by the Alaska Governor's Office of International Trade, 2010

For the purpose of this study "exports" refers only to goods and services sold internationally; it does not include the Alaskan goods and services sold out-of-state to domestic buyers. Gross State Product (GSP) refers to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data that are grouped by state.

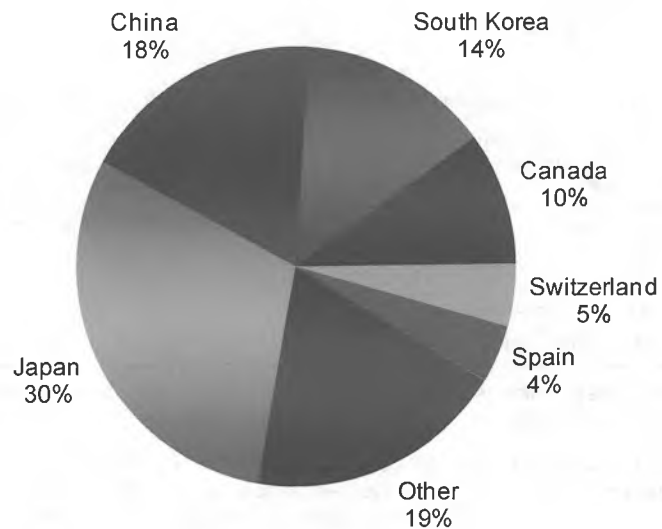
48 percent of Alaskan GSP was attributable to mining (which includes oil and gas), and government in 2008. Federal, state, and local governments employ a large percentage of Alaskans, and the state economy

is heavily dependent upon the public sector. Transportation and warehousing and real estate rental and leasing comprised an additional 17 percent. All other sectors combined amounted to less than 35 percent of 2008 GSP.

Figure ES-2 summarizes the value of Alaskan goods exports by destination. In 2009, Japan, China, and South Korea were the top three recipients of Alaskan goods; combined, they imported 62 percent of Alaska's exports. Canada received 10 percent of Alaskan exports, and Switzerland received 5 percent.

In 2009, Alaska ranked 40th among all states for goods export value. Alaska's low standing on an export value basis understates the importance of the export sector to the state economy. If the value of goods exports is adjusted to account for the state's relatively small population, Alaska's standings improve dramatically. As shown in Table ES-2, on a per capita basis,

Figure ES-2. Value of Alaskan Exports by Destination Country, 2009



Source: Northern Economics, Inc., using US Census Bureau Foreign Trade Division data, 2010

Alaska ranked sixth in the nation for value of exports in 2009; it exported an equivalent of \$4,660 in goods for each person in the state.

With the exception of Utah, which saw a slight increase in its exports, all U.S. states saw a drop in the value of their exports between 2008 and 2009. During this time, the average national drop in the value of exports was 18.7 percent. As shown in Table ES-4, the value of Alaskan exports dropped only 8.8 percent. This beat the national average by 10 percent and put Alaska in the top ten states to withstand the decline in exports, highlighting the resiliency of the state's export sector.

Table ES-1. Alaska Ranking for Value of US Exports by State, 2009

Rank	State	Annual Export Value (\$)
35	Nebraska	4,868,867,546
36	West Virginia	4,822,106,056
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Table ES-4. Percent Change in the Value of Exports, 2008-2009

Rank	State	Percent Change
1	Utah	0.42
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4	Connecticut	-8.43
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Note: These rankings are based on the 50 states only, and do not include Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Source: Northern Economics, Inc. using US Census Bureau GSP data, US Census Bureau Population Estimates, and World Trade Center of New Orleans data from the US Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, Origin of Movement series, prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER), 2010.

¹ These rankings were compiled using 2008 gross production data released from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). GSP data for 2009 are not expected to be released until November of 2010.

Seafood

The annual harvest and processing of Alaskan seafood contributes significantly to the state economy. Thousands of people are employed annually on fishing boats, on processing vessels, at docks, and in processing plants, harvesting groundfish (pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, rockfish, etc.), crab, salmon, and other marine species.

In 2009, \$1.37 billion worth of Alaska seafood (68 percent of total seafood exports) left Alaska² directly and \$640 million (32 percent of total seafood exports) were exported via Seattle. Of the direct exports, 73 percent of products were shipped to Asia, while 12 percent went to Europe, and 5 percent were sent to Canada. Each year more than half of Alaskan seafood production is sent overseas.



Energy



Alaska's energy resources are vast and consist of both renewable and fossil-based sources. The majority of today's energy exports take the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG); LNG exports were 78 percent of the total value of energy exports in 2009.

Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc. (UCM) is located south of Fairbanks near Healy, in the Alaska Range. UCM produces an average of 1.5 million tons of coal per year, and in 2009, 40 percent of production was exported, (McDowell Group, 2010).

Precious Metals and Minerals

Each year the extraction of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and other industrial minerals yields millions of dollars worth of construction and manufacturing materials. The mining of these materials creates jobs both within the industry and in support sectors; the transportation and storage of materials and workers generates spending and jobs that extend throughout the logistical network.

Ores and minerals are raw materials that usually need to be smelted or refined before they can be used. Many Alaskan mines export their products to refineries in countries such as South Korea, Canada, Japan, Spain, and China.



Forest Products



Alaskan wood products are mostly round logs and primary wood products and include cants, flitches, shop lumber, wood chips, and music wood. These forest products have been marketed to Pacific Rim markets for more than 40 years; the largest consumers of Alaska wood products exports are China, Japan, and South Korea.

² The Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau considers all Alaskan export ports to be part of the Anchorage District. The Anchorage District is representative of state-wide exports. <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/schedules/d/distcode.html>

Table ES-5. Summary of Selected Employment Effects, 2008

Export Sector	Direct Jobs Related to Exports	Indirect and Induced Jobs	Total Jobs
Seafood	13,715	7,797	21,511
Precious Metals and Minerals	937	1,285	2,222
Energy	136	497	633
Forestry	153	236	389
Total	14,940	9,814	24,755

Source: Northern Economics, Inc. 2010

through the sale of seafood, energy, precious metals and minerals, and forestry exports contributed almost 24,755 jobs and \$5.6 billion to the Alaskan economy in 2008 (see Table ES-6).

The federal government does not yet provide data by state for services that are provided by U.S. firms to customers in other countries. It is known that a number of Alaska companies provide services to clients in other countries, but the identities of the Alaska firms and the value of the services that are exported are not reported. A preliminary estimate of Alaska service sector exports could range from \$580 million to potentially as high as \$1.7 billion. Thus, service sector exports could represent about 14 to 43 percent of the value of goods exported from the state, and about 1.2 to 3.6 percent of Alaska's GSP in 2007.

Employment and spending within Alaska's export sectors create a wave of economic activity that continues beyond the dock, mine, well or forest where the initial effect was generated.³ As shown in Table ES-5, Alaskan export industries provide direct jobs to a significant number of Alaskans as well as indirect and induced jobs to a host of workers in supporting and related sectors through associated spending. The revenue generated

Table ES-6. Summary of Selected Economic Output Effects, 2008

Export Sector	Value of Exports (\$ millions)	Indirect and Induced Economic Output (\$ millions)	Total Economic Output (\$ millions)
Seafood ⁴	2,213	1,346	3,559
Precious Metals and Minerals	835	414	1,249
Energy	473	140	613
Forestry	83	57	140
Total	3,604	1,957	5,560

Source: Northern Economics, Inc. 2010.

Note: Alaskan seafood exports as measured in this analysis include estimates of Alaskan products warehoused in Seattle before being exported internationally. Therefore, this figure does not agree with the state's 2008 figure of \$1.8 billion.



World Trade Center Alaska is a private, non-profit membership organization providing international trade and business services to members and community partners across the state. The mission of WTCAL is to assist Alaskans to successfully compete for trade and investment in the global market place.

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This publication was funded in part through a grant from the State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

³ Data on export values, sector employment, and industry production were used to determine the direct employment and economic output attributable to Alaska's export sector. Indirect and induced effects are measured in terms of employment, labor income, and economic output. These effects were determined through I-O analysis using IMPLAN data for the relevant industries.

⁴ The Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau considers all Alaskan export ports to be part of the Anchorage District. The Anchorage District is representative of state-wide exports. <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/schedules/d/distcode.html>



Passport to Profit



Special Report No. 11

www.wtcak.org

February 2011

Another 'BRIC' In The Wall

Is India on your radar screen yet?

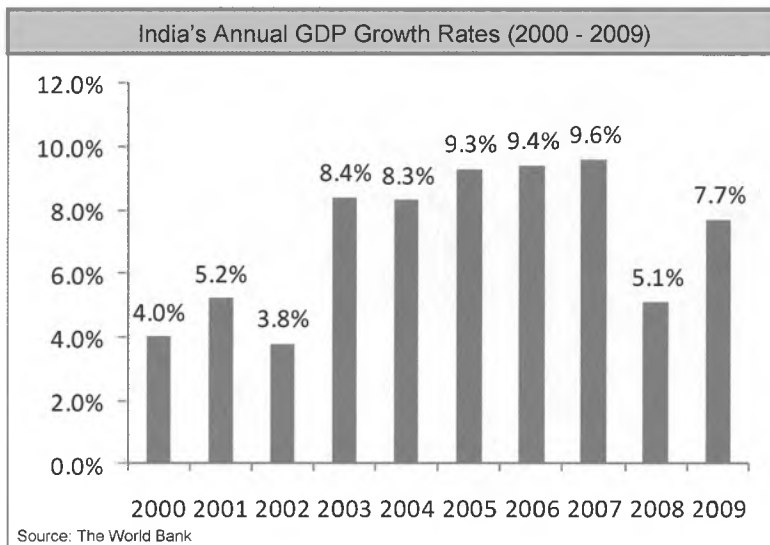
By Greg Wolf

China's epic rise to economic prominence during the past three decades is certainly no secret and is very much an ongoing phenomenon. The Middle Kingdom's economic expansion has been a great source of benefit to Alaska's export industries as the country's near insatiable demand for natural resources of all kinds has created upwards pressure on prices that Alaskan producers receive for their commodities. The value of Alaskan exports to China has increased dramatically, growing from \$103 million in 2000 to \$923 million in 2010.

Somewhat overlooked in the media and analytical coverage has been the steady and impressive growth of India's economy. Along with Brazil, Russia and

China, India is one of the so-called 'BRIC' economies, a term created in 2001 by Jim O'Neill, a well-known investment analyst at Goldman Sachs, the venerable investment banking firm. The acronym is now widely used to describe these four developing economies, their high growth trajectories, and the impact they will have on the global economy in the coming decades.

India's economy has been growing consistently in recent years, and while it has grown at a somewhat slower rate than China, for the past five years it has risen by more than 8% annually. Like China, the country is home to more than a billion people, has a large and growing middle class, and has a huge appetite for energy and other natural resources. Last fall, Indian Premier Manmohan Singh told the country's energy companies to scour the globe for fuel supplies, warning that the country's demand for fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal) is set to rise 40% over the next ten years. He said that his government is "encouraging national oil companies to pursue equity in oil and gas opportunities overseas." The country has massive infrastructure development needs and is devoting hundreds of billions of dollars to this effort. According to a recent report by McKinsey & Company, the country will build out 80% of its infrastructure within the next 20 years!



Pictured above: Several members of the Alaska delegation following a meeting with the Indian Government's Ministry of Mining in New Delhi. At center is Mr. Sundeep Kumar Nayak, the Ministry's Joint Secretary.

As part of World Trade Center Alaska's "New Markets-New Customers" trade development program, we have made India one of the focus areas of our work. Four years ago, we conducted the **Alaska-India and Singapore Business Conference** in Anchorage and, just two months ago, led the first **Alaska Trade Mission to Southeast Asia** that included a business stop in New Delhi. While in New Delhi, the Alaska delegation met with U.S. government trade officials and with senior officials of three Indian Government agencies: Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. We are now preparing a special report that examines the India opportunity for Alaska in greater detail.

To find out more about potential opportunities in the Indian market, and how your company can participate, contact WTCAK.



Passport to Profit



Special Report No. 10

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February 2011

China's Growth Benefits Alaska

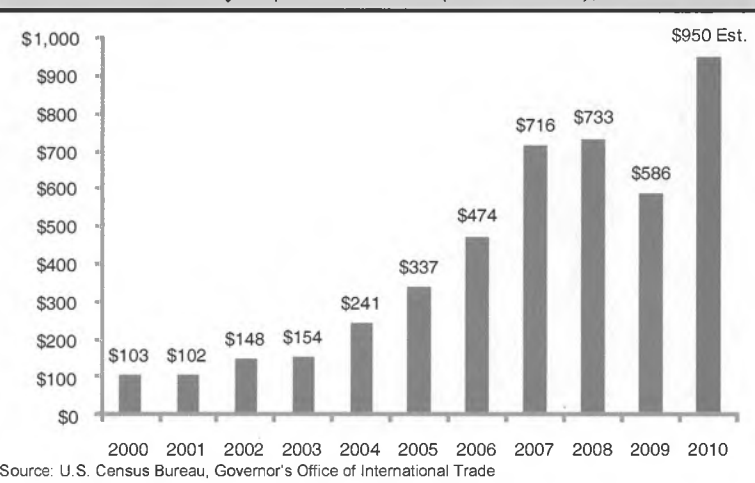
Alaska's 'China Era' Continues To Prosper

By Greg Wolf

For the past three decades, the Chinese economy has been growing at a sizzling rate, averaging 10% per year. For 2011, the latest International Monetary Fund forecast calls for China's economy to grow at 9.6%. Not bad when you consider the same forecast sees the U.S. economy growing at just 2.6%.

The rapid expansion of the Middle Kingdom's economy, now the second largest in the world, has certainly benefited Alaska's export industries. China currently ranks as the state's second largest trading partner. Alaskan exports to China have risen from \$103 million in 2000 to as high as \$733 million in 2008. Reflecting the impact of the Great Recession (2008-2009), exports to China fell to \$586 million in 2009. However, in 2010, the value of export shipments to China has rebounded strongly: for the period of January through October, exports totaled \$859 million, a whopping 54% over the same period in the previous year. **When the final numbers are in for the full year, 2010 will easily be a record-setting year for Alaskan exports to China.** We are projecting approximately \$950 million.

Alaska's Commodity Exports to China (2000 - 2010), USD Millions



Seafood is the largest export category, representing 56% of the state's total exports to China. Some of the seafood shipped to China is for local consumption, and another portion is processed and then re-exported to other countries. Minerals, primarily zinc and lead concentrates, is the second largest category at 34%, followed by forest products and fishmeal.

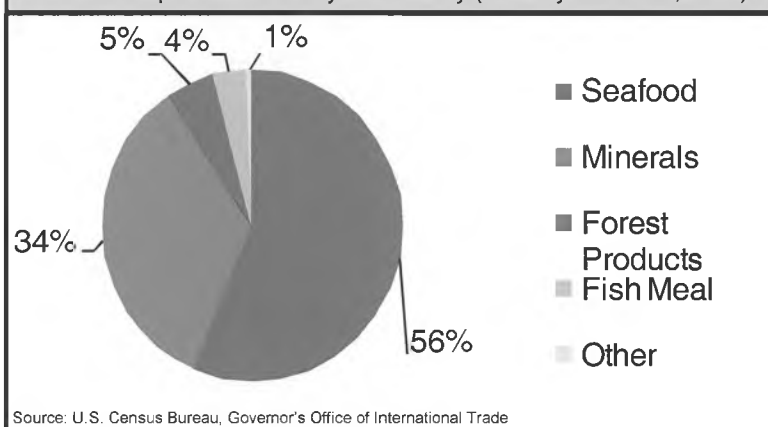
As we have suggested on a number of occasions, we see commercial ties between Alaska and China evolving and expanding. Clearly, China is already a significant and important buyer of Alaska's exports. This we expect to continue for the foreseeable future. But also, in the years ahead, we anticipate that Chinese companies will become investors in major natural resource development projects in Alaska. There is considerable interest by Chinese companies in Alaska's vast energy and mineral reserves. As they have done in many other jurisdictions where these resources are abundant, we expect Chinese companies to establish joint ventures or other equity involvement in such development projects.

Chinese cargo airlines have become an important customer at the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport. There are currently five mainland cargo airlines operating through Anchorage, as well as one Hong Kong-based carrier.

World Trade Center Alaska (WTCAK) has made China a major area of focus for our work. Since 2005, for example, we have conducted six Alaska-China Business Conferences in Anchorage. During the same time period, we have led two trade missions of private and public sector officials to China. In addition, we have published a number of reports to keep Alaskans informed about trade opportunities with China and have hosted receptions for visiting Chinese dignitaries enabling them to meet informally with Alaskan business and government leaders.

To find out more about Alaska's growing trade ties with China, and how your company can participate, contact WTCAK.

Alaska's Exports to China by Commodity (January - October, 2010)



Sponsored by: Oates

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 2011-020**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD,
ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE RELOCATION OF THE COASTAL
VILLAGES REGION FUND FISHING FLEET FROM SEATTLE TO A NEW
HOME-PORT AT SEWARD, ALASKA**

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska worked tirelessly within the framework of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to transition from a federal fishery dominated by foreign fishing vessels to a fishery fully utilized by Americans; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska worked in partnership with the Alaska Congressional Delegation in the 1990s to promote the Community Development Quota (CDQ) initiative in the Bering Sea that provided residents of the villages ringing the Bering Sea fisheries a stake in the fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, many past leaders of Alaska have had a long-standing goal of Alaskanizing ownership of the fishing fleets serving the CDQ Groups and home porting those fleets in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund, one of six CDQ Groups and the largest Alaskan owned and Alaska based Seafood Company in Alaska's 100 year history of commercial fisheries, has 100% sole ownership of its fishing fleet, or ownership in partnership with another CDG Group; and

WHEREAS, Coastal Villages Region Fund is projected to have \$75 million in seafood sales in 2011; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund has become so big and successful that it costs \$2 million to fill up the fuel tanks of their fishing fleet one time; they spend approximately \$20 million annually in Seattle for moorage, vendor support, and maintenance; and they spend approximately \$2 million per year to fly crews to and from Alaska and Seattle; and

WHEREAS, this is money that could be spent in Alaska, not in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, the legislation establishing the CDQ Groups requires their earnings to be reinvested in the Bering Sea area, thus necessitating other ownership of their supporting infrastructure outside the Bering Sea area; and

WHEREAS, there are no locations within the Bering Sea area that meet the home porting requirements of the large fishing and processing vessels owned by Coastal Villages Region Fund; and

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 2011-020**

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund desires to relocate its home port from Seattle to a port in Alaska that has the following characteristics: (1) year-round ice-free deep water port; (2) road, rail, and air access; (3) available space on the water and upland for development; (4) major ship repair capabilities; and (5) maritime training and licensing; and

WHEREAS, after a statewide review the Coastal Villages Region Fund has determined that the City of Seward is the only community in Alaska that meets all their requirements; and

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Directors of the Coastal Villages Region Fund have proposed that Seward become the homeport for its growing fishing and processing fleet; and

WHEREAS, Coastal Villages Region Fund requires half a mile of dock space to park their fishing vessels; 20,000 square feet of warehouse; 5,000 square feet of office space; and 5 to 10 acres of fenced yard for equipment and staging; and

WHEREAS, the movement of the Coastal Villages Region Fund to Alaska will encourage and facilitate the movement of the remaining 5 CDQ Groups to Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the home porting of the largest CDQ Group in Seward will begin the transition of hiring Alaskans vendors to repair propellers and vessels, weld and paint, service electronics, mend fishing gear, repair diesel engines, supply packaging, provide fuel and groceries, and provide marine safety training; and

WHEREAS, with the relocation of the home port to Seward the dollars earned by Coastal Villages Region Fund in the Bering Sea fisheries will thus ripple through the greater Alaskan economy; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers has found that the relocation of the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet to Seward is economic; and

WHEREAS, the infrastructure for home porting the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet in Seward will build upon some \$70 million in existing infrastructure at the Seward Marine Industrial Center (SMIC) that was built in the 1980s; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has paid for the initial engineering analysis to home port the Coastal Villages Region Fund in Seward; and

WHEREAS, \$400 thousand has been requested in the FY2012 State of Alaska Capital Budget to complete the economic analysis, engineering design, and geotechnical report and preparation of permit documents for home porting the Coastal Villages Region Fund; and

WHEREAS, construction of the infrastructure to support home porting Coastal Villages

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 2011-020**

Region Fund in Seward could be completed by December 15, 2014; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA that:

Section 1. The City of Seward is fully supportive of moving the home port of the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska.

Section 2. By working together with public and private partners we will begin to accomplish the historic opportunity of Alaskanizing the Bering Sea fishing fleet.

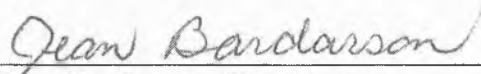
Section 3. The existing infrastructure at the Seward Marine Industrial Center (SMIC) provides a foundation for economically constructing the on-water and upland infrastructure that is necessary to home port the Coastal Villages Region Fund in Seward, Alaska.

Section 4. The initiative to construct the home port facilities for Coastal Villages Region Fund at the Seward Marine Industrial Area (SMIC) of Seward is fully consistent with provisions in the Seward City Code, City Charter, Comprehensive Plan, Strategic Plan, and Land-Use Plans.

Section 5. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Seward, Alaska, this 29th day of March, 2011.

THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA

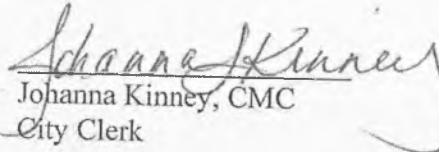


Jean Bardarson, Vice Mayor

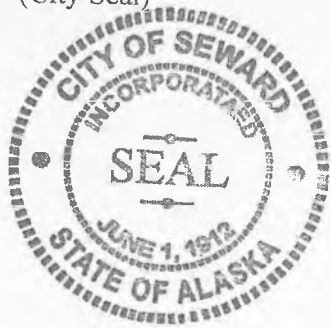
AYES: Valdatta, Shafer, Casagrande, Bardarson
NOES: None
ABSENT: Smith, Keil, Dunham
ABSTAIN: None

CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 2011-020

ATTEST:


Johanna Kinney, CMC
City Clerk

(City Seal)



Introduced by: McClure
Date: 03/01/11
Action: Adopted
Vote: 8 Yes, 0 No, 1 Absent

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
RESOLUTION 2011-014**

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE CITY OF SEWARD'S STATE FUNDING
REQUEST TO ESTABLISH THE HOME PORT OF THE COASTAL VILLAGES
REGION FUND'S FISHING FLEET IN SEWARD, ALASKA**

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF) is one of six Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups; and

WHEREAS, it has been a longstanding goal, beginning with the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976, and the CDQ Program in 1982 to return the home port of the Coastal Villages Region Fund's fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska; and

WHEREAS, CVRF offers fishing and processing jobs for more than 1,000 residents each year; and

WHEREAS, Coastal Villages owns and operates a large fleet of fishing and processing vessels in the Bering Sea; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seward on Resurrection Bay meets all of their requirements for a home port in Alaska for the fleet, and is the only port in Alaska to meet all of the requirements; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seward is poised to become the home port for the CVRF fleet;

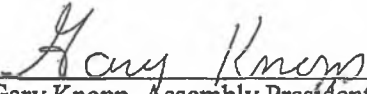
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly supports the relocation of the Coastal Villages Region Fund's fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska.

SECTION 2. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly supports the efforts of the City of Seward to obtain FY2012 state funding to prepare for this relocation effort.

SECTION 3. That this resolution takes effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 2011.



Gary Knopp, Assembly President

ATTEST:



Johni Blankenship, Borough Clerk



Yes: Haggerty, Johnson, McClure, Pierce, Smalley, Smith, Tauriainen, Knopp
No: None
Absent: Murphy



14896 Kenai Spur Highway, Suite 103-A • Kenai, AK 99611

Phone: (907) 283-3335 • Fax: (907) 283-3913

info@kpedd.org • www.kpedd.org

Leadership to enhance, foster and promote economic development

Introduced: J. Torgerson

Date: 2/24/2011

KENAI PENINSULA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, INC.

RESOLUTION 2011-12

SUPPORT OF THE CITY OF SEWARD'S REQUEST FOR STATE FUNDING TO ESTABLISH THE HOME PORT OF THE COASTAL VILLAGES REGION FISHING FLEET IN SEWARD ALASKA.

Whereas, the Coastal Villages Region Fund is one of six Community Development Quota Groups in Alaska; and

Whereas, it has been a longstanding goal, beginning with the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 and the CDQ Program in 1982 to return the home port of Coastal Villages Region Fund's fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska; and

Whereas Coastal Villages Region Fund offers fishing and processing jobs for more than 1,000 residents each year; and

Whereas, Coastal Villages Region Fund owns and operates a large fleet of fishing and processing vessels in the Bering Sea; and

Whereas, the City of Seward on Resurrection Bay meets all of their requirements for a home port in Alaska for the fleet; and

Whereas the City of Seward is poised to become the home port for the Coastal Village Region Fund's fleet;


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Board of Directors of the Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District that:

The District supports the relocation of the Coastal Village Regions Fund's fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska.

The District supports the City of Seward's request for funding from the State of Alaska for this relocation effort.

The District finds that this project meets the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy produced by the District with support of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the State of Alaska and the Economic Development Administration.

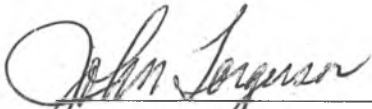
APPROVED BY THE KPEDD BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2011.



Kristine Holdridge
President

2.24.11
Date

ATTEST:



John Torgerson
Executive Director

2-28-11
Date

Project Title: Seward - Moving The Home Ports Of The CDQ Fishing Fleets From Seattle to Alaska

TPS Number: 56209

Priority: 1

Agency: Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Grants to Municipalities (AS 37.05.315)

Grant Recipient: Seward

FY2012 State Funding Request: \$400,000

Future Funding May Be Requested

Brief Project Description:

Economic Analysis, Survey, Geotechnical Investigation, Preliminary Engineering, and Permitting to establish the home port for the CDQ fishing fleets at Seward, Alaska

Funding Plan:

Total Project Cost:	\$405,000
Funding Already Secured:	(\$5,000)
FY2012 State Funding Request:	(\$400,000)
Project Deficit:	\$0

Explanation of Other Funds:

Since 1982, the City of Seward has obtained approximately \$35.72 million in Federal or State grants, appropriations, and City bonds to construct a basin, ship lift, and ship repair facility at the Seward Marine Industrial Center. This funding significantly reduces the cost of constructing the infrastructure to begin home porting the CDQ fishing fleets in Alaska. The City of Seward also invested \$5 thousand this year to conduct the initial engineer and economic scoping analysis.

Detailed Project Description and Justification:

After receiving a request from Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF is one of six CDQ Groups) to assess the possibility of relocating their home port from Seattle to Seward, Alaska, the City of Seward obtained the services of PND Engineers, Inc. and Northern Economics to conduct a scoping analysis. Their analysis provides an estimate of the cost of an Economic Analysis, Survey, Geotechnical Investigation, Preliminary Engineering, and Permitting to be \$400,000. These actions would be completed during the period July 15, 2011 and September 15, 2011 and establish the basis for bonding or other grants and appropriations to construct the home port infrastructure that would ultimately meet the needs of all CDQ Groups.

Since 1982, the City of Seward has obtained approximately \$35.72 million in Federal or State grants, appropriations, and City bonds to construct a basin, ship lift, and ship repair facility at the Seward Marine Industrial Center. The Center is within the city limits on the eastern shore of Resurrection Bay. This infrastructure provides an essential foundation to meet the requirements for home porting the CDQ fishing fleets in Alaska. If this infrastructure were not available the estimated cost of approximately \$33.7 million to provide the infrastructure for home porting CVRF in Alaska would be twice that amount.

Moving the home port of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF) fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska is a historic opportunity. This is a longstanding goal of many prominent Alaskans that began with the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 and the Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program that began in December of 1992. The vision of the recent Senator Ted Stevens and others saw the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 and subsequent amendments to the Act as opportunities first to Americanize the fishing fleet in Alaska, secondly to provide fishing quotas to the communities surrounding prime fishing areas, thirdly to reinvest profits to produce jobs and grow the industry, and finally to Alaskanize the Alaska fishing fleet.

In considering moving the CVRF home port from Seattle to Alaska, the CVRF Board of Directors and staff established the following essential requirements:

- deep water year-round ice-free port
- sufficient space and depth of water to construct a half-mile of dock for mooring, loading, and servicing deep draft and other marine vessels
- sufficient land upland to construct warehouses and offices
- existing ship repair and maritime support facilities
- existing maritime training and licensing facilities
- road, rail, and air access

In examining ports across Alaska, only the City of Seward on Resurrection Bay met all their requirements. It is a deep water year-round ice-free port. It has the space on the water and upland to construct the half-mile of dockage to meet current needs, and room to expand in the future to meet the needs of the remaining 5 CDQ groups. It is the home of AVTEC where maritime crews receive training, licensing, and recertification of maritime skills. It has a major ship repair facility, Seward Ship's Dry Dock that has the capability of lifting and repairing the largest 341 foot CVRF fishing vessel. It has a 250-ton travel lift and upland storage and maintenance space for smaller vessels at the Seward Marine Industrial Center. It has an existing maritime and fishing industry. It has road, rail, and air access and close proximity to Anchorage.

Project Timeline:

Project Kick-Off July 15, 2011
Survey Layout September 15, 2011
Geotechnical Report October 31, 2011
Draft Economic Report December 1, 2011
Permits Prepared and Submitted September 15, 2011
Final Economic Report February 1, 2012
Preliminary Engineer Report February 1, 2012

Entity Responsible for the Ongoing Operation and Maintenance of this Project:

City of Seward

Grant Recipient Contact Information:

Name: Phillip Oates
Address: 410 Adams Street (P.O. Box 167)
Seward, AK 99664
Phone Number: (907)224-4047
Email: poates@cityofseward.net

This project has been through a public review process at the local level and it is a community priority.



Coastal Villages Region Fund

711 H Street, Suite 200 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • Phone 907.278.5151 • Fax 907.278.5150

February 7, 2011

The Honorable Willard E. Dunham
P.O. Box 167
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mayor Dunham,

We have a historic opportunity at hand – moving the home port of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF) fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska. This is a longstanding goal of many prominent Alaskans that began with the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 and the Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program that began in December of 1992. The vision of the recent Senator Ted Stevens and others saw the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1976 and subsequent amendments to the Act as opportunities first to Americanize the fishing fleet in Alaska, secondly to provide fishing quotas to the communities surrounding prime fishing areas, thirdly to reinvest profits to produce jobs and grow the industry, and finally to Alaskanize the Alaska fishing fleet.

It is conceivable that the move of CRVF to Alaska would encourage the other 5 CDQ Groups to relocate their home ports to Alaska as well. Please allow me a moment to introduce you to the CDQ Program. The CDQ program allocates a portion of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island harvest amounts to CDQ groups, including pollock, halibut, Pacific cod, crab and bycatch species. The CDQ program was granted perpetuity status during the 1996 reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Our Coastal Villages Region Fund has become the largest of the CDQ groups. We may be the largest Alaskan owned and Alaska based Seafood Company in Alaska's 100+ year history of commercial fisheries. CVRF is owned by 9,400 native Alaskans from the beautiful west coast of our great state. We are projected to generate about \$100 million in seafood sales in 2011. In the 1990s when the Federal government allocated most of the Bering Sea to Seattle and Japanese companies it gave Coastal Villages 2% of the fish. Over the last decade we have gone from zero to nearly a quarter of a billion dollar balance sheet. And we have become the largest private-sector employer in the Kuskokwim Region.

CVRF offers fishing and processing jobs for more than 1,000 of our residents each year. We offer scholarships and summer jobs to our youth. We have become the largest Alaska based harvester and processor of seafood in the Bering Sea. Coastal Villages provides hope, fish, and work.

To provide the regional jobs Coastal Villages owns and operates a fleet of large fishing and processing vessels in the Bering Sea. With success our Bering Sea fleet has become quite big – it costs \$2 million to fill up the fuel tanks of our fishing fleet one time; we pay the crew more than \$10 million each year; we have more than 250 crew members including skippers who make more

than \$300 thousand each year and entry level jobs that pay more than \$50 thousand each year; we spend between \$5 million and \$10 million each year on maintenance; we spend approximately \$20M annually in Seattle for moorage, vendor support, and maintenance; and we spend approximately \$2M per year to fly crews to and from Alaska and Seattle. This is money that should be spent in Alaska, not in Seattle.

There are no harbors on the Alaska road system big enough to moor our entire fleet of vehicles. We need half a mile of dock space to park our vessels; we need 20,000 square feet of warehouse; we need 5,000 square feet of office space; we need 5 to 10 acres of fenced yard each year for equipment and staging; we need vendors to repair propellers and vessels, weld and paint, service electronics, mend fishing gear, repair the 50 diesel engines aboard our vessels, provide packaging for seafood products, provide fuel, provide Marine safety training, provide groceries and provisions. In other words we need in Alaska all those things that Seattle vendors have been providing for the last 50 years for the fishing industry. We need your help to Alaskanize the Bering Sea fisheries.

Coastal Villages has 100% ownership of 8 deep draft vessels ranging in length from 113 feet to 341 feet and 10 other tenders, longliners, and a tug. In partnership with another CDQ group, the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation, we acquired another crab vessel and 5 pollock trawlers just last week. We will continue to buy more of the Seattle based Alaska fishing vessels in the future because the Federal CDQ Program requires all 6 CDQ Groups to reinvest in the Bering Sea. It is inevitable that our recently acquired fleet will gravitate north to its owner for the same reason that many of the vessels still go south to their Seattle owners and for the same reason that before the Americanization of our fisheries that began in 1976 the vessels used to go home to cities in Asia.

In considering moving our home port from Seattle to Alaska, our Board of Directors and staff established a set of criteria that are essential to our success. We identified the following requirements:

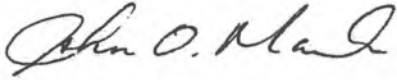
- deep water year-round ice-free port
- sufficient space and depth of water to construct a half-mile of dock for mooring, loading, and servicing our deep draft and other vessels
- sufficient land upland to construct warehouses and offices
- existing ship repair and maritime support facilities
- existing maritime training and licensing facilities
- road, rail, and air access

In examining ports across Alaska, we concluded that Seward on Resurrection Bay meets all our requirements. It is a deep water year-round ice-free port. It has the space on the water and upland to construct the half-mile of dockage to meet our needs, and room to expand in the future to meet the needs of others that will surely migrate north, including the other 5 CDQ groups. It is the home of AVTEC where our residents receive training, licensing, and recertification of maritime skills. It has a major ship repair facility, Seward Ship's Dry Dock that has the capability of lifting and repairing our largest 341 foot fishing vessel. It has a 250-ton travel lift and upland storage and maintenance space for our smaller vessels at the Seward Marine Industrial Center. It has an

existing maritime and fishing industry. It has road, rail, and air access and close proximity to Anchorage.

By working together we can accelerate this process of Alaskanizing the part of the Alaskan fishing fleet active in the Bering Sea. We look forward to working with you to achieve this historic opportunity.

Quyana,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John O. Mark".

John O. Mark, President
Coastal Villages Region Fund

Kent Dawson Company

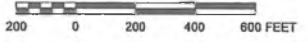
INCORPORATED

Rep. Herron,

Just a reminder from our brief hallway discussion, that the mayor and city manager of Seward will be in Juneau March 30/31 and possibly April 1st should you wish to have a committee hearing concerning the Coastal Villages port issue.


Kent





CONCEPT
2/9/11

PND Engineers, Inc. (PND) is not responsible for safety programs, methods or procedures of operation, or the construction of the design shown on these drawings. Where specifications are general or not called out, the specifications shall conform to standards of industry. Drawings are for use on this project only and are not intended for reuse without written approval from PND. Drawings are also not to be used in any manner that would constitute a defamatory, direct or indirect to PND.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

DATE: _____

1506 West 36th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: 907.561.1011
Fax: 907.563.4220
www.pndengineers.com



SEWARD SMIC BASIN

EXISTING CONDITIONS

DESIGNED BY	DATE	CHECKED BY	DATE	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
	2/9/11			111015	

Figure 1

J:\2011\11\1015 Seward SMIC Basin\Drawings\SMIC Basin Existing Conditions.dwg, Layer: 2/2011 11 1015 PND.dwg, PND Engineers, Inc. 12



20110313 1100 Seward SMIC Basin Conceptual Layout.dwg, Layout1, 2/20/11 1:28:59 PM, Job: Seward SMIC Basin, PND Engineers, Inc., 1:2

CONCEPT
2/9/11

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

1506 West 36th Avenue
 Anchorage, Alaska 99503
 Phone: 907.561.1011
 Fax: 907.563.4220
 www.pndengineers.com



SEWARD SMIC BASIN
 CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT

DESIGNED BY:	JWP	DATE:	2/9/11
CHECKED BY:	JWP	PROJECT NO.:	111915

Figure 2

DRAFT

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. _____

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A RESOLUTION

RELATING TO THE RELOCATION OF THE COASTAL VILLAGES REGION
FUND FISHING FLEET FROM SEATTLE TO A NEW HOME-PORT AT SEWARD,
ALASKA

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

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska worked tirelessly within the framework of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to transition from a federal fishery dominated by foreign fishing vessels to a fishery fully utilized by Americans; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska worked in partnership with the Alaska Congressional Delegation in the 1990s to promote the Community Development Quota (CDQ) initiative in the Bering Sea that provided residents of the villages ringing the Bering Sea fisheries a stake in the fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, many past leaders of Alaska have had a long-standing goal of Alaskanizing ownership of the fishing fleets serving the CDQ Groups and home porting those fleets in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund, one of six CDQ Groups and the largest Alaskan owned and Alaska based Seafood Company in Alaska's 100-year history of commercial fisheries, has 100% sole ownership of its fishing fleet, or ownership in partnership with another CDG Group; and

WHEREAS, Coastal Villages Region Fund is projected to have \$75 million in seafood sales in 2011; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund has become so big and successful that it costs \$2 million to fill up the fuel tanks of their fishing fleet one time; they spend approximately \$20 million annually in Seattle for moorage, vendor support, and maintenance; and they spend approximately \$2 million per year to fly crews to and from Alaska and Seattle; and

WHEREAS, this is money that could be spent in Alaska, not in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, the legislation establishing the CDQ Groups requires their earnings to be reinvested in the Bering Sea area, thus necessitating other ownership of their supporting infrastructure outside the Bering Sea area; and

WHEREAS, there are no locations within the Bering Sea area that meet the home porting requirements of the large fishing and processing vessels owned by Coastal Villages Region Fund; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Villages Region Fund desires to relocate its home port from Seattle to a port in Alaska that has the following characteristics: (1) year-round ice-free deep water port; (2) road, rail, and air access; (3) available space on the water and upland for development; (4) major ship repair capabilities; and (5) maritime training and licensing; and

WHEREAS, after a statewide review the Coastal Villages Region Fund has determined that the City of Seward is the only community in Alaska that meets all their requirements; and

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Directors of the Coastal Villages Region Fund have proposed that Seward become the homeport for its growing fishing and processing fleet; and

WHEREAS, Coastal Villages Region Fund requires half a mile of dock space to park their fishing vessels; 20,000 square feet of warehouse; 5,000 square feet of office space; and 5 to 10 acres of fenced yard for equipment and staging; and

WHEREAS, the movement of the Coastal Villages Region Fund to Alaska will encourage and facilitate the movement of the remaining 5 CDQ Groups to Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the home porting of the largest CDQ Group in Seward will begin the transition of hiring Alaskan vendors to repair propellers and vessels, weld and paint, service electronics, mend fishing gear, repair diesel engines, supply packaging, provide fuel and groceries, and provide marine safety training; and

WHEREAS, with the relocation of the home port to Seward the dollars earned by Coastal Villages Region Fund in the Bering Sea fisheries will thus ripple through the greater Alaskan economy; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers has found that the relocation of the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet to Seward is economic; and

WHEREAS, the infrastructure for home porting the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet in Seward will build upon some \$70 million in existing infrastructure at the Seward Marine Industrial Center (SMIC) that was built in the 1980s; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has paid for the initial engineering analysis to home port the Coastal Villages Region Fund in Seward; and

WHEREAS, \$400 thousand has been requested in the FY2012 State of Alaska Capital Budget to complete the economic analysis, engineering design, and geotechnical report and preparation of permit documents for home porting the Coastal Villages Region Fund; and

WHEREAS, construction of the infrastructure to support home porting Coastal Villages Region Fund in Seward could be completed by December 15, 2014; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature is fully supportive of moving the home port of the Coastal Villages Region Fund fishing fleet from Seattle to Alaska.

CONSULAR OFFICE OF JAPAN

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5921
TELEPHONE: (907) 562-8424
FAX: (907) 562-8434

Alaska State Legislature
House Special Committee on Economic Development, Trade & Tourism
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

The Honorable Olson, Gardner, Joule, Keller, Muñoz, Foster, Thompson and Tuck
Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

March 21, 2011

Dear House Special Committee members:

I would like to convey my sincere thanks for your kind words of condolence and the offer of assistance from the House Special Committee on Economic Development, Trade & Tourism on the occasion of the unprecedented natural disasters which recently overtook Japan.

The kindness and sympathy shown to Japan and her people by Alaskans has been overwhelming because the Great Alaskan Earthquake is still on the minds of many Alaskans.

Thank you for your kindness and sympathy during these difficult times. It gives us much comfort to know that you are thinking of those who have been affected, and those who continue to work to prevent further disaster. It truly is comforting to know that we are not alone as we begin the process of recovering and rebuilding Japan.

Warm regards,



Hideo Fujita
Consul