

SCOMM

70:6

November 13, 1988

SEACOPS POSITION PAPER ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION

Extremely large quantities of immature Pacific salmon and steelhead continue to be taken in the high seas gillnet squid fisheries conducted by the Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese fleets. The squid fisheries are now operating in a large part as a front for the harvest and marketing of these salmon. The loss of these salmon has had a devastating impact on North American salmon and steelhead resources. These pirated salmon, some of which are laundered through the port of Singapore, have excluded legal U.S. salmon from many Asian and European markets in 1988. For example, using Japan as a comparison, the table below highlights the growth in salmon exports from Singapore to France for the period 1983-1987:

Salmon Imports in France (metric tons) -

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Japan	42	301	397	115	508	?
Singapore	0	0	161	864	1846	?

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Coast Guard are empowered through the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Driftnet Surveillance, Management and Control Act, and the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act to end this piracy. Court cases are proceeding from the seizure of illegal salmon laundered through Puget Sound ports in 1986 yet the same companies continue their activities. We must demand a full scale investigation. Enforcement and prosecution by the NMFS and USCG must receive the highest priority in the federal budget process. In 1988, these agencies had only 1/5th the budget needed to do an adequate job of enforcement. Even the limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 illustrates the extent to which the squid fleets have been observed fishing outside the established boundaries (see accompanying chart).

Although supposedly targeting on squid, the high seas vessels use monofilament gillnet of the same mesh size as the other salmon-directed fisheries operated by the Japanese in authorized areas. NMFS scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles into the squid fishing area. At least 700-1000 vessels employing over 20,000 miles of monofilament net are operating in an uncontrolled manner in the North Pacific Ocean illegally harvesting salmon and steelhead destined for North America. NMFS researchers claim that in the 1986 season approximately 1,000,000 miles of gillnet was fished; the effort has expanded dramatically since then. This must end. SEACOPS demands that these fisheries cease taking North American salmon and steelhead.

The available evidence indicates that 30,000 metric tons, (66,000,000 pounds) is a very conservative estimate of the small, immature salmon and steelhead illegally harvested by the squid gillnet fleets. This estimate may be extremely low. One European fish broker wrote, "Many of our customers are buying this sort of salmon and ...all of them are very, very secret about where or from which agent they got this fish (specially in such a year of shortage for Pacific salmon)."

Despite the secrecy, SEACOPS is able to present the following incomplete list of:

International Reports of Salmon Originating from
High Seas Salmon/Gillnet Fisheries in 1988.

Offering Country	Amount (Metric Tons)	Type	Date	Destination
Taiwan	7500	C,Ch,S,P	9/28/88	Worldwide ¹
Unknown	2300	P,?,?	7/ /88	Thailand ²
Taiwan	900	Pink	9/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Pink	8/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Sockeye		
Singapore	2000	P,Ch		England
Taiwan	50	C,Ch,S,P	8/02/88	France
Japan	150	Coho		France
Japan	200	Sockeye		France
Japan	50	Chum		France
Singapore	30	Pink	9/02/88	France
Singapore	160	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	210	Coho	9/02/88	France
Singapore	100	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	51	C,?	9/13/88	France
Taiwan	2150	C,?,?(6/87 to 9/88)		Japan
Taiwan	1500	Coho	9/ /88	Japan
Thailand	2518	P,S,		Belgium
Taiwan	150	C,Ch,P	9/14/88	Europe
Singapore	18	S,Ch	9/ /88	France
Singapore	18	S/Ch/C	11/ /88	France
Taiwan	180	C,Ch,P	9/16/88	
Japan	400	C,Ch,S	8/15/88	
TOTAL	21235			

While some of these reports may represent duplications from alternate sources, the data certainly represents only a portion of the pirated salmon. SEACOPS currently has no information as to the tonnage of North Pacific salmon and steelhead that is directly marketed in Taiwan and Korea.

1. Including 600 tons at least to Thailand for canning as pinks.

2. For canning as pink salmon, then resh'pment worldwide, total salmon shipped to Thailand is estimated at 4,000-8,000 mt. Scientific analysis of three cans labelled as pink salmon from Thailand showed that the contents were actually immature coho and chum.

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING FAX AND TELEX MESSAGES CONCERNING HIGH-SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM SEACOPS.

This paragraph is an edited version of two telexes from Taipei, Taiwan, received on August 2 and 3, 1988 by a European fish broker -

"Re: ocean run Pacific salmon. Headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Quantity 50 metric tons. Approximate contents: sockeye 25-30 percent, pink 5 percent, coho/chum 65 percent (due to crew not aware difference coho/chum, we can not inform exact breakdown of coho and chum). In general, it is difficult to obtain headed-and-gutted salmon unless contracted in advance, in March of each year."

Next is an edited version of a telex received by a major Southeast Alaska processor on September 28, 1988, from his overseas agent -

"Went to NCS Cold Storage (Singapore) and met Taiwanese principals offering round and headed-and-gutted chums, sockeye, coho and pinks. They claim to have shipped a total of 7500 metric tons so far this year, all from North Pacific waters. They were processing chums today, about 3 to 4 pounds dressed. Earlier this year they sold in Bangkok, Thailand, 600 metric tons of block frozen mixed pinks, cohos and chums. They freely tell you this fish is caught in Alaskan waters by Taiwanese vessels catching 100% illegal salmon (They are allowed 10% incidental but this is a joke, to them)."

Next is an edited version of a telex sent July 30, 1988 by Patlee Products, Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan -

"Re: Ocean Run Pacific Salmon. From mid-August till end of September we are able to supply frozen on board salmon, both pink and sockeye are available. Minor quantity of chum and coho. Round weights are 1.8 kilograms and up each fish. If headed-and-gutted is available, weights are 1.2 kilograms and up per fish."

The following is more edited information from a Patlee Products telex, sent September 14, 1988 -

"Re: Headed-and-gutted salmon. We are offering you our last parcel. Quantity 150 tons - cohos (40-55%), chum (at least 40%), pink (1-10%). Will arrive Singapore end of September or early October and we can sort/repack to complete shipment within 20 days."

This is an edited version of a fax offering salmon for sale in France -

"We have available, either now or early November, two 40-foot containers holding 18 metric tons each of headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Container "A" holds 778 cartons (each carton contains net weight 22.73 kilograms); the breakdown is 412 cartons of sockeye and 366 cartons of chum. Container "B" holds 825 cartons; the breakdown is 462 cartons of sockeye, 354 cartons of chum, and 9 cartons of pink. Container "A" already on the water to France on 8th of September. Container "B" will be sailed to France on 14th/15th from Singapore. You may send a person to inspect containers. For November, the contents of salmon will be almost no sockeye. The contents or percentage of sockeye of above will be substituted by coho."

Next is an edited version of an offering from a French broker-

"Re: Singapore Frozen Salmon (caught in North Pacific): We can presently offer you on behalf of our Japanese shipper and subject to their confirmation as follows - 150 tons headless coho salmon, 200 tons headless red sockeye (70% 2 to 4 lbs and 30% 4 to 6 lbs), and 50 tons headless silverbright."

The following is a September 14, 1988 inter-office communication of a major Alaska seafood processor -

"Further to the matter of squid fleet salmon:

1. On 9/8 one of our largest Japanese buyers reported to us that the Japanese market for coho had been flooded (at least temporarily) by the arrival of 1500 metric tons of coho from the Japanese squid fleet. It was reported that the vessels underwent normal off-loading of squid in Hokaido ports during the day and unloaded the salmon at night.

2. The Seattle representative of the Japanese company made direct telephone contact with the All Japan Squid Driftnet Fisheries Assn. which reluctantly admitted that 1000 metric tons of coho had already been delivered in Japan and claimed that this was by-catch from the squid fleet operations. Some by-catch."

Appendix B

Table B-1
Southeast Salmon Fishery

YEAR	EMPLOYEES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	VOLUME (in pounds)	VALUE (in dollars)
1984	5,334	122	243	429	543	8	2,469	4,716	4,712	3,597	811	194	116	1,496	145,601,281	77,610,645
1983	5,207	81	186	363	489	1,431	1,494	4,629	4,527	2,163	666	263	170	1,372	150,893,822	50,960,047
1982	5,584	27	81	197	312	984	2,582	4,903	5,008	3,410	860	183	106	1,553	119,491,453	65,387,989
1981	5,615	35	74	220	263	1,374	2,066	4,873	4,959	2,874	192	102	84	1,427	108,527,190	68,241,738
1980	6,020	24	41	96	379	1,203	2,788	4,823	5,286	3,819	135	93	25	1,559	90,821,757	57,521,975
1979	6,332	37	25	73	474	1,431	2,554	4,941	5,502	3,039	492	120	61	1,561	71,268,770	61,982,770
1978	6,999	58	43	82	407	1,340	2,936	5,533	5,903	4,178	259	136	70	1,747	95,544,956	62,590,062
1977	5,820	48	67	95	324	1,169	2,435	4,365	4,949	3,534	199	97	53	1,444	93,059,928	54,100,132

Table B-2
Southeast Shellfish Fishery

YEAR	EMPLOYEES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	VOLUME (in pounds)	VALUE (in dollars)
1984	1,292	132	367	333	184	141	172	251	221	188	476	375	203	253	7,510,078	10,279,602
1983	910	63	141	120	63	190	238	237	212	230	248	443	208	200	8,279,087	8,877,278
1982	784	107	135	142	144	35	208	214	192	163	243	170	295	171	15,663,485	16,371,920
1981	497	89	114	116	98	57	94	112	93	95	181	152	163	114	12,090,467	9,736,452
1980	397	79	111	101	96	46	52	50	50	110	111	109	102	86	8,635,451	5,667,575
1979	402	80	81	90	101	76	71	65	58	85	125	103	138	90	7,239,661	4,637,302
1978	306	73	104	93	85	44	49	52	47	60	80	90	87	70	6,926,917	4,030,395
1977	236	81	82	92	76	33	13	9	14	31	65	79	66	52	4,904,634	1,918,037

Table B-8

Southeast Seafood Processing Employment for the Years 1977 Through 1985

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average Employment
1985	427	429	483	791	815	1,003	1,988	2,655	1,945	832	441	267	1,006
1984	320	368	437	797	867	1,115	1,760	1,978	1,547	623	403	354	881
1983	303	339	391	704	821	985	2,188	2,579	1,684	583	449	395	952
1982	477	504	517	973	991	1,242	2,160	2,537	2,269	896	655	711	1,161
1981	471	539	523	937	1,078	1,408	2,085	2,465	1,867	989	903	847	1,176
1980	728	840	902	1,323	1,534	1,852	2,467	2,735	2,443	645	498	479	1,371
1979	369	448	421	830	986	1,398	2,319	2,723	1,592	715	634	807	1,104
1978	367	426	370	525	677	858	2,093	2,592	2,071	702	683	658	1,002
1977	373	442	390	278	440	507	1,431	1,848	1,242	514	449	424	695

Table B-9

Southeast Alaska Seafood Processing Wages for the Years 1977 Through 1985

Year	1stQ Wages	2ndQ Wages	3rdQ Wages	4thQ Wages	Total Annual Wages	Average Monthly Wage
1985	1,726,307	3,840,510	13,127,206	2,409,152	21,103,175	1,748
1984	1,310,766	3,855,280	9,013,876	1,915,022	16,094,944	1,523
1983	1,364,109	3,471,598	12,782,191	1,889,698	19,507,596	1,708
1982	1,592,807	4,360,853	10,252,757	2,646,815	18,853,232	1,353
1981	1,657,142	3,861,607	10,701,495	2,407,463	18,627,707	1,320
1980	2,650,027	4,574,769	8,907,600	1,758,905	17,891,301	1,088
1979	1,169,184	3,975,774	8,723,050	2,355,634	16,223,642	1,225
1978	921,068	2,023,418	8,178,146	2,179,628	13,302,260	1,106
1977	942,056	1,163,943	4,144,789	1,066,568	7,317,356	878

January 25, 1989

SEACOPS POSITION PAPER ON HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION

Extremely large quantities of immature Pacific salmon and steelhead were taken in the 1987 and 1988 high seas gillnet squid fisheries conducted by the Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese fleets. The squid fisheries are now operating in a large part as a front for the harvest and marketing of these salmon. The loss of these salmon has had a devastating impact on North American salmon and steelhead resources. These pirated salmon, some of which are laundered through the port of Singapore, have excluded legal U.S. and Canadian salmon from many Asian and European markets in 1988. For example, using Japan as a comparison, the table below highlights the growth in salmon exports from Singapore to France for the period 1983-1987:

Salmon Imports in France (metric tons) -

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Japan	42	301	397	115	508	?
Singapore	0	0	161	864	1846	?

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Coast Guard are empowered through the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Driftnet Surveillance, Management and Control Act, and the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act to end this piracy. Court cases are proceeding from the seizure of illegal salmon laundered through Puget Sound ports in 1986 yet the same companies continue their activities. We must demand a full scale investigation. Enforcement and prosecution by the NMFS and USCG must receive the highest priority in the federal budget process. In 1988, these agencies had only 1/5th the budget needed to do an adequate job of enforcement. Even the limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 established that many "squid" driftnet vessels were fishing outside the established boundaries. Canadian high seas researchers also observed many boundary violations by the fleet.

Although supposedly targeting on squid, the high seas vessels use monofilament-nylon driftnet of the same mesh size as the other salmon-directed fisheries operated by the Japanese in authorized areas. NMFS scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles into the squid fishing area. At least 800 vessels employing over 20,000 miles of monofilament net daily are operating in an uncontrolled manner in the North Pacific Ocean illegally taking salmon and steelhead destined for North America. Researchers claim that in the 1986 season approximately 1,000,000 miles of gillnet was fished; the effort has expanded dramatically since then. SEACOPS estimates that 2,000,00 miles of net was fished in 1988. Researchers claim that high seas driftnet fishing on immature salmon incurs a drop ratio of 1 to 1 - one salmon falls out to die for every one caught. Some North American fisheries have already experienced ecological and economic devastation. This must end. SEACOPS demands that these high seas fisheries cease taking North American salmon and steelhead.

High seas interception affects the entire fishing industry: commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, resource management, enforcement, processors, the entire marketing structure and allied industries. NOAA observers have not been permitted on board commercial squid vessels and have been unable to obtain mortality data on other migrating species such as albacore tuna, sea birds, and mammals. Join with SEACOPS to:

1. Establish this salmon/steelhead interception activity as an issue of national importance in Canada and the United States.
2. Demand passage of stronger embargo authority for the President under the Pelly Amendment.
3. Demand enactment of Pelly Amendment embargoes for offending nations.
4. Demand increased funding to NMFS and USCG for effective enforcement in the Gulf of Alaska under the Magnuson Act.
5. Demand increased appropriations in Canada and the United States for research.
6. Demand immediate and strong action from our governments to protect North American origin salmon/steelhead on the high seas.

We must ensure that our political representatives are informed of the destruction caused by high seas driftnet fleets and demand they take a stand to protect our sport and commercial fishing industries and the resources on which they are based.

(THE PELLY AMENDMENT)

22 * 1978

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ch. 23

1978. Restriction on importation of fishery or wildlife products from countries which violate international fishery or endangered or threatened species programs

Certification to President

(a)(1) When the Secretary of Commerce determines that nationals of a foreign country, directly or indirectly, are conducting fishing operations in a manner or under circumstances which diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program, the Secretary of Commerce shall certify such fact to the President.

(2) When the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior finds that nationals of a foreign country, directly or indirectly, are engaging in trade or taking which diminishes the effectiveness of any international program for endangered or threatened species, the Secretary making such finding shall certify such fact to the President.

(3) Upon receipt of any certification made under paragraph (1) or (2), the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the bringing or the importation into the United States of fish products (if the certification is made under paragraph (1)) or wildlife products (if the certification is made under paragraph (2)) from the offending country for such duration as the President determines appropriate and to the extent that such prohibition is sanctioned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The available evidence indicates that 30,000 metric tons, (66,000,000 pounds) is a very conservative estimate of the small, immature North Pacific salmon and steelhead illegally harvested by the squid gillnet fleets. This estimate may be extremely low. One European fish broker wrote, "Many of our customers are buying this sort of salmon and ...all of them are very, very secret about where or from which agent they got this fish (specially in such a year of shortage for Pacific salmon)."

Despite the secrecy, SEACOPS is able to present the following incomplete list of:

International Reports of Salmon Originating from
High Seas Salmon/Gillnet Fisheries in 1988.

Offering Country	Amount (Metric Tons)	Type	Date	Destination
Taiwan	7500	C,Ch,S,P	9/28/88	Worldwide ¹
Unknown	2300	P,?,?	7/ /88	Thailand ²
Taiwan	900	Pink	9/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Pink	8/ /88	
Taiwan	300	Sockeye		
Singapore	2000	P,Ch		England
Taiwan	50	C,Ch,S,P	8/02/88	France
Japan	150	Coho		France
Japan	200	Sockeye		France
Japan	50	Chum		France
Singapore	30	Pink	9/02/88	France
Singapore	160	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	210	Coho	9/02/88	France
Singapore	100	Chum	9/02/88	France
Singapore	51	C,?	9/13/88	France
Taiwan	2150	C,?,?(6/87 to 9/88)		Japan
Taiwan	1500	Coho	9/ /88	Japan
Thailand	2518	P,S,		Belgium
Taiwan	150	C,Ch,P	9/14/88	Europe
Singapore	18	S,Ch	9/ /88	France
Singapore	18	S/Ch/C	11/ /88	France
Taiwan	180	C,Ch,P	9/16/88	
Japan	400	C,Ch,S	8/15/88	
TOTAL	21235			

While some of these reports may represent duplications from alternate sources, the data certainly represents only a portion of the pirated salmon. SEACOPS currently has no information as to the tonnage of North Pacific salmon and steelhead that is directly marketed in Taiwan and Korea.

1. Including 600 tons at least to Thailand for canning as pinks.
2. For canning as pink salmon, then reshipment worldwide, total salmon shipped to Thailand is estimated at 4,000-8,000 mt. Scientific analysis of three cans labelled as pink salmon from Thailand showed that the contents were actually immature coho and chum.

The following is a September 14, 1988 inter-office communication of a major Alaska seafood processor -

"Further to the matter of squid fleet salmon:

1. On 9/8 one of our largest Japanese buyers reported to us that the Japanese market for coho had been flooded (at least temporarily) by the arrival of 1500 metric tons of coho from the Japanese squid fleet. It was reported that the vessels underwent normal off-loading of squid in Hokaido ports during the day and unloaded the salmon at night.

2. The Seattle representative of the Japanese company made direct telephone contact with the All Japan Squid Driftnet Fisheries Assn. which reluctantly admitted that 1000 metric tons of coho had already been delivered in Japan and claimed that this was by-catch from the squid fleet operations. Some by-catch."

SEACOPS is a broad-based non-profit coalition sport and commercial fishermen and other concerned citizens dedicated solely stopping high seas interception of salmon and steelhead. The goal of SEACOPS is to gather the necessary evidence to apply immediate political and legal pressure on our government representatives to save the future salmon returns.

SEACOPS PLAN OF ACTION

1. Coalesce people concerned with Marine Salmon Resource.
 - A. Meetings in interested communities.
 - B. Formation of SEACOPS chapters.
 - C. Liaison with other concerned organizations.
2. Review and Disseminate Evidence.
 - A. Press releases.
 - B. Mailings to members.
3. Lobby Government Agencies.
 - A. Contact Department of Commerce, Department of Transportation and State Department. Examine relevant mandates and operation policies.
 - B. Legal action, if necessary and advisable.
4. Lobby Local, State and National Elected Officials.
 - A. Disseminate information/evidence to politicians. Demand action.
 - B. Evaluate responses/actions of politicians.
 - C. Urge SEACOPS membership and other concerned individuals and groups to apply political pressure.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION -

SEACOPS
700 Water Street, Upper
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-8004

Categories

Basic: \$25.00
Silver: \$100.00
Gold: \$500.00
Diamond: \$1000.00

High Seas Interception Facts

Five species of North American salmon, and steelhead trout, feed over a broad expanse of the North Pacific Ocean, well beyond the established limits of national jurisdictions.

The commercial value of Alaska's salmon catch in 1988 alone was over \$740 million. Landings in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest States totaled many hundreds of millions more. While difficult to quantify, the recreational value of North American salmon and steelhead fisheries is immense.

Driftnet vessels from Japan, Taiwan and South Korea fish for squid in the central North Pacific. The known distribution of North American salmon and steelhead overlaps the authorized area of squid fishing. In addition, squid vessels have been observed fishing hundreds of miles outside the established boundaries.

Squid driftnets are highly effective at catching immature salmon. Each vessel fishes 15 to 35 miles of net per day, and there are between 800 to 1000 boats in the three fleets. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) scientists report that 1,000,000 miles of high seas driftnet was fished in the North Pacific in 1986. High seas driftnet fishing has increased dramatically since 1986.

Based on documented sales and reports from overseas agents, an estimated 30,000 metric tons (22,000,000 fish) of Pacific salmon and steelhead were sold by the squid fleets in 1988. These poor-quality fish were distributed to markets throughout the world, depressing prices for legally-caught North American salmon.

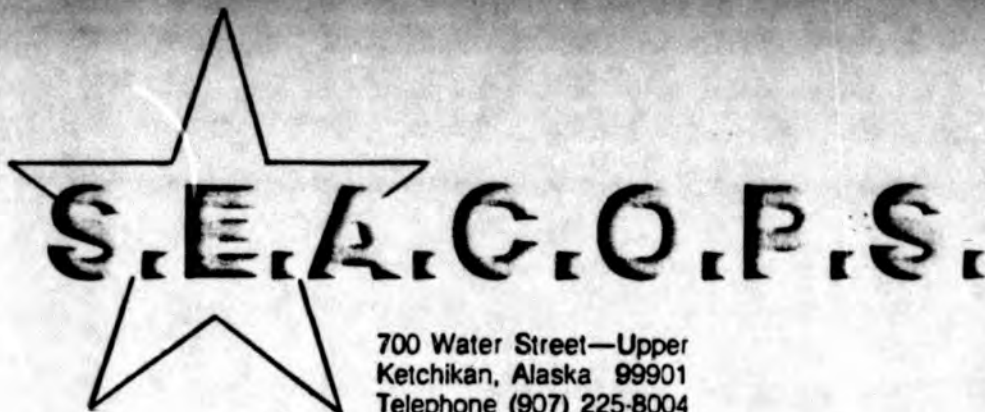
A 14-year high seas driftnet study by NMFS scientists showed that the relative abundance of steelhead trout in relation to salmon averaged 1:105. Thus approximately 200,000 high seas steelhead are estimated to have been caught in 1988.

Scientific studies of the effects of high seas driftnet fishing of immature salmon conclude that the drop-out ratio is 1:1. For every immature salmon and steelhead harvested, another one drops out to die - doubling the losses to North American fisheries.

Greenpeace estimates that 800,000 seabirds and tens of thousands of marine mammals are killed yearly by the high seas driftnets. Over 600 miles of driftnet is lost or discarded each year. These "ghost nets" continue to drift and kill for months and years.

Japan has established squid fishing boundaries for its fleet and has banned the importation of illegally-caught salmon, but there has been limited enforcement of these regulations. Taiwan and Korea have done almost nothing to protect North American salmon.

Under existing legislation the U.S. government has the authority, and responsibility, to take action to halt the high seas take of American salmon and steelhead. Little action has occurred.



700 Water Street—Upper
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-8004

SEACOPS News Release - February 3, 1989

SEACOPS reports that Canadian scientists caught Alaska-origin salmon while conducting research last summer in the Asian squid fishing grounds of the central north Pacific. Pink salmon caught in June and July near Asian driftnet vessels were tagged, released and later recaptured by fishermen near Kodiak Island, Afognak Island, and the Shumagin Islands.

The fish had traveled up to 800 miles in less than two months. Two steelhead released by the Canadians were later recaptured in Washington State - one at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River. The steelhead and pink salmon all were tagged within a large area being extensively fished by Asian squid driftnet fishermen.

"The pirates are taking Alaskan salmon. This report should blast away the last shreds of doubt from those who needed further proof," according to SEACOPS President Lonnie Haughton. "This establishes that schools of Alaskan pinks were swimming near boats fishing 25 to 35 miles of net each day. These nets are of ideal mesh size to harvest small salmon."

The information released by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Nanaimo, British Columbia, notes that a coho salmon released by a hatchery in Washington was also caught by the scientists. A copy of the report was secured by SEACOPS Chairman Mike Holman during a recent trip to Vancouver to present information on high seas interception of salmon to British Columbia fishermen.

Haughton adds, "In a similar 1987 research effort, the Canadians caught three tagged steelhead from the Snake River. Salmon stocks from the entire North American coast mill about among thousands of miles of high seas driftnets, enriching foreign pirates. The number of Alaskan salmon lost to these fishermen grows greater as the fleets illegally move even farther north."

In the Canadian study, scientists R.J. LeBrasseur, N.B. Hargreaves and T. Gjernes report that Japanese driftnet vessels "were fishing substantially north of the area permitted under their current national regulations...These observations raise concerns about the by-catch of salmon."



SEACOPS.

700 Water Street—Upper
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Telephone (907) 225-8004

SEACOPS News Release - January 6, 1989

SEACOPS and Sitka-SEACOPS have released a stinging report on Taiwan's high seas driftnet fishery. SEACOPS is the Ketchikan-based coalition of sport and commercial fishermen opposed to high seas interception of North American salmon and steelhead.

According to the SEACOPS report, in 1977 Taiwan's high seas squid fishery consisted of only six squid jigging vessels. These fishermen caught squid by the traditional method of hook and line jigging. The squid jigging fleet expanded slowly over the next few years but by 1980 the vessels were being displaced by the more profitable driftnet operations.

By 1987 there were 94 Taiwanese high seas driftnet vessels. In 1988 the number jumped to 163. Most of the boats are 150 to 200 feet long but some of the newest are more than 300 feet in length. Additional vessels for the fishery are currently under construction. Each vessel on average fishes 25-35 miles of monofilament nylon net per day for six or more months. Because monofilament net is "practically invisible," its use is outlawed in almost all United States and Canadian waters.

The Taiwanese reported a 1987 high seas driftnet catch of 18,578 tons of squid. Bycatch for 1987 included: 2,566 tons of tuna, 467 tons of billfish (sailfish, swordfish, marlin), 226 tons of bonita and 46 miscellaneous tons. Pat Wood, chairman of Sitka-SEACOPS, states that this official Taiwanese squid catch data reflects the amount of fishing effort dedicated to high seas salmon piracy.

According to Wood, "During the 1987 season, the Taiwanese fishermen caught approximately 200 tons of squid per boat. At the same time the Japanese fishermen averaged over 435 tons of squid per boat - the Japanese catch rate was twice that of the Taiwanese. What in the hell were the Taiwanese doing while they claimed to be fishing for squid? Whatever they were fishing for was so profitable that they added 70 more boats to their fleet in 1988!"

Wood adds, "It's not coincidence that the flood of immature salmon entering the world's markets the last two years has occurred during the expansion of Taiwanese driftnet efforts on the high seas." Wood also announced that SEACOPS' largest chapter, Sitka-SEACOPS, has increased its membership to over 100.

SEACOPS Chairman Mike Holman plans to share the new information with SEACOPS members in Vancouver, B.C. later this month. "SEACOPS is gearing up for a Spring offensive in both Ottawa and Washington," he said. "The health of our salmon and steelhead resources cannot wait for the normal political processes to take their course."

Holman stated, "We are strongly urging that our members continue to write and phone their representatives in Congress and the Canadian Parliament to express their outrage. Over 370 strong with Chapters in 5 communities, the rapid growth of SEACOPS is attributable to the frustration of having spent 20 years rebuilding our salmon stocks only to have them stolen from us by a completely unregulated Asian fishery."

S.E.A.C.O.P.S.
700 WATER STREET-UPPER
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
(907) 225-8004

OUTLINE OF THE JAPANESE SQUID DRIFTNET FISHERY

DRIFTNET SPECIFICATIONS -

Material - Nylon monofilament
Mesh Size - 4.53 inches to 4.72 inches
Depth - 29.5 feet to 32.8 feet
Length - 450 to 1200 "tans" (the specifications provided by the Fisheries Agency of Japan give conflicting data on the length of one "tan". Depending on the source, 1200 "tans" is either 27 to 37 miles OR 53 to 67 miles).

TIME AND AREA RESTRICTIONS -

Japan grants two types of squid driftnetting permits. One allows fishing from June 1 to December 31 and the other restricts fishing to a four month period - August 1 to November 30. The area where the squid driftnet vessels are allowed to fish is enclosed by 20 degrees N, 145 degrees W, 170 degrees E, and a northern boundary which varies monthly from 40 degrees N to 46 degrees N. In theory these northern boundaries, which were determined from studies of ocean surface temperatures, keep the squid fleet south of the North American salmon stocks. (United States scientists have shown that in recent years the cooler salmon-bearing waters have extended 200 miles south into the legal squid fishing area. Limited enforcement surveillance in 1988 showed an alarming number of Japanese vessels, many with their names covered, fishing outside the legal area).

VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS -

In order to control squid fishing efforts the number of vessels is restricted to no greater than that approved for the previous year -

Vessel Class	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
59-100 tons	285	265	259	237	209	202
100-500 tons	230	240	243	255	269	261
Total	515	505	502	492	478	463

CATCH -

The fishery targets "flying squid" (*Omastrephes bartrami*) but also harvests 5,000 to 9,000 metric tons of albacore, skipjack, yellowtail and pomfret each year. The Fisheries Agency of Japan reports "the catch of salmon and trout is prohibited."

Tonnage	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Squid -	215,778	123,719	197,795	152,226	208,319

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING FAX AND TELEX MESSAGES CONCERNING HIGH-SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION ARE AVAILABLE FROM SEACOPS.

This paragraph is an edited version of two telexes from Taipei, Taiwan, received August 2 and 3, 1988 by a European fish broker-

"Re: ocean run Pacific salmon. Headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Quantity 50 metric tons. Approximate contents: sockeye 25-30 percent, pink 5 percent, coho/chum 65 percent (due to crew not aware difference coho/chum, we can not inform exact breakdown of coho and chum). In general, it is difficult to obtain headed-and-gutted salmon unless contracted in advance, in March of each year."

Next is an edited version of a telex received by a major Southeast Alaska processor on September 28, 1988, from his overseas agent -

"Went to NCS Cold Storage (Singapore) and met Taiwanese principals offering round and headed-and-gutted chums, sockeye, coho and pinks. They claim to have shipped a total of 7500 metric tons so far this year, all from North Pacific waters. They were processing chums today, about 3 to 4 pounds dressed. Earlier this year they sold in Bangkok, Thailand, 600 metric tons of block frozen mixed pinks, cohos and chums. They freely tell you this fish is caught in Alaskan waters by Taiwanese vessels catching 100% illegal salmon (They are allowed 10% incidental but this is a joke, to them)."

Next is an edited version of a telex sent July 30, 1988 by Patlee Products, Inc. in Taipei, Taiwan -

"Re: Ocean Run Pacific Salmon. From mid-August till end of September we are able to supply frozen on board salmon, both pink and sockeye are available. Minor quantity of chum and coho. Round weights are 1.8 kilograms and up each fish. If headed-and-gutted is available, weights are 1.2 kilograms and up per fish."

The following is more edited information from a Patlee Products telex, sent September 14, 1988 -

"Re: Headed-and-gutted salmon. Offering you our last parcel. Quantity 150 tons - cohos (40-55%), chum (at least 40%), pink (1-10%). Will arrive Singapore end of September or early October and we can sort/repack to complete shipment within 20 days."

This is an edited version of a fax sent September 16, 1988 by Patlee Products -

"This will be the last quantity we could offer to you: coho headed-and-gutted about 40-60%, chum headed-and-gutted about 30-50%, very minor pink. About 80 metric tons were headed-and-gutted on board and 100 metric tons headed-and-gutted in Singapore from round salmon."

This is an edited version of information received from an agent in Singapore -

"Visited a salmon parcel in NCS Cold Storage, 2261 Fishery Port Road, Singapore. Pink Salmon being delivered in Thailand only. Only species available in Singapore are cohoes/sockeyes/chums. Fish are V-shaped, headed and half gutted with marks from nets and blackish meat. Most pieces of fish have lost their original shape. All IGF in blank polybags, pink color, freezing date August 15th, 1988. Seller of this parcel is a Japanese company, Igari and Co Ltd. of Tokyo."

The following is an edited version of a fax from a European broker -

"With current developments regarding pink salmon, resale possibilities in Europe for the off-grade product are improving. Probably best to leave this matter until my visit, by which time most relevant details should be known. As to Thailand, they received about 4-5000 tons of which about 300 full container loads of canned salmon, mostly pinks, are being packed. We made some contracts ourselves and have meanwhile approved quality. Estimate totally 100-150 full container loads sold to various destinations including Australia."

The following is an edited version of a July 27, 1988 telex from Give Shine Trading Co Ltd (Taiwan) -

"Re: Salmon Ex-Singapore. We have 600 metric tons of round pinks which will be loaded to Singapore in the middle of September and we have 300 metric tons of headed-and-gutted pinks we can sell to you in the middle of August."

This is an edited version of a fax offering salmon to France -

"We have available, either now or early November, two 40-foot containers holding 18 metric tons each of headed-and-gutted salmon processed on board. Container "A" holds 778 cartons (each carton contains net weight 22.73 kilograms); the breakdown is 412 cartons of sockeye and 366 cartons of chum. Container "B" holds 825 cartons; the breakdown is 462 cartons of sockeye, 354 cartons of chum, and 9 cartons of pink. Container "A" already on the water to France on 8th of September. Container "B" will be sailed to France on 14th/15th from Singapore. You may send a person to inspect containers. For November, the contents of salmon will be almost no sockeye. The contents or percentage of sockeye of above will be substituted by coho."

Next is an edited version of an offering from a French broker -

"Re: Singapore Frozen Salmon (caught in North Pacific): We can presently offer you on behalf of our Japanese shipper - 150 tons headless coho salmon, 200 tons headless red sockeye (70% 2 to 4 lbs and 30% 4 to 6 lbs), and 50 tons headless silverbright."

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE

HOUSE

MAR 20 1989

March 20, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

The House has passed:

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)
Relating to the interception of Alaska salmon and
steelhead on the high seas.

with the following amendment:

HCS CSSJR 6(Res)
Same Title

and it is transmitted for consideration.

Concur 2
0

Copies to
Sen. Kelly
Sen. Sturgis
Sen. Hayford
Sen. Fahrenkopf

Isabel Ashen

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.

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

8 WHEREAS most salmon and steelhead harvested on the high seas originate
9 in the United States, the Soviet Union, or Canada; and

10 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
11 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
12 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
13 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and

14 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
15 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
16 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
17 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
18 developing tourist industry; and

19 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
20 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
21 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
22 ing industry; and

23 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
24 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
25 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
26 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and possible additional re-
27 strictions on subsistence fisheries may be required; the Yukon-Kuskokwim
28 region in western Alaska is one of the most economically disadvantaged
29 areas in the United States, where commercial fishing is the single most

1 important source of cash income, yet produces an average of less than
2 \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

3 WHEREAS Bristol Bay has the largest sockeye salmon run in the world,
4 but still has significant conservation and management problems facing the
5 fishery; sockeye salmon is of such economic importance that even a small
6 percent of loss due to high seas fishing would devastate the local economy;
7 and

8 WHEREAS Kodiak is the second largest seafood port in the United States
9 and has been traditionally dependent on fishing, particularly salmon fish-
10 ing, and salmon fishing in Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula form the eco-
11 nomic base for the communities of Southwest Alaska; and

12 WHEREAS the recent poor strength of salmon runs in Southeast Alaska,
13 including pink salmon returns that were 66 percent below forecasts, has
14 caused severe economic hardship for the salmon fleet of Southeast Alaska
15 and may be attributable to high seas drift net harvests; and

16 WHEREAS salmon is a vital part of the economy of the Cook Inlet and
17 Prince William Sound regions; the forecasted runs for pink salmon in Prince
18 William Sound were 22,370,000 fish, but only 13,500,000 fish actually
19 returned; and uncontrolled harvests of salmon on the high seas create
20 conservation and management concerns and threaten the economic well-being
21 of the commercial, sport, subsistence, and personal use fisheries in the
22 Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions; and

23 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in Alaska in 1988, the increased incidence of
24 net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large quantities of
25 illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have heightened
26 public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steelhead; and

27 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
28 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
29 American fishermen and sold by American processors and are having signifi-

1 cant adverse economic and social effects on the residents of Alaska,
2 Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California; and

3 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
4 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
5 salmon each year; and

6 WHEREAS there has not been international monitoring of squid fleets on
7 the high seas or enforcement of the prohibition against harvest of anadro-
8 mous species on the high seas; and

9 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
10 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gill net that
11 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
12 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

13 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
14 of sea birds die in these gill nets each year; and

15 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
16 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North Paci-
17 fic Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-
18 based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to extend
19 the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
21 States Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
22 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
23 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine mam-
24 mals; and

25 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
26 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
27 conserving the salmon resources of both nations and have recognized that
28 the harvest of salmon on the high seas is wasteful and irrational and that
29 salmon should be harvested only within a nation's 200-mile exclusive

1 economic zone; and

2 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
3 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

4 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
5 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

6 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
7 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
8 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
9 causing economic dislocation; and

10 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
11 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
12 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

13 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, that
14 regulates fisheries in the United States' 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone,
15 is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

16 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
17 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
18 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
19 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

20 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
21 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
22 budget cuts by the Congress; and

23 WHEREAS the most effective long-term solution for protection of Ameri-
24 can salmon and steelhead stocks on the high seas is the elimination of high
25 seas fishing for these stocks;

26 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
27 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
28 sion to oppose expansion of the Japanese salmon fishing areas and to oppose
29 Japan's proposal to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a

1 land-based fleet unless certain conditions are met, including, but not
2 limited to, an agreement to cease all high seas directed and incidental
3 salmon fishing by 1992, to allow observers to be present on vessels of the
4 squid fleet and the proposed and existing land-based fleets with at least
5 50 percent vessel coverage in each such fleet in order to collect scien-
6 tifically valid data, and to take all steps necessary to cease the direct
7 and incidental take of marine mammals and seabirds; and be it

8 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
9 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
10 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
12 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
13 ing a joint enforcement agreement, that provides for cooperative monitoring
14 of the high seas squid drift net fisheries and for cooperative enforcement
15 of laws and agreements, with the Soviet Union and other cooperating coun-
16 tries in order to prevent illegal fishing and retention of salmon and
17 steelhead in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

18 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
19 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
20 salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban all
21 high seas salmon fishing; and be it

22 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
23 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Man-
24 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
25 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
26 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
27 be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
29 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take

1 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
2 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
3 fleets; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

6 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
7 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
8 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
9 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high
10 seas; and

11 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
12 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
15 seas observer program and other salmon research programs and to specifi-
16 cally earmark appropriations for enforcement of high seas conservation
17 agreements by the United States Coast Guard.

18 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
19 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of
20 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
21 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
22 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
23 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable William E.
24 Evans, Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S.
25 Department of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate
26 Majority Leader; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of
27 Representatives; the Honorable Clem Tillion, Chairman of the American
28 Section, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; the Honorable
29 George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of California; the Honorable Leo

1 T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of California; the Honor-
2 able Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly of the State of
3 California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the State of Idaho;
4 the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the State of Idaho;
5 the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the
6 State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of the State of
7 Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate of the State
8 of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of Representatives
9 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Governor of the State
10 of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of the Senate of the
11 State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King, Speaker of the House of
12 Representative of the State of Washington; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens
13 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
14 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.
7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
8 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
9 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
10 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
11 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and
12 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
13 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
14 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
15 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
16 developing tourist industry; and
17 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
18 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
19 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
20 ing industry; and
21 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
22 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
23 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
24 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and possible additional re-
25 strictions on subsistence fisheries may be required; and
26 WHEREAS the Yukon-Kuskokwim region in western Alaska is one of the
27 most economically disadvantaged areas in the United States, where commer-
28 cial fishing is the single most important source of cash income, yet pro-
29 duces an average of less than \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

1 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in southeast Alaska in 1988, the increased
2 incidence of net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large
3 quantities of illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have
4 heightened public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steel-
5 head; and

6 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
7 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
8 American fishermen and are having significant adverse economic and social
9 effects on the residents of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Cali-
10 fornia; and

11 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
12 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
13 salmon each year; and

14 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
15 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gillnet that
16 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
17 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

18 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
19 of seabirds die in these gillnets each year; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
21 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North
22 Pacific Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a
23 land-based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to
24 extend the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

25 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
26 states Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
27 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
28 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine mam-
29 mals; and

1 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
2 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
3 conserving the salmon resources of both countries; and

4 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
5 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

6 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
7 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

8 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
9 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
10 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
11 causing economic dislocation; and

12 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
13 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
14 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

15 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, that
16 established the United States' authority over the 200-mile fishery conser-
17 vation zone, is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

18 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
19 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
20 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
21 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

22 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
23 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
24 budget cuts by the Congress;

25 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
26 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
27 sion to hold firm in negotiating with the Japanese and to oppose expansion
28 of the Japanese salmon and squid fishing areas, as well as Japan's proposal
29 to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-based fleet; and

1 be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
3 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
4 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
6 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
7 ing a joint enforcement agreement with the Soviet Union in order to prevent
8 illegal fishing in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
10 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
11 the salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban
12 all high seas salmon fishing; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Man-
15 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
16 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
17 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
18 be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
20 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take
21 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
22 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
23 fleets; and be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
25 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

26 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
27 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
28 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
29 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high

1 seas; and

2 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
3 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
6 seas observer program and other salmon research programs and to provide
7 funding for increased enforcement of high seas conservation agreements by
8 the United States Coast Guard.

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
10 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice President of
11 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
12 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
13 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
14 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; William E. Evans, Admin-
15 istrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department
16 of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate Majority Lead-
17 er; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representa-
18 tives; the Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of Califor-
19 nia; the Honorable Leo T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of
20 California; the Honorable Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly
21 of the State of California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the
22 State of Idaho; the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the
23 State of Idaho; the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representa-
24 tives of the State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of
25 the State of Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate
26 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of
27 Representatives of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Gover-
28 nor of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of
29 the Senate of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King,

1 Speaker of the House of Representative of the State of Washington; and to
2 the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators,
3 and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska
4 delegation in Congress.

**Text
of
Proposed Amendment
to the
Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act**

The following proposed amendment was unanimously adopted by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council on Wednesday, January 18, 1989. The proposal will be submitted to the Council Chairmen's Meeting late this week. It is hoped the Council Chairmen will unanimously support the proposal.

The proposal would add a new subparagraph (7) to subsection (b), entitled "PURPOSES", of Section 2, "FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND POLICY". The proposal reads:

"(7) To eliminate the interception of United States anadromous salmon and steelhead species in the waters beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone in order to effectively protect and enhance the social, economic and conservation needs and benefits of United States origin salmon and steelhead."

TEVE EDWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

September 27, 1988

The Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to bring to your personal attention the State of Alaska's concern regarding the continuing interception of North American salmon and steelhead by foreign fleets. These interceptions are having a significant economic and social impact on Alaska's commercial, recreational, and subsistence users. Despite the gains we have made in recent years under INPFC, the Japanese directed salmon fleets continue to take significant numbers of North American salmon. We must continue to work through the INPFC process to reduce and eventually eliminate these interceptions.

Of more concern are the growing squid driftnet fleets of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which are also taking North American salmon in substantial numbers. These fleets are largely unregulated and unmonitored, and the extent to which they take salmon is unknown. I am respectfully requesting that you use the powers of your office to help bring these interceptions to an end.

I believe that there are several opportunities available to make significant progress on interception issues. My Commissioner of Fish and Game recently wrote to Ambassador Wolfe and described a fairly detailed strategy to address these issues. I wish to call your attention to three areas which I believe need to be emphasized.

First, we need to increase our efforts to get science and policy discussions going with the Soviet Union on salmon. The Soviets have indicated an interest in discussing salmon management with us, and I believe that the opportunity exists to develop a closer working relationship with the U.S.S.R. to reduce and perhaps eventually eliminate high seas interception. A joint U.S./U.S.S.R. salmon enforcement agreement may be one possibility which should be explored.

Honorable George P. Shultz - 2 -

September 27, 1988

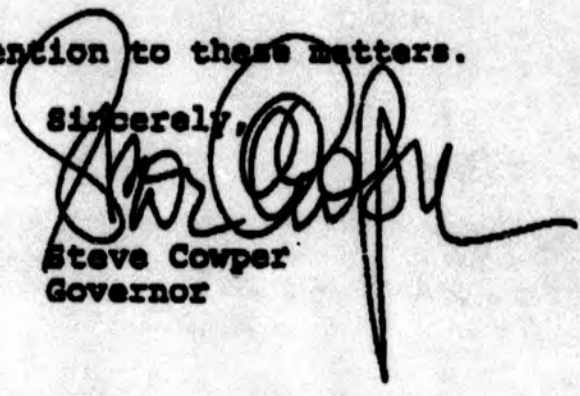
Second, it is very important that we make the best use of the provisions of the Driftnet Act to get adequate monitoring and enforcement measures placed on the squid fleets. Currently Japan has approximately 450 squid vessels fishing, Korea has 150 vessels fishing, and Taiwan has about 90 vessels fishing. This is roughly 700 vessels which fish approximately 20,000 miles of net daily. Japan has a modest monitoring and enforcement effort on their fleet, Korea and Taiwan apparently have none. The upcoming negotiations with these nations represent a very important opportunity to gain some measure of information and enforcement on these fleets to prevent incidental salmon harvests.

Third, we need to develop hard information regarding allegations of illegally caught salmon being offered on world markets. Recent press accounts allege that perhaps several million pounds of salmon are being offered by the Taiwanese on world markets. We need to verify the extent to which this is taking place, and try to identify the continent-of-origin of these fish.

Mr. Secretary, I am sure you appreciate the economic impact the loss of several million salmon and steelhead would have on Alaska, and indeed the nation as a whole. We need to take immediate and appropriate steps to reduce these high seas interceptions.

Thank you for your kind attention to these matters.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

October 19, 1988

Dear Governor Cowper:

Thank you for your letter of September 27 regarding high seas interception of U.S.-origin salmon by foreign fishing fleets.

The Department shares your concern over the economic effects of illegal high seas fishing on U.S. resources. Although we have been successful in the past in reaching agreements for the protection of U.S.-origin salmon, there have been new reports this year of possible illegal harvesting and exporting of salmon on a large scale. Together with the Department of Commerce, the agency with expertise in such matters, we are in the process of obtaining information from our Embassies regarding these illegal salmon exports. We agree that it is necessary to determine the nature and extent of such activities so that appropriate action can be taken.

The possible involvement by driftnet fishermen is also a matter of concern and the Department is negotiating with Japan, Korea and Taiwan, pursuant to the Driftnet Impact Monitoring and Control Act of 1987, to reach agreements which will provide for the adequate monitoring and enforcement of the high seas driftnet fleets.

Finally, the Department has over the past year expanded the bilateral dialogue on salmon issues with the Soviet Union, one of the major salmon producing nations in the North Pacific. Under the terms of our recent comprehensive fisheries agreement with the Soviets, we will be increasing the exchange of scientific information and views on high seas salmon matters of mutual concern. We will also continue our longstanding cooperative efforts with Canada on the protection of North American salmon in the North Pacific.

We will certainly keep you informed on the progress of our negotiations on high seas salmon conservation. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

George P. Shultz

The Honorable
Steve Cowper
Governor of Alaska
Juneau

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU.

December 20, 1988

The Honorable C. William Verity, Jr.
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The United States recently completed a round of discussions to follow-up on the November INPFC negotiations. I want to thank you and Ambassador Wolfe for providing the state the opportunity to participate actively in these discussions.

This round of consultations has once again illustrated the difficulties we face in addressing the problems of interception of salmon of United States origin by foreign nationals. We continue to believe the Japanese are a part of this problem. We also agree with those who identify the high seas squid driftnet fisheries of Taiwan and Korea as a major part of the problem. The absence of any international forum for dealing with these countries places almost the entire burden of reducing interceptions upon the negotiations which are occurring under the driftnet legislation.

In light of our recent experiences, both at this latest round of discussions and in talks with Korea and Taiwan, I believe it is time to begin identifying and quantifying those commodities that each of these nations export to the United States that would be subject to the Pelly sanctions provided for in the drift net legislation. I would appreciate it if you could provide me with a listing of those commodities and their value for each of the three

Hon. C. William Verity

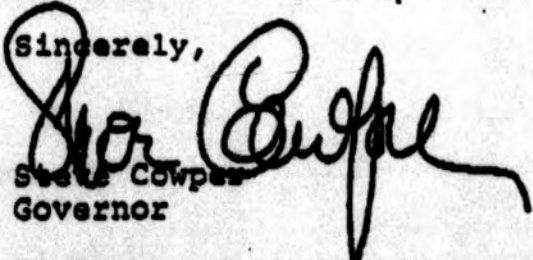
- 2 -

December 20, 1988

nations of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. By getting an early start on assembling such information, we will be prepared in the event it becomes necessary to use these sanctions.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

cc: Senator Stevens
Senator Murkowski
Congressman Young
Secretary Shultz
Ed Wolfe



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commissioner's Ofc.	BILL NUMBER SJR 6	SPONSOR Binkley, et al
SHORT TITLE OF BILL High seas salmon interception			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Roland Shanks	DATE 1/23/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Donnell</i>	DATE 1-23-89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Commerce	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Fishermen
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL N/A	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL N/A

FISCAL IMPACT: ☒ NONE ☐ FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

To support and strengthen the negotiating posture of the state in high seas interception negotiations. To urge the federal government to strengthen their negotiation with other nations involved in the high seas issues.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Supports the state's current position.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None.

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SJR 6
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to the interception
of Alaska salmon on the high seas
Sponsor: Binkley, et al
Requestor: Senator Binkley

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Roland Shanks Phone: 465-4100
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/23/89

Approved by Commissioner: *Orville G. Smith* Date: 1-23-89
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

WORK DRAFT

6-0440J
Utermohle
1/24/89

Original sponsors: Binkley, Jones,
Sturgulewski, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the interception of Alaska
6 salmon and steelhead on the high seas.

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

8 WHEREAS salmon and steelhead are among Alaska's most important natural
9 resources and are a vital part of the commercial and sport fishing indus-
10 tries of the entire western coast of the United States that contribute
11 billions of dollars to the national economy each year; and

12 WHEREAS Alaska salmon and steelhead are fully utilized in domestic
13 fisheries, constitute the primary economic base of many coastal and river
14 communities in the state, are a principal component of the subsistence
15 economy of most villages in the state, and play a key role in the state's
16 developing tourist industry; and

17 WHEREAS high seas harvests of Alaska salmon defeat the state's careful
18 management program for salmon and the rebuilding program for wild stocks
19 and deprive the state of an economic return on its investment in the fish-
20 ing industry; and

21 WHEREAS some western Alaska salmon stocks are so severely depressed
22 that special conservation measures have been required, including the elim-
23 ination or severe reduction of certain directed commercial salmon fisheries
24 on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Tanana Rivers, and ~~possible~~ ^{may be required} additional restric-
25 tions on subsistence fisheries; and

26 WHEREAS the Yukon-Kuskokwim region in western Alaska is one of the
27 most economically disadvantaged areas in the United States, where commer-
28 cial fishing is the single most important source of cash income, yet pro-
29 duces an average of less than \$7,000 per fisherman per year; and

1 WHEREAS poor salmon runs in southeast Alaska in 1988, the increased
2 incidence of net marked salmon and steelhead, and recent reports of large
3 quantities of illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia have
4 heightened public concern over high seas interception of salmon and steel-
5 head; and

6 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of American salmon by foreign
7 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon harvested by
8 American fishermen and are having significant adverse economic and social
9 effects on the residents of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Cali-
10 fornia; and

11 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
12 fisheries alone could still be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 Alaska
13 salmon each year; and

14 WHEREAS the Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Korean squid fleets now
15 total more than 700 vessels, trail more than 10,000 miles of gillnet that
16 is just the right size to capture immature salmon on the high seas, and are
17 virtually unregulated and unmonitored; and

18 WHEREAS tens of thousands of marine mammals and hundreds of thousands
19 of seabirds die in these gillnets each year; and

20 WHEREAS Japan has asked the International North Pacific Fisheries
21 Commission to expand Japan's legal salmon fishing areas in the North
22 Pacific Ocean and convert Japan's mothership fleet on the high seas to a
23 land-based fleet and has informed the United States that Japan intends to
24 extend the fishing areas of the Japanese squid fleet farther north; and

25 WHEREAS Japan has been denied permission to fish within the United
26 States Exclusive Economic Zone as a result of a federal court decision that
27 held that the United States Department of Commerce did not have the author-
28 ity to issue permits allowing the incidental take of depleted marine
29 mammals; and

1 WHEREAS the United States and the Soviet Union have recently signed a
2 comprehensive fisheries agreement that calls for joint cooperation in
3 conserving the salmon resources of both countries; and

4 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has said that elimination of the interception
5 of its salmon by foreign fishermen is one of its top priorities; and

6 WHEREAS customary international law generally prohibits nations from
7 harvesting anadromous species on the high seas; and

8 WHEREAS the harvest of nonanadromous species can be accomplished
9 without the harvest of anadromous species, and the cessation of high seas
10 interception of salmon and steelhead stocks can be accomplished without
11 causing economic dislocation; and

12 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
13 duty to cooperate in conserving fish stocks on the high seas, including
14 salmon and steelhead stocks; and

15 WHEREAS the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, that
16 established the United States' authority over the 200-mile fishery conser-
17 vation zone, is due for reauthorization by the Congress in 1989; and

18 WHEREAS the Congress will be holding oversight hearings on the Drift-
19 net Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987 that required
20 negotiations with the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan for the
21 purpose of curbing illegal and unregulated squid fishing operations; and

22 WHEREAS current United States enforcement activities and observer
23 coverage in both the salmon and squid fisheries are minimal due to serious
24 budget cuts by the Congress;

25 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
26 the American section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commis-
27 sion to hold firm in negotiating with the Japanese and to oppose expansion
28 of the Japanese salmon and squid fishing areas, as well as Japan's proposal
29 to convert its mothership fleet on the high seas to a land-based fleet; and

1 be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
3 quests the Congress not to allow the Japanese to fish for salmon and steel-
4 head within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
6 quests the United States Department of State to immediately begin negotiat-
7 ing a joint enforcement agreement with the Soviet Union ~~and the Japanese~~ in order to prevent
8 illegal fishing in the North Pacific Ocean; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
10 quests the United States Department of State to begin negotiating with all
11 the salmon producing countries for an international treaty that would ban
12 all high seas salmon fishing; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
14 quests the Congress to amend the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Man-
15 agement Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 - 1882) to ensure that United States jurisdic-
16 tion over American anadromous species on the high seas will be effectively
17 enforced to stop interception of salmon and steelhead on the high seas; and
18 be it

19 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
20 quests the United States Department of State and the Congress to take
21 whatever actions are necessary to control the illegal and unregulated
22 fishing activities of the South Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese squid
23 fleets; and be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
25 quests the Congress to expand the Pelly Amendment to

26 (1) provide for sanctions against foreign nations whose fisher-
27 men intercept anadromous species on the high seas or who refuse to cooper-
28 ate with the United States in developing and enforcing international fish-
29 ing regulations to prevent interception of anadromous species on the high

1 seas; and

2 (2) include in the sanctions against those nations embargoes on
3 fisheries and other products imported from those nations; and be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
5 quests the Congress to provide continued funding for the United States high
6 seas observer program and other salmon research programs and to provide
7 funding for increased enforcement of high seas conservation agreements by
8 the United States Coast Guard.

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
10 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of
11 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
12 Baker, III, U. S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Edward E. Wolfe, Amba-
13 sador for Fisheries and the Ocean, U. S. Department of State; the Honorable
14 Robert A. Mosbacher, U. S. Secretary of Commerce; William E. Evans, Admin-
15 istrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department
16 of Commerce; the Honorable George J. Mitchell, U. S. Senate Majority Lead-
17 er; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representa-
18 tives; the Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of the State of Califor-
19 nia; the Honorable Leo T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of the State of
20 California; the Honorable Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly
21 of the State of California; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Governor of the
22 State of Idaho; the Honorable C.L. Otter, President of the Senate of the
23 State of Idaho; the Honorable Tom Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representa-
24 tives of the State of Idaho; the Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Governor of
25 the State of Oregon; the Honorable John Kitzhaber, President of the Senate
26 of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Vera Katz, Speaker of the House of
27 Representatives of the State of Oregon; the Honorable Booth Gardner, Gover-
28 nor of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joel Pritchard, President of
29 the Senate of the State of Washington; the Honorable Joseph E. King,

1 Speaker of the House of Representative of the State of Washington; and to
2 the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators,
3 and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska
4 delegation in Congress.
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29