

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86 / 2

4306 SRES SJR 20 - SJR 24

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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89
Date

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SO

*Amended
3/25/85*

Whether to waive is a political decision.

Introduced: 3/22/85
Referred: Resources

Everyone urges Federal govt to cut budget and then screams when they do.

Congressional hearings start today and vote supposedly will be on April 4th.

IN THE SENATE

BY COGILL

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Relating to federal funding for conservation programs.

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

WHEREAS the United States Office of Management and Budget has proposed to eliminate funding for many conservation programs; and

WHEREAS the proposal includes severe cutbacks for the Soil Conservation Service; and

WHEREAS the Soil Conservation Service provides technical expertise to the conservation districts of Alaska; and

WHEREAS Soil Conservation Service programs administered through the conservation districts include erosion control, flood control, cost-share for conservation practices, reclamation of abandoned mines, and resource conservation and development in urban areas; and

WHEREAS productive soil and clean water are vital to the survival of man; and

WHEREAS loss of Soil Conservation Service programs would result in reduced agricultural production, lower water quality and direct economic losses to Alaska and the nation;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature declares its opposition to the adoption of policies to eliminate or reduce funding for conservation programs, and memorializes the United States Congress to reject any and all such proposals.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don



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James A. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89
Date

SJR

22

the **LODESTAR**

Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc.

805 West Third Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-7315

THE LODESTAR UPDATE

March 27, 1985

"Information is the open door to truth, and truth is the lantern by which we see the future." AFDF hopes to meet you there.

* * * * *

450,000 POUNDS OF ALASKAN SURIMI are headed for market after Alaska Pacific Seafoods completed Round 1 of onshore surimi production in Kodiak, AK. in early March. Surimi was called the "Hottest seafood item going!" by Erkins Seafood Letter ("If you're not involved....too bad!" reads Rob't Erkins' piece) and the first American product is now ready for distribution to U.S. food companies. About 25 firms have requested samples or full shipments so far. Product quality varies from top Japanese shore-grade to mid-grade ship-packed, but APS/AFDF surimi is more consistent, has fewer defects than any Japanese product yet tested. Full spec sheet comes with every lot so customers know just what they're getting. Quality and price figured according to protein content rather than the imprecise Japanese methods. APS/AFDF surimi ranges between 79% and 74% moisture; stress and strain results are multiplied to get overall protein quality indicator. All factors together, with standard deviations calculated in, result in a price accurately reflecting true product quality. Surimi samples from AFDF (less than 100 lb.) are available free within the U.S. Call AFDF if you're interested.

"When the Japanese began making cars they didn't start out with BMW's," said AFDF's Chris Riley. "They started out by offering a good deal. That's what our surimi is--a good deal."

WOULD YOU WALK 3,000 MILES FOR A BACON BIT? Probably not, but 110 food/seafood industry executives flew at least that far for a banquet of surimi-based foods catered by Melinda Post of Tasks Unlimited, and featuring sausage, pasta, crab, and bacon bits made from surimi. The event was AFDF-sponsored "Surimi: Alaskan White Collar" workshop and grand opening of the APS/AFDF surimi line March 7 - 9, during which Alaska's Lt. Gov. Steve McAlpine cut the ribbon welcoming the new industry (with \$6 billion potential) to Alaska. Seminars were offered by surimi luminaries like: Dr. Tyre Lanier, N.C. State Univ.; Dr. Jerry Babbitt, NMFS Kodiak; Dr. Chong Lee, Univ. of Rhode Is., Dr. Neil Webb, Webb Foodlab, Inc.; Bob Ryan, Ryan Engineering; T C Swafford, Alfa-Laval, R. Woodman Harris, Seafood Mgmt. Corp; and Doug Gordon of NFPA. The event was videotaped and picked up by Cable News Network, with some interest from KNBC in LA. Copies of tapes are available from AFDF for a reasonable fee.

* * * * *

NEWSFLASH: Taiyo and Steuart Fisheries have formed Trans-Oceanic, Inc., and will produce surimi crab sticks in South Seattle, opening in Sept. '85. There's some rumbling about other Japanese-owned processors setting up for surimi production onshore in Alaska before end-of-year. An intriguing way for Japanese industry to fulfill its obligation to purchase 35,000 MT (rnd. wt.) U.S.-made pollock products by end of '85. (Japanese coalition has asked that the deadline be moved from Mar. 31 to Dec. 31 at an industry mtng. in March.) They could just buy their own surimi from their own companies. Is this what's meant by Americanization of the industry? Keep your ear to the ground on this one....

"WHEN THE EXPERTS SAY IT CAN'T BE DONE, the best way to prove them wrong is to do it using their own methods," said Bob Ryan (quoted in AK Jrnl. of Commerce). After that, you start adding better methods. Now proven better and being acquired is an Alfa-Laval 418 centrifuge, which can increase yields and recover up to 30% of proteins lost in surimi processing. (More on this in The Lodestar, Spring 1985 issue.) Also being purchased is the first Baader 182 pollock filleting machine to be used in the U.S. After a month in the APS/AFDF surimi line, the Baader proved nearly invaluable to any U.S. surimi processor: it fillets 120 fish/min., removing the dark belly flap (which Japanese equipment doesn't always do). Larger fillets can be removed for sale; smaller or defective fillets can be used in surimi. But most importantly, the Baader is capable of feeding the

It's not going to be a Japanese game any more. In 5 years they won't be fishing our pollock any more. We may have individual plants here that land more pollock than some states land fish."

--Chris Riley

(FRONT PAGE, CONT'D)...surimi line with enough volume to keep the meat-water ratio constant, a most crucial part of surimi processing. Disadvantage is cost, nearly four times that of Japanese equipment. But watch out: Ryan Engineering is developing a machine that combines robotics of Baader with simplicity of Japanese equipment, and may have an impressive splitter on the market in a year.

MEANWHILE, "GOOD OLD AMERICAN GO-FOR-IT" is what Dr. Neil Webb calls for in negotiating FDA labeling requirements for surimi. "Don't be blinded by the FDA," he said, "regulations can be changed." Surimi faces a bright future in the processed meat industry, and end-users of surimi should be "at the forefront" with suggested answers to new questions cropping up over this nascent number, he said. Surimi's best feature is it's fat-free, and "fat is the biggest ring around the meat industry's neck," he said. Consumers are choking fat out of their diet but won't compromise on flavor. That leaves food processors searching for new, nutritious tasty tidbits and surimi just may be the answer.

SHOULD JAPAN SET OUR SURIMI IMPORT STANDARDS? That's what Japan Fisheries Association's Hugh Takagi suggested in a letter to Lee Weddig, in response to a concern that FDA may require some proof of real crab content in crab analogue products. Japan Frozen Food Export Assoc. has offered to set standards "relating to the integrity of surimi-based products." All product up to standards would be fitted with a Japanese Seal of Approval, (compared by some to the Good House-keeping Seal in t'e U.S.) The JFFEA proposes to set standards for crab content, as well as for freezing methods, primary and secondary materials, additives and sanitation. Some fear these standards would seep over into U.S. industry, requiring ALL surimi--American or Japanese--to have the Japanese Seal of Approval before sale or export. Bob Nordstrom of NMFS in D.C. suggests the U.S. comply; other industry leaders are furious. Your comments? Write to Lee Weddig at NFI.

WHAT THE HECK IS MARITEIN? Might be the new common usual name for surimi, if the Brand Group and NFI surimi nomenclature committee have their way. Paul Hile, Comm. of Compliance at FDA, says he's receptive to name change but wants a petition from industry. But Maritein? Might not be the best idea: end-users know the word surimi now--it's names for secondary products (not "imitation") that's needed now, some say. NFI committee is mostly importers; some suggest they appeal the "imitation" label ruling, and leave the name of surimi to surimi producers. FDA is receptive; burden now is on industry to create solutions to the "imitation" label problem, and work toward resolving the problem before '86.

AFDF WELCOMES new members: Supporting member Seafood Management Corp. (R. Woodman Harris); new voting members are Griffith Laboratories, USA (Don Harr & Edwin Heaton, Jr.); U.S. World Trade Corp. (F. Anthony Burget); and upgrading to voting membership was PPF Norda (Vito Russo.) We heartily welcome new members; they are our most valuable resource.

* * * * *

Someone once defined journalism as "all the news that will be less interesting tomorrow than it is today." If you don't want to be a less interesting person tomorrow than you are today, you'd better subscribe to The Lodestar for only \$10 a year. If you're not getting it (or if you're getting it and not PAYING for it) who'll want to sit next to you? Be interesting. Read The Lodestar.

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May, 1986

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

Jeanie Henry

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE, 4/26/85, 2:35

Alaska State Legislature

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BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COGHILL
DICK ELIASON
VIC FISCHER
RICK HALFORD
FRED ZHAROFF



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4907

Senate Committee on Resources

M E M O R A N D U M

April 26, 1985

TO: Senate Resources Committee Members

FROM: Senate Resources Committee Staff *MEC*

RE: SJR 22
"Relating to support for the first onshore commercial production of surimi by the Alaska seafood industry."

This resolution expresses appreciation to the United States Congress, The National Marine Fisheries Service, and the many industry organizations, fishery groups, and individuals who have contributed to the success of Alaska's first onshore production of surimi by Alaska Pacific Seafoods in Kodiak.

It further urges these groups to continue their support for this project because it has the potential to encourage the full domestic use of the resources of the United States Fisheries Conservation Zone and to enhance the well being of Alaskans and other Americans.



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99815 (907) 486-5259

DURING SESSION:

POUCH V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474 • 465-3844 (Labor and Commerce Committee)

APR 04 1985

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators

FROM: Senator Fred F. Zharoff and Representative David Thompson *DJW*

DATE: April 4, 1985

RE: Development of new seafood products

Surimi - An odorless paste made from refined minced whitefish. It has a unique protein binding ability, which gives it gel strength. Artificially flavored, it can be made to look and taste like crab legs, flaked crab meat, shrimp, scallops, and lobster. It has been successfully made into lunchmeats, sausage, imitation lox, a meat extender, and soup bases. It has potential as a nutritional base for all sorts of foods. A staple of the Japanese diet for nine centuries, it was first introduced to the U.S. market in 1978. The highest quality and most economical surimi is made from Pacific pollock.

Surimi is an \$8 billion a year industry at the retail level. It is an industry that Alaska is in a tremendous position to break into. Currently, Alaska Pacific Seafoods in Kodiak is working under a federal grant to produce 860,000 pounds of surimi. APS' experience could open the door for dozens of Alaska processors to utilize the vast groundfish resource found within our 200-mile limit.

This Tuesday, April 9, from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Bill Ray Center, three distinguished individuals -- Dr. Jong Lee of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center in Kodiak, Dr. Jerry Babbitt of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Mr. Chris Riley of the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation -- will give a presentation on the "Development of Surimi Based Seafood Products". The topics to be covered include "Quality", "Processing Requirements", and "Surimi Production in Alaska".

We would like to extend an invitation to all legislators and staff to attend this presentation and to learn about an important new development in the Alaska fishing industry.

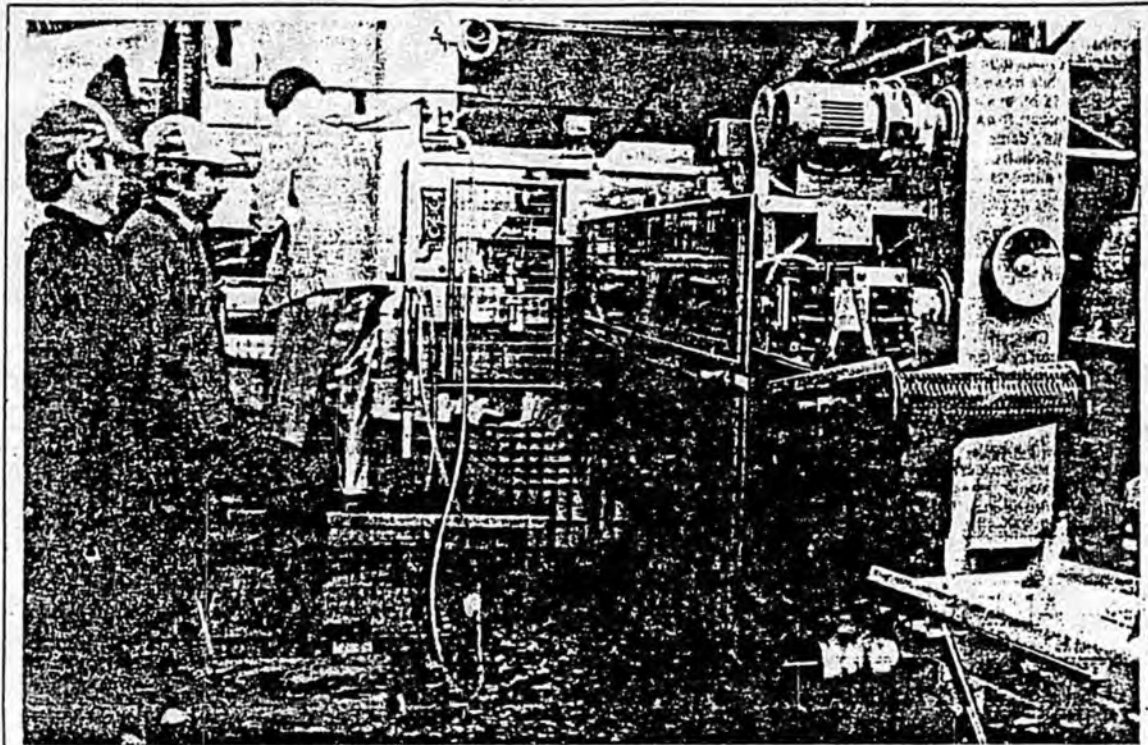


Photo by Chris Blackburn

At Alaska Pacific Seafoods in Kodiak, 120 pollock can become 240 pollock filets each minute — and then on to surimi.

Kodiak firm tries to cash in on Surimi

Demand grows for odorless paste made from North Pacific pollock

By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Daily News correspondent

3/13/65

The U.S. market for surimi-based foods is one of the fastest growing segments of the food industry, and Alaska Pacific Seafoods is proving that a shore-based fish processing facility can produce high-quality surimi.

Surimi is an odorless paste made from pollock, croaker, catfish, New England hake or menhaden, though the bulk of the surimi sold is made from North Pacific pollock. Colorings, flavorings and texturizers can turn surimi into a variety of edible products.

Working under an Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation grant, Alaska Pacific Seafoods is operating the first U.S. plant to produce pollock-based surimi in Kodiak.

More than 100 food and fish industry representatives attended a two-day workshop last weekend to take a look at the plant.

In five years, the U.S. market for surimi-based foods has grown from a \$4 million to a \$360-million-a-year industry. Industry ex-

perts expect surimi-based foods to be a \$1 billion a year industry in another five years, most of it based on North Pacific pollock.

An estimated 99 percent of the world's pollock stocks are in American, Japanese and Soviet waters. Japan is the world's major producer of surimi and most of the surimi now being used in the United States is imported from Japan.

"We are the only nation with both the resource and a growing market, but lack anything in the middle and there's no reason to say surimi production will magically appear in the U.S.," said Woodman Harris of the Seafood Management Corporation in Connecticut.

But Japan is expected to fight hard to maintain and increase its American surimi markets. Though disputes over Japanese whaling and compliance with U.S. fishing regulations threaten to force the U.S. to reduce its allocations of pollock to Japanese fleets, Japan is already establishing new supplies of fish for surimi.

Annually, about 2.6 billion pounds of

pollock are harvested from Alaska waters by foreign vessels or U.S. boats delivering to foreign processors.

Surimi's greatest value may lay in its unique ability to bind fats and waters in traditional foods like hot dogs and bologna.

"We find more and more people are freezing franks. When they thaw them out, the franks have a shorter shelf life release water. We think surimi will have a role in holding in the water," said Dr. Neil Webb of Web Foodlab, Inc., a consulting firm that runs analytical tests for the red meat industry.

Eating seafood is also the solution to what Harris calls the "greatest epidemic ever known to mankind," cardio-vascular disease.

"The cause is dietary, the solution is dietary and a good part of that solution is seafood," Harris said.

"Over 30 products utilizing frozen dinners, with surimi in them have come out in the last six months in regional and test markets. The market is so hot, products will proliferate," Harris said.

'Our salesmen are on the road'

Story & Photos
By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Special Correspondent
Alaska Pacific Seafoods and the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation are proving that high grade surimi can be produced in a U.S. anchored plant.

Less than a month after APS' surimi line in Kodiak went into full production, the plant produced surimi very close to the top quality Japanese grade, commonly called S.A. grade.

"We have made S.A. grade by every criteria except color," said APS plant manager John Sevier. APS' surimi was coming out just a shade darker than the pure white of top grade surimi. Chris Riley from the development foundation is confident APS will soon match high grade surimi's color.

The other four criteria used to determine surimi quality are elasticity, foldability, water content and defect count. Baader North America has added a Baader 182 filleting machine to the surimi line for testing. The 182 turns out 120 fillets a minute and its use substantially improved the quality of the surimi, Riley said.

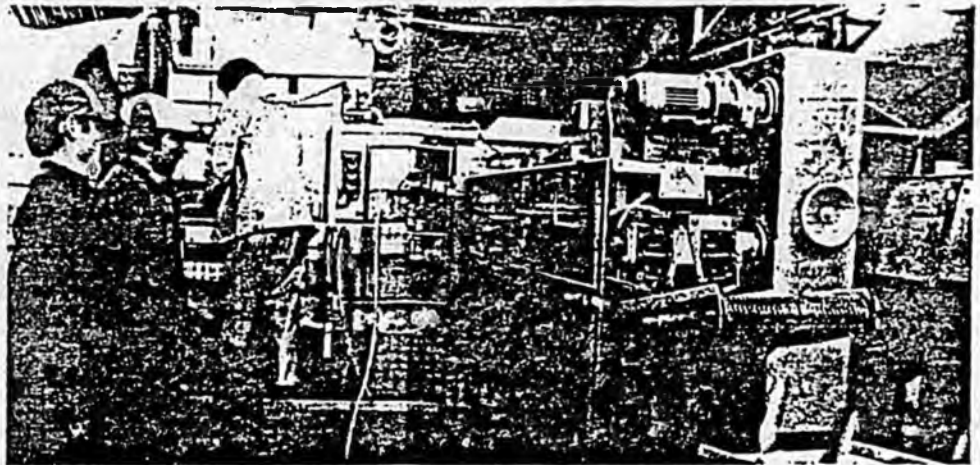
By the first week in February APS was nearing its goal of processing 50,000 pounds of pollock per eight-hour shift.

"If we hit 100,000 pounds in two eight-hour shifts, we'll be able to turn the boats around fast," said Sevier. Two vessels, the Deltani and Northern Challenger are delivering pollock to APS.

Fish are pumped out of the fish hold and conveyed to the Baader 182 which splits fillets out to the surimi line. Skinned fillets go into a ratio tank where the pH is adjusted, then the flesh is washed to remove impurities and water soluble proteins. The washed fish meat is forced through a fine screen in the refiner, mixed with stabilizers and formed into 22-pound blocks for freezing.

APS lab manager Landon Asakawa runs tests on each batch of surimi to determine how well the batch meets the live criteria.

"We'll be sending specification sheets out with each batch of



surimi," said Riley. For every pound of top grade surimi, APS receives a bonus under its contract with the fisheries development foundation—the model surimi project.

While the continuous production line rolls out surimi, information on recovery rates and profitability is being gathered. Several food processing machinery companies are experimenting with equipment to find other ways to produce surimi.

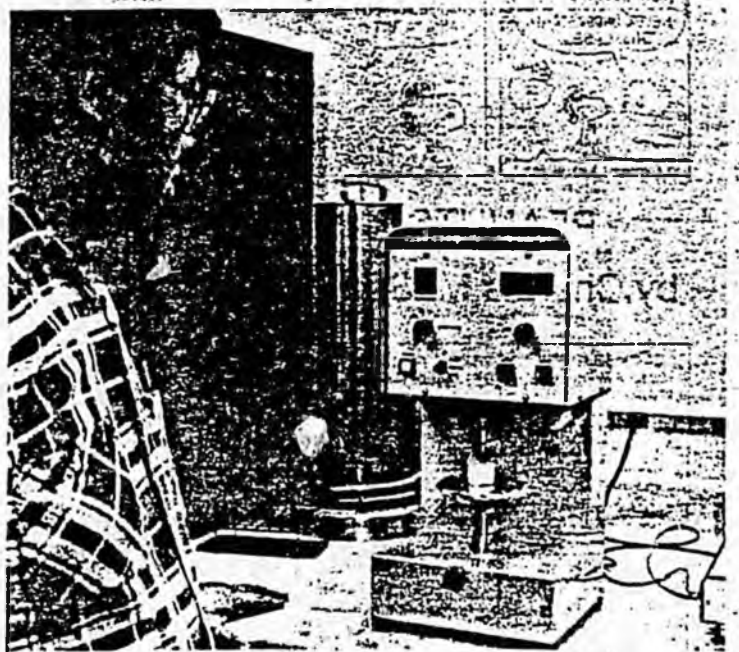
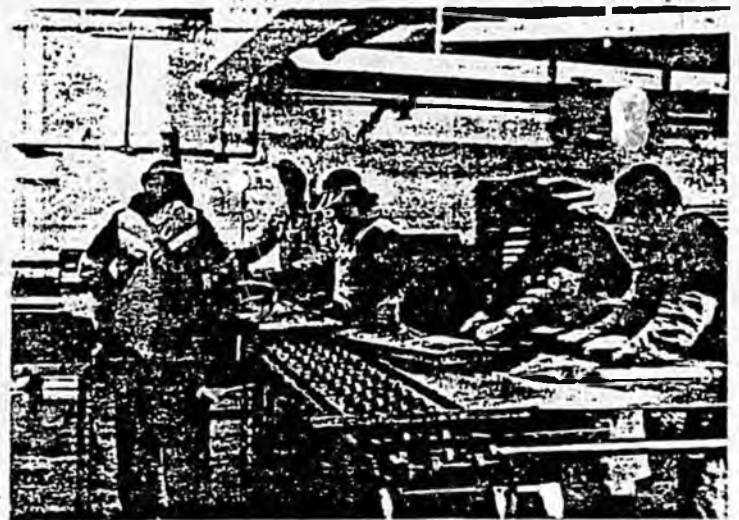
The development foundation is now looking for markets which will buy the surimi.

"Our salesmen are on the road," said Mike Broili from the development foundation.

"We're doing it," said line manager Louie Reyes, grinning and gesturing at the line.

"It's a good experience, a very good experience," said Sevier.

Under the AFDF contract, APS has guaranteed to produce 880,000 pounds of finished surimi in exchange for a \$450,000 subsidy. After the project is successfully completed APS will also own the AFDF surimi line, valued at \$520,000.



Top, technicians watch as the filleting machine turns pollock into fillets at a rate of 120 a minute. Center, 22-pound blocks of surimi are rolled flat before freezing. Above, quality control manager Landon Asakawa makes a "punch test" to determine a batch of surimi's elasticity.

Surimi

Looking Good in Kodiak

by Chris Blackburn

Less than a month after its surimi line went into full production, Alaska Pacific Seafoods in Kodiak had surpassed Japanese shore grade quality surimi and was very close to making the top quality S.A. or at sea surimi.

"We have made S.A. grade by every criteria except color," said APS plant manager John Sevier. APS' surimi was coming out just slightly darker than the pure white of top grade surimi.

"I think we'll be able to match S.A. grade color by adding another wash," said Chris Riley, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation project manager for the surimi project. APS is producing surimi under a development foundation grant.

The fish paste which is used as a base for many products, including formulated shrimp, crab and scallops, is graded on five criteria—color (the whiter the better), elasticity, foldability, water content and the number of defects (scale pieces, etc., in the final product).

During the first week of February APS was turning about 35,000 pounds of pollock per eight hour shift into surimi and expected to increase production to 50,000 pounds per shift.

"If we hit 100,000 pounds in two eight hour shifts, we'll be able to turn the boats around fast," said Sevier. Two vessels, the *Defiant* and *Northern Challenger*, were delivering pollock to APS.

The fish are pumped out of the boats' fish holds, through a wash and into the plant. Baader's new 182 fillet machine, which produces 120 fillets a minute, heads, guts and fillets the fish. The fillets go over a skinner and Baader 695 deboner, then to the ratio tank where the pH of the wash water is adjusted.

After the minced flesh is washed of water soluble proteins, the meat is pressed out through a fine screen in the refiner, mixed with stabilizers and formed into blocks for freezing.

"The Baader 182 is really an essential part of this operation. It reduced the defect rate below that necessary for S.A. grade," commented Riley.

"We're doing it," said floor manager Louie Reyes.

"It's a good experience, a very good experience," said Sevier. At the APS dock both tanner crab and pollock were being unloaded simultaneously.

"It's like the old days when we did shrimp and crab at the same time," Sevier said.

In the APS lab, Landon Asakawa runs tests on each batch of surimi.

"We'll be sending out a form with each batch designating its specifications," Riley said.

For top quality surimi, APS receives a bonus from the development foundation as well as the base payment for production.

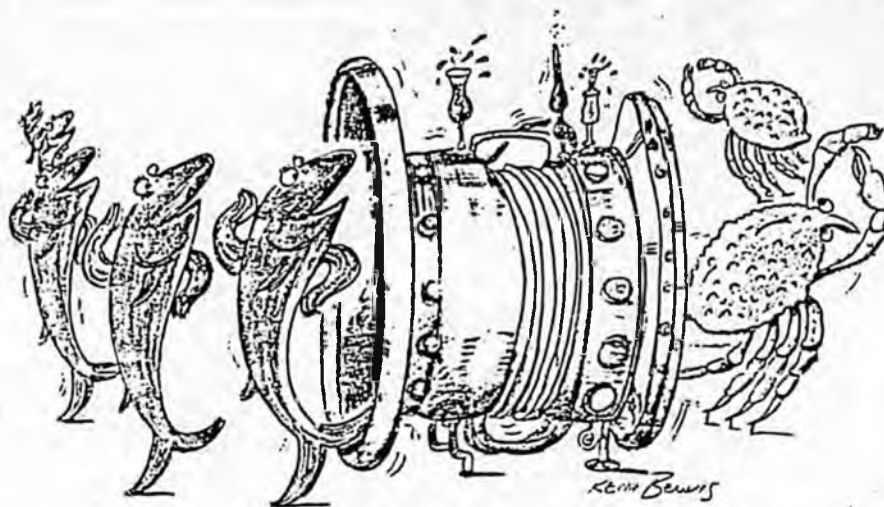
With the line in full production, the development foundation is now looking for places to market surimi and hopes to break into the Japanese market as well as sell on the U.S. market.

Full scale production will also produce data on recovery rates and profitability as well as give food equipment manufacturers a chance to experiment with better ways of producing surimi.

At the end of January the development foundation project had reached its first goal—the continuous production of a high grade surimi in a shorebased plant. □

SURIMI COULD BECOME 'THE HOT DOG OF THE FISH BUSINESS'

SALES OF THE BLENDED SEAFOOD, LONG A JAPANESE STAPLE, ARE BOOMING HERE



If that inexpensive seafood salad you had for lunch came with huge chunks of crabmeat, odds are you weren't eating crabmeat at all. It was probably surimi, a processed fish mixture that is flavored and shaped to look like crab, shrimp, lobster, or other seafood. An Americanized version of surimi, which has been a staple of the Japanese diet for nine centuries, is turning up frequently in restaurants and supermarkets nationwide.

Surimi is a paste made from a whitefish, such as Alaskan pollock or cod, which is flavored, either artificially or with real seafood. Its big advantage is price. A pound of surimi crab, for example, can cost as little as \$2, compared with \$20 for Alaskan king crab. "It could become the hot dog of the fish business," says James L. Wallace, a University of Connecticut marine resource specialist.

A WAITING GAME. The Japanese introduced surimi to the U.S. in 1978, but sales didn't really take off until two years ago when producers started making it more pleasing to the American palate. Last year, Americans consumed some 75 million lb. of surimi-based products, worth about \$200 million at wholesale. Those numbers could increase 15-fold by 1990, according to a recent study by Seafood Management Corp., a consulting company in Cos Cob, Conn. Such

projections have not gone unnoticed.

Campbell Soup Co. is test-marketing a surimi-based seafood salad in Denver, and its Mrs. Paul's Kitchens Inc. subsidiary is testing surimi products in a market Campbell won't identify. "Right now we're not much beyond the stage of keeping an eye on it," says a Campbell spokesman. "If the customers tell us they want surimi, we'll give it to them." A Canadian subsidiary of Dart & Kraft Inc. expects to be selling a surimi "crab leg" throughout Canada by the end of summer. Dart & Kraft is already selling imported surimi to restaurants and institutions in the U.S.—a possible prelude to tackling the retail market.

But while Kraft and Campbell wait, small, privately held companies have already moved into the supermarkets. Jewel Co. supermarkets in the Midwest report "outstanding sales" of such surimi brands as DelicaSeas, King Krab, and Ocean Magic. And where Stop & Shop Co. supermarkets feature surimi salad in their delicatessen departments, stores reportedly are selling up to 500 lb. per week. "It's an accepted part of the business," says seafood sales manager Kenneth Howe. "The [high] price of fresh fish, especially shellfish, makes it even more attractive."

If consumers haven't discovered surimi seafood at the grocery store yet, they've probably tasted it while eating

out. Many low-priced restaurant chains—such as Friendly, Papa Gino, and Howard Johnson—are using it. Even some of the purists are now showing interest. General Mills Inc.'s Red Lobster Inns of America Inc., a 370-restaurant chain, now serves only fresh and frozen fish, but its test kitchens are looking at surimi.

The low price and the excellent shaping have enabled some restaurants to pass surimi off as the real thing. That upsets surimi promoters such as Frank Kawana, owner of JAC Creative Foods in Los Angeles, one of the few U.S. surimi manufacturers. "I'm sorry some restaurants don't mention a product is made from surimi," he says. "We want people to know it's a good food rather than a filler or imitation."

PILOT PLANT. Kawana's company, which produces more than 50 surimi products, is one of a handful of American firms trying to take business away from Japan, producer of 90% of the world's surimi. Also active in promoting a U.S. surimi industry is the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, which has funded a \$1.5 million pilot plant in Kodiak. Ironically, a Japanese-owned company, Alaska Pacific Seafoods, won the contract to operate the facility, which opened in January. At peak production, it is expected to turn out 100,000 lb. a day. A U.S. company, Capeway Seafoods Inc. in Providence, is seeking financing for a plant that would produce raw surimi and finished products made from New England red hake.

U.S. producers will have to hurry, however, if they want to beat the Japanese. Kibun Co., Japan's largest surimi maker, opened a plant in Redmond, Wash., last April and another in Raleigh, N.C., in January. It expects American supermarkets to be major buyers.

Surimi's potential does not end with its acceptance as a low-cost fish dish. Producers hope one day it will be used like tofu: as a nutritional base for fashioning imitations of all sorts of foods. Coming up, they say: surimi cold cuts, pasta, eggs, and ice cream.

By Resa W. King in Connecticut and Amy Dunkin in New York, with bureau reports

Alaska Journal of Commerce

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& pacific rim reporter

Volume 9, Number 11, 72 Pages, March 18, 1985
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First surimi plant is opened in Kodiak by Alaska Pacific

By BERT TARRANT

"When our fishermen sell pollock to the Japanese for 5 cents a pound and the finished surimi product is imported back into the U.S. at \$1.75 a pound—that's not a 'joint venture'."

"For all the salmon and other fish we export to Japan, our export/import deficit for fish products alone in 1984 was \$4 billion."

The first quote is from R. Woodman Harris of the Seafood Management Corp. of Connecticut; the latter's from a spokesman for Kemp Fisheries, and both indicate the promise and potential for surimi made onshore in American plants.

Surimi is a deboned, refined fish paste, and a Kodiak fish processor has broken the barrier into the \$3 billion a year industry by making top-quality surimi on American shores for the first time in history.

Alaska Pacific Seafoods is making the surimi (in this case

from the ubiquitous Alaska pollock) under a contract with the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.

Alaska Pacific will produce an initial pack of 860,000 pounds of surimi for the AFDF project. The surimi will be sold to U.S. food companies now making surimi-based products and seafood analogues.

Some will be distributed free to companies just beginning product development work, in order to help lower the costs of expensive research on new applications for surimi.

The AFDF/APS surimi plant is the first full-scale surimi production line in Alaska, and the first pollock surimi line ever built in America.

Before now, all commercial-scale surimi production had been done by Japanese companies using Alaska pollock acquired through directed fishing allocations and joint ventures with U.S. fishermen.

So what's the big deal about



A worker at Alaska Pacific Seafoods' newly-opened surimi plant in Kodiak rolls out the deboned, refined fish protein, readying it for shipment. The plant is the first to make high-quality surimi in the U.S. The Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation supported the venture. AIC PHOTO BY BERT TARRANT

U.S. produced fish paste? A potential \$6 billion industry for one thing.

For another, as Dr. Chang M. Lee, an associated professor with the Food Science and Nutrition department of the University of Rhode Island;

noted "surimi has a great potential as a functional protein ingredient which can be substituted for a variety of traditional animal and vegetable proteins."

And, as Dr. Neil Webb of Webb Food Lab, Inc., said "fat

is the biggest ring around the neck of the meat industry. The consumer is telling the industry to get the fat out and this is a major plus for surimi."

The Japanese have been

See SURIMI, Page 12

• Surimi plant opens

Continued from Page 1

making surimi for some time; 900 years in fact. How long — once machinery was in place — did it take AFDF and APS to duplicate — no, better — the best quality Japanese surimi?

Yankee ingenuity went to work on new equipment, inexperienced workers, some untried technology and three years of "discouraging advice from Japanese experts" and, according to AFDF production manager Chris Riley, the "line began turning out high quality surimi after only seven days of initial production."

Granted, that was one full day more than it took God to create heaven and earth, but not that bad, all in all. And unlike the man upstairs, the foundation hasn't rested.

AFDF and Alaska Pacific Seafoods, to kick off the production of the first load of commercial, American-produced surimi, held a two-day workshop at Kodiak Community College that was attended by some 100 food and fish industry representatives.

The surimi production line in Kodiak is under close scrutiny by about 200 U.S. food companies, said Chris Mitchell, AFDF executive director, some of whom are now ready to apply American-made surimi to their products.

"Among the 50 largest food firms in the U.S., at least 20 are pursuing surimi as a food base," Mitchell said. "Because of the competitiveness within the industry, many of those companies do not want to be identified, and some work through agents or intermediaries in order to keep their intentions private."

Alaska seafood processors who way they will be next in the surimi business also are watching the line closely. One western Alaska processor indicated it plans to be in full-scale surimi production by the end of this year, he added.

Of the 2.6 billion pounds of Alaska pollock harvested annually, about 70 percent is used by Japanese companies to make surimi. Latest figures show Japan exported more than



Finished surimi is seen on the right. Surimi which has yet to go through one of the final processing stages is on the left.



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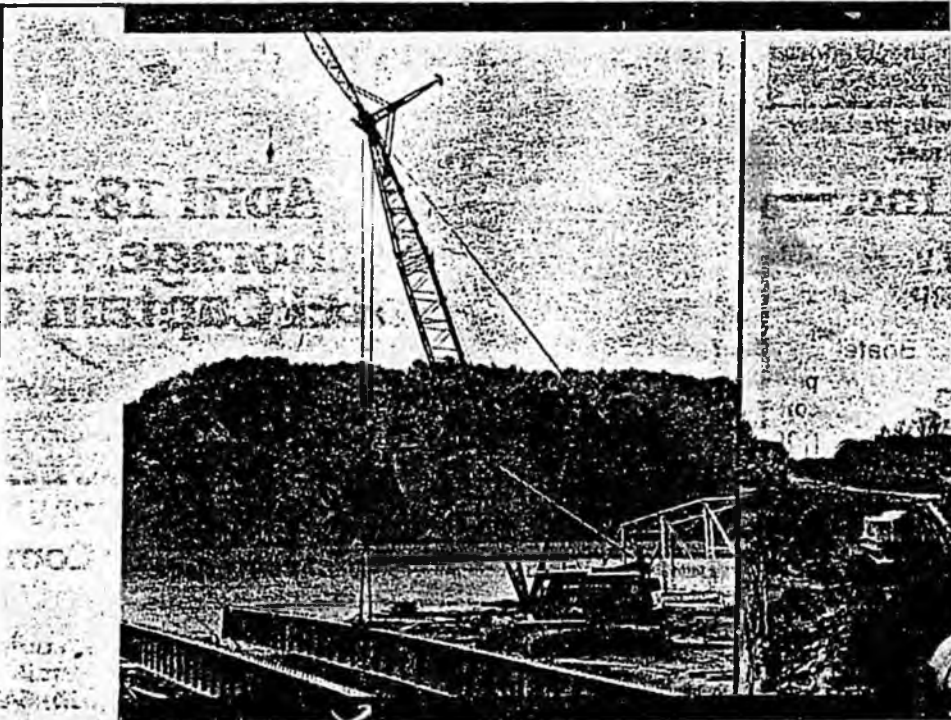
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Jim Burroughs - Sales Mgr. 248-1789

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James A. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89
Date

SJR

24

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

May, 1986

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

Jeanie Henry

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

// "

5/1/85, 1:35

5/3/85, 1:35

Bradley
5/2/85✓✓

Original sponsor: Resources Committee

1
2 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
3 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24 (Resources)
4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
5 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

6 Relating to the Americanization of the
7 fishery off the coast of Alaska.

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

9 WHEREAS the fishery off Alaska's coast is greater than that of the
10 rest of the United States combined, and this resource is tremendously
11 important to the long range future of Alaska; and

12 WHEREAS there exists an excellent opportunity for American harvesters
13 and processors to take advantage of the more than 4,000,000,000 pounds of
14 fish currently being taken by foreign fishing interests within America's
15 200-mile zone; and

16 WHEREAS Americanization of the fishery will benefit Alaskan coastal
17 communities by providing jobs for harvesters, processing workers, and
18 transporters on a continuing basis; and

19 WHEREAS Americanization of the fishery will increase American
20 participation in the fishing and processing industries, provide employment
21 opportunities for Americans, stimulate economic growth and foster economic
22 stability in Alaska's coastal communities, and generate tax revenue for
23 Alaska's municipalities, the State of Alaska, other coastal states, and the
24 United States Government; and

25 WHEREAS over 99.5 percent of Alaska's harvesters currently have no
26 involvement in the catching and processing of fishery resources by foreign
27 fishing interests; and

28 WHEREAS joint ventures were originally intended as an interim step in
29 the Americanization of the fishery, to be phased-out as quickly as
possible; and

1
2 WHEREAS a planned phase-out is crucial to enable the American fishing
3 and processing industry to provide for an orderly transfer of the fishery
4 to domestic interests; and

5 WHEREAS establishing a time certain for the phasing-out of foreign
6 fishing interests will encourage the financial community to support
7 capitalization of American harvesters and processors; and

8 WHEREAS the Governor's authority to permit joint ventures in Alaska's
9 internal waters, to provide additional processing capacity according to
10 provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, is in
11 no way affected by this resolution;

12 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
13 the United States Congress to phase out all foreign fishing in American
14 waters by 1988; and be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED that sales of American-harvested fish to foreign
16 floating processors be limited to current levels until foreign processors
17 are replaced by American processors in 1990.

18 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald
19 Reagan, President of the United States, to the Honorable George P. Shultz,
20 Secretary of State, to the Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of
21 Commerce, to the Honorable James O. Campbell, Chairman, North Pacific
22 Fisheries Management Council, and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the
23 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.
24 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

25
26 Respl. resp N.P. MC to
27 actually
28
29

Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman
JACK COGHILL
DICK ELIASON
VIC FISCHER
RICK HALFORD
FRED ZHAROFF



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA. 99811
(907) 465-4907

Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1985

TO: All Members
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *A*
Senate Resources Committee

RE: SJR 24 Relating to the Americanization of the fishery off the coast of Alaska.

SJR 24 requests that the Magnuson Fisheries and Conservation Act be amended to phase out foreign fishing within the 200 mile Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) by a fixed date. Funding under the Magnuson Act expires on September 30, 1985 and Congress will have to address the issue of continued funding this summer. Supporters of "Americanization" hope to include a time certain phase out provision.

This phase out would be accomplished by the following stipulations:

1. Provide for a phase out of all foreign fishing in FCZ by 1988.
2. Provide that sales of American harvested fish to foreign floating processors be limited to current levels and eliminated in 1990 when American processors can replace foreign processors.

The USA Coalition comprised of commercial fisheries, sports fishermen, seafood processors, labor organizations and transportation companies as well as a number of coastal communities support this resolution.

Enclosures:

1. USA Coalition Position
2. Governor's News Release
3. Governor's letter to Ambassador Ed Wolfe
4. Resolutions supporting SJR 24 from Kodiak, Sand Point, Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Seward and Sitka
5. News articles regarding 200 mile limit

USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION POSITION SUMMARY

* What is the USA Coalition?

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

* What is the USA Coalition's goal?

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

* How much fish is taken by foreign fishing interests?

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION COMMITTEE

Ron Jolin
Commercial fisherman

Bix Bonney
Sportfisherman

Larry Cotter
International Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union

Rick Barber
Pacific Seafood Processors Association

John Cleveland
Sea-Land Services



STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JUNEAU

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR

NEWS RELEASE



FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

John Greeley
Press Secretary

Molly McCammon
Deputy Press Secretary
Office of the Governor
Pouch A, Juneau, AK 99811
Bus. Phone: (907) 465-3500

GOVERNOR SHEFFIELD OBJECTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT DECISION REGARDING JAPANESE GROUND FISH ALLOCATION

April 23, 1985

No. 85-61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNEAU--Governor Bill Sheffield today criticized a State Department decision to grant Japan its full allocation of groundfish from U.S. waters for the second quarter of 1985.

In a letter to the State Department's Ambassador Ed Wolfe, deputy assistant secretary for fisheries, Sheffield said, "I am extremely disappointed that your action failed to support the efforts of the State of Alaska, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, and the seafood industry to 'Americanize' the groundfish resources off Alaska."

Last December the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council decided to eliminate foreign fishing in the Gulf of Alaska and to restrict it severely in the Aleutian Islands. Sheffield said that decision was prompted by U.S. concerns over the incidental catch of salmon and other fish, and the desire to encourage U.S. processing of bottomfish.

Based on subsequent agreements between U.S. and Japanese fishing companies, the Council in February reversed its decision and agreed to reopen portions of the Gulf of Alaska to limited foreign fishing. In return, the Japanese agreed to enter into purchase contracts for U.S. processed surimi by the end of March as a first step in establishing an Import Quota in Japan. According to the terms of that agreement, 7,700 metric tons of U.S. surimi were to be purchased by Japan in 1985, and 20,000 tons in 1986.

-MORE-

Sheffield noted that the Council's decision recognized foreign fishing would still result in significant by-catches of halibut, sablefish, perch, and salmon, which are already fully utilized by Alaska fishermen and processors. "We were able to justify these costs to the existing Alaskan seafood industry because of the obvious long-range benefits associated with the successful penetration of the Japanese surimi market," the Governor said.

"Although some negotiations are currently underway, my information is that no purchase contracts and no Japanese Import Quota have to date been established," Sheffield said.

The federal decision to give Japan its full quota of fish for the second quarter, in spite of Japan's failure to abide by its agreements, "raises serious doubts as to whether or not any real long-term benefits will, in fact, be forthcoming from the agreement," Sheffield added.

The Governor emphasized the benefits of Americanizing groundfish resources off Alaska to developing an Alaska surimi industry and bringing jobs to Alaska coastal communities. "But as the federal government expounds on the merits of free trade and continues in its unrestricted releases of groundfish, Japanese kamaboko processors and trading companies have this year exported \$200 million worth of surimi products into U.S. markets. Frankly, I have a very real concern that while the Japanese stonewall, we are losing the major share of our own marketplace.

"Although I recognize that the second quarter release is now a 'fait accompli' and that it is likely that at least some of your decision was unrelated to fisheries issues, I hope that I have succeeded in conveying my frustration with the way in which such decisions are made by your agency," concluded Sheffield.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 23, 1985

Ambassador Ed Wolfe
Department of State
OES-O, Room 7831
Main State Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ambassador Wolfe:

I have recently been advised that late last week the U.S. Department of State made a release of the full second quarter allocation of groundfish to the Government of Japan. Although there apparently were some conditions attached regarding the third quarter release, it is my understanding that this most recent release in no way responded to the failure of the Japanese to perform under the 1985 U.S./Japan Industry to Industry agreement. Needless to say, I am extremely disappointed that your action failed to support the efforts of the State of Alaska, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the seafood industry to "Americanize" the groundfish resources off Alaska.

Although I am certain that you are well aware of recent events regarding this situation, a review of those events from Alaska's perspective may be of some value to you in future decisions. In December, 1984, Alaska representatives to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council faced the difficult decision of apportioning to TALFF, DAH, DAP, JVP, and Reserves various amounts of groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands. In response to concerns regarding by-catches of fully utilized species, resource conditions in the target fisheries, and the need to provide U.S. processors access to raw material, the Council chose to reduce TALFF in the Gulf to zero and to prohibit bottom trawling inside twenty miles in the Aleutian Island area. Subsequently, the U.S./Japan Industry to Industry negotiations occurred and, as result of the terms of that arrangement, participating U.S. industry representatives strongly urged the Council to reverse its zero TALFF decision in the Gulf and give other consideration to the Japanese. Based upon strong assurances that the Japanese parties to the negotiations would meet their commitments, Alaska representatives supported the Council's action to reinstate moderate levels of TALFF in the Gulf and to recommend an allocation to the Japanese of some 900,000 mt in the Bering Sea. It is important to note

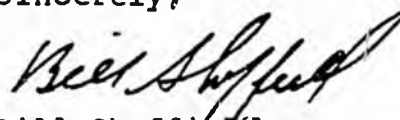
April 23, 1985

here that even the moderate levels of TALFF established in the Gulf were certain to result in significant by-catches of fully utilized species such as halibut, sablefish, Pacific Ocean perch, and salmon which are of importance to Alaskan fishermen, processors, and coastal communities some of whom stand to benefit only minimally from the joint venture and surimi purchases outlined in the 1985 U.S./Japan agreement. We were able to justify these costs to the existing Alaskan seafood industry because of the obvious long range benefits associated with the successful penetration of the Japanese surimi market. However, your recent decision, apparently made without regard for the Japanese failure to perform, raises serious doubts as to whether or not any real long-term benefits will, in fact, be forthcoming from the agreement.

Clearly, we in Alaska are very interested in the development of a surimi and secondary products industry which will provide jobs and diversification for our processors and fishermen. It is equally clear that as long as major export markets for our products remain closed and extensive foreign fishing continues, our ability to achieve this fisheries development goal will be severely limited. There is a sense of urgency in this matter for as the federal government expounds on the merits of free trade and continues in its unrestricted releases of groundfish, Japanese kamaboko processors and trading companies have this year exported \$200 million worth of surimi products into U.S. markets. Frankly, I have a very real concern that while the Japanese stonewall we are losing the major share of our own marketplace.

Although I recognize that the second quarter release is now a "fait accompli" and that it is likely that at least some of your decision was unrelated to fisheries issues, I hope that I have succeeded in conveying my frustration with the way in which such decisions are made by your agency. We have reached a crucial point in the development of an industry important to Alaska and the nation and only through a coordinated, consistent application of public policy will we be able to succeed. Rest assured we will watch the Japanese performance and the upcoming third quarter release with great interest. Please feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance in your deliberations.

Sincerely,



Bill Sheffield
Governor

the
Kodiak
daily mirror



VOL.45 NO.76

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1985

KODIAK, ALASKA

12 PAGES 35 CENTS

Council resolution eyes foreign fishing phaseout

By GORDON WEEKS
Staff Writer

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

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

The resolution points out that a million metric tons of Alaska bottomfish were caught by foreign nations, and that approximately 800,000 metric tons of bottomfish were apportioned to foreign processors last year.

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

The council also passed a resolution supporting full funding

for the Legislative Information and Teleconference offices in Alaska.

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

council

(Continued from Page 1)

United States today."

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

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

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 28-85

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senator Frank Murkowski

Senator Theodore F. Stevens

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

Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Secretary of Commerce

James Branson, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Governor Bill Sheffield,

Senator Fred Zharoff

Representative David Thompson

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

CITY OF KODIAK


MAYOR

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK

City of Sand Point

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

RESOLUTION NO. 85-20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jack H. Foster, Sr.
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Debra K. Rushton
CITY CLERK

FISHERIES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ACT

RESOLUTION NO. 85-12

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

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

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

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

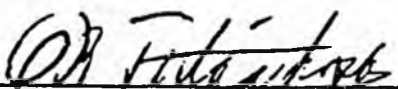
WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phase-out of foreign fishing and processing; and,

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

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

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

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


PHILEMON TUTIAKEFF, CHAIRMAN
A/PIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ATTEST:


SECRETARY

APR 25 1985

CITY OF SEWARD

P.O. BOX 167
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664



- Main Office (907) 224-3331
- Police (907) 224-3338
- Harbor (907) 224-3341
- Telecopier (907) 224-3248

April 19, 1985

THE HONORABLE ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
ALASKA STATE SENATE
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

JOINT VENTURE FISHERIES WITHIN THE 200-MILE ZONE

It has come to my attention that your Committee will be holding a hearing regarding fisheries resources. The attached Resolution was recently passed by the City Council of the city of Seward, supporting the continued control of fisheries within the 200-mile zone. Although copies of the Resolution have been sent to the Governor, I am sending a copy directly to you as input in your hearings.

Thank you for your consideration.

CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA

KERRY T. MARTIN
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

KTM:am

Enclosure

THE HONORABLE ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
ALASKA STATE SENATE
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION NO. 85-37

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
SEWARD, ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUED CONTROL OF
FISHERIES WITHIN THE 200 MILE ZONE

WHEREAS, the City Council endorses the concept of joint venture fisheries structured between Alaska fishermen, West Coast fishermen and foreign processors; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes that it is not sound policy to permit any foreign fleet access to our fisheries without a corresponding return to our economy; and

WHEREAS, many foreign processors are not utilizing services offered in coastal communities, but are resupplying themselves on the high seas with products from their homeland or other foreign ports; and

WHEREAS, the Soviet Union's recent decision to reprovision and bunker on the high seas will result in an estimated loss of \$100-150 Thousand per vessel to the shore-based suppliers of the state of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, similar losses can be expected in other West Coast communities including Alaskan coastal towns if steps are not taken to alleviate this problem; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that those agencies responsible for issuing permits to harvest fish within our 200 mile zone require that those companies receiving permits utilize available Alaskan provisions and/or services;

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

Section 1. The City Council strongly supports a time extension to the Magnuson Act and continued control of our fisheries within the 200 mile zone.

Section 2. The City Council further urges that permitting agencies require a showing of economic benefit to the area being fished prior to the issuance of any permit to fish within the 200 mile zone.


Section 3. A certified copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Honorable Governor Bill Sheffield, the City's legislative and congressional representatives, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, the Alaska Railroad and other affected coastal and interior cities.

Section 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION NO. 85-37

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD,
ALASKA, this 8 day of April, 1985.

THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA



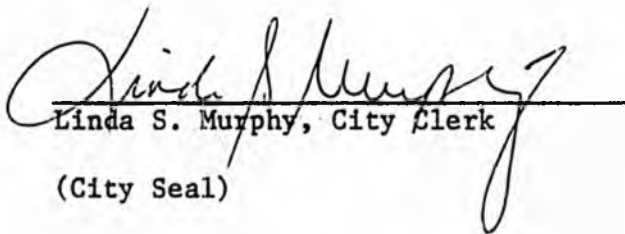
John F. Gillespie
Acting Mayor

AYES: GILLESPIE, HILTON, SCHOLL, SIMUTIS & WILLIAMS
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: CRIPPS & MEEHAN
ABSTAIN: NONE

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL
AND BRUNDIN, Attorneys for the
City of Seward, Alaska

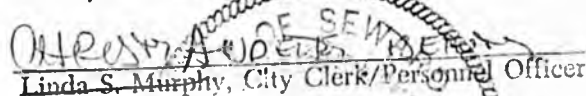


Linda S. Murphy, City Clerk
(City Seal)

Fred B. Arvidson, City Attorney

~~CHRISTY AUDETTE, DEPUTY~~
I, ~~Linda S. Murphy~~, City Clerk/Personnel Officer of
the City of Seward, Alaska, do hereby certify that this
is a true and correct copy of the document as it appears
of record in my office

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed the Seal of the City of Seward, Alaska,
this 19th day of APRIL, 1985



Linda S. Murphy, City Clerk/Personnel Officer



CITY OF SEWARD

P.O. BOX 167
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664



- Main Office (907) 224-3331
- Police (907) 224-3338
- Harbor (907) 224-3341
- Telecopier (907) 224-3248

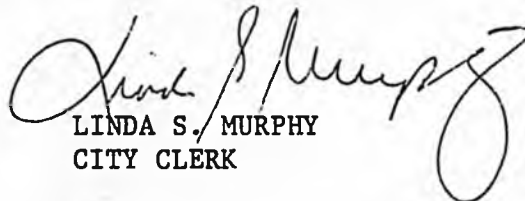
NOTICE OF PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS

April 8, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at its regular meeting of April 8, 1985, the Seward City Council approved the following resolutions:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
85-35	A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA, APPROPRIATING SALES TAX RECEIPTS TO SEWARD GENERAL HOSPITAL
85-36	A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA, AMENDING <u>RESOLUTION NO. 85-32</u> BY APPROVING A PURCHASE ORDER TO DYNA-MED, INC. FOR THE PURCHASE OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
85-37	A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUED CONTROL OF FISHERIES WITHIN THE 200 MILE ZONE
85-38	A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA, AUTHORIZING A SHORT-TERM LEASE OF THE MIC SHIPLIFT PLATFORM TO JOEL STEELMAN, DBA SEWARD STEEL WORKS

All resolutions take effect immediately. Copies of these resolutions are posted on the City Hall bulletin board and are available in the Clerk's office for public review.


LINDA S. MURPHY
CITY CLERK

Notice to Publisher--Seward Phoenix Log--Publish one (1) time on 04/11/85

POSTED: (04/09/85)

MAILED OR DELIVERED: (04/09/85)

City Hall
U.S. Post Office
Harbormaster's Building

Councilmembers
City Manager
City Attorney
Department Heads
KRXA Radio

NOTICE OF PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS

Page 2

MAILED OR DELIVERED: (04/09/85)

Seward Phoenix Log

SGH (85-38)

(85-37):

Honorable Bill Sheffield, Govenor
Honorable Bette Cato, State House
Honorable Jalmar Kerdtula, State Senate
Honorable Edna Armstrong DeVries, State
Senate
Honorable Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate
Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senate
Honorable Don Young, U.S. House
North Pacific Fisheries Management
Council
Alaska Railroad
City of Kodiak
City of Ketchikan
City of Sitka
City of Dutch Harbor
City of Cordova
City of Yakutat
City of Anchorage
City of Fairbanks
City of Homer
City of Petersburg
Bristol Bay Borough
Fairbanks North Star Borough
City and Borough of Juneau
Kodiak Island Borough
Sitka Borough
City of Homer
City of Unalaska
City of Yakutat
Mary Louise Faunce



City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET. SITKA, ALASKA. 99835

April 24, 1985

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

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

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

Gentlemen:

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

Sincerely yours,

Richard Anderson
Administrator

enclosure

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

City of Seward

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

Resolution No. 85-278

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

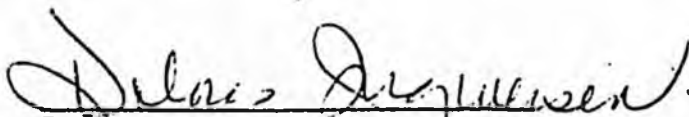
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Assembly of the
City and Borough of Sitka supports replacement of foreign
processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of
the City and Borough of Sitka this 22nd day of APRIL, 1985.



Earl Richards,
Deputy Mayor

ATTEST:


Dolores Ingwersen,
Municipal Clerk

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

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

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

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Address</u>
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		
8)		
9)		
10)		
11)		
12)		
13)		
14)		
15)		

Please mail signed petitions to USA Coalition, Suite 312, 175 S. Franklin St., Juneau, Alaska, 99801. For more information, call (907)586-3105.



Daily News art department

Shaded area indicates general range of American 200-mile zone, which Congress approved nine years ago

Congress reviews 200-mile limit

Alaska lawmakers split on whether to force foreign fishermen out

By BETTY MILLS
Daily News correspondent

WASHINGTON — As Congress takes a second look at the law extending U.S. territory from three to 200 miles offshore, the Alaska fishing industry and the state's congressmen are divided over how to change the law.

The law was enacted nine years ago. It expires on Sept. 30, unless Congress renews it.

After years of debate, the law was enacted to reduce overfishing by foreign fishermen and open opportunities to Americans. That effort to "Americanize" the fishery is at the heart of the debate to reauthorize and amend the law.

The all-Republican Alaska congressional delegation is divided in its feelings on the law.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski support a cutoff date for all foreign fishing in the 200-mile zone.

Rep. Don Young opposes the idea. Murkowski favors a cutoff date of 1990. "It is inevitable. By about 1990, or thereabouts, we will have it Americanized," he said.

Stevens has not settled on a deadline.

Young argues that setting a date to banish foreigners from the U.S. zone could backfire against Alaskans.

Stevens serves on the Senate Commerce Committee, which will write the new fishing bill. He hopes

to introduce legislation later this month, he said.

"There is no consensus from the people who come in here," Stevens said.

"Some want a time frame for phasing out foreign fishermen ... others say foreign fishermen are not the problem.

"There is not a consensus in Alaska. The Northwest fishermen want foreign processors within the 200-mile limit, and the Southeast fishermen don't. My job is to ask the federal government to assure the availability of the resource.

"That is why we are backing the foreign fishermen out of the zone. That was my position before. It was in my bill last year, and I intend to put it back in."

But Young says it's premature to set a deadline.

"Don does not favor legislative termination," said Rod Moore, an aide. "We may not have a market."

Japan buys 40 percent of the salmon caught in Alaska. And the Japanese legislature is considering a bill that would ban importation of American fish products if the Japanese allocation is cut, he said.

"Japan could shut down our fishing industry in Alaska if we arbitrarily terminate them. If we do it abruptly and arbitrarily, it will be bad for Alaska. We must do it on a step-by-step basis."

Hugh Takagi, the Washington agent for the Japan Fisheries Asso-

ciation, said his group could not accept a termination date for fishing in the 200-mile zone.

"We believe the way we have been doing it for the past three to four years, through an industry-to-industry arrangement and joint ventures, has been working very well," Takagi said.

Fishing groups in Bristol Bay and Norton Sound that have supplied their catches to foreign processors also oppose a cutoff date.

Takagi indicated the Japanese are keeping a low profile as Congress begins work on reauthorizing the 200-mile limit law, formally known as the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act after former Washington Democratic Sen. Warren Magnuson.

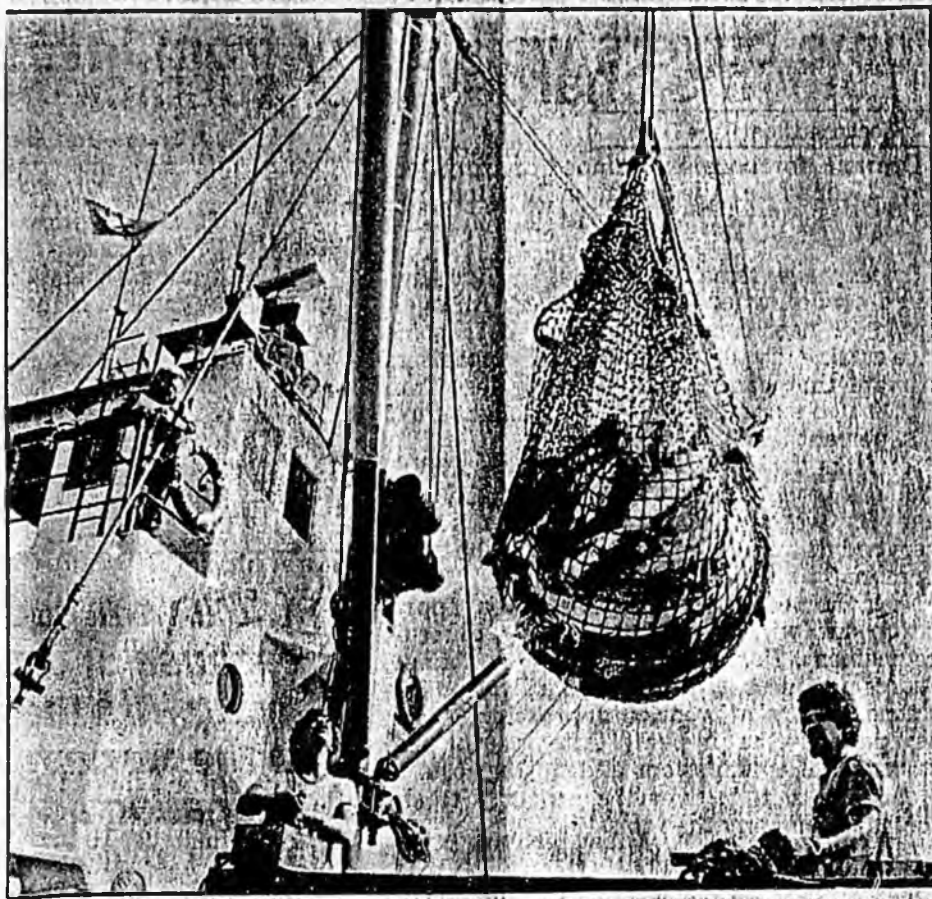
"We don't have any major problems with the bill," Takagi said of a package of amendments introduced by Young and Rep. John Breaux, D-La. "We have actually done no lobbying."

Breaux is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. Young is the ranking minority member on the panel.

The subcommittee staff in January wrote a draft bill calling for an end to foreign fishing.

But this section was deleted in a revision by Breaux and Young.

The House panel is moving quickly on the bill. A drafting session is scheduled for May 2, and action by



Daily News file photo

Japan still buys 40 percent of the salmon caught off the Alaska coast.

the House is likely in June.

Senate hearings are expected to begin later this month. Stevens said he hopes to take the committee to Alaska this summer.

At House hearings last month, Reagan administration officials skirted the issue of a deadline for ending foreign fishing.

But they favored continuing the so-called "fish and chips" policy. Under this policy, foreign fishing allocations are used as trading stock for other administration objectives.

"We believe it is important that this provision (known as the "basket clause") be retained," said Edward Wolfe Jr., deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries affairs.

"Deletion of this clause would unquestionably undermine the administration's ability to carry out a consistent foreign policy."

The provision has been used to deny or limit allocations three times since 1977.

The U.S. denied Soviet allocations in response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan; the U.S. denied Polish allocations after martial law was imposed in Poland; and the U.S. cut Japanese allocations due to their non-compliance with a ban on commercial whaling.

But Young and the United Fishermen of Alaska charge the "basket clause" has served only to hurt domestic fishing.

"When Russian fishing was sus-

pended in 1980 as a result of their invasion of Afghanistan, the only result was that Japan got more fish," Young said.

"This, in spite of the fact that Japan had the worst enforcement record of any nation fishing in our 200-mile zone that year.

"Suspension of fishing privileges has not moved the Soviets out of Afghanistan, did not bring an end to martial law in Poland, and did not stop Japanese whaling. All it did was force our fishermen to suffer," he added.

Henry Mitchell, treasurer of the 8,000-member UFA, said his group wants the "basket clause" eliminated.

"Regional councils and annual industry negotiations are the appropriate approach."

The state of Alaska also has not endorsed a cutoff date for ending foreign fishing within the 200-mile zone.

Don Collinsworth, fish and game commissioner, said the state supports making the fishery all Alaskan but stops short of endorsing a specific date for phasing out foreigners.

Taking the same position as UFA, Collinsworth said, "The regional councils, through annual industry negotiations, are the best forum to maximize benefits to the industry and the nation. Economic conditions are rapidly changing and a good deal today may be a bad deal several years hence."

4/11/85

4

Editorial

Keeping gains

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delegation, industry split

U.S. wading in 200-mile zone

By BETTY MILLS

Daily News Washington Bureau

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

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

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

debate to re-authorize and amend the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But Young feels it is premature to set a deadline.

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

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

City of Emmonak

LOWER YUKON DELTA
EMMONAK, ALASKA 99581

RESOLUTION NO. 85-18

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF City of Emmonak
SUPPORTING THE AMERICANIZATION OF ALASKA'S FISHERY

WHEREAS The fishery off Alaska's coast is greater than that of the rest the United States combined, and this resource is tremendously important to the long range future of Alaska; and

WHEREAS Americanization of the fishery will benefit Alaskan coastal communities by providing jobs for fishermen, processing workers, and transporters on a continuing basis; and

WHEREAS there exists an excellent opportunity for American fishermen and processors to take advantage of the more than 4 Billion pounds of fish currently being taken by foreign fishing interests within America's 200-mile zone; and

WHEREAS Americanization of the fishery will increase American participation in the fishing and processing industries, provide employment opportunities for Americans, stimulate economic growth and foster economic stability in Alaska's coastal communities, and generate tax revenue for Alaska's municipalities, the State of Alaska, other coastal states, and the United States Government; and

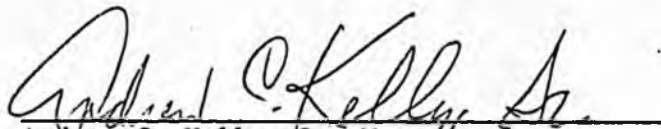
WHEREAS a planned phase-out is crucial to enable the American fishing and processing industry to provide for an orderly transfer of the fishery to domestic interests; and

WHEREAS establishing a time certain for phasing-out of foreign fishing interests will encourage the financial community to support capitalization of the American fishery;

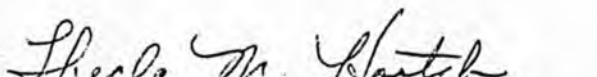
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the (Name of Municipality) City Council supports the phasing out of all foreign fishing in American waters by 1988; and

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that sales of American-harvested fish to foreign floating processors be limited to current levels and replaced by American processors in 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of The City of Emmonak City Council this May day of 7, 1985.


Andrew C. Kelly, Sr. Mayor

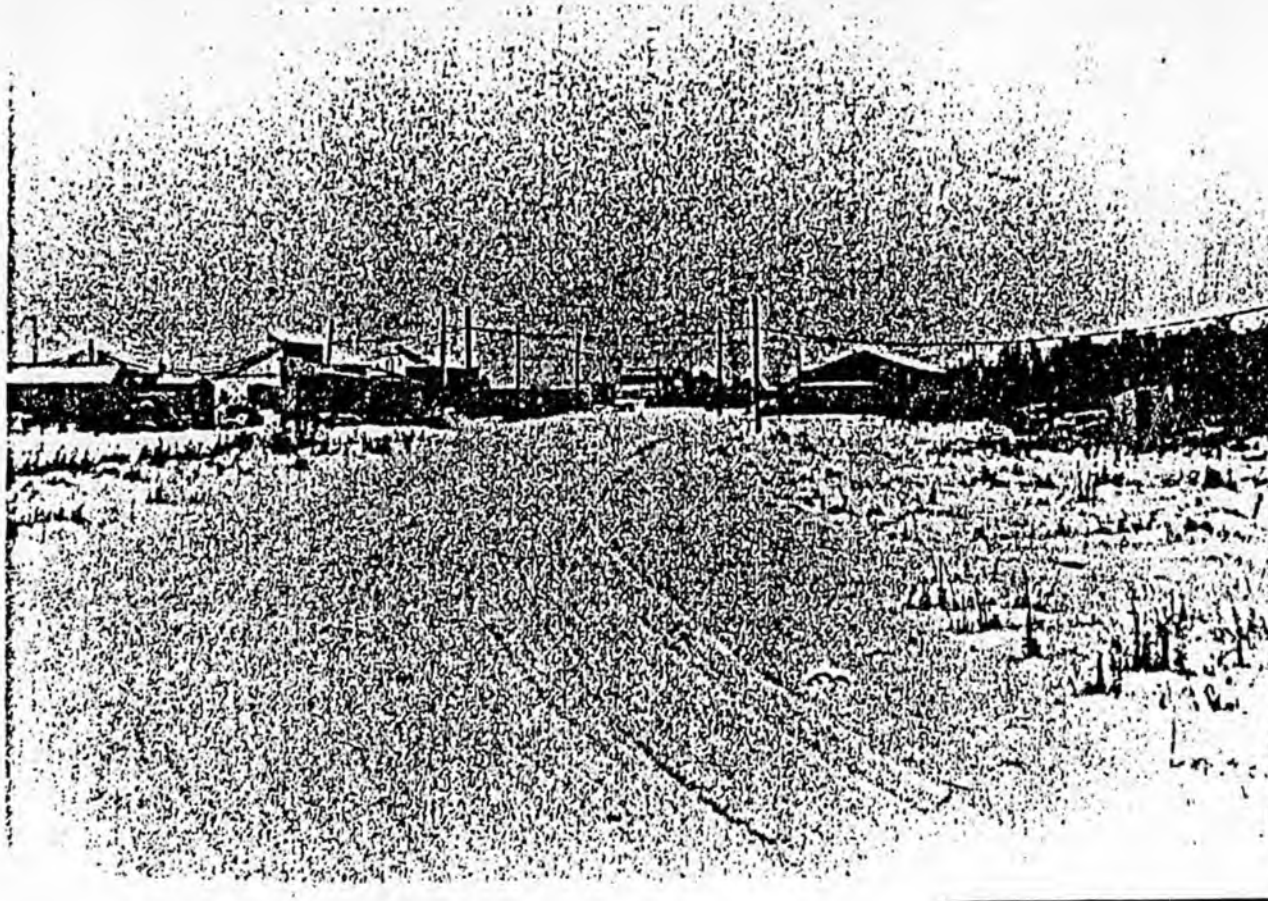
ATTEST:


Thecla M. Hootch, City Clerk

EMMONAK CORPORATION
 LOWER YUKON RIVER
 EMMONAK, ALASKA 99581
 (907) 949-1129

Commercial Salmon Catch, Lower Yukon Area.

District year	Number of Fish			Total
	King Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	
1980	90,382	50,004	5,240	145,626
1981	99,506	45,781	4,023	149,310
1982	74,450	39,132	2,609	116,191
1983	95,457	43,229	4,106	142,792
1984	74,671	36,697	3,039	114,407
Coho Salmon				
1980	4,829	2,660	-	7,489.
1981	13,129	7,848	419	21,396
1982	15,115	14,179	87	29,381
1983	4,595	2,557	-	7,151.
1984	29,472	43,064	621	73,157.
Chum Slamon				
1980	498,081	392,585	58,301	948,967
1981	674,992	506,761	73,514	1,255,267±
1982	347,000	278,925	9,901	635,826
1983	575,535	333,737	24,618	933,890
1984	371,217	307,844	7,518	686,579
	Number of	C.F.E.C. Permit	holders	during during the king Season
1980	407	229	21	657
1981	448	225	23	696
1982	450	225	21	696
1983	444	212	19	675
1984	439	213	20	672



CASH PAID INTO LOCAL AREA 1977-1983

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FISH PURCHASES	\$ 741,251	713,118	966,445	695,583	1,600,417	1,390,876	1,486,000	\$7,593,690
WAGES	\$ 472,378	516,192	744,465	758,143	889,961	730,519	700,723	4,812,381
CASH INTO LOCAL AREA	\$1,213,629	1,229,310	1,710,910	1,453,726	2,490,378	2,121,395	2,186,723	\$12,406,071

Currently, Yukon Delta Fish Marketing Co-op employs 150 people and 300 fishermen from Y-1 of the Yukon Delta. 10 and 15 feet of the property has already eroded into the river the Spring of 1984. The Co-op is now listed in the endangered land location.

USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS:

SB 24

PAGE 1, LINE 27 ADD:

WHEREAS large amounts of fish and shellfish important to Alaska's commercial, recreational and subsistence users are incidentally caught in the foreign fishing operations off Alaska's coast; and

PAGE 2, LINE 8 ADD:

WHEREAS the planned phase out shall recognize the importance of the existing near shore fisheries to Alaska, and shall not cause disruption or undue economic impact to those fisheries, and

PAGE 2, LINE 17

DELETE [1988] add January 1, 1989

PAGE 2, LINE 20

DELET [1990] add January 1, 1991 or a date specified by Congress as soon as possible thereafter.



USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
OF THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

May 1, 1985

Senate Joint Resolution 24, "Relating to the Americanization
of the fishery off the coast of Alaska"

By Larry Cotter
USA Coalition Committee
President, International
Longshoremen's and Ware-
housemen's Union, Local 200



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

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

In the decade following passage of the Act, the MFCMA has been a success in most areas of the United States. Where once, ten years ago, foreign fleets were harvesting and processing a declining resource, American fishermen are not actively engaged in harvesting a resource in sound biological condition and delivering that catch to American processing plants where the fish is processed by American workers. However, in some parts of the country, notably Alaska, the MFCMA has been of questionable benefit at best.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First-class service on the ground

Donna Shouse serves Dillingham resident Peter Filsock at the Board Room, Alaska Airlines' newly remodeled lounge at Anchorage International Airport. The private lounge for frequent travelers reopened Wednesday after being enlarged and remodeled as part of the \$25 million airport terminal expansion.

Alliance wants to end foreign take of state fish

By ANN CONY
Daily News reporter

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

That may sound like trivia, but to Cotter and others it illustrates an important point. Cotter is part of the United Seafood Americanization (USA) Coalition, a group of fishing, seafood processing, union and transportation interests which recently organized to advocate exclusion of foreign fishing and processing fleets from U.S. waters off Alaska.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The coalition calls for elimination of joint ventures after 1990.

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

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

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

That law is before Congress for review this year.

See D-3, ALLIANCE

Wien loan makes banking history

The Associated Press

An Alaska banker says the \$22 million loan made to Wien Airlines owner James Flood is the largest loan ever made by Alaska banks.

The money will be used to help pay off the airline's creditors, which number about 4,000.

Usually, loans of this size have banks from outside Alaska participating. But this time, those out-of-state banks weren't interested.

"The airline business is not in vogue these days," said Richard Strutz, senior vice president of National Bank of Alaska, which is principal lender in the Wien deal.

Strutz and Flood tried for three weeks to interest out-of-state banks in the loan. When that failed, they went to banks in Alaska and put together a deal in four days.

National Bank of Alaska is lending \$8 million, Alaska Pacific Bank \$5 million, Unit-

Packaged meat labels to begin displaying nutritional content

By PATRICIA McCORMACK
United Press International

NEW YORK — Packaged meats sold in supermarkets nationwide soon will carry labels showing nutritional content on a cut-by-cut basis, a spokesman for the meat industry announced Wednesday.

John Francis, director of the National Meat and Livestock Board, said the labels will show the content of cholesterol, sodium and fat as well as calories, vitamins and minerals.

The program will be introduced to retailers at the Food Marketing Institute Convention May 7 in Chicago, Francis said, and meat package labels similar to those found

Francis said 96 percent of the customers favored it.

Sue Hosey, head of consumer affairs for the 90-store P&C Food Market chain in Syracuse, said:

"We found that the number one benefit shoppers identified about Meat Nutri-Facts was receiving direct information on calories, the second most important benefit cited was that it provided nutrition information, third was fat information."

The system takes the most recent U.S. Department of Agriculture nutrient composition research on beef, pork and lamb and presents it graphically in a way that will help shoppers make

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will come from our greatest asset: land," said.

s totaled \$20.8 million a year, about the same year.

holders' equity to \$8.2 million, up 1 per-

's subsidiaries are

Ahtna Construction and Primary Products Corp., Ahtna Development Corp., Ahtna Minerals Corp. and Ahtna Enterprises Corp. The company also is involved in joint ventures.

The shareholders' meeting is scheduled for May 18 in Copper Center.

ing rates for the gas, ranging from 21 cents to \$2.05 per thousand cubic feet of gas.

The state wants the royalty figured on the highest price, claiming it is the actual market value, rather than the price of individual contracts.

Chugach and Enstar are urging their customers through letters and ads to write Gov. Bill Sheffield and legislators to voice opposition to the royalty increase.

In the lawsuit, filed Tuesday, ARCO also challenges findings of a state audit conducted several years ago. The audit said ARCO owed the

about \$2.40 on a \$60 monthly bill.

Enstar has said its customers will face a 2 percent rate increase.

On Wednesday, Chugach officials revised their estimates. Bills could rise an average of 6 1/2 percent if the federal government and Cook Inlet Region Inc. — which also own part of the Cook Inlet fields — increase their royalties, too, Chugach officials said.

The state has said the royalty increase will bring about \$7.5 million a year to the state treasury.

omputers into GNP

Commerce Department calculations of computer contributions to real GNP based on the prices of computers remaining un-

practice of not accounting for price changes was used many years ago based on the assumption that increases in prices matched the cost of improvements so the didn't change.

er, in the mid-1970s manufacturers introduced computer models that use price tags than models and improve quality. Additional costs of existing models declined, which the

government had not taken into account, Parker said.

When measuring output adjusted for changes in prices, the government takes estimates of goods in current dollars and adjusts them using a price index.

"When prices started to decline, we were not including (the price decrease) in our price statistics," Parker said. The government is attempting to come up with a new price index for computers which could be introduced when other overall changes are incorporated into the GNP figures this December, Parker said.

Alliance wants fishing limits

Continued from Page D-1

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

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

Cleveland said more domestic fishing and processing

would increase freight volume and lower costs.

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

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

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

Seidenberg and Kay's

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Response; Sale Continued

4 MORE DAYS AT

40% OFF

HURRY...SALE ENDS SAT., MAY 4th

ALL SUITS

40% OFF!

ALL SPORT COATS

40% OFF!

ALL SLACKS

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See D-3, ALLIANCE

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ANCH DAILY NEWS 5-2-85

Continued from Page D-1

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WORK ORDER REQUEST FORM

14 - 1115

KEYWORDS: fish/boats, fisheries
internacional relations

ASSIGNED TO Bradley

REQUEST FOR: BILL RESOLUTION RESEARCH OTHER

SUBJECT Americanization of Alaska's Fisheries

REQUESTED FOR Sen. Sturgulewski BY Frank Homan EXT. _____

* DELIVER TO Sen. Sturgulewski TAKEN BY Bradley

INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLANATIONS Draft resolution relating to the Americanization of Alaska's Fisheries, per attached.

OBTAIN

SPECIAL DRAFTING INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

AUTHORIZED TO CONFER WITH _____

RETURN _____

_____ TO REQUESTER

APPROVED: MSH Director, Legal Services

REVIEWED _____

IN 08/17/65 DUE _____

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Final _____ DATE _____

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TYPIST/PROOFREADER

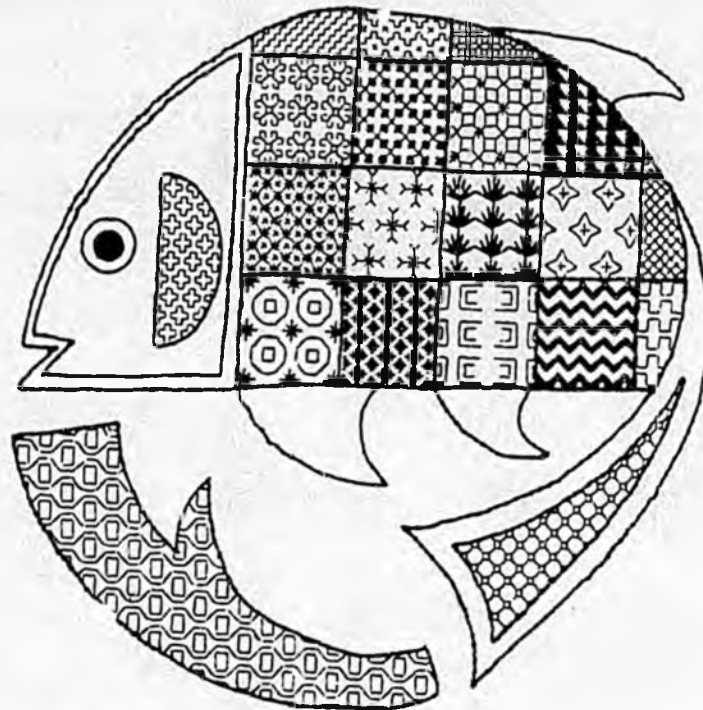
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FINAL



Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act

As amended through January 12, 1983



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service

MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

As amended through January 12, 1983

AN ACT

To provide for the conservation and management of the fisheries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act, with the following table of contents, may be cited as the "Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sec. 2. Findings, purposes, and policy.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I -- FISHERY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES

- Sec. 101. Fishery conservation zone.
- Sec. 102. Exclusive fishery management authority.
- Sec. 103. Highly migratory species.
- Sec. 104. Effective date.

TITLE II -- FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS

- Sec. 201. Foreign fishing.
- Sec. 202. International fishery agreements.
- Sec. 203. Congressional oversight of governing international fishery agreements.
- Sec. 204. Permits for foreign fishing.
- Sec. 205. Import prohibitions.

TITLE III -- NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Sec. 301. National standards for fishery conservation and management.
- Sec. 302. Regional fishery management councils.
- Sec. 303. Contents of fishery management plans.
- Sec. 304. Action by the Secretary.
- Sec. 305. Implementation of fishery management plans.
- Sec. 306. State jurisdiction.
- Sec. 307. Prohibited acts.

- Sec. 308. Civil penalties.
- Sec. 309. Criminal offenses.
- Sec. 310. Civil forfeitures.
- Sec. 311. Enforcement.
- Sec. 312. Effective date of certain provisions.

TITLE IV -- MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 401. Effect of law of the sea treaty.
- Sec. 402. Repeals.
- Sec. 403. Fishermen's Protective Act amendments.
- Sec. 404. Marine Mammal Protection Act amendment.
- Sec. 405. Atlantic Tunas Convention Act amendment.
- Sec. 406. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND POLICY

(a) FINDINGS.--The Congress finds and declares the following:

16 USC 1801.

(1) The fish off the coasts of the United States, the highly migratory species of the high seas, the species which dwell on or in the Continental Shelf appertaining to the United States, and the anadromous species which spawn in United States rivers or estuaries, constitute valuable and renewable natural resources. These fishery resources contribute to the food supply, economy, and health of the Nation and provide recreational opportunities.

(2) As a consequence of increased fishing pressure and because of the inadequacy of fishery conservation and management practices and controls (A) certain stocks of such fish have been overfished to the point where their survival is threatened, and (B) other such stocks have been so substantially reduced in number that they could become similarly threatened.

(3) Commercial and recreational fishing constitutes a major source of employment and contributes significantly to the economy of the Nation. Many coastal areas are dependent upon fishing and related activities, and their economies have been badly damaged by the overfishing of fishery resources at an ever-increasing rate over the past decade. The activities of massive foreign fishing fleets in waters adjacent to such coastal areas have contributed to such damage, interfered with domestic fishing efforts, and caused destruction of the fishing gear of United States fishermen.

(4) International fishery agreements have not been effective in preventing or terminating the overfishing of these valuable fishery resources. There is danger that irreversible effects from overfishing will take place before an effective international agreement on

fishery management jurisdiction can be negotiated, signed, ratified, and implemented.

(5) Fishery resources are finite but renewable. If placed under sound management before overfishing has caused irreversible effects, the fisheries can be conserved and maintained so as to provide optimum yields on a continuing basis.

(6) A national program for the conservation and management of the fishery resources of the United States is necessary to prevent overfishing, to rebuild overfished stocks, to insure conservation, and to realize the full potential of the Nation's fishery resources.

(7) A national program for the development of fisheries which are underutilized or not utilized by the United States fishing industry, including bottom fish off Alaska, is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which could be generated thereby.

Amended by 95-354.

(b) PURPOSES.--It is therefore declared to be the purposes of the Congress in this Act--

(1) to take immediate action to conserve and manage the fishery resources found off the coasts of the United States, and the anadromous species and Continental Shelf fishery resources of the United States, by establishing (A) a fishery conservation zone within which the United States will assume exclusive fishery management authority over all fish, except highly migratory species, and (B) exclusive fishery management authority beyond such zone over such anadromous species and Continental Shelf fishery resources;

(2) to support and encourage the implementation and enforcement of international fishery agreements for the conservation and management of highly migratory species, and to encourage the negotiation and implementation of additional such agreements as necessary;

(3) to promote domestic commercial and recreational fishing under sound conservation and management principles;

(4) to provide for the preparation and implementation, in accordance with national standards, of fishery management plans which will achieve and maintain, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery;

(5) to establish Regional Fishery Management Councils to prepare, monitor, and revise such plans under circumstances (A) which will enable the States, the fishing industry, consumer and environmental organizations, and other interested persons to participate in, and advise on, the establishment and administration of such plans, and (B) which take into account the social and economic needs of the States; and

(5) to encourage the development by the United States fishing industry of fisheries which are currently underutilized or not utilized by United States fishermen, including bottom fish off Alaska, and to that end, to ensure that optimum yield determinations promote such development.

Amended by 95-354.

(c) POLICY.--It is further declared to be the policy of the Congress in this Act--

(1) to maintain without change the existing territorial or other ocean jurisdiction of the United States for all purposes other than the conservation and management of fishery resources, as provided for in this Act;

(2) to authorize no impediment to, or interference with, recognized legitimate uses of the high seas, except as necessary for the conservation and management of fishery resources, as provided for in this Act;

(3) to assure that the national fishery conservation and management program utilizes, and is based upon, the best scientific information available; involves, and is responsive to the needs of, interested and affected States and citizens; promotes efficiency; draws upon Federal, State, and academic capabilities in carrying out research, administration, management, and enforcement; and is workable and effective;

(4) to permit foreign fishing consistent with the provisions of this Act; and

(5) to support and encourage continued active United States efforts to obtain an internationally acceptable treaty, at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which provides for effective conservation and management of fishery resources.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS

16 USC 1802.

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires--

(1) The term "anadromous species" means species of fish which spawn in fresh or estuarine waters of the United States and which migrate to ocean waters.

(2) The term "conservation and management" refers to all of the rules, regulations, conditions, methods, and other measures (A) which are required to rebuild, restore, or maintain, and which are useful in rebuilding, restoring, or maintaining, any fishery resource and the marine environment; and (B) which are designed to assure that--

(i) a supply of food and other products may be taken, and that recreational benefits may be obtained, on a continuing basis;

(ii) irreversible or long-term adverse effects on fishery resources and the marine environment are

avoided; and

(iii) there will be a multiplicity of options available with respect to future uses of these resources.

(3) The term "Continental Shelf" means the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast, but outside the area of the territorial sea, of the United States, to a depth of 200 meters or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of such areas.'

(4) The term "Continental Shelf fishery resources" means the following:

COLEENTERATA

Bamboo Coral--*Acanella* spp.;
 Black Coral--*Antipathes* spp.;
 Gold Coral--*Callogorgia* spp.;
 Precious Red Coral--*Corallium* spp.;
 Bamboo Coral--*Keratoisis* spp.; and
 Gold Coral--*Parazoanthus* spp.

CRUSTACEA

Tanner Crab--*Chionoecetes tanneri*;
 Tanner Crab--*Chionoecetes opilio*;
 Tanner Crab--*Chionoecetes angulatus*;
 Tanner Crab--*Chionoecetes bairdi*;
 King Crab--*Paralithodes camtschatica*;
 King Crab--*Paralithodes platypus*;
 King Crab--*Paralithodes brevipes*;
 Lobster--*Homarus americanus*;
 Dungeness Crab--*Cancer magister*;
 California King Crab--*Paralithodes californiensis*;
 California King Crab--*Paralithodes rathbuni*;
 Golden King Crab--*Lithodes aequispinus*;
 Northern Stone Crab--*Lithodes maja*;
 Stone Crab--*Menippe mercenaria*; and
 Deep-sea Red Crab--*Geryon quinquedens*.

MOLLUSKS

Red Abalone--*Haliotis rufescens*;
 Pink Abalone--*Haliotis corrugata*;
 Japanese Abalone--*Haliotis kamtschatkana*;
 Queen Conch--*Strombus gigas*;
 Surf Clam--*Spisula solidissima*; and
 Ocean Quahog--*Arctica islandica*.

SPONGES

Glove Sponge--*Hippiospongia canaliculata*;
 Sheepswool Sponge--*Hippiospongia lachne*;
 Grass Sponge--*Spongia graminea*; and
 Yellow Sponge--*Spongia barbera*.

If the Secretary determines, after consultation with the Secretary of State, that living organisms of any other sedentary species are, at the harvestable stage, either--

(A) immobile on or under the seabed, or

(B) unable to move except in constant

physical contact with the seabed or subsoil, of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United States, and publishes notices of such determination in the Federal Register, such sedentary species shall be considered to be added to the foregoing list and included in such term for purposes of this Act.

(5) The term "Council" means any Regional Fishery Management Council established under section 302.

(6) The term "fish" means finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life other than marine mammals, birds, and highly migratory species.

(7) The term "fishery" means--

(A) one or more stocks of fish which can be treated as a unit for purposes of conservation and management and which are identified on the basis of geographical, scientific, technical, recreational, and economic characteristics; and

(B) any fishing for such stocks.

(8) The term "fishery conservation zone" means the fishery conservation zone established by section 101.

(9) The term "fishery resource" means any fishery, any stock of fish, any species of fish, and any habitat of fish.

(10) The term "fishing" means--

(A) the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish;

(B) the attempted catching, taking, or harvesting of fish;

(C) any other activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish; or

(D) any operations at sea in support of, or in preparation for, any activity described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

Such term does not include any scientific research activity which is conducted by a scientific research vessel.

(11) The term "fishing vessel" means any vessel, boat, ship, or other craft which is used for, equipped to be

used for, or of a type which is normally used for--

(A) fishing; or

(B) aiding or assisting one or more vessels at sea in the performance of any activity relating to fishing, including, but not limited to, preparation, supply, storage, refrigeration, transportation, or processing.

(12) The term "foreign fishing" means fishing by vessel other than a vessel of the United States.

(13) The term "high seas" means all waters beyond the territorial sea of the United States and beyond any foreign nation's territorial sea, to the extent that such sea is recognized by the United States.

(14) The term "highly migratory species" means species of tuna which, in the course of their life cycle, spawn and migrate over great distances in waters of the ocean.

(15) The term "international fishery agreement" means any bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, or agreement which relates to fishing and to which the United States is a party.

(16) The term "Marine Fisheries Commission" means the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, or the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission.

(17) The term "national standards" means the national standards for fishery conservation and management set forth in section 301.

(18) The term "optimum," with respect to the yield from a fishery, means the amount of fish--

(A) which will provide the greatest overall benefit to the Nation, with particular reference to food production and recreational opportunities; and

(B) which is prescribed as such on the basis of the maximum sustainable yield from such fishery, as modified by any relevant economic, social, or ecological factor.

(19) The term "person" means any individual (whether or not a citizen or national of the United States), any corporation, partnership, association, or other entity (whether or not organized or existing under the laws of any State), and any Federal, State, local, or foreign government or any entity of any such government.

(20) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce or his designee.

(21) The term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and any other Commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(22) The term "stock of fish" means a species, subspecies, geographical grouping, or other category of fish capable

of management as a unit.

(23) The term "treaty" means any international fishery agreement which is a treaty within the meaning of section 2 of article II of the Constitution.

(24) The term "United States", when used in a geographical context, means all the States thereof.

(25) The term "United States fish processors" means facilities located within the United States for, and vessels of the United States used or equipped for, the processing of fish for commercial use or consumption.

Amended by 95-354.

(26) The term "United States harvested fish" means fish caught, taken, or harvested by vessels of the United States within any fishery for which a fishery management plan prepared under title III or a preliminary fishery management plan prepared under section 201(h) has been implemented.

(27) The term "vessel of the United States" means--

Amended by 97-453.

(A) any vessel documented under the laws of the United States;

(B) any vessel numbered in accordance with the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 (46 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) and measuring less than 5 net tons; or

(C) any vessel numbered under the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 (46 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) and used exclusively for pleasure.

TITLE I -- FISHERY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 101. FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE

16 USC 1811.

There is established a zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States to be known as the fishery conservation zone. The inner boundary of the fishery conservation zone is a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each of the coastal States, and the outer boundary of such zone is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

SEC. 102. EXCLUSIVE FISHERY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

16 USC 1812.

The United States shall exercise exclusive fishery management authority, in the manner provided for in this Act, over the following:

(1) All fish within the fishery conservation zone.

(2) All anadromous species throughout the migratory range of each such species beyond the fishery conservation zone; except that such management authority shall not extend to such species during the time they are found within any foreign nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone (or the equivalent), to the extent that such sea or zone is recognized by the United States.

(3) All Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond the fishery conservation zone.

SEC. 103. HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

16 USC 1813.

The exclusive fishery management authority of the United States shall not include, nor shall it be construed to extend to, highly migratory species of fish.

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE

This title shall take effect March 1, 1977.

TITLE II -- FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS

SEC. 201. FOREIGN FISHING

16 USC 1821.

(a) IN GENERAL.--After February 28, 1977, no foreign fishing is authorized within the fishery conservation zone, or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond the fishery conservation zone, unless such foreign fishing--

(1) is authorized under subsection (b) or (c);

(2) is not prohibited by subsection (g); and

Amended by 95-354.

(3) is conducted under, and in accordance with, a valid and applicable permit issued pursuant to section 204.

(b) EXISTING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.--Foreign fishing described in subsection (a) may be conducted pursuant to an international fishery agreement (subject to the provisions of section 202(b) or (c)), if such agreement--

(1) was in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) has not expired, been renegotiated, or otherwise ceased to be of force and effect with respect to the United States.

(c) GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.--Foreign fishing described in subsection (a) may be conducted pursuant to an international fishery agreement (other than a treaty) which meets the requirements of this subsection if such agreement becomes effective after application of section 203. Any such international fishery agreement shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as a "governing international fishery agreement". Each governing international fishery agreement shall acknowledge the exclusive fishery management authority of the United States, as set forth in this Act. It is the sense of the Congress that each such agreement shall include a binding commitment, on the part of such foreign nation and its fishing vessels, to comply with the following terms and conditions:

(1) The foreign nation, and the owner or operator of

any fishing vessel fishing pursuant to such agreement, will abide by all regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to this Act, including any regulations promulgated to implement any applicable fishery management plan or any preliminary fishery management plan.

(2) The foreign nation, and the owner or operator of any fishing vessel fishing pursuant to such agreement, will abide by the requirement that--

(A) any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act (as provided for in section 311) be permitted--

(i) to board, and search or inspect, any such vessel at any time,

(ii) to make arrests and seizures provided for in section 311(b) whenever such officer has reasonable cause to believe, as a result of such a search or inspection, that any such vessel or any person has committed an act prohibited by section 307, and

(iii) to examine and make notations on the permit issued pursuant to section 204 for such vessel;

(B) the permit issued for any such vessel pursuant to section 204 be prominently displayed in the wheelhouse of such vessel;

(C) transponders, or such other appropriate position-fixing and identification equipment as the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating determines to be appropriate, be installed and maintained in working order on each such vessel;

(D) United States observers required under subsection (i) be permitted to be stationed aboard any such vessel and that all of the costs incurred incident to such stationing, including the costs of data editing and entry and observer monitoring, be paid for, in accordance with such subsection, by the owner or operator of the vessel;

(E) any fees required under section 204(b)(10) be paid in advance;

(F) agents be appointed and maintained within the United States who are authorized to receive and respond to any legal process issued in the United States with respect to such owner or operator; and

(G) responsibility be assumed, in accordance with any requirements prescribed by the Secretary, for the reimbursement of United States citizens for any loss of, or damage to, their fishing vessels, fishing gear, or catch which is caused by any fishing vessel of that nation;

and will abide by any other monitoring, compliance, or enforcement

Amended by 97-453.

requirement related to fishery conservation and management which is included in such agreement.

(3) The foreign nation and the owners or operators of all of the fishing vessels of such nation shall not, in any year, harvest an amount of fish which exceeds such nation's allocation of the total allowable level of foreign fishing, as determined under subsection (e).

Amended by 95-354.

(4) The foreign nation will--

(A) apply, pursuant to section 204, for any required permits;

(B) deliver promptly to the owner or operator of the appropriate fishing vessel any permit which is issued under that section for such vessel;

(C) abide by, and take appropriate steps under its own laws to assure that all such owners and operators comply with, section 204(a) and the applicable conditions and restrictions established under section 204(b)(7); and

(D) take, or refrain from taking, as appropriate, actions of the kind referred to in subsection (e)(1) in order to receive favorable allocations under such subsection.

(d) TOTAL ALLOWABLE LEVEL OF FOREIGN FISHING.--(1) As used in this subsection--

(A) The term "base harvest" means, with respect to any United States fishery, the total allowable level of foreign fishing during the 1979 harvesting season.

(B) The term "harvesting season" means the period established under this Act by the Secretary during which foreign fishing is permitted within a United States fishery. For purposes of this subsection, a harvesting season is designated by the calendar year in which the last day of the harvesting season occurs, regardless whether fishing is not permitted on that day due to emergency or other closure of the fishery.

Amended by 96-561.

(C) The term "calculation factor" means, with respect to each United States fishery, 15 percent of the base harvest.

(D) The term "reduction factor amount" means, with respect to each United States fishery, for any harvesting season after the 1980 harvesting season--

(i) an amount equal to 15 percent of the base harvest for that fishery, if, in addition to the level of harvest by vessels of the United States in the designated preceding harvesting season for the fishery, such vessels harvest, in one or more

harvesting seasons, not less than 75 percent of the calculation factor;

(ii) an amount equal to 10 percent of the base harvest for the fishery, if, in addition to the level of harvest by vessels of the United States in the designated preceding harvesting season for the fishery, such vessels harvest, in one or more harvesting seasons, not less than 50 percent, but less than 75 percent, of the calculation factor; or

(iii) an amount equal to 5 percent of the base harvest for the fishery, if in addition to the level of harvest by vessels of the United States in the designated previous harvesting season for the fishery, such vessels harvest, in one or more harvesting seasons, not less than 25 percent, but less than 50 percent of the calculation factor.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "designated preceding harvest season" means--

(I) until a reduction factor amount is first achieved under this paragraph with respect to the fishery concerned, the 1979 harvesting season, and

(II) after such amount is first achieved, the most recent harvesting season in which a reduction factor amount was achieved.

(E) The term "annual fishing level" for any United States fishery during any harvesting season after the 1980 harvesting season is the base harvest for the fishery reduced by--

(i) an amount equal to the reduction factor amount for that harvesting season; and

(ii) an amount equal to the increased level of harvest by vessels of the United States over the level achieved by such vessels in the 1979 harvesting season for the fishery.

(F) The term "United States fishery" means any fishery subject to the exclusive fishery management authority of the United States.

(2) The total allowable level of foreign fishing, if any, with respect to any United States fishery for each harvesting season after the 1980 harvesting season shall be--

(A) the level representing that portion of the optimum yield of such fishery that will not be harvested by vessels of the United States as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act (other than those relating to the determination of annual fishing levels), or

(B) the annual fishing level determined pursuant to paragraph (3) for the harvesting season.

(3) For each United States fishery, the appropriate