

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6045 HOUSE RESOURCES

449

GRANT
 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD

NUMBER
NA-87-ABR-00020

PROJECT TITLE
Full Utilization of White Fish Through Multi-Species Processing

ACCOUNTING CODE
F5A0004/78G22FRW/AL19
U.S. SHARE OF COST
\$ 240,200.00
RECIPIENT'S SHARE OF COST
\$ 132,000.00

AWARD PERIOD FROM July 1, 1987 TO November 30, 1988 TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$ 372,200.00

RECIPIENT'S NAME
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation

STREET ADDRESS
508 W. Second Avenue, Suite 212

CITY Anchorage STATE AK ZIP CODE 99501

SPECIAL AWARD CONDITIONS
The Recipient will accomplish the objectives of this project in accordance with the attached Federal Assistance Application dated 87/02/10, with the attendant technical and cost proposals, and all Special Award Conditions.

Continued on attached sheet (s).

The recipient agrees to execute the work in accordance with the Act and pertinent rules and regulations checked below; the approved application to the extent encompassed by this award; the attached documents; and the non-discrimination requirements set forth on the reverse of this document.

- Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended (Section _____)
- National Sea Grant College Program Act
- OMB Circular A-102
- OMB Circular A-110 (Specifying use of the Patent Rights Clause.)
- Cost Principles: Circular A-122
- Others: P.L. 96-561, as amended

SIGNATURE <i>Robert L. Abbott</i>	TITLE GRANTS OFFICER	DATE 7-13-87
SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	TITLE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 7-14-87

1986 S-R Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Alaska Pollock Market Development	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	\$254,530	\$229,035
2. Full Utilization for American Surimi and Other Underutilized Species	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	875,000	553,000
3. Marine Safety-Reduced Accident Rates Through Education and Training	Marine Advisory Program University of Alaska Anchorage, AK	77,000	50,570
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
4. NPFVOA Vessel Safety Program	North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association Seattle, WA	199,700	91,000
5. Minimization of Crab Bycatch in Groundfish Trawl	Highliners Association Seattle, WA	325,723	150,000
6. Seafood and Health: Promotion and Market Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	150,000	50,000
7. Alaska Pollock Development Through New Product Development, Promotion & Marketing	Alaska Factory Trawlers Association Seattle, WA	300,000	129,200
8. Impact of Alaska Pollock Foreign Fishing Allocation on U.S. Harvesters and Processors	Alaska Factory Trawlers Association Seattle, WA	123,800	58,050
9. International Competitiveness of the North Pacific Seafood Industry	Pacific Seafood Processors Association Seattle, WA	215,000	102,000

1985 S-R Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Quality Assurance Education for the Alaska Groundfish Industry	University of Alaska Marine Advisory Program Anchorage, AK	\$50,000	\$48,468
2. Alaska Pollock Market Development	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	250,000	210,600
3. Pacific Pollock Protein Project	Alaska Fisheries Development Anchorage, AK	1,190,202	752,900
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
4. Impacts of Fish Oils on Plasma Lipids in Humans	University of Washington Seattle, WA	53,297	11,169
5. Sablefish Soft Flesh Analysis	University of Washington Seattle, WA	37,818	17,337
6. Optical Parasite Detection System	Design Systems, Inc. Auburn, WA	70,000	38,050
7. Seafood and Health: Promotion and Market Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	150,000	37,500
8. Development of Washed Fish Flesh Production and Utilization	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	108,750	52,662
9. Pacific Whiting Industry Development Program	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	100,000	52,000
10. Restaurant Marketing Development of Albacore Tuna	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	29,350	15,000

1984 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Pollock Industry Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$1,300,000	\$849,200
2. Alaska Pollock Promotion and Education	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	321,000	232,700
3. Recommended Whitefish Quality Guidelines	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	18,700	11,300
4. Americanization of the Northeast Pacific Fisheries	Pacific Seafood Processors Association Seattle, WA	250,000	132,080
5. Quality Assurance Education Program/Groundfish	University of Alaska Anchorage, AK	112,570	49,227
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
6. Food Service and Institutional Seafood Marketing Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	250,000	117,500
7. Development of Methods for Washed Fish Flesh Production Utilization	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	100,000	45,880
8. Restaurant Training Module	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	33,460	17,000
9. White-Fleshed Fish in the Diet	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	23,130	13,733

1983 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Pollock Industry Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$1,644,123	\$1,167,500
2. Minced Pollock Pilot Project	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	143,715	105,000
3. Groundfish (Whitefish) Marketing	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	100,000	99,675
4. Sablefish Market Development	Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association Anchorage, AK	132,500	52,215
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
5. West Coast Seafood Marketing Program	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	540,000	270,000
6. White Fish in the Diet & Plasma Cholesterol Level	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	18,000	12,000
7. Assessment of Fishery Potential for <u>Loligo Opalescens</u>	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	60,000	17,467
8. Development of an Oregon Squid Fishery Market	Southwestern Oregon Community College Coos Bay, OR	70,000	65,000
9. Development of a Washington Squid Fishery	Washington State Department of Fisheries Olympia, WA	41,493	17,603
10. Public Education Program for Recreational Shellfish Fishery	Washington State Department of Fisheries Olympia, WA	26,060	11,200

1982 S-R Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Model Whitefish Processing Plant	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$548,825	\$195,000
2. Demonstration Longliner - Processor Aleutian Mistress	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	123,825	95,200
3. Sablefish Market Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	186,325	123,500
4. Octopus Fishery in the Aleutian Area	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	70,825	22,000
5. Hydraulic Clam Dredge	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	123,325	76,000
6. Quality and Preservation of Alaska Groundfish	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	85,725	21,000
7. Canned Pollock Marketing Test	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	93,225	19,100
8. Atka Mackerel Product Evaluation	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	187,825	130,600
9. Pacific Salmon Export Development Program	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	302,825	254,000

ALASKA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

RECEIVED FEB 15 1982

PROJECTS LIST

FEBRUARY 1982

Legend: O Closed out
 * Winding down
 ** On hold
 *** About to be active
 **** Active
 R Reprogrammed

(Note: Budgets for projects designated O and P should not be included when calculating total program budget sums.)

MMFS Contract 79-ABH-0034

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>MMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
	250,000	O	1.	Demonstration Administration. Fy 1979 AFDF Admin. budget
500	30,000	**	2.	Demo. Public Info. Contractors: George Fiodor, Neil Rabinowitz, Wes Johnsen (NPFU - North Pacific Fisheries Development, Inc.) To develop published/displayed materials about the Harvesting Demo. program. Harvesting Demo. includes Longline (Aleutian Mistress) Trawl; Trawler Demo has been reprogrammed, but this public info project still exists to support both demos.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>MMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
504	275,000 (15,000 now)	*	3.	Demo. Trawler. Contractors: Wes Johnsen, Helce Christiansen (NPFU) Vessel "Smaragd", owned by NFFCO, originally chosen as demo. vessel before NEFCO bankruptcy. This was companion project to Aleutian Mistress, intended to convert a shrimp to trawling and provide risk guarantee. \$15,000 spent on conversion design for Smaragd, remaining \$260,000 reprogrammed to AFDF's Acc'ts # 552 and 564 plus others.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
504	475,000	*	4.	Demo Longline (Aleutian Mistress I) Contractors: Aleutian Mistress Associates. Business manager Don Barton, Gordon Lowell. President Seawest Industries (part owner and Project Director), Darryl Pedersen. This budget is just for A. Mistress Phase I: \$200,000 for conversion work, \$275,000 for risk guarantee. See AFDF Acc'ts # 549 and 544 for Phase II and III, respectively.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
506	90,000	R	5.	Demo. Training Originally intended for training program aboard demo. vessels. Cancelled and reprogrammed to various projects.
	35,000	O	6.	Demo. Quality Assurance. Project intended to implement quality assurance research and demo. program aboard demo. vessels. This budget transferred to 80-ABH-00067, #10 with \$100,000 added; Then eventually reprogrammed.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
508	195,000	****	7.	Demo. Monitoring and Evaluation. Contractor: Frank Orth and Associates (\$90,000). Observer: Sandi McKenzie. Remaining budget is for contingencies, advisory services, etc. - About \$27,000 went to Wes Johnsen for report on Conversion of Aleutian Mistress. Project purpose is to analyze and report on the technological and economic feasibility of Aleutian Mistress. Budget can be used for monitoring trawler projects also, if funds remain.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
510	1,100,000	****	4.	<p>Model White Fish Processing.</p> <p>Contractors:</p> <p>1979-80, NEFCO originated 1st project and went bankrupt before project awards made by NMFS.</p> <p>1980, Alaska Food Company (James Kross, President) chosen as Contractor. Contract signed November 80, dissolved April 1981. About \$110,000 disbursed to AFC, \$95,000 of which is in litigation. Other expenses related to AFC contract are for Technical Advisory Team travel and consulting, to Barlinthaug, Fleming, Lowell, Pennington.</p> <p>1981-82, RFP issued July 1981, Trident Seafoods Corporation chosen as contractor September 1981. Expenses incurred for Palmi Ingvarsson report and for Proposal Review Committee meeting. Contract signed December 1981. Trident President Charles H. (Chuck) Sundrunt, Project Manager Todd Shaw. Budget for Trident Contract is \$800,000.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
528	30,000	****	5.	<p>Extension Services.</p> <p>NMFS Title "Establishment of a Fisheries Extension Service for Rural Western Alaska".</p> <p>Contractor: Bering Sea Fishermen's Association.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
514	98,736	*	6.	<p>Arctic Sea - CED</p> <p>NMFS Title "Marketing Assistance Program for Small Rural Fisheries".</p> <p>Contractor: Arctic Sea, Inc., subsidiary of CEDC (Community Enterprise Development Corporation) Terry Peeve, President Arctic Sea, and Gretchen Mannix, Vice President, CEDC.</p>

NMFS Contract RC-APR-00067

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
520	7,450	0	1.	Roundtable Workshop on Rural Fisheries Contractor: Bering Sea Fishermen's Association. Funds used to pay travel expenses for workshop attendees, and for Mark Rove to write report. If funds remain in budget, they can be used to publish report after Sharon Gwinn edits.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
512	20,000 78,940	** R	2.	Opilio Crab Marketing. NMFS Title "Marketing Demonstration Project for Opilio Tanner Crab". Original project budget \$98,940; contracted to 13th Regional Corporation (Jim Strichartz, counsel and Project Director) and partially subcontracted to Guenter Conradus of Applied Economics Associates. Contractor did not perform adequately - \$78,940 of budget was reprogrammed to ANUGA (AFDF Acc't # 512.6 and 550) \$20,000 kept in budget for contingencies associated with original project.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
516	18,000	0	3.	Rockfish Jigging. NMFS Title "Exploratory Hydraulic and Electric Jig Fishing for Rockfish in the Seward Area." \$18,000 State cost share added to this budget. Contractors: Don Hanson, F/V Prospector, Harry Mitchell, F/V Blue Dolphin Mike Broili did some observer work on contract.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
522	12,900	****	7A.	Annual Report. NMFS Title "Status and Scope of domestic commercial groundfish and other domestic underutilized fisheries in Alaska". Contractor: Natural Resources Consultants, Dr. Lee Alverson and Steve Hughes (Seattle).

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
524	11,100	****	7B.	Long Range Plan. NMFS Title "Regional Five Year Development Plan". 1981 - Leslie Robinson and Mark Hutton contracted to do update. 1982 - Update being done by staff, if at all.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
526	36,000	***	7C.	Investment Profiles - Dr. Abby Gorhan. NMFS Title "Investment Profiles for Small Vessels." Contractor: Dr. Abby Gorhan, University of Alaska-Fairbanks. In old files, this project may be referred to as "Small Vessel Conversion." NMFS contract stipulates it shall include "a projection of fuel consumption by the nearshore and offshore fleets."

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
518	12,700 plus 24,900 (81-ABC-00279, FAK-81-27)	*	8.	Pollock Conference. NMFS Title "Trawl Fishing Technology Workshop." Contractor: Natural Resources Dr. Lee Alverson. Other expenses associated with Pollock Conference at Sheraton Anchorage, November 1981.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
530	9,960	0	9.	Friedrich Busse NMFS Title "Foreign Factory Trawler Observation and Training Program." Contractor: Applied Economics Associates, Guenter Conradus. Observers: Mark Pennington, Terry Elwell. \$10,000 State cost share added to this budget.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
532	135,000	R	10.	Quality Assurance and Training, Expanded Program

NMFS Contract 81-ABH-00014

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
536	150,000	****	1.	Sablefish Marketing. NMFS Title "Marketing of Sablefish." Contractor: ALFA (Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association) - Project Manager Greg Baker. Also involved: Halibut Producers Cooperative.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
538	25,000	**	2.	Auto-Longlining Demo., Small Boat. NMFS Title "Automated Longline Gear Demonstration". No contractor yet - Will issue RFP.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
540	25,000	***	3.	Baiting Systems. NMFS Title "Baiting Systems for Longline Gear." Contractors: John Enge, Jr., and Kurt Wohlhueter.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
542	23,700	**	4.	Remote Area Small Vessel Cod (Poye). Contractor: Mark Poye. This is a demonstration of small-vessel longlining cod and salting for preservation in remote area of Bristol Bay where no processing facilities exist.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
544	67,000	****	5.	Aleutian Mistress III. NMFS Title "Processing Cod at Sea." This project is intended to provide technical assistance and overall evaluation and documentary services during and after Phase II operations. Technical Assistance Contractors: Baader (Eydfinn Tausen, Juergen Nagrodski, Bob Witte). Mustad (William Nygaard, Arni Thomson). North Pacific Fisheries Development (Sig Jaeger).

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
546	169,700	****	6.	Arctic Trawler (Minced Pollock). NMFS Title "Minced Pollock Processing". Contractor: Trans-Pacific International Industries, Seattle, owner M/V Arctic Trawler. Project Manager - Michael Nordby Skipper - Conrad Uri President Trans-Pacific - John Sjona Observer - John Dent, employee of Trans-Pacific.

NMFS Contract 81-ABH-00114 (Reprogramming)

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
548	325,000	****	7.	<p>Aleutian Mistress II. NMFS Title "Demonstration Longliner - Processor F/V Aleutian Mistress, Phase III". Contractor: Aleutian Mistress Associates. Project Director Darryl Pedersen, President, Seawest Industries. Business Manager Gordon Lowell, Sea-Quest Enterprises and Jonah, Inc. Skipper Terry Sparks. \$125,000 for vessel modifications, \$200,000 for risk guarantee (45 fishing days).</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
550	78,940	*	8.	<p>ANUGA NMFS Title "ANUGA '81 European Show". Contractors: Richard Montague, Bob Bowser (Gene Davis & Associates), others.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
552	60,000	***	9.	<p>Refrigerated Sea Water (RSW) Trawler. Contractor: Willivaw Fish Company, part owner F/V Storm Petrel. F/V Storm Petrel, Captain George Fulton. MARCO (Marine Construction & Design Co.), Seattle, part owner and project conception. Eldon Grimes - Quality assurance Stuart Roach - RSW technology Paul Gilliland - finance, communication w/vessel.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
554	40,000 (Add to Admin?)	****	10.	<p>Reporting on AFDF Projects. This money allows us to expand staff to take care of reporting responsibilities.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
556	10,000	**	11.	Aleutian Mistress Reports. NMFS Title "Publication of Reports on Automated Longliner-Processor." Contractor: Printmore Corporation Report Publishing Costs for: Wes Johnsen Conversion Report and Executive Summary Orth Interim Report Orth Final Report (to cor

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
558	10,000	**	12.	Atka Mackerel Report. Contractor: To be done by staff with assistance from Barry Fisher. Funds are for research and publication of a report summarizing existing knowledge on Atka mackerel.

(The following projects have no NMFS Contracts yet, Project Director has arbitrarily assigned NMFS Project numbers)

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
560	25,000	**	13.	Salt Cod Production. Contractors: Unknown. Probably some combination of Jangaard Alaskan Fisheries, Universal Seafoods, and Pelican Cold Storage (Presidents Atle Ranne, Dick Pace, Jim Ferguson, respectively). Needs Board direction and NMFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
562	50,000	**	14.	Small Boat Demonstration Project. Project coordinated with Sea Grant: Hank Pennington, Kodiak Brian Paust, Petersburg. Probably will be a squid project using David Street's vessel out of Ketchikan, and a flatfish trawling project in Kodiak. Needs NMFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
564	50,000	**	15.	Small Trawler. NMFS Title "Quality and Handling of Trawl-Caught Cod and Pollock." Needs Board direction and NMFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
526	20,000	**	16.	Investment Profiles Worksheets. This \$20,000 has been added by NMFS to the Investment Profiles - Abby Gorham project, but the money stays with AFDF, does not go to Gorham. It is for translating Gorham's results into worksheets to be used by Foundation.

January 24, 1989

Ms. Margaret Cumiskey
Senator Daniel Inouye's Office
722 Hart Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Margaret:

RE: SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY INDUSTRY GRANTS

I am writing to ask your help on behalf of the Pacific Fisheries Development Foundation. The Foundation has used S-K funds to provide coordinated development assistance to the U.S.-affiliated Pacific Islands for the past 15 years.

We need your assistance at this time to ensure that S-K funds are adequate to continue its work in the Pacific.

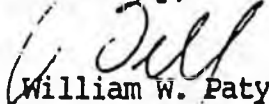
Please help us by:

1. keeping the S-K grants program funded at \$8-10 million; and
2. returning the S-K program to its original intent--i.e., to assist industry-based foundations and associations with support for research and development projects.

The fisheries development foundations, which are regional organizations made up of fishing industry associations and businesses, were established in large part to carry out the S-K Program. Over the past few years, however, funding for the foundations has diminished at the expense of research institutes, state agencies and other non-industry based entities. In 1986, foundations received 63% of S-K funds; in 1988, that figure was 46%. Research institutes, on the other hand, received an increase of approximately 20% more funding over the same period.

Thank you for considering this request. If you have any questions, please call me at (808) 548-6550.

Sincerely,


William W. Paty
Chairman/President

cc: PFDF Board of Directors, Fishery
Officers and Project Directors,
Executive Directors
Regional Fisheries Development Foundations ✓



PO Box 255 - Honolulu, Hawaii 96804
(808) 548-5469 FAX (808) 548-8989

January 24, 1989

The Honorable Patricia Saiki
United States Representative
1407 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Pat:

RE: SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY INDUSTRY GRANTS

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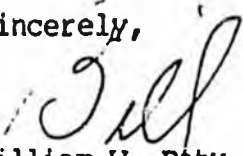


P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804
(808) 548-3469 FAX (808) 548-8989

The Honorable Patricia Saiki
Page 2

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Sincerely,


William W. Pety
Chairman/President

cc: PFDF Board of Directors, Fishery
Officers and Project Directors,
Executive Directors
Regional Fisheries Development Foundations ✓

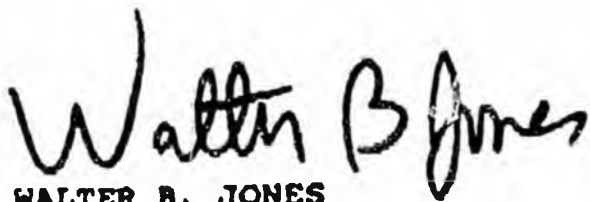
P.S. Attached, for your information, is a list of projects in the Freely Associated States funded by the Japanese government. The projects total about \$10 million a year over the past six years. The U.S. commitment to this area, on the other hand, has been a fraction of this amount.

The Honorable William E. Evans
January 12, 1989
Page Two

There can be no question that Congress intended these remaining funds to be used only for the Grant Program. Unfortunately, for fiscal year 1989 only about \$5 million will be available for the Grant Program because of the statutorily required transfer of \$3 million into the Fisheries Promotional Fund. We request that you ensure that none of these funds will be diverted from the Grant Program to pay for in-house or other NOAA activities.

We want to thank you in advance for your personal attention to this important matter.

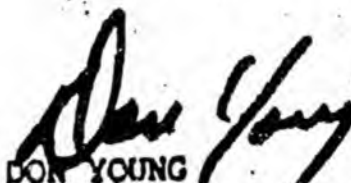
Sincerely,



WALTER B. JONES
Chairman
Committee on Merchant Marine
and Fisheries



GERALD E. STUDDS
Chairman
Subcommittee on Fisheries
and Wildlife Conservation
and the Environment



DON YOUNG
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Fisheries and
Wildlife Conservation and
the Environment

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 02-89

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK SUPPORTING THE FEDERAL SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY PROGRAM AND THE ROLE OF INDUSTRY DIRECTED FOUNDATIONS IN THE PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the federal government established a seafood industry grants program in 1980; and

WHEREAS, this grants program was established to fund the development and promotion of the U.S. seafood industry and fisheries products; and

WHEREAS, the program is directed towards strengthening the U.S. seafood industry in the face of increasing foreign competition and a fluctuating resource base; and

WHEREAS, the program is funded from tariffs on imported seafood and seafood products; and

WHEREAS, program projects receive matching funds and in-kind services from the seafood industry; and

WHEREAS, the Saltonstall-Kennedy program is unique because it sets goals based on industry priorities and works with industry to accomplish projects to achieve those goals; and

WHEREAS, the primary method the seafood industry has used to participate in the Saltonstall-Kennedy program is through regional fisheries development foundations; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation was put together by the Alaska seafood industry to maximize the benefit of the Saltonstall-Kennedy program in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Saltonstall-Kennedy program has resulted in several projects which have had significant national and regional benefits to the seafood industry; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska five shore-based and at least ten vessel-based surimi processing firms have begun operations since the initiation and completion of the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation's surimi demonstration project; and

WHEREAS, two more recent Foundation projects, flatfish fishery development and by-product utilization, are having the same level of positive impact on the Alaska seafood industry; and

WHEREAS, this unprecedented level of success in development efforts can be directly related to the unique industry/foundation

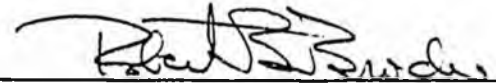
participation in the Saltonstall-Kennedy program,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, expresses its appreciation for the results of past Saltonstall-Kennedy program projects and gratitude for their support to the United States Congress, the United States Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the many industry organizations, fishery groups, and individuals that contribute to the success of this program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Council of the City of Kodiak respectfully requests the United States Congress, the United States Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and other concerned groups to continue their support for this program and the unique industry/foundation involvement which provides beneficial results and directed, efficient projects.

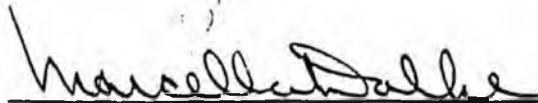
PASSED AND APPROVED this 26TH day of JANUARY, 1989.

CITY OF KODIAK



MAYOR

ATTEST:



CITY CLERK

GRANT
 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD

NUMBER
NA-87-ABR-00020

PROJECT TITLE
Full Utilization of White Fish Through Multi-Species Processing

ACCOUNT NO CODE
F5A094/78G22FRW/4119
U.S. SHARE OF COST
\$ 240,200.00
RECIPIENT'S SHARE OF COST
\$ 132,000.00

AWARD PERIOD FROM July 1, 1987 TO November 30, 1988

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST
\$ 372,200.00

RECIPIENT'S NAME
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation

STREET ADDRESS
508 W. Second Avenue, Suite 212

CITY
Anchorage

STATE
AK

ZIP CODE
99501

SPECIAL AWARD CONDITIONS

The Recipient will accomplish the objectives of this project in accordance with the attached Federal Assistance Application dated 8/02/10, with the attendant technical and cost proposals, and all Special Award Conditions.

Continued on attached sheet(s)

The recipient agrees to execute the work in accordance with the Act and pertinent rules and regulations checked below; the approved application to the extent encompassed by this award; the attached documents; and the non-discrimination requirements set forth on the reverse of this document.

- Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended (Section _____)
- National Sea Grant College Program Act
- OMB Circular A-102
- OMB Circular A-110 ~~_____~~ (Specifying use of the Patent Rights Clause.)
- Cost Principles: Circular A-122
- Others: P.L. 96-561, as amended

SIGNATURE (Approved for the Secretary of Commerce.)

TITLE
GRANTS OFFICER

DATE
7-13-87

SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

1986 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Alaska Pollock Market Development	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	\$254,530	\$229,035
2. Full Utilization for American Salmon and Other Underutilized Species	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	875,000	553,000
3. Marine Safety-Reduced Accident Rates Through Education and Training	Marine Advisory Program University of Alaska Anchorage, AK	77,000	50,570
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
4. NPFVOA Vessel Safety Program	North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners Association Seattle, WA	199,700	91,000
5. Minimization of Crab Bycatch in Groundfish Trawl	Highliners Association Seattle, WA	325,723	150,000
6. Seafood and Health: Promotion and Market Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	150,000	50,000
7. Alaska Pollock Development Through New Product Development, Promotion & Marketing	Alaska Factory Trawlers Association Seattle, WA	300,000	129,200
8. Impact of Alaska Pollock Foreign Fishing Allocation on U.S. Harvesters and Processors	Alaska Factory Trawlers Association Seattle, WA	123,800	58,050
9. International Competitiveness of the North Pacific Seafood Industry	Pacific Seafood Processors Association Seattle, WA	215,000	102,000

1985 S-R Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Quality Assurance Education for the Alaska Groundfish Industry	University of Alaska Marine Advisory Program Anchorage, AK	\$50,000	\$48,468
2. Alaska Pollock Market Development	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	250,000	210,600
3. Pacific Pollock Protein Project	Alaska Fisheries Development Anchorage, AK	1,190,202	752,900
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
4. Impacts of Fish Oils on Plasma Lipids in Humans	University of Washington Seattle, WA	53,297	11,169
5. Sablefish Soft Flesh Analysis	University of Washington Seattle, WA	37,818	17,337
6. Optical Parasite Detection System	Design Systems, Inc. Auburn, WA	70,000	38,050
7. Seafood and Health: Promotion and Market Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	150,000	37,500
8. Development of Washed Fish Flesh Production and Utilization	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	108,750	52,662
9. Pacific Whiting Industry Development Program	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	100,000	52,000
10. Restaurant Marketing Development of Albacore Tuna	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	29,350	15,000

1984 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Pollock Industry Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$1,300,000	\$849,200
2. Alaska Pollock Promotion and Education	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	321,000	232,700
3. Recommended Whitefish Quality Guidelines	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	18,700	11,300
4. Americanization of the Northeast Pacific Fisheries	Pacific Seafood Processors Association Seattle, WA	250,000	132,080
5. Quality Assurance Education Program/Groundfish	University of Alaska Anchorage, AK	112,570	49,227
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
6. Food Service and Institutional Seafood Marketing Development	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	250,000	117,500
7. Development of Methods for Washed Fish Flesh Production Utilization	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	100,000	45,880
8. Restaurant Training Module	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	33,460	17,000
9. White-Fleshed Fish in the Diet	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	23,730	13,733

1983 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Pollock Industry Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$1,644,123	\$1,167,500
2. Minced Pollock Pilot Project	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	143,715	105,000
3. Groundfish (Whitefish) Marketing	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	100,000	99,675
4. Sablefish Market Development	Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association Anchorage, AK	132,500	52,215
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
5. West Coast Seafood Marketing Program	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	540,000	270,000
6. White Fish in the Diet & Plasma Cholesterol Level	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	18,000	12,000
7. Assessment of Fishery Potential for <u>Loligo Opalescens</u>	West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation Portland, OR	60,000	17,467
8. Development of an Oregon Squid Fishery Market	Southwestern Oregon Community College Coos Bay, OR	70,000	65,000
9. Development of a Washington Squid Fishery	Washington State Department of Fisheries Olympia, WA	41,493	17,603
10. Public Education Program for Recreational Shellfish Fishery	Washington State Department of Fisheries Olympia, WA	26,060	11,200

1982 S-K Awards

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Funding</u>	
		<u>Federal</u>	<u>Match</u>
<u>Alaska Region</u>			
1. Model Whitefish Processing Plant	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	\$548,825	\$195,000
2. Demonstration Longliner - Processor Aleutian Mistress	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	123,825	95,200
3. Sablefish Market Development	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	186,325	123,500
4. Octopus Fishery in the Aleutian Area	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	70,825	22,000
5. Hydraulic Clam Dredge	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	123,325	76,000
6. Quality and Preservation of Alaska Groundfish	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	85,725	21,000
7. Canned Pollock Marketing Test	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	93,225	19,100
8. Atka Mackerel Product Evaluation	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation Anchorage, AK	187,825	130,600
9. Pacific Salmon Export Development Program	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute Juneau, AK	302,825	254,000

RECEIVED FEB 15 1988

ALASKA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

PROJECTS LIST

FEBRUARY 1982

- Legend:
- O Closed out
 - * Winding down
 - ** On hold
 - *** About to be active
 - **** Active
 - R Reprogrammed

(Note: Budgets for projects designated O and P should not be included when calculating total program budget sums.)

NEFS Contract 79-ABH-0034

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NEFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
	250,000	O	1.	Demonstration Administration. Fy 1979 AFDF Admin. budget
500	30,000	**	2.	Demo. Public Info. Contractors: George Fiodor, Neil Rabinowitz, Wes Johnsen (NPFDD - North Pacific Fisheries Development, Inc.) To develop published/displayed materials about the Harvesting Demo. program. Harvesting Demo. includes Longline (Aleutian Mistress) Trawl; Trawler Demo has been reprogrammed, but this public info project still exists to support both demos.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NEFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
504	275,000 (15,000 now)	*	3.	Demo. Trawler. Contractors: Wes Johnsen, Helge Christiansen (NPFDD) Vessel "Smaragd", owned by NPFDD, originally chosen as demo. vessel before NEFDD bankruptcy. This was companion project to Aleutian Mistress, intended to convert a shrimp to trawling and provide risk guarantee. \$15,000 spent on conversion design for Smaragd, remaining \$260,000 reprogrammed to AFDF's Acc'ts # 552 and 564 plus others.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
504	475,000	*	4.	Demo Longline (Aleutian Mistress I) Contractors: Aleutian Mistress Associates. Business manager Don Barton, Gordon Lovell. President Seawest Industries (part owner and Project Director), Carryl Pedersen. This budget is just for A. Mistress Phase I: \$200,000 for conversion work, \$275,000 for risk guarantee. See AFDF Acc'ts # 548 and 544 for Phase II and III, respectively.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
506	90,000	R	5.	Demo. Training Originally intended for training program aboard demo. vessels. Cancelled and reprogrammed to various projects.
	35,000	O	6.	Demo. Quality Assurance. Project intended to implement quality assurance research and demo. program aboard demo. vessels. This budget transferred to 80-ABF-00067, #10 with \$100,000 added; then eventually reprogrammed.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
508	195,000	****	7.	Demo. Monitoring and Evaluation. Contractor: Frank Orth and Associates (\$90,000). Observer: Sandi McKenzie. Remaining budget is for contingencies, advisory services, etc. - About \$27,000 went to Wes Johnsen for report on Conversion of Aleutian Mistress. Project purpose is to analyze and report on the technological and economic feasibility of Aleutian Mistress. Budget can be used for monitoring trawler projects also, if funds remain.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
510	1,100,000	****	4.	<p>Model White Fish Processing.</p> <p>Contractors:</p> <p>1979-80, NEFCO originated 1st project and went bankrupt before project awards made by NMFS.</p> <p>1980, Alaska Food Company (James Kross, President) chosen as Contractor. Contract signed November 80, dissolved April 1981. About \$110,000 disbursed to AFC, \$95,000 of which is in litigation. Other expenses related to AFC contract are for Technical Advisory Team travel and consulting, to Barlundhaug, Fleming, Lowell, Pennington.</p> <p>1981-82, RFP issued July 1981, Trident Seafoods Corporation chosen as contractor September 1981. Expenses incurred for Palmi Ingvarsson report and for Proposal Review Committee meeting. Contract signed December 1981. Trident President Charles H. (Chuck) Sundrant, Project Manager Todd Shaw. Budget for Trident Contract is \$800,000.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
528	30,000	****	5.	<p>Extension Services.</p> <p>NMFS Title "Establishment of a Fisheries Extension Service for Rural Western Alaska".</p> <p>Contractor: Bering Sea Fishermen's Association.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
514	98,736	*	6.	<p>Arctic Sea - CEDC</p> <p>NMFS Title "Marketing Assistance Program for Small Rural Fisheries".</p> <p>Contractor: Arctic Sea, Inc., subsidiary of CEDC (Community Enterprise Development Corporation) Terry Feeve, President Arctic Sea, and Gretchen Marnix, Vice President, CEDC.</p>

NMFS Contract: RC-APH-00067

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>
520	7,450	0	1.

Title, Contractors, Description

Roundtable Workshop on Rural Fisheries
Contractor: Bering Sea Fishermen's
Association. Funds used to pay travel
expenses for workshop attendees, and
for Mark Roye to write report. If
funds remain in budget, they can be
used to publish report after Sharon
Gwinn edits.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>
512	20,000	**	2.
	78,940	R	

Title, Contractors, Description

Opilio Crab Marketing.
NMFS Title "Marketing Demonstration
Project for Opilio Tanner Crab".
Original project budget \$98,940;
contracted to 13th Regional
Corporation (Jim Strichartz, counsel
and Project Director) and partially
subcontracted to Guenter Conradus of
Applied Economics Associates.
Contractor did not perform adequately
- \$78,940 of budget was reprogrammed
to ANUGA (AFDF Acc't # 512.6 and 550)
\$20,000 kept in budget for
contingencies associated with original
project.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>
516	18,000	0	3.

Title, Contractors, Description

Rockfish Jigging.
NMFS Title "Exploratory Hydraulic and
Electric Jig Fishing for Rockfish in
the Seward Area." \$18,000 State cost
share added to this budget.
Contractors: Don Hanson, F/V
Prospector, Harry Mitchell, F/V Blue
Dolphin
Mike Broili did some observer work on
contract.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
522	12,900	****	7A.	Annual Report. NMFS Title "Status and Scope of domestic commercial groundfish and other domestic underutilized fisheries in Alaska". Contractor: Natural Resources Consultants, Dr. Lee Alverson and Steve Hughes (Seattle).

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
524	11,100	****	7B.	Long Range Plan. NMFS Title "Regional Five Year Development Plan". 1981 - Leslie Robinson and Mark Hutton contracted to do update. 1982 - Update being done by staff, if at all.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
526	36,000	***	7C.	Investment Profiles - Dr. Abby Gorhan. NMFS Title "Investment Profiles for Small Vessels." Contractor: Dr. Abby Gorhan, University of Alaska-Fairbanks. In old files, this project may be referred to as "Small Vessel Conversion." NMFS contract stipulates it shall include "a projection of fuel consumption by the nearshore and offshore fleets."

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
518	12,700 plus 24,900 (81-ABC-00279- FK-81-27)	*	8.	Pollock Conference. NMFS Title "Trawl Fishing Technology Workshop." Contractor: Natural Resources Dr. Lee Alverson. Other expenses associated with Pollock Conference at Sheraton Anchorage, November 1981.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
520	9,960	0	9.	Friedrich Busse NMFS Title "Foreign Factory Trawler Observation and Training Program." Contractor: Applied Economics Associates, Guenter Conradus. Observers: Hank Pennington, Terry Elwell. \$10,000 State cost share added to this budget.
<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
532	135,000	R	10.	Quality Assurance and Training, Expanded Program
<u>NMFS Contract 81-ABH-00014</u>				
<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
536	150,000	****	1.	Sablefish Marketing. NMFS Title "Marketing of Sablefish." Contractor: ALFA (Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association) - Project Manager Greg Baker. Also involved: Halibut Producers Cooperative.
<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
538	25,000	**	2.	Auto-Longlining Demo., Small Boat. NMFS Title "Automated Longline Gear Demonstration". No contractor yet - Will issue RFP.
<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
540	25,000	***	3.	Baiting Systems. NMFS Title "Baiting Systems for Longline Gear." Contractors: John Enge, Jr., and Kurt Wohlhueter.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
542	23,700	**	4.	Remote Area Small Vessel Cod (Poye). Contractor: Mark Poye. This is a demonstration of small-vessel longlining cod and salting for preservation in remote area of Bristol Bay where no processing facilities exist.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
544	67,000	****	5.	Aleutian Mistress III. NMFS Title "Processing Cod at Sea." This project is intended to provide technical assistance and overall evaluation and documentary services during and after Phase II operations. Technical Assistance Contractors: Baader (Eydfinn Tausen, Juergen Nagrodski, Bob Witte). Mustad (William Nygaard, Arni Thomson). North Pacific Fisheries Development (Sig Jaeger).

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
546	169,700	****	6.	Arctic Trawler (Minced Pollock). NMFS Title "Minced Pollock Processing". Contractor: Trans-Pacific International Industries, Seattle, owner M/V Arctic Trawler. Project Manager - Michael Nordby Skipper - Conrad Uri President Trans-Pacific - John Sjona Observer - John Dent, employee of Trans-Pacific.

NMFS Contract 91-ABH-00114 (Reprogramming)

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
548	325,000	****	7.	<p>Aleutian Mistress II. NMFS Title "Demonstration Longliner - Processor F/V Aleutian Mistress, Phase III". Contractor: Aleutian Mistress Associates. Project Director Darryl Pedersen, President, Seawest Industries. Business Manager Gordon Lowell, Sea-Quest Enterprises and Jonah, Inc. Skipper Terry Sparks. \$125,000 for vessel modifications, \$200,000 for risk guarantee (45 fishing days).</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
550	78,940	*	8.	<p>ANUGA NMFS Title "ANUGA '81 European Show". Contractors: Richard Montague, Bob Bowser (Gene Davis & Associates), others.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
552	60,000	***	9.	<p>Refrigerated Sea Water (RSW) Trawler. Contractor: Millivaw Fish Company, part owner F/V Storm Petrel. F/V Storm Petrel, Captain George Fulton. MARCO (Marine Construction & Design Co.), Seattle, part owner and project conception. Eldon Grimes - Quality assurance Stuart Roach - RSW technology Paul Gilliland - finance, communication w/vessel.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NMFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
554	40,000 (Add to Admin?)	****	10.	<p>Reporting on AFDF Projects. This money allows us to expand staff to take care of reporting responsibilities.</p>

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
556	10,000	**	11.	Aleutian Mistress Reports. NFS Title "Publication of Reports on Automated Longliner-Processor." Contractor: Printmore Corporation Report Publishing Costs for: Wes Johnsen Conversion Report and Executive Summary Orth: Interim Report Orth Final Report (to come)

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>NFS Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
558	10,000	**	12.	Atka Mackerel Report. Contractor: To be done by staff with assistance from Barry Fisher. Funds are for research and publication of a report summarizing existing knowledge on Atka mackerel.

(The following projects have no NFS Contracts yet, Project Director has arbitrarily assigned NFS Project numbers)

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
560	25,000	**	13.	Salt Cod Production. Contractors: Unknown. Probably some combination of Jangaard Alaskan Fisheries, Universal Seafoods, and Pelican Cold Storage (Presidents Ailie Renne, Dick Pace, Jim Ferguson, respectively). Needs Board direction and NFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
562	50,000	**	14.	Small Boat Demonstration Project. Project coordinated with Sea Grant: Hank Pennington, Kodiak Brian Paust, Petersburg. Probably will be a squid project using David Street's vessel out of Ketchikan, and a flatfish trawling project in Kodiak. Needs NFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
564	50,000	**	15.	Small Trawler. NMFS Title "Quality and Handling of Trawl-Caught Cod and Pollock." Needs Board direction and NMFS OK to become active.

<u>AFDF Acc't #</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>NMFS Status</u>	<u>Project #</u>	<u>Title, Contractors, Description</u>
526	20,000	**	16.	Investment Profiles Worksheets. This \$20,000 has been added by NMFS to the Investment Profiles - Abby Gorham project, but the money stays with AFDF, does not go to Gorham. It is for translating Gorham's results into worksheets to be used by Foundation.

the **LODESTAR**

Charting the course of fisheries development today.

Alaska Fisheries

Development Foundation, Inc.

Volume VI Number 4, Autumn 1988

Special Issue: AFDF at ten

This special 10th Anniversary Celebration issue of The Lodestar tells the story of Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.

It recalls the beginnings of AFDF, its first board of directors, its struggle for life, and its first projects. It tells the tale of efforts successful and frustrated, of people coming and people going. Even if The Lodestar were more than eight pages, there would not be enough room to tell all the stories, to introduce all the characters, and to remember all the moments that were turning points in the Foundation's history.

But this is a start. It will help acquaint newcomers to the Foundation and its beginnings. It will stir long-time associates to remember things they might have forgotten. It will possibly encourage more people to join the Foundation and be involved in its projects in the coming ten years.

This issue of The Lodestar not only celebrates the achievements of the Foundation; it also celebrates all the people who have been associated with AFDF through the past decade. There won't be room to mention them all, though their names and efforts are inscribed on the inner halls of the Foundation's collective memory.

And what a collective memory it is. Just for starters, we thank our 1988 board of directors:

President
Al Burch, Alaska Druggers Assoc.
1st Vice President
Steve Smith, Kemp Pacific Fisheries
2nd Vice President
Phil Hanson, UniSea
Secretary/Treasurer
Rod McLachlan, Trident Seafoods

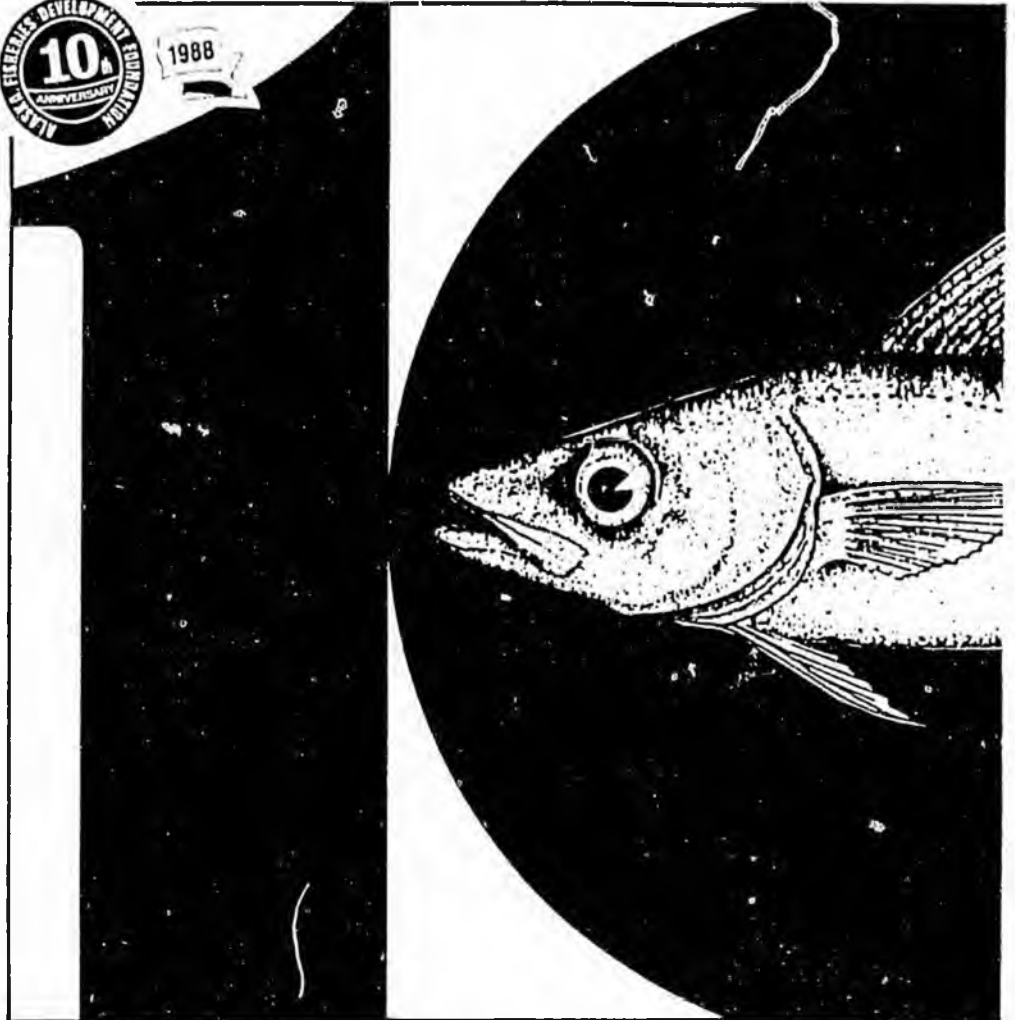
John Sevier, Alaska Pacific Seafoods
Oscar Dyson, All Alaskan Seafoods
Henry Mitchell, Bering Sea Fishermen's Association
Hank Eaton, F/V Skagit Bay
Phillip McCrudden, McCrudden Fishing Ventures
Rae McFarland, McFarland Foods
Gil Gunderson, Northern Fury Seafoods
William Reinke, Van Camp Seafood

In addition to the board of directors, AFDF relies on and gains much from the direction of Carl Rosier, Chief of Industry Services at National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region in Juneau.



1978

1988



A Decade of Development

By Krys Holmes

Looking back, the path Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation has taken in the last ten years seems direct, planned, almost inevitable. But from 1978 looking forward, it was a dubious, chaotic, and sometimes staggering path facing the new organization.

Like most things in the fishing business, it all started with a rumor. The way Sara Hemphill tells it, someone heard that National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) had got hold of \$3 million of federal Saltonstall-Kennedy funds and was going to give part of it to New England Fish Co. (Nefco) for a white fish development project.

"In typical Alaskan style, the fishermen started screaming," Hemphill said. It seemed NMFS wanted to award the contract without bids, and Nefco would get a windfall of public money. NMFS called a meeting in December 1977, but expected only a few people. The room was full.

"What came out of that meeting was a consensus that NMFS couldn't let a \$3 million sole source contract, and that

we should set up some organization that could funnel the Saltonstall-Kennedy money to the industry," Hemphill said.

Almost twenty months later, the Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation, with \$100,000 startup money from the state of Alaska and Sara Hemphill as executive director, embarked on its first white fish development project, a \$1.475 million demonstration of the economical and technical feasibility of Alaskan fishing vessels and processing plants going after the foreign-controlled Alaskan white fish industry.

The Saltonstall-Kennedy fund was created by a 1954 act of Congress to devote one-third of all revenues from import tariffs on marine products, including coral, pearls and seafood products, to the U.S. seafood industry. The money was to be used for fisheries development projects, and its application was to be industry-directed.

"That first project had something for everybody," Hemphill said. The project was segmented to include activities from all parts of the state and to include fishing, processing

and marketing. It included shrimp boats, longliners, crew training programs and processing demonstrations. It touched on pollock, cod, sablefish, and black cod.

1978

Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation was formed, the first organization in Alaska to include both fishermen and processors, and to span all industry interests. Ron Jensen was the president of the board of directors. Other board members were Patrick Pletnikoff, Pete Harris, Connie Taylor, Al Burch, Larry Painter, Jim Ferguson, John Enge Sr., Robert Morgan, and Jim Marr. Hemphill was Acting Executive Director, and was soliciting applications for the permanent post until the board convinced her to step fooling around and apply for the job herself. She did, she was Executive Director until 1982.

"After many months of careful planning and preparation, the public trust in fisheries development is now an active, tangible reality."

—AFDF Bulletin August 1980

Through the first year of AFDC, members were most concerned with increased foreign allocations of bottomfish under the one-year-old 200-mile limit law. A November

10 AFDC newsletter quoted attorney Ed Furia speaking to a U.S. bottomfish workshop: "We found out this morning ... that the State Department is considering increasing the allocation of Alaska bottomfish to Korea and to Poland so that they can sell those bottomfish in the United States.... We think this is incredible."

The goal seemed clear to membership: to capture the profitable fishing and processing activity that was then given to foreign companies. The methods seemed less clear. The Alaskan fishing industry was segmented, with many separate groups representing gear types, regions and activities.

The same AFDC newsletter of Nov. 10, 1978 tells a story of two boys trying to balance on railroad tracks. Neither could make it far, until they discover that by holding hands across the expanse they could keep each other balanced. "AFDC symbolizes the hands held across the track," wrote editor Connie Taylor.

1979

After riding a "rollercoaster on the funding issue" through the winter of 1978-79, Sara Hemphill announced in the spring of 1979 that Congress had finally approved \$1.445 million, promised the year before. But it would take until September to see the first dollar of S-K money. In the meantime, the

"Government must recognize that its agencies are not experts; the expertise resides in the private sector. Government must assist without interfering, challenge without destroying and encourage without building a false foundation."

—The Lodestar Autumn 1983

board updated its white fish development project proposal, and prepared for some smaller projects.

In October, bids were solicited for a bottomfish trawler, a shrimp trawler and a longline vessel, and for shore-based or floating processors who would handle the product harvested

by the project's boats. It was a small step toward Americanization of Alaska's bottomfish resource.

Also in 1979, the board of directors decided one change had to be made to ensure the organization of its non-profit status, and to underline the philanthropic purpose that characterizes the organization: they changed its name to Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.

1980

"Working to meet the diverse self-identified needs of the Alaskan industry is a monumental task," wrote Sara Hemphill in February 1980. As a first step, the AFDF board drafted a mission statement, affirming that the Foundation's purpose was "to encourage the full and viable domestic utilization of all Alaskan fisheries consistent with wise resource management and healthy development of Alaska's fishing communities."

By this time AFDF had developed a reputation as the only arena in which fishermen and processors, on-shore and off-shore, Southeast to the Bering Sea, could communicate needs and cooperate in solutions.

AFDF's 1980 projects included helping create a shore-based white fish processing plant, originally sited at Alaska Food Company at Gibson Cove, in Kodiak; and equipping a 124-foot combination crabber/longliner called the *Aleutian*

Mistress with a Mustad auto longlining system. Both projects would see plenty of changes before they were finished. The *Aleutian Mistress* was the first of many projects in which Haader North America contributed technology, time and expertise to an AFDF project.

AFDF also arranged to place U.S. observers aboard the German factory trawler *Friedrich Husta* to collect harvesting, processing and economic data. Participants confirmed that the North Pacific bottomfish learning curve was indeed very long, and that the market had no patience for those who were still on it.

Ron Jensen resigned from the board in 1980 and was replaced by Bob Anderson. AFDF hired Sharon Gwinn as assistant executive director; she was with the Foundation until 1985 and returned in 1986 as acting executive director. Bettymae Jones was hired as office manager.

1981

"U.S. development of an Alaska pollock fishery will probably not be viable until we develop successful methods of using minced pollock either as an export commodity or in products acceptable for domestic consumption," said Dick Nelson of NMFS in 1981. His comment solidified ideas AFDF had been tossing around that fisheries development would not depend solely on fishing and processing Alaska's bottomfish, but on developing new, marketable products from Alaska's most abundant raw material.

A huge slate of 17 projects received \$1.9 million in S-K funds for fiscal year 1981-82. They included shore-based and at-sea cod, salt cod and pollock processing, demonstrations of longline gear, baiting systems and fishing, a fish waste recovery project, several small fishery studies, a fishing vessel safety project, a study of cold storage and transportation needs in Alaska, and several marketing and informational projects.

In November 1981, AFDF sponsored a conference entitled, "Alaska Pollock: Is it a Red Herring?" The meeting would finally fire to Alaska's bottomfish development.

The AFDF board of directors in 1981 included Bob Anderson (as president), Al Burch, Jesse Foster, Greg Favretto, John Enge, Hank Eaton, Dan Flynn, Richard Pace, Ken Allread, and Jake Phillips. Charlene Wilson and Michael Broili joined the staff in this year.

1982

Greg Cushing and Bill Woods joined the AFDF board of directors; Sara Hemphill resigned, citing a need for "new blood"—she may have felt she'd already spilled enough of her own—and Christopher K. Mitchell was hired as AFDF's second executive director. In an *Anchorage Times* interview, Hemphill said she favored hiring Mitchell because "he asked harder questions of us than we asked of him."

In 1982 the Model White Fish Processing Demonstration Project was moved from Kodiak to Akutan, on the Aleutian Chain 700 miles west of Anchorage. There Trident Seafoods had built a 100,000 square foot plant dedicated solely to white fish processing. The Trident plant, the first of its kind ever built in Alaska, could handle more fish than Oregon's entire annual harvest. The project would begin with a target production of split, salted Pacific cod in March, and frozen filets later.

AFDF circulated 400 questionnaires to Alaskan fishermen and processors to help identify future projects that might have a significant impact on the future of Alaska's fisheries economy. The Foundation received 42 project proposals that year.

"Our most important mission," reads a newsletter from early 1982, "is to accelerate the growth and diversification of Alaska's seafood industry." With that goal in mind, the AFDF staff applied another year of S-K funds toward enhancing shore-based white fish processing at Akutan, completing the *Aleutian Mistress* project, demonstrating the quality and preservation of Alaskan groundfish, and exploring the feasibility of several new fisheries targeting on pollock, Atka mackerel, razor clams, sablefish and octopus.

By 1982 it was clear that developing the pollock fishery would depend on developing products to make from pollock—primarily surimi. A May/June AFDF Bulletin brings surimi to the Foundation forefront for the first time. "Seafood Alchemy: Turning croaker into crab legs" reads the headline; the story told of Nichibei Fisheries in Alabama.



the company where AFDF would later find surimi technician Billy Thrash, who aided AFDF in its first tentative months of surimi production.

By 1982 the Foundation staff had increased to include Anita Murphy, Sharon Tyone, Linda Allen and Florence Scott. Late in the year, Ellen Wilson was hired as secretary. And on March 1, a day that will live in infamy for both AFDF and the pyrotechnics industry nationwide, (the once set fire to a stack of old Wall Street Journals on his desk while negotiating fantasy stock deals with Doug Humes) Chris Riley joined the staff as project manager.

1983

Throughout the history of AFDF run several common themes: creating opportunities for fishermen, filling the gaps in U.S. seafood processing technology, and exploring new uses for Alaska's seafood products. But in 1983, under the direction of Chris Mitchell and the nervously supportive eye of Carl Rosier of NMFS, AFDF took a dramatic turn: the Foundation moved away from its "scattershot" projects, planted most of its resources behind one concentrated, multi-year project, and dedicated itself to discovering and developing new methods of producing surimi from Alaska pollock.

"We're looking for a few greedy people," read a brochure AFDF produced that year. To succeed in a risky project like the surimi program—going against the political tides and certainly against the Japanese interests now very powerful in the Alaskan seafood industry—it would be necessary to make sure everyone had something to gain from the project. In 1983, AFDF submitted its surimi project proposal to NMFS, and began to lay groundwork for the project that would put AFDF on the map.

The staff contacted 500 U.S. companies—suppliers of ingredients, equipment, materials and knowledge—and sent out samples of Japanese surimi for product development purposes. Within months, companies across the country were twisting, poking, flavoring, coloring and tasting surimi.

The staff, hoping that at least some of these companies would find surimi profitable, pumped out as many samples and as much information as they could get hold of. And in the interests of better communications, The Lodestar was born.

In December 1983, AFDF selected from among five bidders one plant to conduct its surimi production project. After hours of proposal review, analyses and deliberation, a specially-selected board of advisors awarded the project to Royal Alaskan Seafoods in Dutch Harbor. The plant would be shut down within a year; and the deliberations would have to be repeated the following year. But, Chris Mitchell was quoted as saying, the level of knowledge demonstrated by the companies proposing for the project indicated "a growing strength of knowledge and commitment" to building an Alaskan surimi industry.

In early 1983, Barbara Culver joined the AFDF staff as accountant.

Also in 1983, the Trident Seafoods

plant in Akutan—after only one year of operation—burned to the ground.

1984

If 1983 was AFDF's Year of the Pollock, 1984 was the Year for Surimi. AFDF published "Hooked on Surimi," a directory of companies offering services and equipment to the surimi industry. The staff continued to investigate uses for surimi. The Foundation and National Food Processors Assoc. held a surimi conference in Washington, D.C. that drew 200 people and seemed to set fire under each of them.

But primarily, the energy of AFDF and its associated companies was toward building the first commercial surimi plant in Alaska. With Bob Ryan as chief engineer and Billy Thrash as surimi consultant, Royal Alaskan began small-scale surimi production on May 4. The quality was low, but excitement was high. Despite much talk to the contrary, Alaska had proved that it could make good surimi.

That summer, Royal Alaskan was shut down, the surimi project halted, and AFDF issued a second RFP for shore-based surimi production. This time, rather than a pilot-scale plant, AFDF went for full-scale commercial production of surimi. Alaska Pacific Seafoods of Kodiak was the winner this time, and late in the year all the surimi equipment was moved to Kodiak.

1985

"Surimi: It's American Now," announced The Lodestar in January 1985, under an illustration of the Norman Rockwell Thanksgiving table spread with surimi-based products. The illustration has become one of AFDF's trademarks. The message was twofold: Not only was it proven that Americans could make high-quality surimi on shore in Alaska, but the surimi was made with a combination of traditional Japanese and modern American and European technology.

Two hundred people came to "White Gold," a grand opening of the surimi plant, to get their shoes wet and see American surimi made. Once on shore, surimi began to capture the imagination of food executives and technologists. One company experimented with a surimi-based cheese log; another with surimi in cake mix; another with baby food. The potential value of an Alaska pollock industry profiting from waste, mince, meal, oil and surimi was estimated above \$6 billion per year.

Knowledge about the pollock market coincided with the opening of the rebuilt Trident Seafoods plant. Owner Chuck Bundrant had turned disaster into an opportunity, and had included

in his rebuilt plant design for pollock and cod processing equipment. With the new plant, Bundrant was set up to process 52,000 lbs. of pollock per day, worth over \$1 million per month, which at capacity would pay fishermen about \$260,000 per month.

In 1985 the pollock biomass seemed wending. Yet it became clear, from a standpoint of economics, efficiency, and resource management, that a successful pollock plant would have to fully use every ounce of protein an Alaska pollock has to offer.

With nearly a million pounds of surimi on their hands, the AFDF staff turned their attention to market development. How to create entirely new markets and uses for a material few knew very much about? A few analog plants were springing up in the Lower 48. AFDF concentrated on working with food develop-

ers, those who would create products beyond the imitation seafood market. It was the beginning of an endeavor still continuing, though today the effort centers not only on surimi but on all seafood forms.

1986

A good year for the product development effort for surimi at AFDF. The year dawned with a new line of health food products including a granola bar and a powdered protein drink, all using surimi. Next, Lynda Nestelle created a moisturizing cream using surimi as the binder. The trend continued with AFDF's first visit to the Western States Meat Association convention, where the little fisheries booth was nearly bowled over by eager meat packers who were either checking out the opportunity or the competition—even they may not have been sure which.

AFDF had achieved three important goals in its surimi project: it had successfully produced surimi in the U.S.; it had proven that existing technology could be improved upon using existing American equipment and techniques; and it had marketed the surimi in the U.S. and Japan.

And so, AFDF began the process of stepping back from the forefront of surimi industry development. By this time there were two other surimi plants on shore in Alaska and several floating processors being built. Work was being done independently of the AFDF project that indicated the surimi industry was on strong footing. It was time to start looking to the future.

In the spring of 1986, Chris Riley left AFDF and the surimi project he had devoted himself to. In the fall, Chris Mitchell resigned to start his own company in Seattle. In September Sharon Gwinn, who had left in 1985 to start a business with Richard Rhoda, returned to fill in as acting executive director.



1987

Ten years after that first December meeting that sowed the seeds that would become AFDF, foreign fishermen harvested Alaskan white fish in U.S. waters for the last time.

The new year brought high prices for U.S. pollock fillets and blocks, and doubled production of surimi for Alaska Pacific Seafoods. The economy of Alaska was deep in a recession but Kodiak boomed from bottomfish activity. AFDF started a project to enhance fish waste processing technology, and focused on gaining USDA approval for surimi as an ingredient in meats.

In March, AFDF published *Surimi: It's American Now*, the first compendium of surimi knowledge in the U.S.

On April 1, Mel Monsen joined the staff as executive director. Soon after, he hired Loreita Lure and Peter Moore, who had been temporary contractors to AFDF during the transitional period.

The effort to move AFDF from its surimi project toward the future began with a flatfish demonstration project, a new seafood product development contest, and a study of pollock liver oil and its potential uses. The Foundation had moved from the uncertainty of its start, through the process of proving itself by aiding different segments of the industry, into a very focused project that was planned to benefit the entire Alaskan seafood industry directly or indirectly—and now began broadening its vision again to encompass the areas that still needed the unique kind of activity only the Foundation can conduct.

1988

In its tenth year, the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation enjoys the stability that comes with having a history. Not everyone has supported AFDF or its projects, or agrees with the directions it has taken. Many agree the Foundation has been a force of change and growth in the industry; some think it hasn't done enough to benefit small Alaskan operators.

There were a few successes in 1988. Surimi gained approval from the USDA as a processed meats ingredient. The tenth U.S. surimi factory ship has been launched; a salmon chili that resulted from the Foundation's new product contest is entering commercial production; Koriak Reduction, Inc. added a dryer to its meal plant and the flatfish project at Eagle Fisheries is moving piecemeal toward profitability.

AFDF celebrates its tenth anniversary with a taste of uncertainty flavoring the punch. The SK Program funneled less money to fisheries development projects this year than ever before. Some member companies are beginning to question if the priorities outlined by NMFS speak to the needs of the industry. But a few things are clear: AFDF was set up as a catalyst for public funds directed toward private industry, to benefit the greatest number of people with the smallest amount of bureaucracy. Members agree that, whatever direction the Foundation takes in the future, its role as high-risk catalyst will continue.

Back to the Future: What's AFDF up to now?

*Alaskan flatfish impresses the U.S. market;
a new surimi product—possibly for fast food;
and the search is on for oil processors*

Alaskan flatfish is attractive to the domestic market because of its reasonable price and high quality, but bad weather and scattered stocks make it a questionable wintertime fishery.

Those are some preliminary conclusions from the Eagle Fisheries flatfish demonstration project, where Eagle has produced mechanically-processed fresh and frozen fillets and frozen fillet blocks from the region's flatfish resource since February of this year.

In their November monthly report, the Eagle staff wrote, "A major national restaurant chain has tested Alaska's flatfish and accepted them for a test marketing program to place Danish flounder. The reason? The price is low and the quality is high."

Most high-quality flounder produced in the U.S. is generally siphoned off to pricey fresh markets; the rest are frozen, Eagle said. Asia exports a more reasonably-priced IQF yellowfin sole produced at-sea, but quality of that product ranges from "OK to awful," Eagle reports.

"Like many other Alaskan products, it appears that a niche between the two extremes of low-priced seconds and high-priced fresh is the ultimate direction for IQF Alaskan sole."

In most developing fisheries, the assumption has been that, if there's a market for the fish, the fishermen will be able to deliver. However, Eagle is the first shore-based flatfish plant to remain operating through the winter, and the plant is learning some unique lessons about Gulf of Alaska flatfish.

The many species of Alaskan flatfish, which congregate during the warmer summer months, moved out of their traditional grounds in the fall and now, when they can be found, they're less concentrated than before. As a result, landings in September and October were far lower than the million-plus-pounds monthly landings in July and August. October brought only 390,507 lbs. in flatfish landings at Eagle. Rex sole comprised 36% of the catch, Dover sole 33%, rock sole 20% and flathead 11%. All species were in varying stages of roe development.

To maintain production consistency for the one Baader 175 flatfish filleter at Eagle, the plant established a 70,000 lb. trip limit for its boats. It has been a moot point: average deliveries in October were 24,000 lbs., and the

largest single delivery was 50,000 lbs.

"Though the fishery has indications (that it can) support a substantial fleet, weather limitations in wintertime still may not allow a plant to work at capacity," Eagle's report said. "Regardless of a vessel's size, it appears that mixtures of marketable soles with other, perhaps unmarketable species, make this wintertime fishing for sole only a 'scratch' proposition at best. The offshore location of stocks does not make fishing impossible, apparently, but it does make proper sorting and icing at sea of the delicate sole unlikely during periods of bad weather."

Production yields continue to increase over yields attained early in the project. Yields to trim weight in October averaged 29.3%, and overall plant yield after packaging was 27.1%. Yields by species were: Dover, 31%; rex 30.3%; flathead 26.9%; rock sole 26.2%.

One of the goals of the project is to compare yield averages of the Baader 175 to those of experienced hand filleters. In October Eagle hired two hand filleters. A preliminary production test run showed the hand filleters attained yield figures averaging about 1% higher than the Baader 175 for each species. However, in controlled tests the Baader 175 and the hand filleters achieved the same yields.

The goal of AFDF's flatfish demonstration project is to investigate the technical and economic feasibility of a shore plant entering into Alaska flatfish production. The cornerstone of this project is the Baader 175 flatfish filleting machine, which is in use on flounder and sole worldwide. However, it has been discovered during this project that some Alaskan flatfish species are physiologically different from their Atlantic or European brethren, and some adjustments to the filleting machine, and to the Baader 52 skinning machine, have been made for applications in Alaska.

Baader North America donated the use of its 175 filleter and its 52 skinning machine for the flatfish project. The Baader 52 was removed from Eagle last summer to make adjustments for Alaskan fish; it will return to the plant in the upcoming weeks.

Trio Industrier of Norway also contributed use of its Trio Skinner, which now is in operation behind the Baader 175, and reportedly is an excellent machine for Alaskan flatfish.

Eagle has also acquired a Scan:next automatic sorting machine, which weighs and sorts the frozen fillets into boxes for shipping.

AFDF publishes a monthly newsletter called "Sole Source" that covers the progress of the flatfish demonstration project. It is available free of charge. For more information about the flatfish project, call Peter Moore at AFDF.

*Will surimi be used
in formed steak?
Could be at a fast-food
restaurant someday*

"Nobori offers a steak sandwich in the fast food business," a meat processor said at the Western States Meat Association Expo in November. "They can't afford to make it. But if they had surimi, maybe they could."

As part of the Expo, Dr. John Carpenter of the University of Georgia in Athens presented findings from a study of surimi as a binder in restructured steak. His study was part of AFDF's New Product Development Contest, which began last summer and was designed to encourage development of new commercial non-analog products from surimi, minced pollock and minced salmon.

Dr. Carpenter's study centered on developing restructured beef steaks using available plant machinery. He purchased fresh beef knuckles from a local butcher, removed all the fat, connective tissue and muscle sheaths, and cut the muscle meat into cubes measuring either 1x1x1" or 1x1x2" (to test the effect of meat particle size.) The surimi, with 0.5% sodium chloride

and 5% sodium tripolyphosphate added, was added to the meat in a mixer by extruding the surimi from a syringe with the tip cut off, a method that allowed very easy blending of the surimi and meat. The mixture was then stuffed with a vacuum stuffer into bologna casings, allowed to set at 4°C and then sliced into 3/4-inch steaks.

Dr. Carpenter wanted to find out two things: first of all, would a restructured steak using surimi have an acceptable texture, flavor and moisture? And second, how much surimi should be added, and how would the level of surimi used affect the overall characteristics of the product?

Taste panelists in Athens and in Anchorage agreed that the product was acceptable. The restructured steaks rated high in taste, mouthfeel, texture and juiciness. Even one sample that was deliberately overcooked came out no worse than any normal beef steak cooked too long.

But how much surimi should be used? Dr. Carpenter experimented with levels from 0.5% to 3%, including one sample with 1% surimi and 1.5% sodium caseinate. He evaluated the products at 0, 7, 14, and 20 days, and found that there was a marked deterioration of aroma and texture by the seventh day, though flavor and mouthfeel were not affected. But by 14 days the scores were back up again. Panelists did find some overall differences in aroma and flavor after the product had been stored 20 days. And one experiment revealed a preference of 1% surimi over 1.5% surimi levels used in the product. The product with sodium caseinate was not preferred by any of the panelists.

Dr. Carpenter also conducted studies on the relative bind of surimi at different levels, and of the microbiological differences of product using different levels of surimi and at different time intervals. His results are

*Dr. Carpenter's
reformed steak
with surimi as
a binder: Good
bind, good bite,
good idea.*



charted in progress reports; AFDF will publish his final report early next year.

"Surimi structured steaks have the unique potential to be marketed in the fresh state," Dr. Carpenter reported.

"There existed a protein/protein interaction between the beef and surimi that further accommodated the binding effect. From these results, it was determined that much less surimi could be used and that larger meat pieces could be successfully bound in the raw state. It appears that 1% is the best level of surimi to add."

For more information call Loretta Lure at AFDF, or Dr. Carpenter, University of Georgia College of Agriculture, Athens, GA 30602; (404) 542-2286.

At last: Some real economic data on the Alaskan seafood industry

A cooperative venture by several public and private organizations will result in three related documents that will provide for the first time information about the economic importance of Alaska's seafood industry.

The three reports are all due out within the next six months, and together will give public and private interests alike the kind of industry-wide information on which decisions can be made about investment, community development, infrastructure needs and business development plans.

The first report out will be "A Comprehensive Fisheries Economic Development Plan," published by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference from data collected by Graystar Pacific Seafood, Ltd. and Coopers & Lybrand. This study will involve analysis of trends in fishery resources, industry activity, and markets in the Southwest Alaska region. It will also outline the area's requirements for development and an economic development plan for the region.

The plan is scheduled to be published in December 1988. For more information call John Levy, Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, at (907) 274-7555.

A cooperative study sponsored by the Alaska Seafood Industry Study Commission, in which AFDF is a participant, will evaluate the value and economic importance of the seafood industry to the economy of the state of Alaska.

This study is being conducted by The McDowell Group of Juneau, through surveys of processors, fisheries organizations and fisheries-related agencies, and through intensive data collection from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), the Alaska Department of Labor (ADOL), and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). From ADOL, the McDowell Group is collecting employment and payroll data; from CFEC, regional and statewide summaries of seafood processor production and wholesale value statistics by species

and product. NMFS will help compile data on joint venture and foreign catch statistics from 1977 to 1987, and domestic catcher/processor and mothership production statistics for 1986-87.

The Alaska Seafood Industry Study also includes regional and statewide seafood catch statistics from the Department of Fish & Game; fish tax and license revenue data from Department of Revenue, and other related information such as processor permits, seafood exports, investment history, employment levels, budgets of public agencies, and net earnings by species, gear type and area. The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, Alaska Factory Trawlers Association, the International Trade Administration, and several other companies and agencies are participating.

The final report, scheduled to be completed in January 1989, will be the first compilation of such information yet to be made available. Copies will be distributed through AFDF, and through some of the other participating firms. For more information call project coordinator Loretta Lure at AFDF, or Eric McDowell at The McDowell Group, (907) 586-6126.

...And a new white fish oil study begins

One of the primary goals of the fisheries development community in Alaska is to learn how to make better use of the material now wasted in seafood processing.

AFDF issued bid solicitations on November 21 for processors interested in trying out hydrolyzing equipment on white fish processing waste for use in pet foods, animal and aquaculture feeds, protein supplements and protein blends for institutional use.

Interested processors must handle at least three groundfish species (cod, pollock, sablefish, flatfish, etc.) and be willing to produce samples from other species as well. The demonstration will run from January to March 1989, and AFDF will provide a hydrolyzer from Advanced Hydrolyzing Systems along with appropriate technical training.

This pilot-scale project will help train processors in handling and production, and marketing to some degree, of white fish oils and hydrolysate. AFDF plans to set up a full-scale commercial demonstration of hydrolyzing technology next year.

The deadline for submitting proposals is December 15, 1988; a processor will be selected on January 2, 1989. For a copy of the request for proposals or for more information, call Loretta Lure at AFDF.

READ OUR FINE PRINT

"Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points: An Outline for the Surimi Industry," 53 pp. The first comprehensive safety assurance program for surimi producers. This document outlines critical points in the production process where microbiological problems are most likely to arise, and presents a program to prevent all potential safety hazards. Compiled through much industry input by Manning, Batson & Assoc., it includes a plant sanitation program, quality assurance, physical/chemical hazard prevention, microbiological safety, and how to document and audit programs once they're in place. Available from AFDF at no charge.

"Partial Quality Control: Surimi/Meat Products," 7 pp. Any shore- or ship-based surimi producer interested in supplying surimi to meat processors will want to know what quality control procedures to follow to satisfy the needs of this new market. Compiled by Manning, Batson & Assoc., free of charge from AFDF.

"Product Development: Surimi and Meat," 16 pp. Creative minds in both the surimi and the meat business will want to read this practical how-to for developing new products combining meat and surimi. It covers the characteristics of surimi, technical data, general guidelines for its use, a liquid cookout chart and some generic surimi/meat nugget formulations. Compiled by Manning, Batson & Assoc., free of charge from AFDF.

"Salmon Oil Recovery at North Pacific Processors," 7 pp. An interim report of the progress being made at North Pacific Processors, where AFDF is sponsoring a project to recover salmon head oil using hydrolyzing equipment designed to digest 500 lbs. of salmon heads per hour. Project is to test the feasibility of producing salmon head oil and hydrolysate paste from the waste stream of salmon processing. Project is ongoing. Copies are free from AFDF.

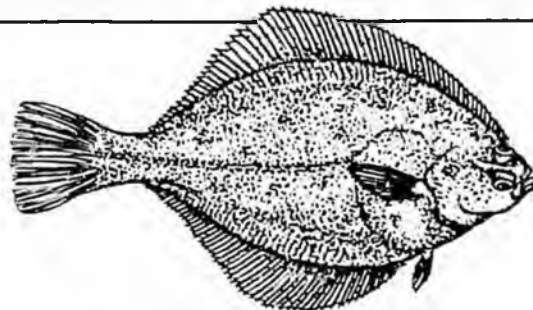
"New Zealand's ITQ Program," 10 pp. The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission has produced a detailed review of the 60,000-ton New Zealand Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) program. The ITQ program is the nation's which quotas are traded. This issue is of interest to Alaskan companies looking toward the future, when the North Pacific will see some dramatic changes in its fishery management programs. Copies available from the Commission, call Ben Muse, (907) 465-4081.

Free product samples from our store....

Samples of high quality pink salmon head oil from North Pacific Processors are now available from AFDF free of charge to companies conducting product development with such materials. Those interested may arrange with AFDF for shipment of 4- to 5-gallon samples of the oil.

AFDF also is offering samples of flatfish fillets to companies who would like to become familiar with the high-quality flatfish species produced at Eagle Fisheries in Kodiak. Sample packs include frozen fillets of varying sizes for each species.

For sample shipments, contact Barbara Culver at AFDF.



"The person who thinks he can survive in constant change is a threat to all those who think they can only survive in safety."

—A. Rae McFarland 1988

GUEST Editorials

If we had known more, we'd have attempted less

By Sara Hemphill
AFDF Executive Director
1978-1982

Ten years ago this month I was packing my children into what little space was left in my 1972 Toyota to head north to Alaska to an adventure that was to prove to be the most rewarding and challenging I've ever had.

We left Seattle in a downpour and rocked leisurely to Juneau on the *Matanuska*. Ben woke me the third day with, "Mom, Mom, come and look. It's just like a Christmas card!" And it was. Juneau was dusted with snow, the sky was overcast and looked like evening rather than sunrise, with a few lights twinkling among the dark green trees. It promised good things.

This adventure had begun a year earlier in Anchorage during a special meeting called by National Marine Fisheries Service following the December North Pacific Council meeting. Few of us present suspected that the seeds for AFDF (later to become AFDF) had been sown. It was three months and many drafting sessions later that a proposal was forwarded to Washington, D.C. requesting \$2.8 million in S-K funding to launch the U.S. groundfish effort. Few knew, or cared, what we were about. Indeed, the most frequently asked question was, "What's groundfish?"

It was another year and then some before final approval for the funding was a reality. The Christmas card promise seemed to have become a blistery wind from Scrooge's Christmas Past. The in-fighting and struggle for control that ensued were energy-sapping and expensive. Nonetheless, they forced a consolidation of participants and a honing and refining of the individual projects and budgets that served us well in the long run.

Finally, in October 1979, we had operating funds for specific programs, the "queen pin" of which was the longline large boat project—later awarded to Sea West and the *Aleutian Mistress*. Darryl Petersen, then President of Sea West, deserves special recognition for the outstanding contribution he made to the industry.

There was relatively little public enthusiasm for the AFDF undertaking. Without the dedication and support from key individuals, the program would have floundered. In addition to the staff, Board members and especially Ron Jensen who served as president, Pete Harris, Sig Jaeger, Walt Jones, Lee Alverson, Steve Hughes, Linda Chaves, Keith Specking, Jim Branson and the NPFMC, Wesley Johnson, Jim Hemming, Bert Larkins, Dick Reynolds, John Schmiedtke, Barry Fisher, NMFS staff, Dana Bessecker, Bob Balkovic, Peter Barlinghaug, Bill Phillips, Steve Perles, Rod

Moore and, of course, the NMFS contracts officer John Hinman were unsung heroes who deserve applause for their invaluable help shepherding AFDF through its childhood.

The task of balancing what the public sector wanted to fund with what the private sector was prepared to (or interested in) undertake was a challenging one. Certainly the perception of which projects were effective and which were not ran the gamut from disaster to raging success, depending upon who was doing the perceiving.

Our goal initially was simply to get the ball rolling, or as Sig Jaeger said, "Prime the pump." Yet it was critical to have not only successful projects but ones that the industry felt were worthy. Choosing those first projects was tough; there were so many opportunities and needs. For the most part the processing sector was not interested in investing in a fishery before the harvesting capacity was proven. Likewise, the fishermen were not enamored with the idea of spending hundreds of thousands on trawl gear when there was no market for the product they would be trawling.

Fortuitously, Wally Peyreya and Marine Resources Company were just breathing life into joint ventures, the shrimp resource was declining, Al and Oral burch had both the vision and the fortitude to commit to a risk, and then the demise of the crab resource got

everyone's attention; AFDF was out of the starting box.

In those days there always seemed to be more skeptics than enthusiasts for the program. Most people with whom I spoke during the start-up phase said fishermen and processors would never work together; we proved them wrong and set an example that was later followed by the creators of Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. offshore, big boat projects were suspect in the eyes of many; yet the information that developed through these projects proved invaluable to small and grand alike.

Finally in 1981, Pete Harris saw the processing plant project he had shepherded for many years implemented, and the second phase of AFDF was born. Chris Mitchell, my able successor, stepped in to write the second chapter.

Reflecting back, I think of AFDF as a work horse rather than the sleek race horse some thought we had acquired. The endless hours of research and preparation, deliberation and argument spent by thousands of committed folks over the years will never fully be credited. Certainly, we never enjoyed any glory. I trust, however, that they, like I, gained from the experience and are as proud to have been a part of this most significant chapter in the evolution of our industry as I am. I thank you, one and all.

The Old Map-Makers used to say, 'Beyond this place there be Dragons'

By Chris Mitchell
AFDF Executive Director
1982-1986

Dragons, dragoons, dollops, doubloons, dollars and a decade of development...While ten years may seem like a long time in passing, it's but a brief moment on the horizon of time. But in that ten years Alaska has taken over the entire harvesting, and large portions of the processing, of more than 2 million metric tons of American fishery resources from foreign fleets. At the dawning of the last decade, the U.S./Alaskan fishery was only targeting a few very specific, high-valued species.

We thought we could not afford to bother, care nor compete on the rest of that other "trash fish." Isn't it interesting how a lot of trash fish became a lot of cash fish in that time? Why did it happen? How did it happen? And how can we continue to make similar things happen in the next ten years?

Development of Alaska's fisheries to this point didn't occur calmly or at an evenly measured pace. In fact, for the

first few years, little progress was visible. The industry was still fat and sassy on King Crab, shrimp and salmon...so what else did they need? There was no way Americans could afford to catch, process and market all the low-value fish. Where to begin?

Since good questions outnumber easy answers, the industry and all its players, most especially AFDF, began searching high and low for that magic potion or solution. For most of the first half of the decade, we asked a lot of people a lot of questions. We poked and prodded in countless directions. But when we reeled in our line, alas, there was little on it. We learned through this process what DIDN'T work. And sometimes that's more important than success.

A lot of people got discouraged, but the sheer magnitude of the "pot of gold" that would come with development of these fisheries was so great that others, including the Foundation, persevered. These positive thinkers believed the answers were there. There was a destiny to be reached if we could but pull together in the same

direction just once.

That pulling together of one's failures and successes toward a common goal began to occur in the early 1980s with the creation of the Foundation's multi-faceted surimi project. Surimi brought together for common benefit fishermen, processors, equipment manufacturers, food scientists, reproducers, government bureaucrats and politicians, among others. The result is that just four years later the Alaskan pollock industry is a blossoming reality producing in excess of 40,000 metric tons of surimi and pot-loads of fillets and blocks. Not only has the import hemorrhagin# stopped but pollock has become an export star.

While the Foundation has some minor mopping up to do on the surimi question, it has moved on to other needs, concerns and opportunities. It has approached its next major undertaking, Alaskan flatfish, with a methodology not too dissimilar to that used on pollock. From what I've seen and heard so far, flatfish from Alaska will, one day in the not too distant future, be

another feather in AFDF's cap.

So where does the Foundation and its partners in development go from here? Certainly I have no answers. One can but "point one's sails into the wind and aim for landfalls over the horizon."



The Lodestar and the Lodestar Update are published by Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, 508 West Second Avenue, Suite 212, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, (907) 276-7315.

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Krys Holmes, Editor

For additional information about AFDF or any of its projects, call any staff member:

Deborah Bloom, Secretary
Barbara Culver, Controller
Loretta Lure, Asst. Project Manager
Peter Moore, Project Manager
Mel Monsen, Executive Director

Off the Cuff

By Kays Holmes

Tomorrow's things on the shelf today, including but not limited to: free will or unconditional love. It's one way or another.

—Robert Kungel

Director's Log

Never our potential so high; never our funding so low

By Mel Mosen
Executive Director

My first memory of the Foundation is nearly nine years old. Though I had no idea then how it was organized and what it did, I stopped in as I made the rounds looking for a job. Little did I know that my visit would lead to a relationship that has culminated in my current position as executive director.

The Foundation has accomplished a lot in these first ten years, taking a new program from infancy into maturity. Initial power struggles and direction-finding have been overcome, and the Foundation has been able to participate in and positively affect many projects that have benefited the seafood industry. The results, though directed at the Alaska industry, have had national, even international ramifications.

By now readers must be aware of the Foundation's biggest success, the multi-year surimi project. The results of that effort are mind-boggling. The surimi production off of Alaska for 1989 has been estimated at an incredible 100,000 m.t., requiring a pollock

harvest of 500,000 m.t. There are four shore-based surimi production plants, and (so far) ten surimi factory ships operating in Alaska. Of course, the Foundation can't take all the credit for these accomplishments. The number of contributors is immense, but the system that allowed the Foundation to identify and take action on an unrealized opportunity deserves credit.

Projects of the kind the Foundation conducts depend on private industry for their direction and most of their activity. Most of the projects, including those at Trident Seafoods, Alaska Pacific Seafoods, and the *Aleutian Mistress*, have left in their wake some real successes: There are four shore-based surimi plants and 10 surimi factory trawlers operating in Alaska today; most of Alaska's plants process white fish of some species. The Foundation has helped set the stage for significant profits in the private industry.

This success would lead one to believe that the Foundation has a bright future. But it may not be so. As you may know, the funding source for the Foundation is very unstable and is constantly under attack.

The 1989 Saltonstall-Kennedy appropriation (funded from U.S. tariffs on imported seafood products) is only \$5 million for the entire country. This is the lowest appropriation level in the ten years AFDF has been operating. In addition, there are rumblings about using less of the allocation for industry-directed projects.

This is all happening at a time when the industry is expanding into new fisheries at an incredible rate, creating research and development needs that S-K projects should be fulfilling. Perhaps the best example of the level of need is the proposals which are submitted to National Marine Fisheries Service in response to the S-K solicitation. In 1988 the U.S. seafood industry submitted 209 proposals totalling \$22 million. Of these only 91 proposals totalling \$7.5 million were selected.

We are at a critical point both in the need for industry-directed research and development projects, and in the commitment to make funds available for their realization.

The Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation stands as an example of what industry can do.

Where would you like to see AFDF go in the next ten years?

Rae McFarland:

In the next ten years, we need to see a two-fold development: First, reducing consumption of ground beef with minced re-processed fish that will give higher nutritional value and lower fat; and second, learn how to use by-products for higher-quality animal feeds, to bring more agricultural activity to Alaska. For this, we will need a \$25 million budget for AFDF in the next ten years.

I think we're going to replace 10% of the ground beef now being produced in the U.S. with ground fish. There are 125 million head of cattle in the U.S. They average about 350 lbs. each of dressed, boneless meat; 100 lbs. goes into hamburger. I think minced fish and surimi can capture 10% of that market. That would mean 560 million lbs. of minced fish. That's what I see for the future.

Al Burch:

In our first ten years, we've done a credible job in picking projects—most of them, anyway—that have been significant to development of the fisheries in Alaska. I hope we can continue to get the same participation that will allow us to make good decisions for the next ten years.

Our primary goal right now is flatfish. We have seen a tremendous increase in flatfish out here, and a decrease in pollock. I hope the Foundation can find some way to develop the flatfish species out here.

It's becoming increasingly important to develop more coordination and cooperation between the Foundation and the state of Alaska. By developing more industry participation and coordination with the state, the Foundation will continue to make a significant impact on Alaska's seafood industry.

Oral Burch:

The Foundation is 100% necessary. It provides to the industry a forum for cooperation within the industry, and the exchange of information that otherwise would not be possible. And neither aspect would be worthwhile without the other.

Chris Riley:

The major contribution of the Foundation is exploring ways to process groundfish out of the FCZ. In the next 10 years, the full OY of traditional groundfish species in the Bering Sea and Gulf will be harvested and processed domestically. Then there are two directions to go: one is to look at other species that have value but haven't

been exploited. The other direction is to increase the value that can be exploited from every ton of fish. The Foundation has already begun this.

Part of increasing value of the fish is increasing efficiency, and reducing the cost of producing groundfish products. So we have many alternatives, and I think the decision of a focus should be made on an opportunistic basis—where there seems to be opportunity, go after it.

Just because actually managing to kill & process fish doesn't mean you're at the end of the learning process. It just means you've started.

Chris Mitchell:

The whole philosophy behind the science of development is that if you are successful you quickly find yourself out of a job. Knowing when to move on is the key. It's not easy to walk away from "Da Glory Road," but AFDF has made the successful transition.

As individuals and companies, we all need to leave the comfort zone and move into the unknown from time to time. AFDF has been able to do this in the past; I hope it will continue to do so.

Comparing this special 10th Anniversary Issue of The LodeStar was a lesson in perspective. AFDF has seen some hopes dashed, some projects skunked, and some good points go to waste. The Foundation has also created some powerful momentum for many companies to rise to their own benefit. And it has successfully turned some dragons so private companies wouldn't have to.

You can't achieve things all well-out and during the fast, and it's a good credit of the state and local processors that through this and other efforts AFDF has taken on their risks and tried to steer the success toward the private companies involved in its projects. I continue to be active and renew my membership yearly because I respect its courage, its audacity, and in some cases, its recklessness. AFDF is a peculiar creature, stepchild in a rocky marriage between industry and the feds. It has grown up with ambiguities, it thrives on risk. For that reason alone it has my respect.

It is inevitable that in ten years an organization that was created to further the interests of such a broad constituency will fall sometime at some time. AFDF has collected its share of disappointed critics, of fishermen who say they've seen no benefit from AFDF; of processors who say they could just as well have run the race alone; of companies who feel they didn't get enough publicity from their work with AFDF.

These are only some of the risks AFDF faces in its annual direction-finding quest. How to perform the tasks that will be most meaningful to private industry? How to prioritize overlapping goals? How to pursue the broader, more wide-reaching objective without disenfranchising the small-time operator? As the impact of AFDF's work is more widely felt throughout the U.S. food and protein industries, this last question is particularly pertinent.

These questions—some of them are AFDF's biggest problems—come as a direct result of its biggest successes. As the Foundation's effectiveness increased, demands on its energies increased. As more people heard about AFDF, more people had contributed opinions on where they wanted the Foundation to spend its resources next. Which is exactly what AFDF is about.

In the next ten years, I hope to see more participation in the Foundation's program development process, in its membership rosters, in its communications efforts, and in its search for alternative funding sources, from among the Alaskan fishermen and processors who have let their membership lapse, or who have never joined. More active members, and more activity from among members, will be the most important resource for AFDF in the future.

INDUSTRY News

On the trail of those high-seas salmon poachers

The U.S. State Department, the Governor of Alaska, industry groups and private companies are making some progress in the fight against illegal harvests of U.S. salmon on the high seas.

Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA), a group of U.S. seafood processors, has led the fight to identify companies peddling illegal salmon at prices that undercut legitimate suppliers. PSPA estimates that at least 10,000 metric tons of salmon worth \$15 million have been pirated from U.S. migrating stocks by the Taiwanese squid fleet. New evidence suggests that Japanese and Korean companies are also involved.

The illegal harvest concerns U.S. processors for two reasons: first, the product is being sold at prices far below U.S. product, and therefore is closing out markets for legally-caught salmon. Second, the fish appearing on the market are small, indicating they're immature, and that these harvests will have a long-term detrimental affect on the resource. Decreased run sizes of pinks and cohos in Southeast Alaska in 1988, and a substantial number of salmon marked with gillnet marks, add to these fears.

Frozen coho, sockeye and chum salmon is sent to Singapore and Japan for sale, PSPA charges. Often the product is unloaded under cover of dark-

ness, its paperwork altered. PSPA has documented that between 4,000 and 8,000 metric tons of pink salmon have been shipped to Thailand for canning and re-export.

An October 31 story in the *Bangkok Post* reported that the Thai government has been asked by the U.S. State Department to help investigate the source of salmon shipped to Thai canneries. Thailand is a re-processing center for many fisheries companies worldwide, including U.S. tuna companies. Some Thai canneries are seeking supplies salmon from U.S. producers for canning and re-export.

Information about the activities of individual processors is hard to come by. Salmon canning statistics—including production levels and source of raw material—are held secret by the canning companies. However, one source in Thailand confirmed that at least some of the salmon canned there this year came from Taiwanese fishing boats operating in the North Pacific.

The governments of Thailand, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan have pledged to aid the U.S. effort to stop illegal salmon harvests in the Pacific. At the 1987 meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Japan called for cooperation among the traditional salmon fishing nations to "make every possible effort to prevent

such activity."

Efforts are thwarted, however, by the fact that those countries whose help is most needed in the investigation are the countries whose people profit most from the activity.

In the meantime, Gov. Steve Cowper and a contingent from the Alaska seafood industry have begun drafting a cooperative agreement with the Soviet Union for monitoring high seas activity. In a landmark meeting in October, U.S. and Soviet representatives agreed to work together to put a stop to high seas salmon interception, and to join forces to study unregulated groundfish harvests in the international waters of the Bering Sea.

For more information about the high seas salmon interception issue, call Barry Collier at PSPA, (306) 281-1667. For more information about the joint U.S.-Soviet agreements, call Henry Mitchell at Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, (907) 279-6519.



RAILSTON PURINA SELLS VAN CAMP

ST. LOUIS, MO - Ralston Purina Company on November 15 completed the sale of its Van Camp Seafood division to a group of investors led by PT Mantrust. The sale price was approximately \$260 million. PT Mantrust is a privately-held company in Indonesia. Van Camp is expected to continue marketing its "Chicken of the Sea" canned tuna and salmon products.

Van Camp Seafood has been a member of AFDF for several years, and R&D Director Bill Reinke is a member of the AFDF Board of Directors.

the LODESTAR

Charting the course of fisheries development today
Volume VI Number 4, Autumn 1988
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc.

*"Let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us."
— Hebrews 12:1*

Be a part of the future of AFDF

Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation has come a long way in the past 10 years, and by all counts it has a long way to go in the next ten. You can participate—and benefit—in several ways.

Become a Foundation member
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Help set priorities;
Get priority access to information;
Include your products and services in projects

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H J R

27

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 31, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5-8-89

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HJR 27

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27

[COMPENSATION FOR SALMON INTERCEPTIONS]

Relating to compensation for lost revenue and income caused by high seas interceptions of Alaskan salmon.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CS HJR 27 (Res) the same title
 a new title
- have attached amendment(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note _____
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis Revenue 3-31-89

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approx. column)

DO NOT
PASS
No Rec
Amend

Chip Danvers

Bill Hudson

Ben ...

Mike ...

George ...

(Check approx. column)	DO NOT PASS	No Rec	Amend
<i>Mike ...</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Chip Danvers

Chairman's Signature

ce

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HJR 27
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/31/89

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Compensation for lost revenue and
income caused by high seas interception
Sponsor: Zawacki and Hanley
Requestor: HSCFT&R

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income & Excise Audit
Components: Operating

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LANDS & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: See attached page.

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Division: Income and Excise Audit

Phone: (907) 465-2320
Date: March 30, 1989

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: March 30, 1989

Distribution (by preparer):

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

HJR 27
Prepared by:
Steven E. Kettel
Department of Revenue
March 30, 1989

SJR 27 estimates high seas interception of salmon at 2,000,000 fish. To determine the fish tax lost as a result of interception we have made the following assumptions:

- 1) 15% of the fish are Western Alaska Chinooks with an ex-vessel value of \$19.00 per fish.
- 2) 44% of the fish are Bristol Bay Sockeye with an ex-vessel value of \$4.60 per fish.
- 3) 3% of the fish are Western Alaska chums with an ex-vessel value of \$2.80 per fish.
- 4) 38% of the fish are Prince William Sound Coho with an ex-vessel value of \$8.50 per fish.
- 5) All fish are processed by floating processors which pay a 5% raw fish tax.
- 6) No estimate of salmon enhancement tax losses are considered for purposes of this analysis.

<u>Specie</u>	<u># of Fish</u>	<u>Value/Fish</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Tax(5%)</u>
Chinook	300,000	\$19.00	5,700,000	285,000
Sockeye	880,000	4.60	4,048,000	202,400
Chums	60,000	2.80	168,000	8,400
Coho	<u>760,000</u>	<u>8.50</u>	<u>6,460,000</u>	<u>323,000</u>
	2,000,000		16,376,000	818,800

Proposed Amendments to HJR 27

By Davidson

On page 1, line 13, after "whereas" delete "salmon constitute" and insert "commercial and sport salmon fishing constitutes"

Effect: Expressly notes the importance of both commercial and sport fishing

On page 1, line 14, after "state" insert ", including the Yukon-Kuskokwim-Tanana region, Bristol Bay, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula, the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions, and Southeast Alaska,"

On page 1, delete lines 16 through 19 and insert "WHEREAS some of these regions are economically disadvantaged, significant conservation and management problems face the fisheries in many of these regions, and salmon runs in many of these regions have been significantly below forecasts; and"

On page 1, line 20 after "WHEREAS" insert "the"

On page 1, lines 20 and 21, after "runs" delete "in Southeast Alaska and the Kvichak River of Bristol Bay in 1988"

On page 1, lines 21 and 22, after "salmon" delete "in Southeast Alaska and Bristol Bay"

Effect: Gives equal attention to all regions of the state and notes that the regions' fisheries face significant conservation and management problems.

On page 3, line 2, after "tribunal" insert ", if any,"

Effect: Recognizes that we do not know whether there is a tribunal with jurisdiction



Representative Jim Zawacki

Alaska State Legislature

3111 "C" STREET, SUITE 415
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-2037

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-2719/2693

MEMBER
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE
PUBLIC SAFETY
ANCHORAGE CAUCUS
CO-CHAIRMAN

T E S T I M O N Y

House Resource Committee

HJR 27

by
Representative Jim Zawacki

March 31, 1989

The importance of conservation and protection of Alaska's fisheries is a continuing concern for all Alaskans. This concern is also significant in terms of state and federal relations and responsibilities to assure the anadromous fish of Alaskan origin are protected on the high seas.

The issues addressed in HJR 27 ask the President of the United States to bring an action before the appropriate international tribunal for recovery of damages on behalf of the State of Alaska and the commercial fishermen of Alaska for revenue and income lost as a consequence of the illegal high seas interception of salmon in violation of the treaty or agreement.

Secondly, the President of the United States is asked to renegotiate existing treaties and agreements with Japan, and South Korea, and negotiate an agreement with Taiwan to provide procedures whereby individual fishermen, fishermen's associations, and the state may recover damages from foreign fishing companies for income and revenue lost due to high seas interception of salmon in violation of the treaty or agreement.

Finally, Congress is asked to establish a fund to reimburse Alaska fishermen and the State of Alaska for the income and revenue lost by the high seas interception of Alaska salmon and that the fund be financed by a tariff on fishery products originating in those nations whose fishermen are intercepting Alaska salmon on the high seas.

Since most of the Pacific coast states are affected by high seas interceptions of anadromous fish originating within their waters, it is imperative that Pacific coast states be informed of solutions sought in Alaska to remedy the high seas interception of salmon.

T E S T I M O N Y

House Resource Committee

HJR 27

by
Dr. David C. Harrison
Commercial Fisherman
Bristol Bay, Alaska

March 31, 1989

Most Pioneer Alaskans remember when US Fish and Wildlife within the Department of Interior managed, conserved and protected the fisheries of the Territory of Alaska. Since statehood, Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been responsible for managing the fisheries.

My first experience as a commercial fisherman was as a boat puller, now understood as a crewman on a double ender converted sailboat in Bristol Bay on the Nushagak River. I have been fishing more than 30 years and great changes have taken place on the high seas and in our State waters. Those changes cry for help in preserving our fisheries.

There have been times when the foreign high seas interceptions nearly closed down Bristol Bay fisheries from False Pass to all of Bristol Bay. The taking of immature salmon on the high seas is most wasteful and must be stopped. It is most difficult to manage the fisheries when the people in charge do not know how much fish have been taken of a particular year. Certain management escapement goals are very difficult to meet when one and two year fish are caught on the high seas.

In 1963, I witnessed the rape of the high seas fisheries to the extent that fishermen did not make expenses, begged for five dollars to buy fuel to go up river to their homes in order to hunt for game to have something to eat. Also, I have seen hungry school children that were too weak to work hard at school. In fact, as a teacher in Dillingham, we raised money through card games held in the school house every Friday night. The money was used to buy food for our school hot lunch program. We bought food in the town stores to aid our local economy.

As state senator from Bristol Bay in those lean years, I asked Governor Egan to declare Bristol Bay a disaster area in order to obtain food, fuel, clothing for rural resident of the entire Western area of Alaska. It took both state and federal efforts to bring emergency food to the people of Bristol Bay, Alaska. This should never have happened. We have the right to expect better things from the federal congress and from our state legislators in reducing high seas interceptions. I urge quick passage of HJR 27 in order help to set things straight for all Alaskans.

Tho we have a present emergency in our state waters, we must not lose sight of the conservation, protection and enhancement of the fisheries.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

April 14, 1989

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FROM: Dr. David C. Harrison
Legislative Staff

TO: Representative Jim Zawacki

Attn: Representative Cliff Davidson, Co-chair
House Resource Committee

Re: HJR 27 Compensation for U.S. citizens and for the State of
Alaska - jurisdiction.

U.S. Constitution - Judicial power and process for compensation.

Article III

Section 2 (1) The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;... to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; -- to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; -- or the citizens hereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Clearly the Court and the Congress have adequate power to bring to justice in law and fact regarding the high seas interceptions affecting commercial fishermen in Alaska and on behalf of the State of Alaska. How to technically do this will be left up to Congress and the Supreme Court.

Although the State of Alaska is limited in its power to deal adequately on its own with foreign nations, our fundamental right to petition the Congress and the President to act on our behalf is an urgent matter in law and equity regarding high seas felonies and in regard to protection and conservation of salmon based upon Congressional enactments in the last decade or more.

How to technically bring to justice foreign states and foreign citizens intercepting high seas salmon should not be reason to delay petitions to the Congress or the President. Constitutional judicial powers are in place to do this now. HJR 27 expresses a fundamental right to petition the President and the Congress to resolve problems citizens of Alaska, Americans have with foreign states and their citizens.

Article III

Section 2 (2) In all cases affecting... and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

The U. S. Constitution provides a balancing act between the U. S Supreme Court both as to law and fact, with exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

HJR 27 if passed by the Sixteenth Legislature will be speaking on behalf of the people of Alaska to a grievance that should be resolved quickly. To delay passage of HJR 27 is to deny fishermen and the State the right to begin a process that must be resolved. If in our responsibilities, we are to succeed in conserving and protecting the fisheries of Alaska this process can and must begin now with immediate passage of HJR 27.

Article III

Section 2 (3) The trial of all crimes...shall be by a jury...but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

HJR 27 simply asks the President to do certain things and the Congress and the Supreme Court will react in terms of their constitutionally assigned duties to resolve complaints to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

Article IV

Section 2 (2) The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

The power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States certainly relates to the Presidential Order establishing the 200 mile Economic Zone and the property rights of the people of Alaska regarding anadromous fish it raises, conserves and attempts to protect.

In fact and law there is established a need to petition for the protection of certain rights established by law for U.S. citizens of Alaska

Article VI

Section (2) This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land....

Treaties made with Japan, South Korea and General International Fisheries Agreements (GIFA) as made or agreed thereto constitute part of the Supreme law of the land. Taiwan at present does not have any fisheries agreements with the United States - yet is considered by some to be the worst offender on high seas interceptions under their squid operations.

Section 8 (1) The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excise, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

The general welfare of the commercial fishermen and the general welfare of the State of Alaska certainly are affected by the interceptions of high seas salmon of anadromous origin. HJR 27 helps provide for the petition process whereby citizens and states may request compensation for high seas interceptions.

(10) To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

Certainly, customary international law recognizes the need to protect anadromous fish on the high seas and Japan, S. Korea and Taiwan must be brought before the bar of justice in violating customary international law as now recognized.

(11) To declare... grant... reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

In 1964, as state senator from Bristol Bay, I introduced a bill whereby the Governor of the State of Alaska could legally seize foreign ships within Alaska's territorial waters. Governor Egan under state law seized a Japanese vessel fishing off Kodiak within 1 1/2 miles off shore.

(18) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Basically, the Congress and the judicial power of the courts so vested can find a way to seek justice for the people of Alaska and the State based upon HJR 27 requests. To delay HJR 27 passage is to delay justice sought which rightfully belongs to the people of Alaska.



Alaska State Legislature

Official Business

March 29, 1989

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

FROM: David C. Harrison, Aide *DLH*

TO: Rep. Jim Zawacki

RE: HJR27 FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEE HEARING 3/30/89 Noon Beltz Room

1. Testimony by Rep. Jim Zawacki Sponsor of HJR 27.
2. Testimony by Dr. David C. Harrison, Legislative Staff.
3. Memo from Jim Zawacki to all House Members requests co-sponsorship.
4. HJR 27 Copy 2/17/89 Co-Sponsors Hanley (R) Lemon (R) Collins (R), Sharp (R) Miller (R) Martin (R) Taylor (R) Furnace (R) Hudson (R) Swackhammer (D) Boucher (D)
5. Memo from David to Jim some U. S. Constitutional observations how compensations may be possible; because of treaties, high seas felonies, admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. (10) Congress for example - To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and against the law of nations.
6. Bristol Bay Native Corporations endorses HJR 27. ✓
7. Western Alaska Cooperative Marketing Association endorses HJR27.
8. Bristol Bay Herring Marketing Co-op endorses HJR 27.
9. Bristol Bay Driftnetters' Association endorses HJR 27.
10. Kotzebue Fisherman's Association Endorses HJR 27.
11. City of Manokotak - Mayor supports HJR 27.
12. Bristol Bay Borough recommends action on HJR 27 (Good letter).
13. City Council of Mountain Village endorses HJR 27 for Yukon area.
14. North Slope Borough Mayor supports HJR 27 and its probable impact.
15. North Slope Borough supports HJR 27.
16. City and Borough of Sitka supports HJR 27.
17. Fiscal Note from Department of Revenue
18. Alaska Independent Fishermens' Marketing Association phoned their support for HJR 27 on 3/30/89.

19. *Memo on Bristol Bay Borough, Ketchikan & Sitka with Boroughs*

RE TO TX 453314

POB 28086 ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 12-27 1138A PST

PMS REP JIM ZWACKI

POUCH U

JUNEAU AK 99811

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION SUPPORTS THE ADOPTION OF HOUSE
RESOLUTION #27.

DONALD F. NIELSEN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

800 CORDOVA, SUITE 42

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

RE TO TX 453314

POB 28086 ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 12-27 1138A PST

PMS REP JIM ZWACKI

POUCH U

JUNEAU AK 99811

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION SUPPORTS THE ADOPTION OF HOUSE
RESOLUTION #27.

DONALD F. NIELSEN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

800 CORDOVA, SUITE 42

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

WESTERN ALASKA
COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION

1

(907) 842-5592 • BOX 213 • S'LLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

March 15, 1989

Representative Jim Zawacki
State of Alaska
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Jim:

On behalf of WACMA's Board of Directors, I would like to take this opportunity to state that our organization does appreciate your work on House Joint Resolution Number 27 and do support all of your efforts concerning the high seas interception issue.

I did receive your March 3rd letter and have followed up on your concerns, plus passed on that letter to a few of the other commercial fishing organizations within Bristol Bay Region.

Therefore, our letters are now in the mail to George Jacko's office.

Sorry I did not get a chance to visit you while I was down for the UFA meeting, but, unfortunately I broke my leg and spent that time in Bartlett Memorial Hospital. Not much fun.

Hopefully, I will be able to visit with you in a month or so. I still have to go down and do some work at UFA's office.

Once again, thank you for the information.

Sincerely,



David M Jackson



BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP

February 23, 1989

Representative Jim Zawacki
Attention: Dr. David C. Harrison
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box Y. State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Zawacki:

On behalf of the BBHMC, I would like to extend our support for House Joint Resolution No. 27 "Relating To Compensation For Lost Revenue And Income Caused By High Seas Interceptions Of Alaskan Salmon".

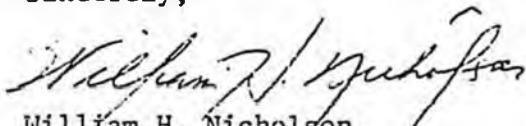
Our cooperative is made up of almost 200 Bristol Bay resident herring fishermen who also fish salmon each summer within the Bristol Bay region. We all recognize the harm not only to our salmon resource, but the economic well being of our citizens due to the illegal high seas interceptions of Bristol Bay origin salmon species.

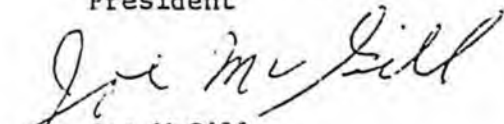
We are appreciative of any of the efforts you have done to address this long standing problem. It is certainly a very complicated problem politically, however due to the decreased runs of salmon to our area, the undercutting of international sales of our salmon, and the direct and adverse economic impact to our fishermen, something must be done soon to correct this problem.

We will continue to support any of your efforts on the high seas interception issue.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


William H. Nicholson,
President


Joe McGill,
Vice-President

BRISTOL BAY DRIFTNETTERS' ASSOCIATION

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 742 Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907)562-2161, Ext. 742

March 14, 1989

Rep. George Jacko, Chairman House
Special Foreign Trade Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Jacko:

In behalf of the membership of Bristol Bay Driftnetter's Association, I am writing to urge your support for HJR 27, now in your committee. We believe passage of this measure would be of immense benefit to people of your district, as well as to the entire state and nation.

We realize of course, that the chances of either the fishermen or the State of Alaska receiving an award as compensation for lost income and revenue are remote. We should not, however, allow this to prevent us from using this issue as a means to call attention of Americans nationwide to the unfair situation which has existed for years relative to high seas interceptions of our salmon.

The interception has been increasing and will inevitably worsen before we can expect a reversal of the situation, makes attention-getting measures like HJR 27 far more important now than ever before.

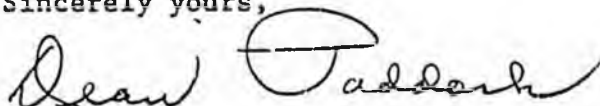
Tho we may not expect instant realization of the stated goals of the resolution, one cannot consider the measure to be frivolous in any way. The precedent for claims of this nature have been set at the very highest level of our government because such claims appeal to the basic American sense of fair play.

If the salmon fishermen of Alaska ever see a resolution of the high-seas interception problem, it will be due to a nationwide recognition that a cessation of such high-seas interceptions is demanded in the spirit of fair play.

We believe further, that this proposal strikes at the heart of the present problem because it calls national attention to the far-reaching economic impacts of the high-seas fisheries. Americans understand and want fair play; they also understand things which hit them in the pocketbook- individually and nationwide.

Again, we urge you to seek timely and favorable treatment for HJR 27. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Dean Paddock, Executive Director
Bristol Bay Driftnetters Association

Kotzebue Fisherman's Association
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
March 15, 1989

Rep. George Jacko, Chair
Special Committee on International Trade
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Rep. Jacko:

The Kotzebue Fisherman's Association supports HJR 27 and recommends its passage ASAP. It would seem only logical to have Sea Pirates pay compensation to Alaska's fishing industry for robbing fish bound for Alaska's streams. What is allowed to happen to Alaska's fish on the high seas, even within America's 200 mile boundary, is criminal. Alaska's fisherman suffer economic hardship because of this and will continue to do so until drastic measures are taken by congress to insure protection of our fish resources.

Our Association commends you and your colleagues for your efforts to protect Alaska's fisheries interests. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Schaeffer
Pres.. Kotzebue Fisherman's Association

cc: Senator Al Adams
Rep. E. MacLean
Senate Pres. Tim Kelly
Speaker of House Sam Cotton

City of Manokotak

(907) 289-1027

Mayor Wassillie Tugatuk, Sr.
P. O. Box 170
Manokotak, Alaska 99628

House Bill #HJR-27

~~The Mayor of Manokotak supports the Bill #HJR-27~~

~~on behalf of the fisherman of Manokotak~~

~~Please move this Bill, as soon as possible~~

Please move it out of the present committee that it is in.

112

JIM D. CLARK
BOROUGH MANAGER



TELEPHONE
(907) 246-4224

Bristol Bay Borough

Box 189 • NAKNEK, ALASKA 99633

March 17, 1989

Representative George Jacko
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Jacko:

I am writing in regards to HJR 27 introduced by Representative Jim Zawacki. The Bristol Bay Borough is recommending action on HJR 27, and your position as Chairman of Special Committee on International Trade affords you the opportunity to get this bill moving. We need to wake up Washington as to what is happening and how much this situation is costing Alaskans and the State of Alaska in lost income.

Sincerely,

Fred W. Pike
Mayor

cc: Rep. Jim Zawacki ✓

CITY COUNCIL OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

P.O. BOX 32085
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, ALASKA 99632
(907) 591-2929 or (907) 591-2232

Meeting # 179

The Honorable Mr. Mayor
1111 D Street, Suite A1E
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Mayor and City Council:

The City Council of Mountain Village, Alaska respectfully
requests you to support legislation for a
change in fishing laws to include the introduction of Alaskan
Salmon.

With recent declines in fish stocks, the residents of the
area have seen their own commercial fishery and
the jobs that have been created by commercial fishing. The
fishery has been in decline since the late 1970s and
the residents would like to see an additional and diversified
fishery that will be beneficial to the area.

We urge the legislature to endorse and support some
changes. Changes will hopefully have a positive impact on
the area and the Mountain Village.

Thank you for your attention.

Esther A. Brown
Mayor, Mountain Village

Carol Meye
City Council Member

Sherry Wilder
City Council Member

Laura Peterson
City Council Member

Harvey Walters
City Council Member

Ernest Beans
City Council Member

cc: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

P.O. Box 69
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Phone: 907-852-2611

George N. Ahmaogak, Sr., Mayor



NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION # 27

The North Slope Borough supports House Joint Resolution # 27, relating to compensation for lost revenue and income caused by the high seas interception of Alaskan salmon. It is clear that such interceptions, primarily by Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, represent a great threat to both the economic well-being of Alaskan residents, and the continued viability of the Alaskan salmon stock. The resolution could perhaps be strengthened by placing further emphasis on the need to protect the fish stocks, and the proper allocation of the burden in this regard. Suggested additional clauses are as follows:

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska and Alaskan fisherman carefully and intensively manage the Alaskan harvest of salmon to insure the continued viability of the salmon stock; and

WHEREAS, the high seas interception of Alaskan salmon by foreign fleets is undertaken without regard for the continued well-being of the salmon stock; and . . .

These points are somewhat distinct from those already contained in the bill, and should not unduly lengthen the document.

govaff/rescl.27/k



City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET . SITKA, ALASKA . 99835

March 20, 1989

Representative George Jacko
Special Committee on International Trade
Alaska State House of Representatives
Pouch: V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka has gone on record in support for HJR 27, requesting compensation to commercial fishermen and the State of Alaska for high seas interception of salmon by foreign nations.

We understand this resolution has not yet been considered by the Special Committee on International Trade. The Committee's prompt consideration of this resolution is encouraged. Please move on HJR 27 soon.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Stuart Denslow
Administrator

cc: Rep. Jim Zawacki



Representative Jim Zawacki
Alaska State Legislature
PO Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99811

March 29, 1989

ATTN: Dr. David Harrison

Dear Representative Zawacki:

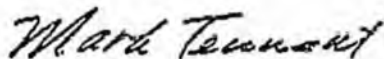
On behalf of SEACOPS, I would like to express our strong support for House Joint Resolution No. 27 "Relating to Compensation for Lost Revenue and Income Caused by High Seas Interception of Alaska Salmon."

Our non-profit corporation is made up of over 1000 members representing not only commercial fishermen, but also the sports fishing and environmental communities. Public indignation over this high seas piracy is at a high level, but until the national government takes decisive action, our fishing community is going to continue to suffer serious economic loss. We are enclosing a partial copy of an economic report by the Economic Development Center of the University of Alaska-Southeast which estimates the 1988 loss in revenue to the pink salmon fishery of Southeast Alaska.

As an organization dedicated solely to eliminating high seas salmon/steelhead interception, we back this measure which is intended to alleviate any adverse economic impact.

We appreciate and support your efforts in dealing with this issue.

Sincerely,



Mark Tennant
Pres., SEACOPS

U U

FILE COPY

An Estimate of Lost Revenue to Fishermen,
Processor Employees and Processors
Due to the High Seas Interception
of Southeast Alaska's Pink Salmon

Economic Development Center

UAS - Ketchikan

January 5, 1989

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

Summary

At the request of SEACOPS the following estimates of lost revenue due to high seas salmon interception were developed at the Economic Development Center, UAS-Ketchikan.

It is difficult to find a single measure of income from the Southeast Alaska salmon fishery (ex-vessel price for fish, wages to fishermen and processor employees, wholesale price for the processed fish, the processor's net income after production costs) with which to estimate the losses due to high seas salmon interception. Each one only tells part of the story and to add them together results in either mixing apples and oranges or counting the same dollar twice. For this report I have tried to estimate only two kinds of lost income: 1. The personal income to fishermen (crew shares) and to processor employees (wages) and 2. The net operating income (income after production costs have been subtracted) to boat owner/operators and processors.

To estimate the lost revenue, a hypothetical 1988 salmon season was constructed based on the salmon returns that had been predicted for Southeast Alaska by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. This hypothetical season was then compared to the actual 1988 salmon season in Southeast Alaska. Estimates for the number and weight of salmon caught in Southeast Alaska in 1988 are from Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) harvest estimates (as of 9/30/88). Ex-vessel

and wholesale prices for Southeast Alaska salmon are from the National Marine Fisheries Service's "Fishery Market News" with some adjustments based on interviews with Southeast Alaska fishermen and processors. Estimates of production and labor costs are from Southeast Alaska cannery and cold storage operators.

Apart from the difference between the number of salmon that actually returned and the number that were predicted there are three other variables that have been factored into the hypothetical season:

1. An increase in the amount of fishing time for seiners, drift gillnetters and trollers as a result of there being more pinks and cohos
2. An adjustment in the ex-vessel price (the price of the fish paid by the processor to the fisherman) of almost all salmon species due to the greater volume of fish harvested
3. An adjustment in the per unit wholesale value of the catch due to a greater volume of fish on the market.

With all of the above taken into account the revenue lost in the Southeast Alaska salmon fishery due to high seas salmon interception is estimated to be:

\$ 25.8 million to fishermen

\$ 7.7 million to processor employees

\$ 54.7 million to processors

In the process of preparing this report two significant future losses due to high seas interception surfaced: 1. Diminished future runs of chum and coho due to over fishing on the high seas and 2. Lost customers for canned and fresh salmon due to increases in price and a scarcity of product. Estimating these losses was beyond the scope of this report even though in time they will probably dwarf the losses that are estimated here.



KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

344 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
(907) 225-6151

March 30, 1989

The Honorable George Jacko
Chair, Special Committee on
International Trade
House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

HJR 27 RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR LOST REVENUE AND INCOME CAUSED
BY HIGH SEAS INTERCEPTIONS OF ALASKAN SALMON

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Assembly is vitally concerned about the severe adverse economic effects on our commercial fishing industry caused by illegal foreign harvest of immature Alaskan salmon on the high seas. HJR 27 is one of many solutions which must be pursued to protect Alaska's fishing industry. Your immediate positive efforts to move this resolution are encouraged and would be appreciated.

Georgianna Booth

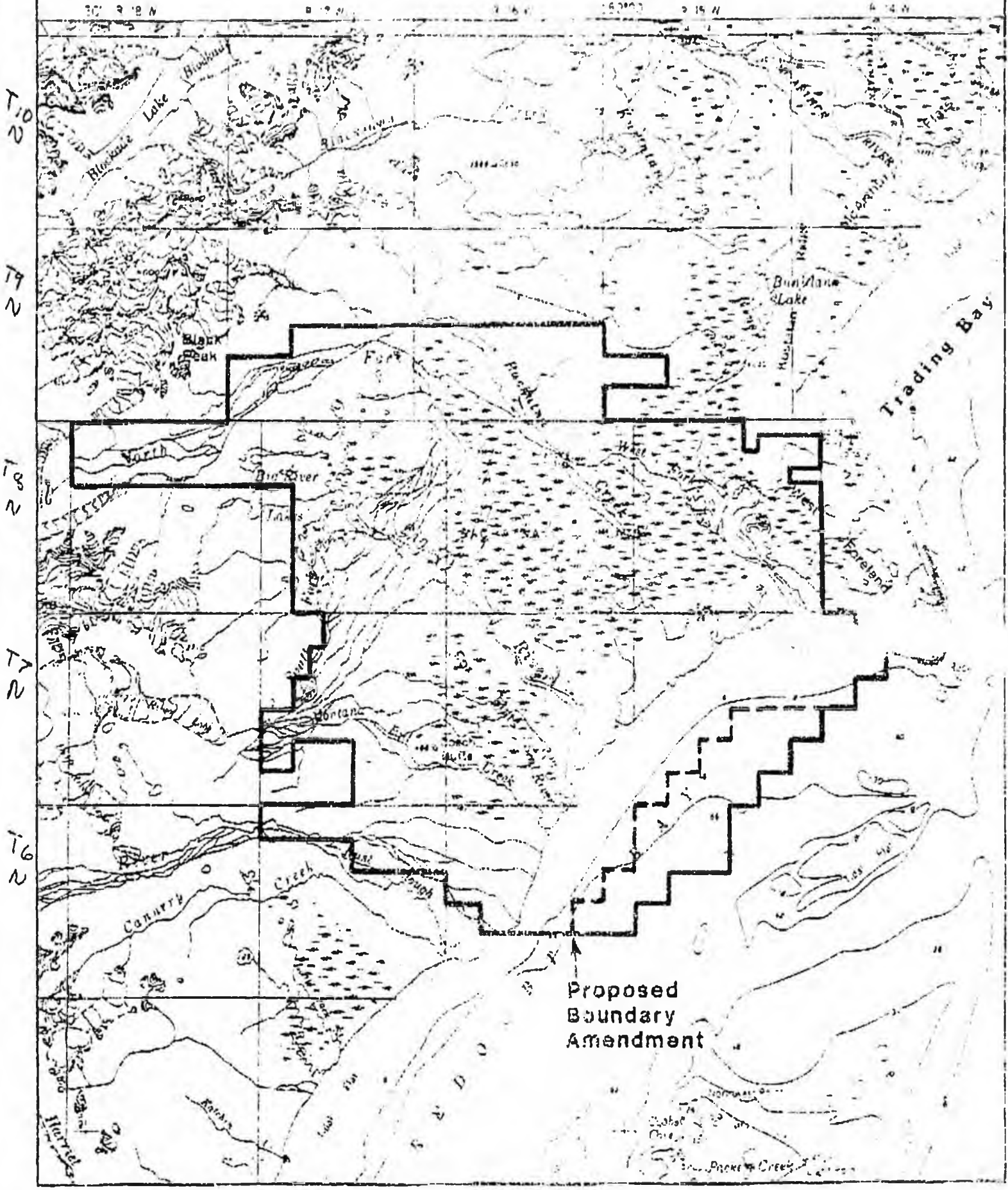
Georgianna Booth
Borough Clerk for

Ralph G. Gregory
Borough Mayor

c The Honorable Jim Zawacki

3/3/86

(Proposed) Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area



6-0747E ✓
Utermohle
5/6/89

Original sponsors: Zawacki, Hanley,
Leman, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to compensation for lost reve-
6 nue and income caused by high seas
7 interceptions of Alaskan salmon.

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

9 WHEREAS salmon are the mainstay of the Alaska fishing industry and are
10 the primary source of income for Alaska fishermen; and

11 WHEREAS the Alaska salmon fishery is a direct and indirect source of
12 revenue for the State of Alaska; and

13 WHEREAS commercial and sport salmon fishing constitutes the primary
14 economic base of many coastal and river communities of the state, including
15 the Yukon-Kuskokwim-Tanana region, Bristol Bay, Kodiak and the Alaska
16 Peninsula, the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions, and Southeast
17 Alaska; and

18 WHEREAS some of these regions are economically disadvantaged, signifi-
19 cant conservation and management problems face the fisheries in many of
20 these regions, and salmon runs in many of these regions have been signifi-
21 cantly below forecasts; and

22 WHEREAS salmon are the principal component of the subsistence economy
23 of most villages in the state; and

24 WHEREAS the poor salmon runs and the increased incidence of net marked
25 salmon have focused attention on the high seas interception of Alaska
26 salmon; and

27 WHEREAS Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan conduct major high seas fisher-
28 ies for squid, groundfish, and other types of fish and these fisheries
29 intercept salmon from Alaska and other Pacific Coast states; and

1 WHEREAS it is estimated that the Japanese land-based and mothership
2 fleets alone could be intercepting as many as 2,000,000 salmon each year;
3 and

4 WHEREAS there have been recurring reports of large quantities of
5 illegally harvested salmon being sold in Europe and Asia; and

6 WHEREAS the National Marine Fisheries Service has concluded that an
7 enormous volume of salmon caught by foreign fishermen is being sold on
8 European markets; and

9 WHEREAS the illegal harvest and sale of Alaska salmon by foreign
10 fishing fleets are undercutting international sales of salmon by Alaska
11 fishermen and are having significant adverse economic effects on residents
12 of Alaska; and

13 WHEREAS the fishermen of Alaska cannot afford the direct loss of
14 salmon destined for Alaska fisheries and the indirect loss of income due to
15 unfair competition from the illegal sale of salmon that Alaska fishermen
16 otherwise would have caught; and

17 WHEREAS the State of Alaska cannot afford the loss of revenue it
18 derives from the salmon fishery and the increased cost of social services
19 to economically depressed salmon fishing communities; and

20 WHEREAS illegal high seas interceptions of Alaska salmon deprive the
21 State of Alaska of an economic return on its substantial investment in the
22 state's fishing and processing industries; and

23 WHEREAS it is difficult for individual fishermen or the State of
24 Alaska, without the cooperation of the federal government, to obtain com-
25 pensation for the loss of the Alaska salmon resource caused by foreign high
26 seas fishing fleets; and

27 WHEREAS customary international law recognizes that all nations have a
28 duty to cooperate in conserving salmon stocks on the high seas; and

29 WHEREAS the federal government has an obligation to protect the

1 interests of its citizens and the states from the illegal actions of
2 foreign nations and citizens of those nations;

3 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
4 the President of the United States to bring an action before the appropri-
5 ate international tribunal, if any, for recovery of damages on behalf of
6 the State of Alaska and the fishermen of Alaska for revenue and income lost
7 as a consequence of the illegal high seas interception of Alaska salmon;
8 and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
10 quests the President of the United States to renegotiate existing fishery
11 treaties and agreements with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan to provide
12 procedures whereby individual fishermen, fishermen's associations, and the
13 states may recover damages from foreign fishing companies for income and
14 revenue lost due to high seas interception of salmon in violation of the
15 treaty or agreement; and be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully re-
17 quests the Congress to establish a fund to reimburse Alaska fishermen and
18 the State of Alaska for the income and revenue lost by the high seas inter-
19 ception of Alaska salmon and that the fund be financed by a tariff on
20 fishery products originating in those nations whose fishermen are inter-
21 cepting Alaska salmon on the high seas.

22 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
23 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of
24 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable James A.
25 Baker, III, U.S. Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert Mosbacher, U.S.
26 Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House
27 of Representatives; the Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of the State
28 of California; the Honorable Leo T. McCarthy, President of the Senate of
29 the State of California; the Honorable Willie Lewis Brown, Jr., Speaker of

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

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HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

3/8
Rules

(9)
Date Referred: March 1, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3-7-89

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HJR 28

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28 [BERINGIA INTERNATIONAL BIOSPHERE RESERVE]
Relating to the Beringia International Biosphere Reserve.

RECOMMENDS:

- replacing with CS HJR 28 (RES) the same title
- the attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published:
- zero fiscal notes(s) published:
DNR 3/1/89

SIGNING DO PASS:

Cliff Davidson DAVIDSON
Samuel J. Menard MENARD
Mike Davis M. DAVIS
Richard J. Foster FOSTER
Bob Sharp SHARP
George Jacko JACKO

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS: (Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

W. Furnace no rec FURNACE

Cliff Davidson
CO- Chairman's signature

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HJR 28
PUBLISH DATE: HOUSE 3/1/89

No. 1

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 28-Feb-89 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Title: Relating to the Beringia BRU: Management & Administration
International Biosphere Reserve
Sponsor: M.Davis,Foster,Koponen,Brown, Components: Commissioners Office
and Navarre
Requestor: House Special Committee on Foreign Trade and Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS,CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Handwritten signature]

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 28-Feb-89

Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch *[Signature]* Date: 28-Feb-89
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) :
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

Original sponsors: M.Davis, Foster,
Koponen, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 28 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the Beringia International
6 Biosphere Reserve.

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

8 WHEREAS the state has made a commitment to increasing Alaska-Soviet
9 cooperation in trade, tourism, and international goodwill; and

10 WHEREAS former President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev
11 agreed in principle at the 1987 Summit to encourage expanded contacts,
12 cooperation, and bilateral agreements on issues relating to the Arctic,
13 including cooperation of scientific research and management of the region's
14 natural resources; and

15 WHEREAS the area of the Bering Strait region once formed a land bridge
16 between Siberia and Alaska, and today is the meeting place of continents;
17 and

18 WHEREAS the effects of the connection between Siberia and Alaska are
19 seen throughout the Beringian region in fossils of plants and animals,
20 polar bears, migratory birds and marine mammals who roam freely from one
21 continent to the other, in the artifacts of ancient peoples and present
22 Eskimo family ties, and in commercial fishermen who share the same re-
23 sources; and

24 WHEREAS a Beringia Natural Heritage Program has been proposed that
25 would foster greater mutual understanding and cooperation between the
26 peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. and this program includes as a goal
27 the designation of a biosphere reserve in the area; and

28 WHEREAS the purpose of a biosphere reserve is to have people cooperate
29 in solving resource problems, share knowledge, improve management of

1 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports initial work
2 of the people of Alaska and the Governor, the people of the Magadan Terri-
3 tory, and the respective Soviet and United States national committees for
4 "Man and the Biosphere" towards the designation of the Beringia Inter-
5 national Biosphere Reserve due to its extremely rich and unique biological
6 and cultural resources.

7 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
8 President of the United States; to the Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secre-
9 tary of the Interior; to William Mott, Director of the National Park Ser-
10 vice; to Boyd Evison, Regional Director of the National Park Service,
11 Anchorage; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
12 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
13 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mike Davis

District 19

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4930/4941

Interim Office
P.O. Box 81435
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
(907) 456-8161

To: House Resources Committee members

From: Representative Mike Davis

Date: March 6, 1989

Re: HJR 28
Beringia International Biosphere Reserve

During the Moscow Summit in May of 1972, President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev developed the "Basic Principles of Relations Between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.", in which the improvement of U.S.- Soviet relations was the central issue.

In 1987 at the Washington summit, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev agreed in principle to "encourage expanded contacts and cooperation on issues relating to the Arctic... including cooperation of scientific research...of the region's environment."

HJR 28 would cover all those points, in just that spirit of cooperation. Here is an opportunity for Alaska and the Magadan Territory to work together for common goal.

The Beringian area is the Seward peninsula on the Alaska side and the Chukotsk peninsula on the Soviet side, and the portion of the Bering Sea joining the two. It is an area of outstanding biological and cultural values. A proposed Beringia International Biosphere designation would recognize this rich and unique area, encourage joint scientific research, and provide unprecedented opportunity for promoting mutual understanding between the U.S.S.R and the U.S for wise stewardship of shared resources.

A Biosphere Reserve would not change in any way the current status, such as subsistence use. Such a designation is simply an overlay on other existing land uses. In addition, local people benefit from Reserves in several other ways: more influence in land-use decisions, improved land management, and continued opportunities to maintain their existing ways of life.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Original sponsors: M.Davis, Foster,
Koponen, et al.

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