



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Agriculture

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY LOANS TO LOUISIANA OYSTER PLANTERS FOR HURRICANE DAMAGE:

As a result of damage caused by Hurricane Betsy, the Department of Agriculture authorized emergency loans through December 31, 1966, to established oyster planters in the Louisiana Parishes of Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, and Vermilion.

The emergency loans are available through the Farmers Home Administration to enable established oyster planters to renovate their owned or leased oyster seed beds. Purpose is to help restore the oyster beds to normal. Loans may also be made to replace essential equipment needed in oyster planting operations. Oyster planters can apply for loans at the Farmers Home Administration Parish office serving their area.

To be eligible, an oyster planter must be unable to obtain the credit he needs from other local sources. He must also have suitable experience and reasonable prospects for success in the oyster-planting operations. Emergency loans are secured by a first lien on the oysters planted, on all machinery and equipment purchased, and on other chattels and real estate owned by the applicant, as necessary to protect the Government's investment. The loans bear 3 percent interest, and are expected to be paid as soon as possible consistent with the borrower's ability, but may be extended over a 3-year period.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Mar. 1963 p. 86.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL LOANS:

Kenneth Tapp, Tebenkof Bay, Alaska, has applied for a loan from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the purchase of a used 36-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon.

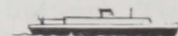
Jack Williford, Kenai, Alaska, also has applied for a loan to aid in financing the purchase of a new 32-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and halibut.

Neal J. and Jan P. MacDonald, P. O. Box 357, Petersburg, Alaska, have applied for a loan from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the purchase of a used 49.9-foot wood seine vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and king crab in southeastern Alaska.

Edward B. Kary, Post Office Box 8, Ilwaco, Wash., has applied for a loan from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the purchase of a used 39-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for crab, tuna, and salmon.

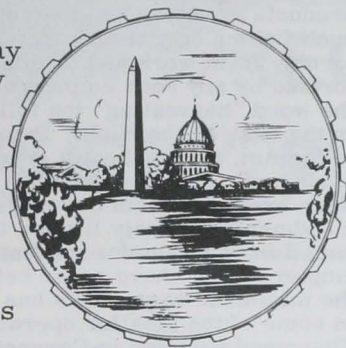
Regulations and procedures governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant for a new or used vessel loan replace an existing vessel (Public Law 89-85; Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures -- 50 CFR Part 250, as revised August 11, 1965).

In accordance with the revised regulations, notices of the respective applications of Kenneth Tapp and Jack Williford were published in the Federal Register, October 15, 1965; notice of Neal J. and Jan P. MacDonald's application was published in the Federal Register, October 23, 1965; and notice of Edward B. Kary's application was published in the Federal Register, October 28, 1965.



Eighty-Ninth Congress (First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



CONGRESS ADJOURNS: The first session ended (adjourned sine die) Oct. 22, 1965. The second session of this Congress is scheduled to reconvene Jan. 10, 1966.

Because next year's session is merely a continuation of this year's, all legislation in the second session can be taken up at the point to which it progressed in the first session.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: S. Rept. 860, Conservation of the Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries (Oct. 11, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 23), 26 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, section-by-section analysis, cost, changes in existing law, and departmental reports.

Senate Oct. 13, 1965, passed H. R. 23, to initiate a cooperative program with the States for the conservation of the Nation's anadromous fish, with amendment, to be sent back to House for concurrence. Rep. Dingell explained in Congressional Record, Oct. 14, 1965 (p. 26047) the Senate's three technical amendments for which House concurrence was requested. One amendment limits the amount which may be received by any particular State in one year to the sum of \$1 million, although allowing, as does the House bill, any State to receive the sum of \$5 million over the life of the program which is 5 years in length. The other two amendments are technical. The second amendment simply says that the bill does not apply to the area to which the Columbia River salmon program had applied, but it says it in a little different way than the House language did. The other amendment is a very small item, striking the word "primarily" on page 2, line 4, of the House bill. Same day House concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 23. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to start with the States a cooperative 5-year program, at a total cost not to exceed \$25 million, for conservation and development of anadromous fish resources and the fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn. Federal share of a project not to exceed 50 percent. Bill in effect to June 30, 1970. This action cleared H. R. 23 for the President's signature.

H. R. 23 was signed by the President Oct. 30, 1965 (P. L. 89-304).

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PLANTS: Introduced in Senate Oct. 22, 1965, S. 2720 (Bartlett and 1 other), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, Oct. 22, 1965 (pp. 27135-27136) pointed out that bill would authorize the Secretary to contract with private firms for the construction and operation of large-scale experimental plants capable of producing fish protein concentrate on a commercial basis. It has been estimated that the construction and operation of five plants the size required will involve approximately \$5 million. Congress appropriated during the past 2 years several million dollars for the development of a sample fish protein concentrate product in a small-scale model plant capable of producing 100 pounds daily. The basic experimental work has been carried out by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries with the cooperation of the National Academy of Sciences. The United States has taken the lead in developing on a small scale an acceptable fish protein concentrate. The next step is to prove its economic feasibility.

FOOD STUDY AND COORDINATION COMMISSION: H. J. Res. 703 through H. J. Res. 762 were introduced in House Oct. 14, 1965; also H. J. Res. 771 (Halpern), H. J. Res. 772 (Harvey of Mich.), H. J. Res. 773 (Helstoski), introduced Oct. 19; to establish a U. S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission to study world food and agricultural needs, to coordinate present U. S. efforts toward meeting these needs, and to evaluate the future role of U. S. agricultural and other resources in the light of present and projected world food and population trends; to Committee on Agriculture.

IMPORT STATISTICS: H. J. Res. 696 (Dent) introduced in House Oct. 13, 1965, to require that reports on imports into the United States include the landed value of articles imported, and for other purposes; to Committee on Ways and Means.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY: H. Rept. 1160, Use of Land at La Jolla, Calif., for a Marine Biological Research Laboratory (Oct. 13, 1965, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1734), 5 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose, background, need for legislation, changes in existing law, and departmental reports.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Oct. 13, 1965, reported (H. Rept. No. 1160) on S. 1735, an act relating to the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory, and for other purposes, without amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

House Oct. 18, 1965, passed without amendment and cleared for the President S. 1735. Signed by the President Oct. 30, 1965 (P. L. 89-302). Rep. Lennon pointed out in Congressional Record, Oct. 18, 1965 (pp. 26215-26216) that the bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to reconvey the property to the regents of the University of California if and when the property was used for a purpose different from the purpose for which it was originally deeded to the Secretary of the Interior--for the construction of a Fishery-Oceanography Center.

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: H. Rept. 1025, Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1965 (Sept. 17, 1965, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 944), 23 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses declaration of policy and purposes, background of the legislation, hearings, analysis, cost, departmental reports and changes in existing law.

H. R. 11579 (McGrath) introduced in House Oct. 13, 1965, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Rep. Lennon inserted in Congressional Record, Oct. 22, 1965 (pp. A6063-A6065), an article titled "A New Industry For Maritime Exploration and Development," by Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., Chief, Science Policy Research Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. Dr. Wenk presented this address before the American Merchant Marine Conference of the Propeller Club of the United States in Galveston, Tex., on Oct. 15. He places a new perspective on our role in the oceanographic environment.

Rep. Fascell in Congressional Record, Oct. 22, 1965 (pp. A6099-A6100), pointed out that Oceanography is an area that we would do well to turn our attention to, for we can be enriched by a knowledge of our great bodies of water as we can be from the knowledge of the space which surrounds our planet. He also inserted the address by Under Secretary of the Interior, John A. Carver, Jr., to the Atlantic States and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission in Miami, Fla., on Oct. 6, 1965, titled "The Oceans--A Challenge to Federal-State Leadership."

SEA-GRANT COLLEGE CONFERENCE: Sen. Pell in Congressional Record, Oct. 21, 1965 (p. 27023), called attention to a unique and pioneering conference in Rhode Island on Oct. 28 and 29 in conjunction with a meeting of the National Academy of Science Committee on Oceanography. The Conference, nationwide in scope, was on the concept of establishing sea-grant colleges as a means of advancing education in the developing and immensely important field of oceanography.

STERN RAMP TRAWLERS: Introduced in House Oct. 21, 1965, H. R. 11725 (O'Neill of Mass.), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental commercial fishing, research, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SHELLFISH SHELLING EMPLOYEE EXEMPTION: Introduced in Senate Oct. 19, 1965, S. 2671 (Thurmond), to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to exempt employees employed in the shelling of shellfish from the minimum wage provisions of such act; to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Proposes an amendment to section 13 (a) (5) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. That section is codified as title 29, section 213 (a) (5) of the United States Code, and is one of the exemptions written into the Fair Labor Standards Act. It now exempts from the minimum wage and maximum hour sections of the Act "any employee employed in the catching, taking, propagating, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any

kind of fish, shellfish, crustaceas, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, or in the first processing, canning or packing such marine products at sea as an incident to, or in conjunction with, such fishing operations, including the going to and returning from work and loading and unloading when performed by any such employee." The bill would add after the word "harvesting" the following: "including shelling; in the case of shellfish." Prior to the 1961 amendments to the Act, all employees engaged in harvesting, processing, or canning operations in the seafood industry were exempted from coverage of the act. The 1961 amendments severely limited the exemption and has resulted in coverage for minimum wages only, of some employees who have never before earned as much as the minimum wage. This has caused a severe hardship in some of the smaller operations in the industry. Sen. Thurmond inserted in Congressional Record, Oct. 19, 1965 (p. 26344), an article: "North Carolina: Minimum Wage Blamed For Industry Failure."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1966: Hearings before Subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, 1,167 pp., printed. Under the Department of State includes funds to replace facilities of the International Pacific Halibut Commission on or near the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle. In exchange for a grant of \$500,000, the University will provide 12,000 square feet of space in their new Oceanography Building, and will supply heat, light, janitor service for 40 years; after that time contract will be renegotiated.

H. Rept. 1162, Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1966 (Oct. 13, 1965, report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 11588), 55 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with various amendments.

H. R. 11588 (Mahon) introduced in House Oct. 13, 1965. Reported (H. Rept. 1162) from Committee on Appropriations Oct. 13; passed House Oct. 14. Reported (S. Rept. 912) in Senate Oct. 19, by Committee on Appropriations; Senate Oct. 20, 1965, passed with amendment (motion to reconsider tabled) H. R. 11588, accepting a number of Committee amendments, including one which provides \$500,000 for office and other facilities for the North Pacific Halibut Commission. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees. Same day House disagreed to Senate amendments, agreed to conference requested by Senate, and appointed conferees.

The conferees Oct. 21, 1965, agreed to file a conference report (H. Rept. 1198) on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 11588. On the same day the report was filed in the House and the Senate. After the House receded from its disagreement to and concurred with Senate amendment 70 (regarding the Halibut Commission facilities funds), it adopted the conference report and sent the legislation to the Senate. The Senate also adopted the conference report and cleared the bill for the President's signature. H. R. 11588 was signed by the President Oct. 31, 1965 (P. L. 89-309).

VESSEL "GONE FISHIN IV": H. R. 11589 (Fascell) introduced in House Oct. 13, 1965, to permit the vessel Gone Fishin IV to be documented for use in the fisheries and coastwise trade; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

