

HB

264

COMMITTEE REPORT

2-24-77

FINANCE

HOUSE

3/11/77

Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 264

under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

- recommends it do pass
- recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass
- (and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee
- reports it back without recommendation
- AND attaches a report of its intent
- (other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Signature] _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

[Signature] recommends: [Signature]

[Signature] recommends: [Signature]

_____ recommends: _____

Chairman

Cordova District Fisheries Union

Headquarters: Box 939, Cordova, Alaska



March 25, 1977

Representative A. Osterback, Chairman
House Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

File

Dear Representative Osterback:

We request your support of CS for House Bill #264 "An act relating to fisheries enhancement". This bill will enact many factors needed for sound well rounded planning for, and funding of, future salmon enhancements projects. The cause is good, the need is great. The fishermen and community feel this is a motherhood and apple pie issue.

We would offer a small wording change suggestion for what we consider the betterment of the bill.

Sec: 16.10.375, Regional Salmon Plan; The commissioner shall designate regions of the State for the purpose of salmon production and shall develop and amend as necessary a comprehensive salmon plan for each region including (for) both public and private non profit hatchery systems.

We appreciate you consideration of that one word change.

Sincerely,

Bob Blake

Bob Blake
Chairman

bb/jd

GAVE CC TO TERRY GARDINER (JMD 3-30-77)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

REVISED FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 264
 Title An Act relating to fisheries enhancement
 Requested by House Resources Committee Date 2/24/77

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Commerce & Economic Development
 Program Category Affected Development
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Business Loans

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	1,500.0					
	1,500.0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	1,500.0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

There are expected to be ten (10) regional associations. I am sure each association will request the \$150,000 grant for a total of \$1,500,000.

IV. DATE March 3, 1977 PREPARED BY Pete Jeans
 AGENCY Division of Business Loans
 PHONE 465-2510
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator named)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Proposed CSMB 264
 Title An Act Relating to Fisheries Enhancement
 Requested by Rep. Terry Gardiner Date 3/10/77

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Commerce & Economic Development
 Program Category Affected Development
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Business Loans

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	750.0	750.0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
GENERAL FUND	750.0	750.0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

NONE

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

FY/77 - At this time it appears that 5 regions will be attempting to organize as soon as funding is available. These include Ketchikan, Sitka, Beistol Bay, and Cook Inlet. The question of whether Prince William Sound, which is already organized, will qualify for grant funds should be answered by legislation or Letter of Intent.

FY/78 - It is expected that an additional 5 regions will organize.

IV. DATE 3/11/77 PREPARED BY Pete Jeans
 AGENCY Division of Business Loans
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2510
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Number of
Facilities.

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

Years

Pilot Phase
500,000 to
1,500,000 per
facility

Demonstration
Phase
2-4,000,000 per
facility

Production Phase
unknown cost

Restrictions

1.0. Brood Stock

2.0. Inadequate numbers of experienced
personnel

3.0. Inadequate organization

- research & development

- extension services

- operating groups

- management and regulation

4.0. Money

5.0. Siting

- native vs. hatchery fish separation

- good water and estuary

- logistics

Years 1-7 need extensive time on building up the brood stock.

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6440

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1977 MAR 9 PM 6 53

#

19002 N. CORDOVA ALASKA 409 03-09 430P AST

PMS MR. A. OSTERBACK (FONE AND DLR BEFORE 1PM) 465-3715

CHAIRMAN, ¹²⁴⁵HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE OR 465-3878

POUCH V

JUNEAU ALASKA 99811

DEAR MR. OSTERBACK:

IN REGARD TO HB 264, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE TO YOUR RESOURCE COMMITTEE, THE VALUE THAT OUR CORPORATION PLACES ON THE VOLUNTARY METHOD OF ASSESSMENT COLLECTION. TO DATE WE HAVE COLLECTED OVER \$440,000.00 LOCALLY AND HAVE HAD OVER 90 PERCENT VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION RATE FROM FISHERMEN AND FISH PROCESSORS. WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ANY LEGISLATION THAT IS CONSIDERED ALLOWED FOR BOTH VOLUNTARY OR MANDATORY ASSESSMENT DEPNDING ON WHAT EACH REGIONAL CORPORATION ITSELF DECIDES.

WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS THE POSITIVE VALUE WE PLACE ON JOINT REGIONAL PLANNING BETWEEN THE REGIONAL CORPORATION AND THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME WITH ALL USER GROUPS BEING REPRESENTED. WE SEE THIS AS A WAY TO AVOID USER GROUP CONFLICTS AND PROVIDE A COORDINATED APPROACH TO RESOLVE REGIONAL FISHERY PROBLEMS. WE LOOK TO FURTHER WORK WITH THE A. D. F. & G. IN PLANNING AND REVIEWING PROPOSALS FOR OUR AREA AND TAKE A VERY POSITIVE VIEW OF SUCH JOINT PLANNING EFFORT.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION SUPPORTS THE POWERS TO CREATE A SALMON ENHANCEMENT AUTHORITY AS A NECESSARY TOOL TO RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT AND IN THE FUTURE RAISE MONEY THROUGH BONDING AUTHORITY. THE POWER TO CREATE A SALMON ENHANCEMENT AUTHORITY WILL HELP US TO BE A SELF SUSTAINING HATCHERY SYSTEM AND NOT BE A BURDEN ON EITHER THE STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE REVISIONS TO THE LOAN BILL NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY THE FORGIVENESS OF PAYMENTS OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPLE FOR THE FIRST SIX YEARS. THIS IS NEEDED AS FOR THE FIRST THREE FISH CYCLES THE ECONOMIC RETURN IN SUCH A RENEWABLE RESOURCE CANNOT BE COUNTED ON AS A SURE METHOD OF LOAN REPAYMENT.

THE ORGANISATIONAL GRANTS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ALL REGIONAL HATCHERY GROUPS SO THAT THE FORMATION, ORGANIZATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL COSTS CAN BE SHARED AND NOT BE AN EXCESSIVE BURDEN ON THE REGIONALS CORPORATION.

IN CONCLUSION WE FEEL THAT THE SUPPORT THAT THE STATE OF ALASKA AFFORDS THE REGIONAL HATCHERY CORPORATIONS WILL COME BACK TO THE STATE OF ALASKA THROUGH THE BETTERMENT OF THE COMMON PROPERTY FISHERY, GREATER EMPLOYMENT, AND GREATER INVESTMENT BY FISH PROCESSORS IN ALASKA. WE ARE STRIVING TO BE A SELF SUSTAINING SYSTEM. THIS NEXT MONTH WE WILL RELEASE OUR FIRST 10 MILLION FRY FROM OUR FIRST HATCHERY.

IF YOUR COMMITTEE HAS PROBLEMS WITH THIS BILL THAT WOULD DELAY PASSAGE, PLEASE LET US KNOW AND WE WOULD BE WILLING TO OFFER TESTIMONY AND EXPLAIN OUR VIEWS. SINCERELY,

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

MARK KAZAZEAN GENERAL MANAGER

NON-PROFIT HATCHERY PROGRAM

Under Present Law As Amended by HB 264

The present concept calls for the creation of regional wide non-profit corporations throughout the State of Alaska. Presently, one exists at Prince William Sound, and a second regional corporation for Southern Southeast Alaska, from Petersburg south to the Canadian Boarder. Those regional corporations are qualified under the present Non-Profit Hatchery Program. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game qualified the structure of the corporations in light of AS16.10.380 which states that the corporation must be broad based in its board of directors and encompass all of the user groups within the area including commercial fishermen, processors sport fishermen, subsistence fishermen, municipalities and other user group entities.

The establishment of such a region into a cohesive functional unit requires an immense amount of energy, time and money. The above mentioned user groups have never in history been united together. In the Southern Southeast Region over 30 to 40,000 dollars has been expended in organizational and planning efforts. Primarily to inform the fishermen within the area of the basic concept, what is possible, why hatcheries should be built, who should build them, the economics of doing so, the requirement of an assessment upon the fishermen to help pay for it, and various other matters.

AS16.10.510(9) Organizational and Planning Grants

HB 264, AS16.10.510(9) provides for additional grant monies for further organizaitional effort on the human level and also to begin site preparation and site selection so that some pilot projects can be commenced.

An Assessment Program

The next step in establishing the private non-profit corporation is to move from the organizational planning stage into site selection and also an assessment program for the fishermen. AS16.10.530(e) is a new section proposed by HB 264. This establishes and sets up a rather detailed and extensive means of establishing an assessment within a qualified regional association. At this point, the regional boundaries have been established, the initial board of directors has been created and the Commissioner of the Dept. of Fish & Game has authorized that corporation to represent the area within its boundaries.

The present law allows for two different means of arriving at an assessment on the fishermen. One under section AS16.10.530 and one under section AS16.10.540. The Prince William Sound Corporation has opted to establish, its assessment under section 540, primarily based upon the inherent make-up of their area prior to the non-profit hatchery legislation being introduced. They have a very cohesive marketing association to which most fishermen in that area belong to. That is very different from the experience in Southeastern and other parts of Alaska where there is no cohesive unit to which most of the fishermen in the area belong to.

AS16.10.530 provides a means by which the fishermen in the area encompassed by the regional corporation can decide whether to impose an assessment upon all of the fishermen. Basically section 530 states that if the Regional Corporation follows the procedures outlined in 530(e) and a majority of the limited entry permit holders which participate

in the fishery within the boundaries of the corporation, vote to have an assessment imposed upon their gross income, then that assessment will be imposed upon the gross income of all of the fishermen who participate in the fishery in that area. The reason being that the money will go towards the construction of hatcheries within the regional area which will produce fish for the benefit of all of the fishermen in the area.

HB 264 also amends the law regarding participation with the State Dept. of Fish & Game in drawing up a comprehensive plan for the implementation of the non-profit hatchery program within each regional area throughout the State. The present law called for the development of the comprehensive plan and HB 264 further defines the language and sets up a regional planning team composed of department personnel and personnel from the regional corporations to develop a plan and such plan would then be subject to approval by the Commissioner of the Dept. of Fish & Game.

Financing Opportunities

AS16.10.520(b) 100% Loan Financing

The remainder of HB 264 deals with the financing structure and opportunities for the regional corporations to begin to develop a viable hatchery program. AS16.10.520(b) is deleted from the present law. That provision provided that the State would lend up to 75% of the total project costs as determined by the Commissioner. Such a loan cannot exceed three million dollars per hatchery as limited in AS16.10.520(a). It has been the experience of the regional corporation in Prince William Sound and the regional corporation in Southern Southeast Alaska

that it is near impossible to come up with 25% of the cost of building a production size facility without time delays of many years. The estimated cost for such a facility is 2 to 4 million dollars which means front money of 500,000 to 1 million dollars. To this date the Southeastern Region has not been able to raise that type of money through the private industry sector. Total annual assessment of all expenses is 350,000 dollars.

The second factor in beginning one of these types of facilities on loan money less than 100%, is the fact of the uncertainty of the venture. There is a long lag time before the possible return of any money through surplus fish back to the hatchery, potentially 6 to 10 years. Since hatcheries are non-profit entities it is difficult to generate capital from normal outside private sources when there is no possibility for large profits.

Assessments from fishermen are not large enough to finance a viable hatchery program. A 3% assessment on gross income of fish caught within the boundaries of the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assoc. over historical catch periods range from 200 to 400,000 dollars per year. That is not a sufficient amount of money to participate in the present loan program and at the same time provide operating capital to run a hatchery program on an area wide basis. If assessment monies are tied up as front money for the loans, they are unavailable for operating costs to run the hatcheries. The hatchery program would be delayed up to two years while the assessment monies would be collected in a bank account in order to come up with enough money to front end the loan program.

AS16.10.510(8) Deferment of Principle & Interest

The present law, AS16.10.510(8) as amended by HB 264, defers payment on principle and interest for loans from the State up to a period of 6 years and states that interest shall not accrue on those loans during that 6 year period. That provision is necessary due to the fact there may be no return to the hatchery for a 6 to 10 year period and therefore no money to make payments on the loans. If hatchery corporations must set aside assessments as collateral to repay loans they will be unable to build more than one hatchery.

For the private sector venture to succeed we have to look down the road for a twenty or thirty year period and look for methods and means by which to institutionalize the regional non-profit corporate concept and their financing. In order to enable the regional corporation to undertake the job of rebuilding the salmon runs, they must have a financing base. The corporation must have access to the assessment monies for the operating revenues of the regional corporation itself to create strong and viable organizations and to continue to site and develop more hatcheries.

AS16.10.600 - Creation Of Regional Salmon Enhancement Authority

The bill from page six to the end of the bill deals with the creation of a regional salmon enhancement authority and gives that authority a quasi-public status. The purpose of that portion of the bill is to allow the regional corporation the option of forming a regional salmon enhancement authority and obtaining a quasi-public status for opening up greater opportunities for financing from sources other than the state revenues. Primarily this is to become eligible for

Non-Profit Hatcheries
March 10, 1977
Page 6

Federal Economic Development Authority grant monies, EDA. The Prince William Sound Regional Aquaculture group recently had an experience in which they were eligible for a substantial amount of grant money from EDA under a certain program if they were able to qualify as a quasi-public organization. There are also other programs presently in the Congress which are being investigated at this time which eligibility may require a quasi-public status.

It should be noted that in no way is the state encumbered financially by the establishment of such an authority. Specifically AS16.10.690 on page 15 of the bill, it is stated that 'the credit of the state is not pledged.' It should be noted that this bill is identical to SB 39 which has passed out of the Senate Resources and is in Senate Commerce.

PRIVATE SECTOR

SALMON ENHANCEMENT AND REHABILITATION IN ALASKA
J.N. Milnes SSRAA

THE PROBLEM:

The annual harvest of salmon in Alaska has been steadily declining since 1936 and is in a severe state of depression in this decade. The following chart illustrates those facts:

ALASKA SALMON HARVEST
(in thousands of fish)

	30 year consecutive high (average Harvest)	1960-1975 (average harvest)	1973-1975 (average harvest)
SOUTHEASTERN	38,200	14,862	8,118
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	8,000	4,575	3,509
COOK INLET	4,100	3,422	2,423
KODIAK	10,700	7,513	2,339
CHIGNIK	9,900	4,483	1,679
BRISTOL BAY	15,700	9,067	3,304
ARCTIC-YUKON KUSKOKWIM	800	845	2,309
STATEWIDE	<u>83,300</u>	<u>45,108</u>	<u>23,111</u>

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
American Fisheries Institute Speech
Cordova, March, 1976

This is very comparable to a forest which has been harvested but not replanted or permitted to reforest itself. The salmon as a renewable resource simply has not been renewed.

The decimation of the resource has resulted in the decimation of the salmon industry so that it no longer has the capital to rebuild itself. Nor does the industry have the cohesion to create industry organizations whose role it would be to rebuild the salmon runs.

Technology exists to correct this problem. It has to be tried in Alaska and corrected to fit the Alaskan biology.

Hatchery technology has been well established in the Northwest for many years in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Those states have embarked upon programs of immense investments to further utilize the salmon resource. Oregon has wanted the right to private-profit based hatcheries, the most major effort being made by the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, who intends to release 25,000,000 Coho smolt by 1978 and ultimately 85,000,000. Washington state has planned several hundred million dollars for salmon enhancement, as has British Columbia.

Overseas, Japanese hatcheries are releasing 1,000,000,000 fry annually and intend to increase that to 1,500,000,000 by 1985. Russia has a similar program.

Alaska's current production of hatchery salmon is miniscule by comparison.

Besides a reliance upon hatchery production, Alaska also has a tremendously cheap resource in its abundant streams which once provided the rich harvests of 30 years ago. However, fishery resource management techniques have lacked the precision to adequately control the decline of the salmon run.

Stream rehabilitation and significant improvement in management also offer a high leverage correction to this loss.

THE APPROACH TO A SOLUTION

The people of Alaska consider this subject vital to their well-being and to the well-being of the future of the state. It is a renewable resource currently employing thousands of fishermen and consequently supporting tens of thousands of individuals. Furthermore, it can be increased in its capacity to support a stable population and the supply chain which feeds it.

As a renewable resource, it is one of the prize possessions of the state of Alaska.

One strategy of "fixing" the current loss of resource is for the state of Alaska to have its government department build and run hatcheries and do the whole job of rebuilding the salmon runs.

A second strategy might be for the private sector to take over the job.

Since this entire effort is in its infancy in Alaska, such a dichotomy is not practical. Alaska must use all the available capabilities it has on hand.

Ultimately, it would be desirable for the private sector to perform this function, as it does in agriculture, and in forestry. For it to do so, there unfortunately must be government intervention to provide the funds and the technology to develop the capability of that sector. Once in place, however, the private sector would be paying its own way by developing revenues and capital to cover the costs of the public administration (A.D.F.&G.), improved research and development, and the operation of the rehabilitation and enhancement programs directly.

An objective which might be suggested for this effort is:

To create a healthy industry; one which is profitable, and supporting a large stable population in the year 2000 - providing pleasure in sports fishing, capital to aid fisheries, and monies to pay its own way.

The means to achieving that require:

- sound financing
- good organization of experienced personnel
- well developed base of experience
- salmon marketed at a price adequate to deliver profit to the people and enterprises in the industry.

The tack to take at this moment is one of getting into a safe level of production as fast as possible to obtain the best base of experience as quickly as possible. With a project of this scale, experience is the vital factor. It reduces costs, it increases productivity, it opens the door to new solutions and will accelerate the program with safety.

However, "scared money" in a situation having so many new factors and variables in itself creates problems. So, the funding source, currently the legislature, must make itself aware of the risks inherent in

- forming new social groups called "Regional Associations"
- operating hatcheries with no prior cost experience
- rebuilding brood stocks to levels adequate to start a major enhancement facility
- managing mixed stock fisheries so that native runs are not damaged.

it is
In private enterprise, the role of "venture Capital" to fund the high risk start-up from its inception through its likely commercial success. The capital covers all costs associated with the venture - engineering and construction, staff, raw materials, equipment, operations and maintenance - including interest on short term debt.

Since venture capital is not available in Alaska,... because of the NONPROFIT nature of the current legislation, the loan program provides a means to get started and assures that the state of Alaska has its money returned.

This implies that the loans must serve the same purpose as venture capital; i.e. assure that there is adequate monies available to assure a high probability of success.

Creating self-help financing is not new to government. The U.S. government intervened prior to and during the Depression in agriculture financing by forming and initially funding the Farm Credit System; the P.C.A.; the Federal Land Banks, and the Bank for Co-ops.

The following typical kinds of costs associated with operating a regional association and a hatchery facility illustrate the need for completeness in the financing arrangements.

POSSIBLE SCENARIO FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Using the chart on page 1, a likely goal for Southeast Alaska would be to return the salmon to the previous levels of 38, 000,000 from the current 8,000,000. A gain of 30,000,000 returning salmon would be required.

Assume half of that could come from rebuilding the native run using management techniques and that the other half of 15,000,000 would be obtained from hatchery production.

Let's also assume that those 15,000,000 salmon were chum salmon.

At current prices of \$6.00 per adult chum salmon, the increased value for 30,000,000 adults would be \$180,000,000. Everybody hopes the price will hold or inflate in time.

Currently, a hatchery to produce 1,000,000 returning adult chum salmon would cost approximately \$2,000,000 to construct and about \$300,000 annually to operate. If all the brood stock were available at the time of start-up (which is a remote possibility), it would take 3 to 5 years for that initial 1,000,000 to return. More realistically, it would take 8 to 10 years.

Approximately 20% of the salmon might escape the commercial fishery and return to the hatchery, ... 200,000 salmon. 55,000 of those would be needed for spawning the next year's production; leaving approximately 155,000 surplus fish to be sold by the hatchery to cover the cost of operations and repayment of the debt. Those 155,000 chum salmon at \$6.00 each would be worth \$900,000.

Since each hatchery produces 1,000,000 adult salmon returning to the fishery, it would take 15 hatcheries to meet the production targets. Each hatchery would need the \$2,000,000 for construction and 5 x \$300,000 per year for a total of \$3,800,000 to start up and to reach break-even. 15 of these facilities would require \$57,000,000 in total capitalization to achieve the goal.

If 4 facilities of this magnitude were installed in South-east, their combined surpluses would generate \$2,400,000 annually in capital... each facility contributing \$600,000 to the capital pool. These 4 facilities, once they reach their full capacity, would become an economic generator which would supply the capital for the rest of the region to expand.

So, for an investment of \$15,200,000, the State of Alaska levers its money to a total of \$57,000,000 worth of capital, ultimately producing \$180,000,000 in additional sales. 15 facilities would employ maybe 75 - 100 people directly and the harvest of 30,000,000 adults would employ at least several thousand fishermen.

The fishermen of the area would have assessed themselves for nearly 8 years at 3% of their gross salmon catch, contributing nearly \$1,000,000 per year. However, the overhead of running a region of that magnitude

- the administration, accounting and legal costs
- the site development costs
- the stream rehabilitation costs

could possibly use half to three-fourths of that assessment, leaving little surplus for the repayment of debt or to cover the operating costs of the facilities.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. HB 264
 Title An Act Relating to Fisheries Enhancement
 Requested by Gardiner Date March 7, 1977

II. FISCAL DETAIL
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 Program Category Affected Development
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Business Loans

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

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100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		600,000				
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	600,000				
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify)					

POSITIONS

FULL TIME					
PART TIME					
TEMPORARY					

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This would fund the grants to three regional hatchery associations at \$100,000 each for \$300,000 total. It also provides \$300,000 for the additional matching grants from these three regional associations. It is not likely there will be more than three regional hatchery associations in FY '78, thus \$600,000 should fully cover all applicants.

IV. DATE March 7, 1977 PREPARED BY Terry Gardiner
 AGENCY State Representative
 PHONE 465-3718

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)