

SB

132

(95) (18)

COMMITTEE REPORT HOUSE

FURTHER:

April 9, 1979

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSSB 132 (Rules)

"An Act relating to fisheries taxes; eff. date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for 151-2 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendations
- referred to the _____ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS**

**MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

_____ - No Rec.

_____ - Duff (tax)

_____ (DEEP SIX)

CHAIRMAN

H. RESOURCES 1979-80

4/10/79

Teleconference hearing

~~4/12/79~~

Hearing

4/26/79

Adopted CS

Vote of 5 to 4 to
not pass it out

4/27/79

Recinded action of
4/26

h

CSSB132

Trans-Pacific International Industries, Inc.



**Deep Sea, Inc.
Fishermen's Metal Products
Trans-Pacific Seafoods, Inc.
Penguin, Inc.**

MELVAN E. MORRIS, JR.

GENERAL MANAGER

3410 16TH WEST

SEATTLE, WASH. 98110

(206) 284-4563

Went to Costco - 10/1.



Washington State Senate

FROM THE OFFICE OF

COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504



FIRST CLASS MAIL

Info on Fish
Washington Tax
State



FIRST CLASS MAIL

Representative Alvin Osterback
House Natural Resource Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811



April 5, 1979

Representative Alvin Osterback
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

I have researched your question on fish privilege fee and landing taxes and I believe that RCW 75.32.033(2) answers your question. For your convenience, I have enclosed a copy of the entire chapter of Washington law, including RCW 75.32.033, that deals with privilege fees. No major changes to these laws are now being considered by the Washington Legislature. Please contact me if I can be of any further service in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian Edle".

Brian Edle
Research Analyst

BE:gs9/4

Enclosure

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 2389

State of Washington
46th Regular Session

By Committee on Natural Resources
(originally sponsored by
Senators Neuschwander, Bausch
and Odegaard)

Read first time February 22, 1979, and passed to second reading.

1 AN ACT Relating to revenue; amending section 78.32.030, chapter
2 12, Laws of 1955 as last amended by section 20, chapter
3 327, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 75.32.030; and
4 amending section 75.32.080, chapter 12, Laws of 1955 as
5 amended by section 27, chapter 327, Laws of 1977 ex.
6 sess. and RCW 75.32.080.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 Section 1. Section 75.32.030, chapter 12, Laws of 1955
9 as last amended by section 20, chapter 327, Laws of 1977 ex.
10 sess. and RCW 75.32.030 are each amended to read as follows:

11 Canners, curers, freezers, wholesalers and retail
12 dealers of food fish and shellfish, other than oysters, and
13 manufacturers of food fish and shellfish byproducts, other than
14 oyster byproducts, but not including any person with respect to
15 the growing, processing or dealing in any manner with food fish
16 which are raised from eggs or fry, and are under the physical
17 control of the grower at all times until being sold or
18 harvested, (1) shall pay a privilege fee equal to five percent
19 of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen chinook,
20 coho, and chum salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive,
21 handle, deal in, or deal with as original receiver in the state;
22 (2) shall pay a privilege fee equal to three percent of the
23 primary market value on all fresh or frozen pink and sockeye
24 salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive, handle, deal in,
25 or deal with as original receiver in the state; and (3) shall
26 pay a privilege fee equal to two percent of the primary market
27 value on all other fresh or frozen food fish and shellfish, or
28 parts thereof, except oysters, which they receive, handle, deal
29 in or deal with, as original receiver in the state: PROVIDED,
30 The any person or sales agency selling fresh or frozen food

1 fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, to purchasers of food fish
2 or shellfish residing outside the state of Washington, which had
3 been previously landed in the state, shall be responsible for
4 and shall pay the privilege fees herein provided.

5 Sec. 2. Section 75.32.080, chapter 12, Laws of 1955 as
6 amended by section 27, chapter 327, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and
7 RCW 75.32.080 are each amended to read as follows:

8 The fish sales tax provided for herein shall be deducted
9 from the payments made by the original receiver to the person
10 selling the food fish or shellfish to the original receiver, and
11 the original receiver shall collect the taxes and remit them to
12 the director.

13 "Original receiver" means the person first receiving,
14 handling, dealing in, or dealing with the fresh or frozen food
15 fish or shellfish within the jurisdiction of the state of
16 Washington as a canner, curer, freezer, retail dealer, wholesale
17 dealer, byproducts manufacturer, or branch plant. A person
18 furnishing such services who has no ownership or interest in the
19 fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish, other than a lien for
20 services furnished, shall not be classified as an "original
21 receiver". and the person shall not be subject to the fish sales
22 taxes or privilege fee taxes after the effective date of this
23 1970 act.

State of Washington
46th Regular Session

By Committee on Natural Resources
(originally sponsored by
Senators Newschwander, Rausch
and Odegaard)

Read first time February 22, 1979, and passed to second reading.

1 AN ACT Relating to revenue; amending section 75.32.050, chapter
2 12, Laws of 1955 as last amended by section 20, chapter
3 327, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 75.32.030; and
4 amending section 75.32.080, chapter 12, Laws of 1955 as
5 amended by section 27, chapter 327, Laws of 1977 ex.
6 sess. and RCW 75.32.080.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 Section 1. Section 75.32.030, chapter 12, Laws of 1955
9 as last amended by section 20, chapter 327, Laws of 1977 ex.
10 sess. and RCW 75.32.030 are each amended to read as follows:

11 Cannery, carery, freezer, wholesale dealers and retail
12 dealers of food fish and shellfish, other than oysters, and
13 manufacturers of food fish and shellfish byproducts, other than
14 oyster byproducts, but not including any person with respect to
15 the growing, processing or dealing in any manner with food fish
16 which are raised from eggs or fry, and are under the physical
17 control of the grower at all times until being sold or
18 harvested, (1) shall pay a privilege fee equal to five percent
19 of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen chinook,
20 coho, and chum salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive,
21 handle, deal in, or deal with as original receiver in the state;
22 (2) shall pay a privilege fee equal to three percent of the
23 primary market value on all fresh or frozen pink and sockeye
24 salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive, handle, deal in,
25 or deal with as original receiver in the state; and (3) shall
26 pay a privilege fee equal to two percent of the primary market
27 value on all other fresh or frozen food fish and shellfish, or
28 parts thereof, except oysters, which they receive, handle, deal
29 in or deal with, as original receiver in the state: PROVIDED,
30 That any person or sales agency selling fresh or frozen food

licenses by issuing such licenses only to those boats whose owners can prove by means of good and sufficient documentary evidence that the boat was licensed pursuant to RCW 75.28.095 between January 1, 1974, and January 1, 1977. No charter boat shall be entitled to more than one charter boat license.

Such boats shall be entitled to receive and renew the charter boat license for each year during the period from May 28, 1977 through December 31, 1980. A charter boat license for which no application is made to the department or which is not renewed in any year automatically expires and shall not be renewed further.

Nothing herein shall be construed to be contrary to the provisions of Title 75 RCW or any rule promulgated thereunder. All such charter boat licenses shall be transferable. [1977 1st ex.s. c 106 § 2.]

RCW 75.30.030 Charter boats under construction or purchased between April 16, 1976 and May 28, 1977. In addition to the charter boat licenses issued pursuant to RCW 75.30.020, the department shall issue a charter boat license to any charter boat which was under construction or purchased in good faith between April 16, 1976, and May 28, 1977. [1977 1st ex.s. c 106 § 3.]

RCW 75.30.040 Duty of department to evaluate and recommend phase II approach. On and after May 28, 1977, the department, in cooperation with representatives of the charter boat industry, shall continually evaluate the provisions of RCW 75.30.010, 75.30.020, and 75.30.030 and recommend to the legislature prior to January 1, 1980, a phase II approach to regulate gear entry into this state's charter boat fishery. [1977 1st ex.s. c 106 § 4.]

RCW 75.30.050 Advisory board of review. The director shall appoint a three member advisory board of review to hear cases as provided in RCW 75.30.060. The members of such review board shall be nominated by the charter boat fishing industry, shall serve without pay, and shall serve at the discretion of the director of

the department of fisheries. The members of such review board shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended. The director may promulgate rules concerning the operation of such review boards in accordance with chapter 34.04 RCW. [1977 1st ex.s. c 106 § 5.]

RCW 75.30.060 Hearings. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the department made pursuant to the terms of this chapter may voluntarily request that a board of review be impaneled to hear such person's case.

The board of review may make such other recommendations and determinations as are consistent with the terms of this chapter.

Hearings before review boards shall be informal, the rules of evidence shall not be applicable to the proceedings, and the records shall be kept thereof as provided by chapter 34.04 RCW. After the presentation of a case each review board shall inform the director and the initiating party in writing concerning whether or not the review board recommends that the charter boat license be issued and the reason for such recommendation. Upon receipt of the review board's findings the director may order such relief as the director deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Nothing in this section shall be construed: (1) To impair an aggrieved person's right to proceed under chapter 34.04 RCW; or (2) to impose any liability on members of a review board for their action pursuant to this section. [1977 1st ex.s. c 106 § 6.]

Chapter 75.32 RCW

PRIVILEGE FEES AND FISH SALES TAXES

Sections

75.32.001	"Primary market value" defined.
75.32.003	"Food fish and shellfish" includes junks.
75.32.020	Privilege fees and fish sales taxes required.

- 75.32.030 Cannery, processors, dealers—Privilege fees.
- 75.32.033 Credits against privilege fees owed under RCW 75.32.030.
- 75.32.035 Rules as to proof required for credits claimed under RCW 75.32.033.
- 75.32.051 Oyster cannery, processors, dealers—Privilege fee.
- 75.32.055 Fish sales tax—Imposed—Rates—Exemptions.
- 75.32.065 Payment of privilege fees and fish sales tax—Food fish or shellfish handled by original receivers—Sales to nonresident purchasers.
- 75.32.080 Collection of fish sales tax by original receiver—"Original receiver" defined.
- 75.32.090 When privilege fees and fish sales tax due and payable—Returns.
- 75.32.101 Delinquent payments—Penalties—Interest—Lien—Date of filing governed by postmark.
- 75.32.110 Director may make rules, etc., to insure payment of fees and taxes.
- 75.32.115 Audits—Rules and procedures.
- 75.32.120 Penalty for violations.
- 75.32.130 Director may require bond after wilful violation—License revocation for failure.

RCW 75.32.001 "Primary market value" defined.
 "Primary market value" as used in this chapter means the ex-vessel price paid by the purchasers of food fish and shellfish to the seller at the point where ownership or title to the food fish or shellfish passes. [1965 ex.s. c 71 § 1.]

RCW 75.32.003 "Food fish and shellfish" include parts. As used in this chapter, the terms food fish and shellfish also include parts of food fish and shellfish. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 25.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.020 Privilege fees and fish sales taxes required. In addition to all other taxes, licenses or fees

provided by law there shall be paid to the state of Washington by those engaged in the fishing industry in this state the privilege fees and fish sales taxes as provided for in this chapter. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 19; 1955 c 12 § 75.32.020. Prior: 1949 c 107 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-60, part.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.030 Cannery, processors, dealers—Privilege fees. Cannery, curers, freezers, wholesale dealers and retail dealers of food fish and shellfish, other than oysters, and manufacturers of food fish and shellfish byproducts, other than oyster byproducts, (1) shall pay a privilege fee equal to five percent of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen chinook, coho, and chum salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive, handle, deal in, or deal with as original receiver in the state; (2) shall pay a privilege fee equal to three percent of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen pink and sockeye salmon, or parts thereof, which they receive, handle, deal in, or deal with as original receiver in the state; and (3) shall pay a privilege fee equal to two percent of the primary market value on all other fresh or frozen food fish and shellfish, or parts thereof, except oysters, which they receive, handle, deal in or deal with, as original receiver in the state: *Provided*, That any person or sales agency selling fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, to purchasers of food fish or shellfish residing outside the state of Washington which had been previously landed in the state, shall be responsible for and shall pay the privilege fees herein provided. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 20; 1963 ex.s. c 10 § 1; 1955 c 212 § 12; 1955 c 12 § 75.32.030. Prior: 1953 c 207 § 6; 1951 c 271 § 34; 1949 c 107 § 1(1); Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-60(1).]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.033 Credits against privilege fees owed under RCW 75.32.030. The following amounts may be credited against the amount of privilege fees owed under RCW 75.32.030 by a canner, curer, dealer, freezer, or manufacturer:

(1) In respect to each transaction in which the fish sales tax is collected pursuant to RCW 75.32.080, as now or hereafter amended, and a privilege fee is owed, the amount of the sales tax collected shall be credited against such privilege fee.

(2) Any sales tax, catch tax, landing tax, or other tax or fee on food fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, purchased by an original receiver, as defined in RCW 75.32.080, as now or hereafter amended, in another state and imposed on the receiver by such state shall be credited against the amount of privilege fees owed in respect to such food fish or shellfish, or parts thereof. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 23.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.035 Rules as to proof required for credits claimed under RCW 75.32.033. The director shall adopt rules specifying the proof required for credits claimed under RCW 75.32.033 and the manner in which the credits shall be taken. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 24.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.051 Oyster canners, processors, dealers—Privilege fee. Cannery, curers, freezers, wholesale dealers and retail dealers of oysters, and manufacturers of oyster byproducts, shall pay a privilege fee equal to one cent per gallon or bushel on Pacific oysters, and six and one-half cents per gallon or bushel on Olympia oysters, New Washington oysters, or Kumamoto oysters which they receive, handle, deal in, or deal with as original receiver in this state: *Provided*, That any person or sales agency selling fresh or

frozen oysters, or parts thereof, previously taken in the state to purchasers of food fish or shellfish residing outside the state of Washington, shall be responsible for and shall pay the privilege taxes herein provided. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 21; 1955 c 212 § 13.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.055 Fish sales tax—Imposed—Rates—Exemptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there is hereby imposed a fish sales tax on the privilege of selling food fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, to an original receiver as defined in RCW 75.32.080, as now or hereafter amended. The tax shall be as follows:

(a) Two and one-half percent of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen chinook, coho, and chum salmon, or parts thereof;

(b) One and one-half percent of the primary market value on all fresh or frozen pink and sockeye salmon, or parts thereof;

(c) One percent of the primary market value on all other fresh or frozen food fish and shellfish, or parts thereof.

(2) The sales tax prescribed in this section shall not apply to sales of shellfish, or parts thereof, taken from a licensed oyster or clam farm or to sales of food fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, taken from a licensed fish farm. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 22.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.065 Payment of privilege fees and fish sales tax—Food fish or shellfish handled by original receivers—Sales to nonresident purchasers. (1) The privilege fees and fish sales taxes provided for in this chapter shall be paid on all fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish handled by the original receivers regardless of where the fish or shellfish were caught: *Provided*, That no fee or tax shall be paid on frozen food fish or frozen

shellfish or on food fish or shellfish which has been packaged for retail sales and that has been previously landed in another state, territory, or country.

(2) Any person or sales agency selling fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish previously landed in this state to purchasers of food fish or shellfish residing outside this state shall be responsible for and shall pay the privilege fees and fish sales taxes. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 26.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.080 Collection of fish sales tax by original receiver—"Original receiver" defined. The fish sales tax provided for herein shall be deducted from the payments made by the original receiver to the person selling the food fish or shellfish to the original receiver, and the original receiver shall collect the taxes and remit them to the director.

"Original receiver" means the person first receiving, handling, dealing in, or dealing with the fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington as a canner, curer, freezer, retail dealer, wholesale dealer, byproducts manufacturer, or branch plant. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 27; 1955 c 12 § 75.32.080. Prior: 1953 c 207 § 8; 1951 c 271 § 36; 1949 c 107 § 1(5), part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-60(5), part.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.090 When privilege fees and fish sales taxes due and payable—Return. The privilege fees and fish sales taxes herein provided for are due and payable in quarterly installments, and the fees and taxes accruing during each quarterly period shall become due on the first day of the month immediately following the end of the quarterly period, and shall be paid on or before the last day of that month. The following shall constitute the quarterly periods to be utilized:

- (1) January, February, March;
- (2) April, May, June;
- (3) July, August, September;
- (4) October, November, December.

On or before the day payment is required as provided above, the person paying the privilege fees and fish sales taxes to the department shall prepare a return under oath upon such forms and setting forth such information as the director may require, and transmit the same to the director together with a remittance for the fees and taxes which are due. Any person that is subject at any time of the year to the privilege fee provisions set forth in this chapter shall file a return each quarter of the year showing whether or not any fees or taxes are due. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 28; 1967 c 193 § 1; 1963 ex.s. c 9 § 1; 1955 c 12 § 75.32.090. Prior: 1949 c 107 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-61.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.101 Delinquent payments—Penalties—Interest—Lien—Date of filing governed by postmark. In the event payment of fees and taxes provided for under this chapter is not received by the fifteenth day of the month in which the fees and taxes become due, the fees and taxes shall become delinquent and the schedule of penalties stated below shall be invoked. A return or remittance which is transmitted to the director by United States mail shall be deemed "received" on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped upon the envelope containing it. The following shall be the schedule of penalties to be assessed for delinquent payments of such fees and taxes:

(1) Sixteen through thirty days after due date—Add ten percent of total fees and taxes due but not less than one dollar.

(2) Thirty-one through sixty days after due date—Add twenty percent of total fees and taxes due but not less than two dollars.

75.32.101

(3) Sixty-one through ninety days after due date—Add twenty-five percent of total fees and taxes due but not less than three dollars.

(4) Ninety-one days or more after due date—Add twenty-five percent of total fees and taxes due (but not less than three dollars) plus eight percent interest per annum computed on the sum of the total fees and taxes due and the percentage penalty.

The delinquent fees and taxes together with the applicable penalties and accrued interest thereon shall constitute a first lien upon the cannery, packing plant, buildings, scows, boats, vehicles and other equipment used by the person or business owing the fees and taxes in the taking, handling, dealing in, dealing with, or processing of food fish or shellfish [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 29; 1963 ex.s. c 9 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.110 Director may make rules, etc., to insure payment of fees and taxes. The director shall have the authority to promulgate such rules, regulations, and orders, and to require such reports as in his judgment shall be necessary to insure the payment of the fees and taxes herein required. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 30; 1955 c 12 § 75.32.110. Prior: 1949 c 107 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-63.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.115 Audits—Rules and procedures. The department or its designee may audit any original receiver as defined in RCW 75.32.080, as now or hereafter amended, for the purpose of assuring the collection of privilege fees and fish sales taxes provided for in this chapter, or for the purpose of collecting unpaid fees and taxes. The director may adopt rules and procedures to govern the collection of any fees and taxes under this chapter. [1977 1st ex.s. c 327 § 31.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 1st ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.18.100.

RCW 75.32.120 Penalty for violations. In event any person wilfully violates the provisions of this chapter, or any of the rules, regulations, or orders of the director made pursuant to this chapter, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and subject to a fine, or imprisonment, or both. [1955 c 12 § 75.32.120. Prior: 1949 c 107 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-64.]

RCW 75.32.130 Director may require bond after wilful violation—License revocation for failure. In event any person wilfully violates any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules, regulations, and orders of the director made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the director shall have the authority to require such person to post a bond, in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars, conditioned upon his faithful performance of the provisions of the chapter and the rules, regulations, and orders of the director made pursuant to this chapter, and in event such person fails to post such a bond within thirty days after the same is demanded by the director, the director shall forthwith cancel and revoke any license or licenses to engage in the fishing industry that such person was theretofore issued by the state of Washington. [1955 c 12 § 75.32.130. Prior: 1949 c 107 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-65.]

Chapter 75.36 RCW SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY FOR VIOLATIONS

Sections

75.36.010

Seizure of property without warrant—
Where authorized—Deposit of cash bond
in lieu.

75.36.020

Forfeiture may be in addition to other
penalties.

a medical institution as a result thereof.

Any resident of the Alaska Pioneers' Home or other institution may, at any time he wishes to leave the institution,

make application for assistance under this program in lieu of the support and maintenance provided in such Home or institution.

Approved April 18, 1962

CHAPTER 155

AN ACT

Relating to shared taxes; amending Subsec. (C), Sec. 35-4-17, ACLA 1919, as last amended by Sec. 2, Ch. 197, SLA 1959; amending Sec. 48-3-0, ACLA 1919, as last amended by Sec. 6, Ch. 142, SLA 1960; amending Sec. 6, Ch. 116, SLA 1949, as last amended by Ch. 53, SLA 1951; amending Ch. 43, SLA 1949; repealing Ch. 66, SLA 1953; and providing for an effective date.

(2nd S.C.S.H.B. 127)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. Subsec. (C), Sec. 35-4-17, ACLA 1919, as last amended by Sec. 2, Ch. 197, SLA 1959, is amended to read:

(C) Disposition of Funds. All moneys collected or due the state for licenses under the provisions of this Act shall be deposited with the commissioner of revenue and covered into the general fund; all such moneys derived from the licenses issued excluding wholesale licenses within organized boroughs and all classes of cities shall be refunded semi-annually to said organized boroughs and all classes of cities; provided, however, that in the event of the failure of the officers of said organized boroughs and all classes of cities to actively enforce all of their ordinances, the law of the United States, the laws of the State of Alaska, and those regulations relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Alaska, the commissioner of revenue may deny said refund and no further moneys will be paid to said local government units until the enforcement of such laws and regulations is actively resumed within them.

Sec. 2. Sec. 4-16, ACLA 1919, as last amended by Sec. 6, Ch. 142, SLA 1960, is amended to read:

Sec. 4-16. Distribution of Tax. One-half of the proceeds of the gross revenue from the tax herein provided, excluding distributors' fees, penalties, and less the amount duly determined to have been spent by the state in its collection, shall

be refunded to organized boroughs and cities of the first, second, and third classes by action of the legislature in the proportion that such revenue was earned within them, and the balance shall be retained by the state and covered into its general fund.

Sec. 3. Sec. 6, Ch. 116, SLA 1949, as last amended by Ch. 53, SLA 1951, is amended to read:

Sec. 6. 75 percent of the tax on municipalities collected from sales thereof within organized boroughs and cities of the first, second, and third classes shall be refunded to such local government units, and the balance shall be deposited in the general fund of the State of Alaska.

Sec. 4. Sec. 11, Ch. 41, SLA 1919, is amended to read:

Sec. 11. Disposal of Money. All moneys collected by the commissioner of revenue under this Act shall be covered into the general fund of the state, provided, that the commissioner of revenue shall refund to organized boroughs and all classes of cities, incorporated and independent school districts, and public utility districts 60 percent of all such money collected from within said local government units.

Sec. 5. Ch. 66, SLA 1953, is repealed.

Sec. 6. The commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough, city of the first, second, and third classes, incorporated or independent school district, and public utility district 10 percent of

the amount of tax revenue collected from within such municipality or district from taxes levied by Ch. 97, SLA 1949, as last amended by Ch. 102, SLA 1955, and Ch.

82, SLA 1949, as last amended by Ch. 113, SLA 1951.

Sec. 7. This Act takes effect on January 1, 1962.

Became law without signature April 19, 1962

CHAPTER 156

AN ACT

Relating to employee contributions and refunds payable under the Alaska Employment Security Act; and providing for an effective date.

(S.B. 218)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska:

Section 1. Subsec. (b), Sec. 501, Art. V, Ch. 5, S.L.A. 1955, as amended by Sec. 16, Ch. 169, SLA 1957, and Sec. 7, Ch. 60, SLA 1960, is amended to read:

(b) Contributions with respect to wages paid prior after January 1, 1955, for employment shall accrue and become payable by each individual who performs service in employment for each calendar year in which such services are subject to this Act.

The contributions required from each such individual, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, shall become payable, be deducted from his wages by his employer, and be held in trust by the employer for the commissioner until such time as such employee contributions are required by regulation to be deposited with the commissioner. Such funds shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment in any fashion, and in the event of lien, judgment, or bankruptcy proceedings, shall not be considered as assets of the employer. Any employer who shall fail to make such deductions from the wages of his employees shall himself be liable to the commissioner for the payment of such required contributions, which shall be collected from him in the same manner as is provided for the collection of employer contributions.

If any employer shall convert to his own use or otherwise misappropriate any funds so held in trust he shall be required to pay to the commissioner for

deposit in the clearing account the amount so converted or misappropriated, together with a penalty equal to five times that amount but not less than \$25. In addition, if such conversion or misappropriation is willful, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both.

Each employer shall maintain a record of the amount so deducted from the wages of each of his employees, and shall furnish a statement of such deductions to each employee at such times and in such manner as the commissioner shall prescribe by regulation. No such deduction shall be made from those wages in excess of the first \$7,200 of wages paid to an employee during any calendar year. In the event that an employee earns wages totaling in excess of \$7,200 in one calendar year in the employ of two or more employers, or in the event that any one employer through error shall have made such deductions from his wages in excess of \$7,200 during any one calendar year, the amount of such deductions in excess of those required by this Act shall be refunded to the employee by the commissioner upon application therefor in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, provided that such application is made during the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which such deductions were made.

Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on the day after its passage and approval or on the day it becomes law without such approval.

Approved April 19, 1962

of Liquor Control, this earmarking provision called for cooperation in enforcement of liquor regulations. Only those cities cooperating with the Board in enforcing liquor rules and regulations were considered eligible for the 60 percent grant.

In 1937 the Legislature enacted into law a schedule of liquor licenses. The licensing program established at that time followed the pattern established by the Federal license earmarking. All license fees are granted to the cities where collected. Cities are prohibited from levying additional taxes on liquor establishments, although they may provide additional regulations not inconsistent with Territorial law.

Raw Fish Tax

As originally enacted in 1949, the raw fish tax included no earmarking provisions. However, in 1953 a law was passed providing that 10 percent of the revenues collected from salmon canneries within the boundaries of local government units was to be granted to the units.⁵² Cities, school districts, and public utility districts receive grants under the terms of the 1953 law.

The raw fish tax applies to crab and clam canneries and herring processing plants as well as salmon canneries. Only the revenues from the tax on salmon canneries are earmarked for the local governments. During 1955 a total of \$68,196 were granted to cities, school districts and public utility districts from the raw fish tax on salmon canneries.

Amusement and Gaming Devices

Since 1948, 50 percent of the license fees collected on amusement and gaming devices within incorporated cities have been paid to the cities where collected.⁵³ In 1955 the cities received \$26,463 from this source. Amusement and gaming devices had been first licensed by the Territory in 1941 but were in no way earmarked at that time.

Under the terms of the current law a municipality which levies additional license taxes on such devices loses its right to the Territorial 50 percent grant.

52 Ch. 66 SLA 1953

53 Ch. 92 SLA 1947

SSB 2388

SPONSORS: Committee on Ways and Means
(Originally Sponsored by Senators Newschwander, Bausch and Odegaard)

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

Modifying the privilege fees on certain producers of food fish.

ANALYSIS OF FIRST SUBSTITUTE AS OF FEBRUARY 22, 1979

ISSUE:

Under current law the privilege tax on food fish and shellfish must be paid by all processors and dealers of fish. The tax is utilized to retire salmon run enhancement bonds. Proponents believe that certain growers, processors and dealers should be exempt from this tax.

Proponents further believe that the definition of "original processor", who is the person required by statute to collect fish sales and privilege tax fees, should be limited.

SUMMARY:

The bill exempts from payment of privilege taxes the grower, processor and dealer of food fish which are raised from eggs or fry and are under the physical control of the grower at all times until harvested. The fish that this class of growers produce never enter the natural fishery. The fish are typically marketed when they reach pan-size and compete primarily in markets outside the state.

Further the bill limits the definition of "original purchaser" to exclude persons handling or dealing in or with fresh fish who have no ownership or marketing interest in them. This class of persons includes those typically furnishing services such as warehousing, canning or freezing. Thus, the responsibility for collection is shifted to the person first purchasing and receiving the fish.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Section 1 would reduce estimated revenues for the 1979 through 1981 biennium by \$2.3 million. Section 2 would have no revenue impact since it is a shift in responsibility for collection of the tax to entities which can be contacted, audited and monitored.

STAFF REPORT ON SENATE BILL NO. 2388

Title:

Modifying the Privilege Fees on Certain Producers of Food Fish

Original Sponsors:

Senators Newschwander, Bausch and Odegard

Summary:

Exempts from privilege fees (tax on food fish or shell fish) the grower, processor or dealer in food fish which are raised from eggs or fry and under the physical control of the grower at all times until harvested.

Redefines "original receiver" as the person first purchasing and receiving and excludes a person furnishing services but who has no ownership interest in the food fish or shellfish.

Impact:

The 1977 legislature enacted legislation to impose privilege fees and sales taxes on salmon, other food fish and shell fish in addition to all other taxes, licenses, and fees currently imposed. Receipts from such fees are to be used first for the payment of principal and interest on bonds authorized for the construction and improvement of salmon hatcheries and other salmon propagation facilities (bond authorization of \$31.5 million). Any remaining revenues are to be used for salmon enhancement purposes.

The attached excerpt from the Department of Fisheries' 1979 report to the legislature on salmon license and privilege tax revenues indicates the taxes were not imposed on salmon aquaculture until this year. It might also be noted that licensed oyster, clam or fish farms are exempt from the fish sales tax under RCW 75.32.055(2). Section 1 of this bill would exempt an aquaculturist who maintains complete control of the fish which never enter or become a part of the natural fishery from the privilege fees.

Section 2 redefines "original receiver" and shifts the responsibility for collecting the fish sales tax from persons furnishing services (such as warehousing, canning, freezing, etc.) and who have no ownership or interest in the fish to the person first purchasing and receiving, handling or dealing with the fish.

Fiscal Impact:

Section 1 would reduce estimated revenues for the 1979-81 biennium by \$2.3 million. Section 2 would have no revenue impact if it is a shift in responsibility for collection of the tax to entities which can be contacted, audited and monitored.

EB:sw

Excerpt: Report to the Legislature on
Salmon License and Salmon Privilege Tax
Revenues, wa State Dept. of Fisheries,
1979.

In accordance with RCW 75.48.090, the Washington Department of Fisheries (WDF) is herewith submitting its report on the revenues received from the sport and commercial salmon license sales and from salmon privilege taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978; and estimates of the revenues to be received for the current and ensuing fiscal years. Also included are estimates of the amounts required from these revenues for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds authorized by Chapter 75.49 RCW, Salmon Enhancement Facilities Bond Issue, and a progress report on the current salmon enhancement programs.

Although we estimate that a large balance is available for additional enhancement, the Department is not requesting any totally "new" enhancement facilities. We agree with the Office of Financial Management that decisions on further expansion of salmon production should be deferred until the Federal involvement question is clarified. In addition, our agency, in a joint effort with the House Natural Resource Committee, is undertaking a hatchery evaluation study that should provide a basic production strategy for at least the next ten years and we feel it is essential to complete this before asking for major production expansion.

ESTIMATES (DOLLARS) OF LICENSE AND SALMON TAX REVENUES, DEBT SERVICE AND
AVAILABLE BALANCE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1981

<u>REVENUE SOURCE</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Commercial fishing salmon taxes	938,176	1,458,822	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
* Salmon aquaculture taxes	-	-	518,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
Commercial salmon licenses	740,000	1,651,440	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
Sport salmon licenses	-	583,382	1,426,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Total revenues	1,678,196	3,693,644	5,044,000	5,550,000	5,850,000
Estimated Debt Service Costs	-	254,812	1,704,625	1,054,250	1,908,250
Balance Available for Enhancement purposes	1,678,196	3,438,832	3,339,375	4,495,750	3,941,750

SECTION II

DETAIL OF STATE REVENUES
FISCAL YEARS 1972-73

CODE	REVENUE SOURCE	ACTUAL		ESTIMATED					
		F.Y. 1972	F.Y. 1973 Budget Estimate	F.Y. 1973 Revised Estimate	F.Y. 1974 Revised Estimate	F.Y. 1975 Revised Estimate	F.Y. 1976 Revised Estimate	F.Y. 1977 Revised Estimate	F.Y. 1978 Estimate
GENERAL FUND - UNRESTRICTED REVENUE									
INCOME, LICENSING AND OCCUPATION TAXES									
101	Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	\$ 4,837.8	\$ 6,301.1	\$ 5,124.2	\$ 5,436.7	\$ 5,062.2	\$ 6,069.6	\$ 5,991.7	\$ 6,234.5
102	Cigarette Tax (10 Cents)	1,209.2	1,357.3	1,224.8	1,447.3	1,592.1	1,751.3	1,821.3	1,894.2
104	Insurance Premium Tax	2,475.9	4,344.3	3,927.8	4,438.4	5,017.4	5,667.4	6,404.2	7,234.8
105	Motor Business License Tax	6,069.1	6,321.0	6,433.7	7,015.1	8,062.7	8,794.2	9,124.0	9,930.3
Income Taxes									
106	Individual Income Tax	39,074.3	42,942.7	41,039.4	49,821.4	57,142.8	59,735.3	55,399.3	55,504.7
107	Dividend Income Tax	47.6	40.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0
108	Corporate Income Tax	4,404.0	6,404.0	6,894.8	7,194.7	8,007.1	8,443.2	10,473.1	7,140.7
	Total Income Taxes	<u>43,525.9</u>	<u>49,386.7</u>	<u>47,984.2</u>	<u>57,066.1</u>	<u>65,204.9</u>	<u>68,283.5</u>	<u>75,927.4</u>	<u>62,705.4</u>
109	Prize and Mining Taxes	30.7	17.0	32.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	80.0	80.0
110	Insurance Tax	59.2	20.0	17.2	10.0	0	-0-	-0-	-0-
111	Lottery Tax	39.7	8.0	61.0	50.0	55.0	40.0	45.0	70.0
Commercial Fish Taxes									
112	Sea Fish Tax	2,714.4	2,816.8	1,570.4	1,447.3	2,342.0	2,633.8	1,162.5	2,791.9
113	Fish Tax - Cold Storage	239.8	305.0	340.0	340.0	350.0	340.0	370.0	380.0
114	Fish Tax - Freeze Ship	278.5	140.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0
	Total Commercial Fish Taxes	<u>3,232.7</u>	<u>3,261.8</u>	<u>2,140.4</u>	<u>2,017.3</u>	<u>2,922.0</u>	<u>3,203.8</u>	<u>1,762.5</u>	<u>3,401.9</u>
117	Disaster Relief Tax	1.8	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
118	School Tax	1,491.5	1,434.3	1,533.9	1,634.3	1,718.1	1,772.5	1,782.0	1,710.2
120	Electric & Telephone Coop Tax	469.0	455.0	500.0	520.0	540.0	570.0	590.0	610.0
Fuel Taxes									
131	Highway Fuel Tax	1,270.8	9,929.8	9,431.3	10,421.2	11,479.0	11,178.8	12,018.8	12,621.2
132	Aviation Fuel Tax	1,471.4	1,848.8	1,388.8	1,177.3	1,445.0	1,710.0	1,591.2	1,823.8
133	Motorcraft Fuel Tax	1,025.3	1,100.6	1,041.3	1,093.0	1,174.3	1,171.2	1,206.2	1,224.3
	Total Fuel Taxes	<u>3,767.5</u>	<u>12,879.2</u>	<u>11,861.4</u>	<u>12,691.5</u>	<u>14,108.3</u>	<u>14,059.9</u>	<u>14,816.2</u>	<u>15,670.3</u>
	Total Income, License and Occupation Taxes	<u>112,918.0</u>	<u>124,115.8</u>	<u>120,921.1</u>	<u>133,777.7</u>	<u>146,760.7</u>	<u>148,644.6</u>	<u>152,754.1</u>	<u>141,636.8</u>
OIL & GAS PRODUCTION TAX									
119	Oil & Gas Production Tax	<u>11,498.8</u>	<u>1,323.0</u>	<u>10,047.0</u>	<u>9,816.0</u>	<u>7,989.0</u>	<u>7,297.0</u>	<u>8,222.4</u>	<u>147,974.0</u>

1971 ALASKA SEAFOOD VALUES AND TAX REVENUES

	<u>VALUE TO FISHERMEN</u>	<u>FIRST WHOLESALE VALUE</u>	<u>PROCESSOR TAX</u>
Canned salmon	} \$51,411,428 total	\$107,981,152	\$2,670,560
Frozen salmon		11,966,575	} 99,568
Fresh salmon		921,415	
Salmon roe		27,000,000	
Salmon Total	\$51,411,428	\$147,869,142	\$2,770,128
King Crab	\$19,077,253	\$32,351,952	\$349,393
Dungeness Crab	609,924	1,478,775	6,099
Tanner Crab	1,363,544	2,893,827	13,685
Starling	3,209,045	15,780,163	39,090
Clam	70,152	107,487	701
Scallops (shucked)	990,385	1,206,593	9,203
Shellfish Total	\$26,025,303	\$53,818,797	\$418,871
Hallibut	\$7,236,812	\$10,178,125	\$72,368
Misc. Fish	831,777	2,169,255	8,317
TOTAL SEAFOOD	\$85,505,320	\$214,035,319	\$3,269,684

Compiled from ADP&O and NMFS statistics

The State of Alaska allowed serious overfishing of our king crab stocks during the past decade. Predictions based on guess-timates proved too rosy, and management techniques and quota systems have improved, and the king crab catch is on the upswing again. It was an expensive lesson, for if we hadn't seriously depleted some of the stocks back in the sixties, we would likely have a higher sustained yield harvest level today.

One would hope that Alaska had learned, but apparently we haven't, for the same pattern of overfishing and undermanagement of our shrimp and tanner crab stocks is taking place today. The shellfish program of Fish and Game is underfunded, while at the same time the lucrative resource is undertaxed.

Alaska produces about 10% of our nation's shrimp harvest. Kodiak's 1971 shrimp harvest produced 82,000,000 pounds of shrimp with a value of \$16,000,000 when leaving town, yet the state spent \$90,000 'managing' the resource, and collected only \$32,000 in fish tax revenues. This year's production dropped thirty per cent to 58,000,000 pounds, and some of the grounds have already been seriously overfished. Fish and Game has developed the basic management techniques, but it doesn't have the funds to implement them.

Now some of the fishing pressure is moving westward to the Chignik-Sand Point area where the expected harvest this year will be 30,000,000 pounds, about a third of the entire American Pacific Coast catch. Yet due to lack of funding there is no management program at all, and the valuable stocks are being subjected to the familiar free-for-all.

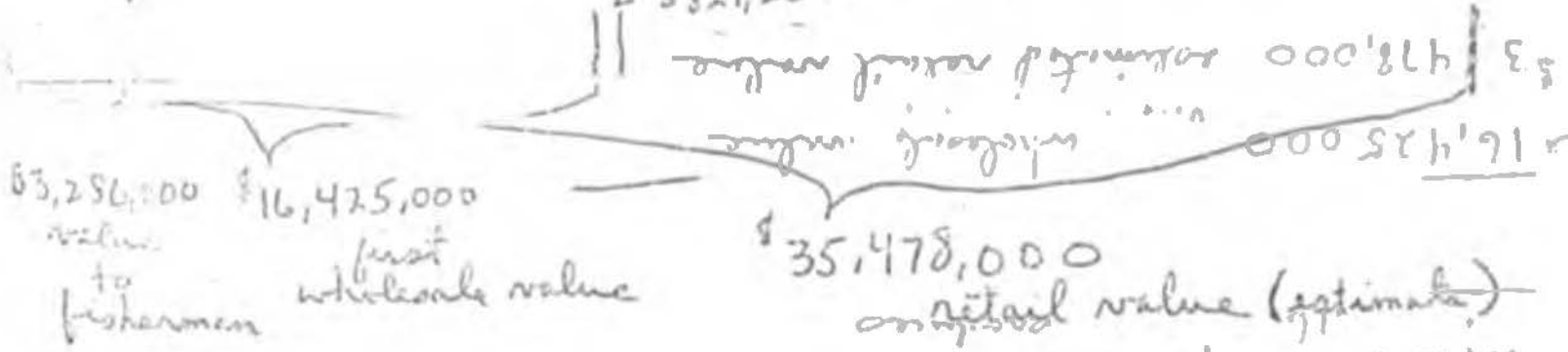
And the same destructive development pattern is taking place with the booming tanner crab fishery, except that with the greatly increased fishing capacity it's happening at an accelerated rate. Fish and Game has no tanner crab program. At the request of the Cordova fishermen a quota was guessed at for the Prince William Sound area, but the Kodiak area has no quota, and along with the entire state, no size or mesh limits. No attempt is being made to inventory the tanner crab stocks or to derive the needed basic management data.

The management of our fisheries is the responsibility of the State. No one else can do this with our competitive, unlimited entry, free enterprise system, unless the federal government should step in and take over fisheries management, and I'm sure then we would squeal. It is the task of the legislature to provide the funds for adequate management of our fisheries, deriving the funds through realistic taxation of the resource if necessary. Crab and shrimp fishermen are making a good living and I feel a major concern is that our resources are being so under-managed that we won't be able to make a living in the future.

Fishermen have a saying that goes, 'you can't make a season on the grub till'. It sort of tells the cook not to be too penny-pinching on the food, because the amount of fish is going to be determined primarily by the amount of fish caught, and good food can be particularly desirable when the fishing is heavy. The same type of concept holds true with management--if the fishing industry isn't willing to spend the few dollars necessary to properly take care of our fish, they very likely won't have enough fish to catch in the future.

82,150,000 pounds

broker commission 5.7% of first value
\$521,250



82,150,000 lb
81,786,000 value to processors
35,478,000 wholesale value
16,425,000 first wholesale value
63,286,000 value to fishermen

82,150,000 pounds of processed shrimp at price to processor of 1.04 per pound

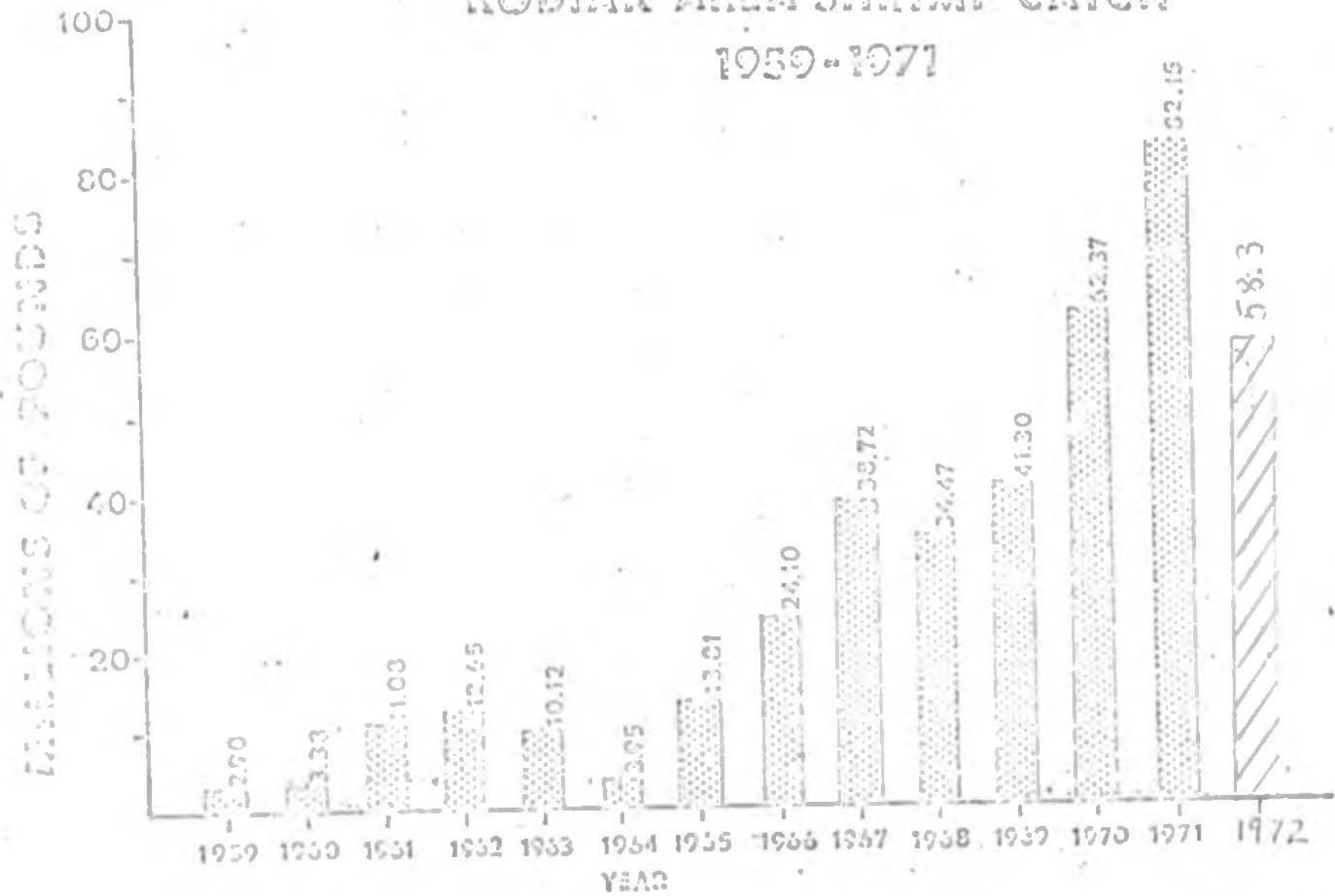
15,140,000 pounds of processed shrimp valued at first wholesale level
1.25 per pound at first wholesale level

15

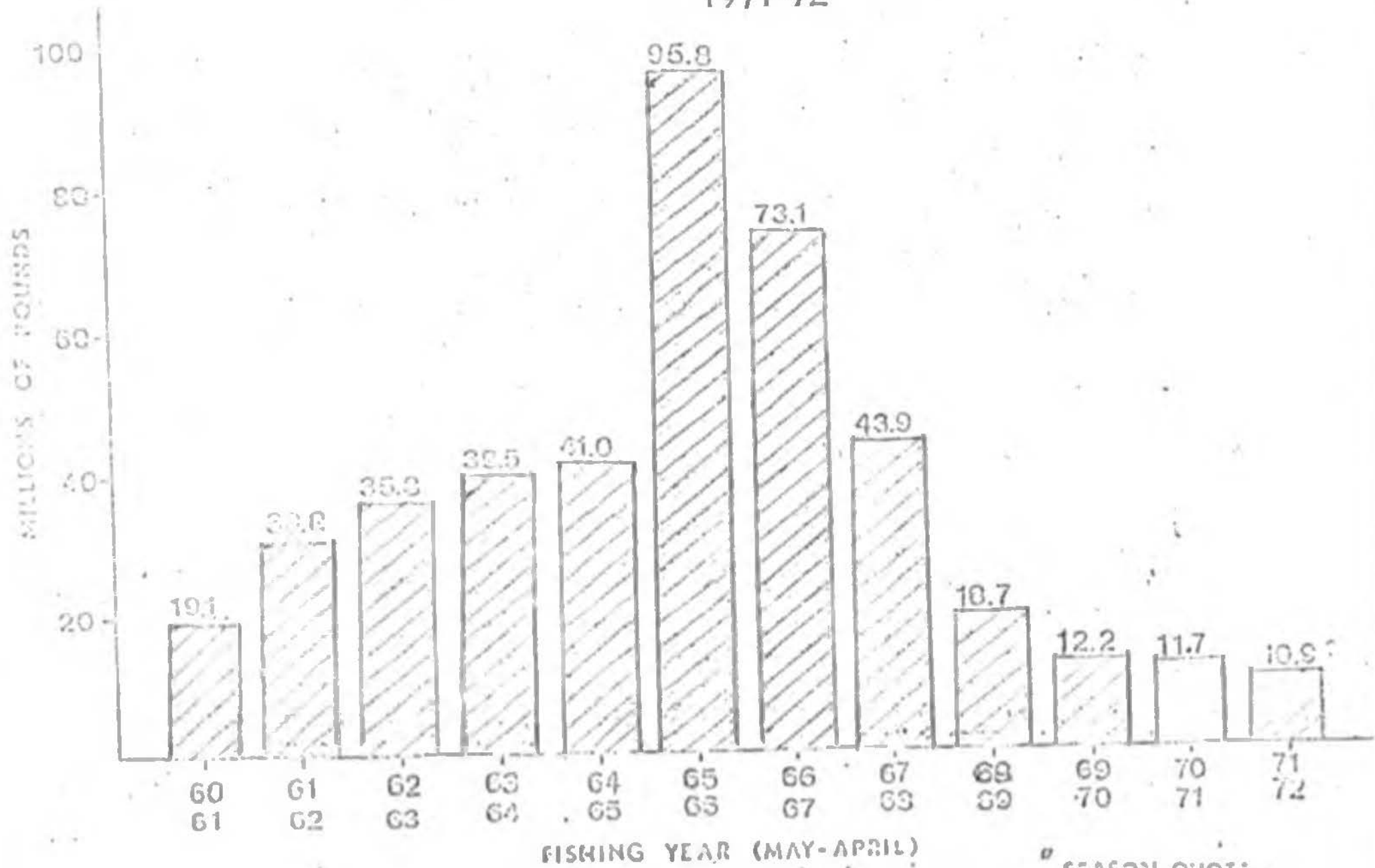
Label

Price book
19.1.14
\$34.75

KODIAK AREA SHRIMP CATCH 1959-1971

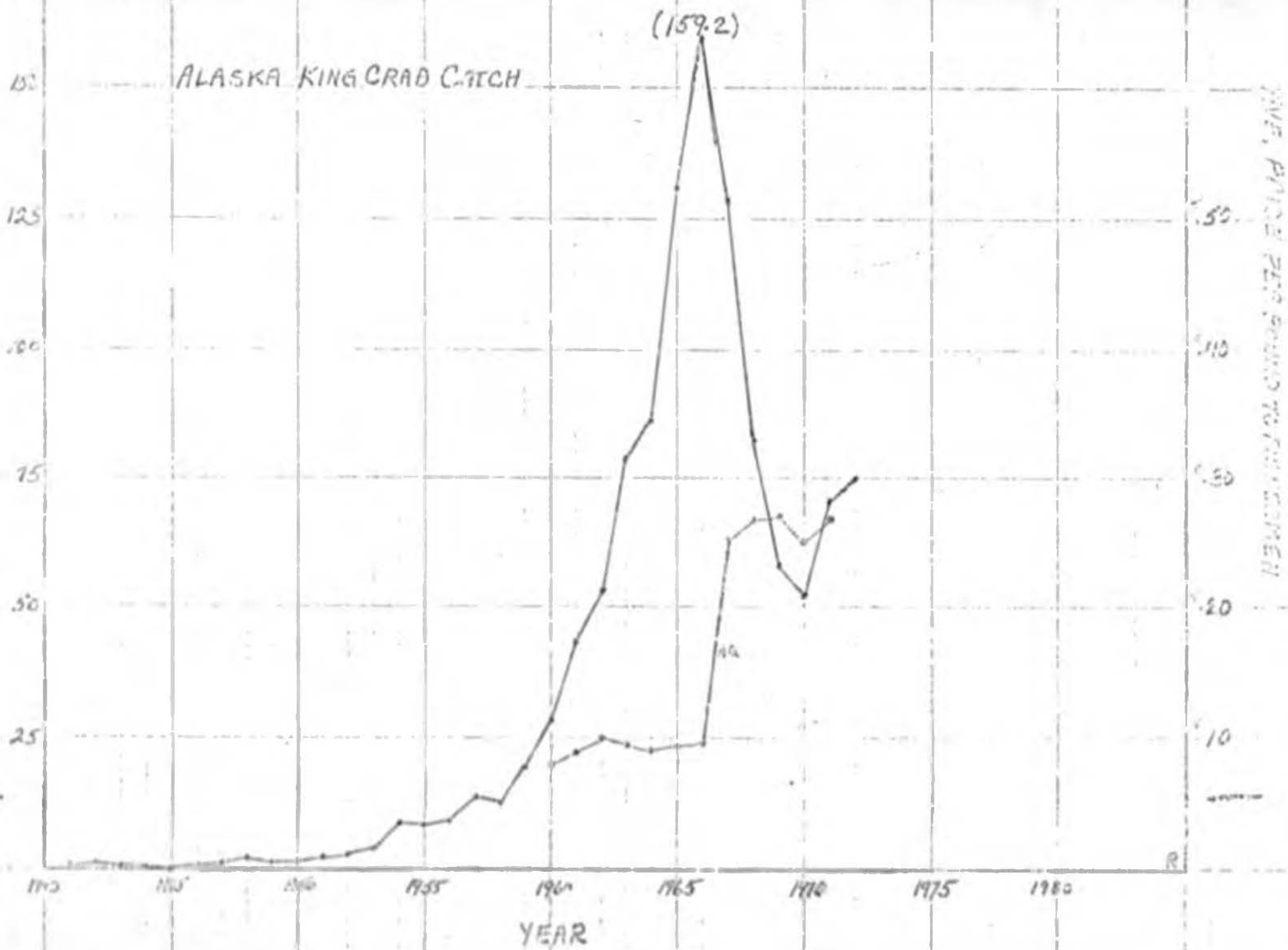


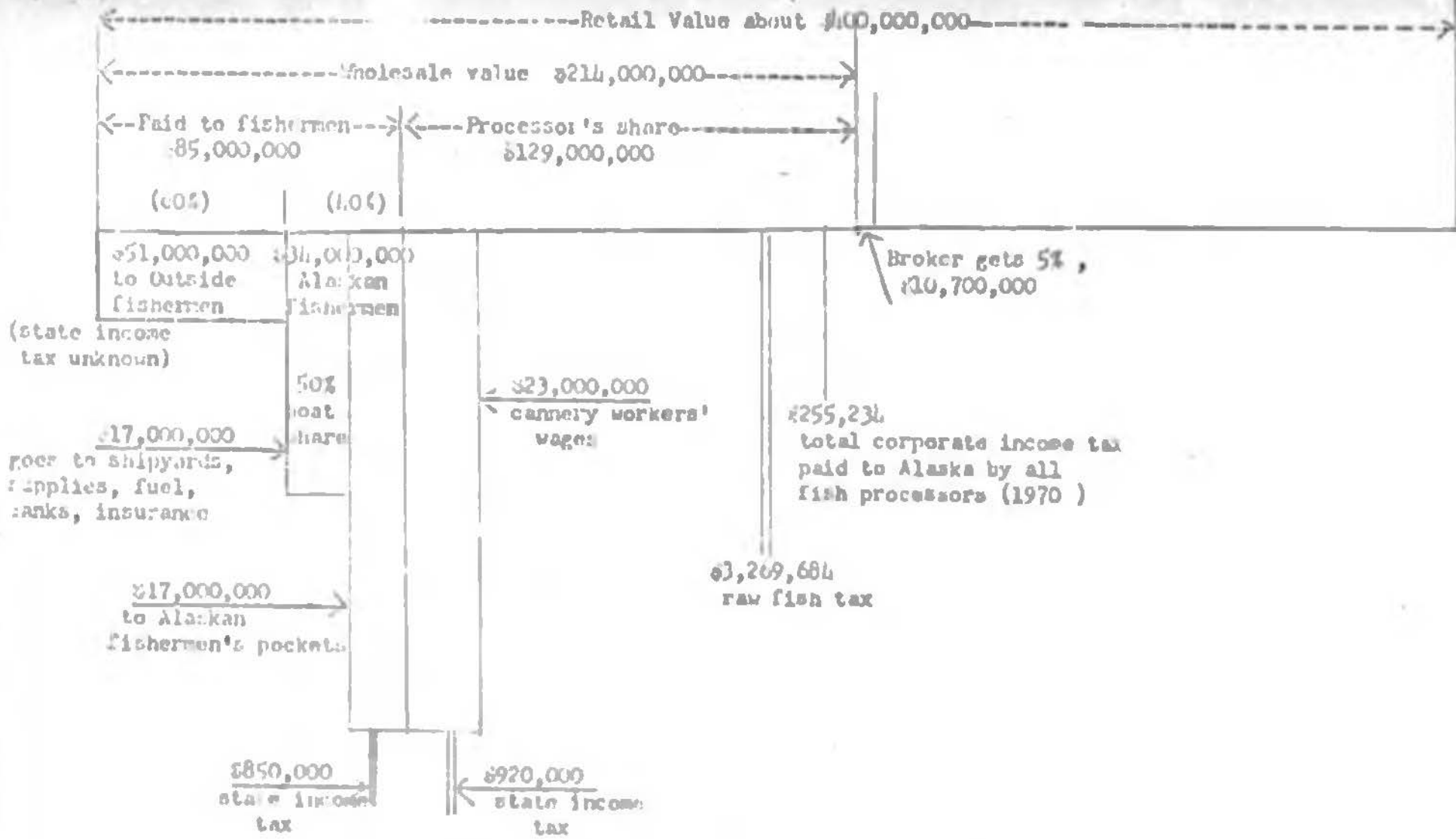
KODIAK AREA KING CRAB CATCH 1960-61 TO 1971-72



SEASON QUOTA
HARVESTED BY
OCT. 29, 1971

ALASKA KING CRAB CATCH





FLOW OF FUNDS—ALASKA SEAFOOD INDUSTRY 1971

Note: The wholesale value may be greater than indicated. Much of the industry is vertically integrated, with many processors having substantial interests at the fishing level as well as in brokering, labeling, and further distribution.

Compiled by Dave Harrnsteen

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

STAFF DIRECTOR
 M. VIKI JACOBSEN

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 27, 1979
 TO: Eleanor Brand, Senior Research Analyst
 FROM: *Dick* Richard Armstrong, Staff Counsel
 SUBJECT: SSB 2388--Effective Date

Section 2 of SSB 2388 provides that persons who handle or deal in fresh or frozen food fish or shellfish and who have no ownership or marketing interest in such fish are exempt from fish sale taxes or privilege fee taxes. Existing law is vague as to whether such persons are now subject to the above taxes and this amendment clarifies legislative intent.

On page 2, line 22 and 23 of SSB 2388 it is explicitly stated that no taxes will be imposed "after the effective date of this 1979 act". Amendment 26 of the State Constitution is clear that a bill, unless it has an emergency clause, takes effect ninety days after the adjournment of the session. And it is a rule of law that exemptions from taxation are strictly construed, and no exemption will be granted unless specifically provided for by statute. Budget Rent-A-Car v. Department, 81 Wn. 2d 171 (1972).

Therefore, it is my opinion that the words "after the effective date of this 1979 act" are superfluous, since no tax relief could be granted to those persons qualifying under the amendatory language of the bill until the bill takes effect ninety days after adjournment.

RA:gs2/2

Senate Committee Amendment to Senate Bill No. 2388

By

On page 1, line 11, after "person" strike "who grows, processes, or deals" and insert "with respect to the growing, processing or dealing"

1973 ALASKA SEAFOOD VALUES AND TAX REVENUE PROJECTIONS

	Value to fishermen	First wholesale	Existing tax	Proposed tax
Canned salmon	\$32,000,000	25,000,000	\$1,570,400	\$1,570,400
Frozen salmon		8,000,000	60,000	60,000
Fresh salmon		700,000		
Salmon roe		12,000,000		1,000,000
Sub total	\$32,000,000	85,700,000	1,630,400	2,630,400
King crab				
shore-based	13,600,000	26,000,000	136,000	680,000
floater	9,700,000	23,000,000	388,000	1,940,000
Sub total	23,300,000	49,000,000	524,000	2,620,000
Shrimp				
shore-based	4,300,000	20,000,000	43,000	215,000
floater	900,000		36,000	180,000
Sub total	5,200,000	20,000,000	79,000	395,000
Tanner crab	6,000,000	16,000,000	60,000	300,000
Langeness crab	2,000,000	4,500,000	20,000	100,000
Scallops	1,400,000	1,700,000	14,000	70,000
Halibut	14,000,000	18,000,000	140,000	420,000
Herring	270,000	2,000,000	2,700	13,500
Herring roe				200,000
Total Seafood	\$81,170,000	\$197,900,000	\$2,470,100	\$6,748,900

1973 PROJECTED FISH PROCESSOR TAX REVENUES

Revised Budget Estimate	32,200,000
20% Revenue Sharing (actually 13%)	<u>286,000</u>
Net to state	1,914,000

Proposed Increases

King Crab	2,096,000
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Shrimp	316,000
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Halibut	280,000
---------	---------

Others	387,000
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Roe	<u>1,200,000</u>
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Total Increases	<u>4,279,000</u>
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Total Proposed Revenues	6,193,000
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40% Revenue Sharing (actual 25%)	<u>1,518,000</u>
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Net to State	4,615,000
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Net Increase to State	2,731,000
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In 1971 under 20% revenue sharing only 13% was actually shared with the communities. Less than 10% of proposed revenues would be actually shared. The 11,000,000 collected at Adak, for instance, would go solely to the state.

SALMON

The present tax on canned salmon is 3% of the value of the pack, with the value determined as the average wholesale price over the preceding five years. This is roughly equivalent to 6% of the value to the fishermen. Shore-based processors purchasing salmon for purposes other than canning, such as fresh or frozen production, pay a tax of 1% of the value to the fishermen. Freezer ships and other floating cold storages pay a tax of 1% of the value to the fishermen, except that if they remain in the same location for more than one year, they pay at the shore-based rate of 1%. SB169 does not change these rates.

CRAB

Crab canneries, both shore-based and floating, presently pay a tax of 2% of the value of the raw crab. Crab purchased for fresh or frozen production, as most crab are, is taxed at the rate of 1% for shore-based and 1/2% for floaters. SB169 proposes taxing all crab at the rate of 5% for shore-based processors and 20% for floating processors.

There are several reasons for taxing the floating processors at the considerably higher rate. Unlike the past, when floaters were needed, the crab processing industry today has more than adequate capitalization. A shore-based plant makes significant contributions to the local economy through property taxes, construction and maintenance costs, providing more steady jobs, etc. A floater has the competitive advantage of being able to locate closer to the grounds than a shore-based plant, and so is able to purchase crab at a considerably lower price during a quick season. For instance, the town of Kodiak is on the north end of the island while the heavy king crab fishing the last few seasons has been at the south end. Last year crab was selling for as little as 32 cents at the south end while at the same time it was as high as 1.0 cents in town. The 15% differential, about 1/2 cents, would tend to diminish these advantages.

But probably the most important reason for the higher tax on floaters is that they traditionally move into the new or more distant grounds first and get the 'cream of the crop'. It is at these times, before the stocks are fully- or over-harvested, that an impact of management dollars is needed to inventory the stocks and find the right sustained yield harvest levels. This is presently lacking. Protection is also needed in these areas, where it is particularly expensive.

King crab is Alaska's one monopoly and our most lucrative fishery, and it makes sense to use a small part of this wealth for better management of our present and developing fisheries.

SHRIMP

Shore-based shrimp processors presently pay a tax of one per cent of the value to the fishermen, while a floating processor pays 1/2%. SB169 proposes raising this to 5% for shore-based and 20% for floaters.

New floaters have recently been moving into the Chirikof-Band area, yet the state has no management or protection program.

The proposed tax on shrimp is actually quite low since the value to the fishermen is such a relatively low percentage of the first wholesale value. An amount equal to all the additional tax revenues from shrimp is very badly needed for the neglected resource.

HALIBUT

The present tax on halibut purchases by cold storages is 1% of the value to the fishermen. SB169 proposes raising the rate to 3%.

In the past there were good arguments for a low tax on halibut, but these are no longer valid with today's high prices. The large halibut boat will fish steadily until he has a load or up to three weeks before selling his fish. Roundtrip running time from the Kodiak area, which is in the midst of the major grounds, to Seattle is 10 to 12 days. Back in 1967 when the price was 16 cents in Kodiak and 25 cents in Seattle, a boat running to Seattle would receive 10% more money for his catch. Last year, with a price of say 70 cents in Kodiak and 77 cents in Seattle, he would receive only 10% more for his catch, while the increased running time would lengthen the time of his trip by maybe 50%. Seattle, formerly the major American buyer, has had a sharp decrease in landings the past several years, and in 1972, when the halibut price was 100% above 1971 prices, Seattle's already small landings decreased 300%.

Many halibut fishermen had very lucrative seasons this year. Additionally, halibut fishermen, unlike all other fishermen, do not have to pay Alaska income tax on any earnings from fish caught outside three miles, as most halibut reportedly are.

ROE PROCESSOR TAX

SB169 proposes that the roe processor pay a tax of 25 cents per pound of roe processed. The value of the salmon presently taxed as determined by the canned salmon tax does not include the value of the roe. Salmon roe processors reported to Fish and Game that they received \$1.25/lb from the 1971 roe pack. Japanese market reports show that when the roe reached the Tokyo wholesale market in the fall of 1971, it was worth about \$3.25/lb. Freight and market fees are only about \$.25/lb, so I reckon that the roe was worth about \$3.00/lb when leaving Alaska.

People's opinions differ as to where the burden of this tax will fall. Twenty-five cents per pound on roe would produce revenues equal to about 1% of the first wholesale value of the entire salmon production. This burden would be on all processors equally--cold storage and canners alike. The next question is how much of the tax will be passed back onto the fishermen. The vast majority of salmon are sold by the fishermen in the round. When the roe became extremely valuable instead of a waste product, fishermen did not see a corresponding raise in prices. I see no reason why when these extra profits are taxed that the burden should fall completely back onto the fishermen. I feel it will probably be shared by all segments of the industry.

Many salmon fishermen are interested in rehabilitation of the runs, improved management, and hatcheries of some type. With the lack of oil money, I feel the industry should be willing to pay for the investment in the resource. It seems reasonable to 'tax eggs to hatch eggs'. It should all pay off many times over in the long run.

REVENUE SHARING

Under the existing law, 20% of the fish tax revenues are shared with the local governments in which they are collected. In 1971 only 13% of gross revenues were shared, because considerable amounts are collected in unorganized areas. SB169 proposes sharing 10% with the local governments. This would work out to actually sharing only about 25%. For instance, the million dollars collected from the Adak king crab catch with the increased floor tax would go only to the state.

Fishing communities have special tax problems. Our industry produces much wealth, but usually so little of it stays in the local community. Fishing boats and floating processors are difficult to tax. Sales and property taxes are paid largely by the resident, while the transient makes his money and heads south. Ninety-five percent of Alaska's fish are processed by Outside-owned corporations, so their profits don't stay in the community. It is difficult to tax a salmon boat, for only the local boat can be taxed, and the tax could be the last straw on a bad year.

Seafood money flows into the local economy mainly through the local fishermen and canneryworkers, and these two groups have a difficult time passing on direct taxes. It is more fair to get the same number of dollars by taxing the fish, for then the local tax burden is shared by the whole industry, including the Outsiders.

Other areas of the state have industries that provide buildings, heavy equipment, pipelines, oil platforms, steadier payrolls, etc, that can be more easily taxed with local taxes. Fishing communities spend money trying to provide the services for an industry which is difficult to tax locally. The help of the state through revenue sharing of the fish tax is needed in order for our fishing communities to tax the wealth of our industry.

Foster and Marshall recently did a tax study for Kodiak to determine how the town can raise the money needed to pay for the new high school addition and swimming pool. It recommended raising the sales tax from 3% to 5% and taxing the fishing boats full value. The increased shared revenues under 5K169 would provide about the same amount of dollars. It's an 'either-or' situation for Kodiak.

SUMMARY

'Tax' is too often considered a dirty word---everybody wants to avoid it, particularly politicians. But taxes are a necessary part of democracy and capitalism. They are the way of appropriating part of the wealth to serve those needs of industry and society that cannot be served by free enterprise alone. It's easy under socialism or communism, for then all the revenues from production go directly to the government, but I don't think we are interested in that.

Completely unrestricted free competition in the harvesting of fish doesn't work. Even though to a few fishermen at times management may seem to be an evil, management is absolutely necessary, and we should work to make sure that it's as effective as possible.

In eight years time in Kodiak I have lived through inadequate management of two major fish stocks, king crab and shrimp, and have twice experienced the results of overfishing, and now it's happening all over again with Tanner crab. For several years I fished tremendously rich shrimp and king crab grounds--the prices were low, but the volume was great, and we did well. But now some of those grounds are seriously depleted or practically barren. The prices went up to help compensate for the lower volume, but think how much richer we would all be if we had had adequate management.

I don't put all the blame on Fish and Game. Some of their managers probably made some mistakes, but they can't work without tools. The king crab and shrimp budgets have been terribly small. It costs money to gather the research data and inventory the stocks.

The blame lies with all of us--processors, fishermen and the state--we've neglected management until the resource got in trouble. Our fisheries have fantastic potential if we only pay them the necessary attention. The responsibility of management rests with the state. I love fishing--it's my way of life--but I enjoy it much more when I feel I'm harvesting, rather than raping, the resource.

Table 1. Commercial Fisheries Values and Budgets (Thousands of \$)

Year	Fishermen	Value Wholesale	Budget					Total	% of Wholesale
			Management	Research	88-309	89-304	Misc.		
50	40,934	96,674	511	200			711	0.74	
51	46,470	128,687	914	264			1,178	0.92	
52	58,436	131,938	900	284			1,184	0.90	
53	46,859	109,038	913	327			1,240	1.14	
54	56,843	140,921	1,147	498	20		1,665	1.18	
55	70,083	166,572	1,037	257	290	50	1,634	0.98	
56	81,902	197,299	1,073	361	328	20	1,782	0.90	
57	48,777	126,696	1,165	384	333	166	2,048	1.62	
58	79,900	191,686	1,275	375	328	425	2,403	1.25	
59	71,024	144,200	1,317	692	328	425	2,762	1.92	
70	98,390	213,932	1,502	746	304	425	2,977	1.39	
71	85,505	198,658	1,989	980	304	388	3,661	1.84	
			2,095	1,052	304	388	4,222		
							Avg.	1.18	

Table III - Pacific Coast Halibut Landings (land., hds-off, wei-hts) 1971 and 1972*

	Total 1971		Total 1972	
	U. S. Vessels 1,000 lbs	Canadian Vessels 1,000 lbs	U. S. Vessels 1,000 lbs	Canadian Vessels 1,000 lbs
Alaska:				
Juneau	1,220.0	13.0	1,017.0	-
Ketchikan	2,742.0	23.0	1,242.0	-
Kodiak	4,425.0	4,792.0	5,167.0	3,246.0
Pelican	865.0	581.0	653.0	459.0
Petersburg	2,528.0	61.0	2,504.0	48.0
Sand Point	276.0	408.0	651.0	314.0
Seward	2,442.0	1,169.0	3,401.0	1,577.0
Sitka	1,139.0	124.0	1,159.0	70.0
Wrangell	417.0	-	342.0	-
Other Central Alaska	648.0	38.0	920.0	-
Total Alaska	16,702.0	7,209.0	17,833.0	5,714.0
Prince Rupert	1,500.0	11,514.0	1,237.0	17,122.0
Vancouver	-	4,719.0	-	4,263.0
Seattle	1,675.4	110.6	631.0	-
Bellingham	724.0	1,940.4	510.0	1,320.0
Other Washington Ports	219.6	-	233.3	-
Oregon	69.0	3.0	48.0	-
Total	21,375.0	25,405.0	19,802.3	21,357.0

* Includes British Columbia and Washington. / Includes Yukon and Northern. 1/ Includes Eskdale. 2/ Includes Alaska and British Columbia. 3/ Includes Alaska and British Columbia. 4/ Includes Alaska and British Columbia.

Table 4 - Halibut Market Prices (per lb) 1971 and 1972

Grade	Price per 250 lb	
	1971	1972
Grade 1		
Chinook, red	3.41 to 3.73	3.68 to 4.00
King, white, red	3.25 to 3.48	3.33 to 4.23
Grade 2		
Chinook, red	2.16 to 2.48	2.67 to 3.00
King, white, red	2.00 to 2.16	2.41 to 2.67
Grade 3		
Chinook, red	2.01 to 2.16	2.34 to 2.67
King, white, red	1.85 to 2.01	2.29 to 2.67

1. DEVELOPED FISHERIES

Shore Based

	canned salmon	45% (existing law)
existing	all salmon, except canned,	3.0% 7/1/79 - 6/30/80
law 1%	and all other fishery	3.5% 7/1/80 - 6/30/81
	resources	4.0% 7/1/81

Floater

existing	all fishery resources	5% 7/1/79 - 6/30/80
law 4%		5.5% 7/1/80 - 6/30/81
		6% 7/1/81

2. DEVELOPING FISHERIES (includes bottomfish and new commercial fisheries)

Shore Based 1%

Floater 3%

3. DISTRIBUTION

30% Boroughs - Cities (existing law 20%)
20% Commercial Fish & Agriculture Bank
50% General Fund

4. NO RETROACTIVE CLAUSE

5. TAX PHASE IN OVER 3 YEARS

1959 Opinions of the
Attorney General, No. 14

March 26, 1959

Reversed in part as to sharing
of taxes with local units of
government by Opinion 31,
December 2, 1960

The Honorable Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska
Federal Building
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Effect of Section 7 of Article IX of the
Constitution upon Existing Dedicated Funds

Dear Governor Wade:

I have your request for an opinion of March 14, 1959,
in which you ask advice concerning the status of several
dedicated funds in light of my opinion to you of March 11.

In that earlier opinion, I discussed the meaning of
Section 7, Article IX of the Constitution. At page 3 of
that opinion, it was stated that no action by the Legislature
which tends to increase or decrease either the percentage or
total of dedicated funds would be possible. At page 5, it
was stated that the Legislature has no power to raise or
lower the dedication by increasing the tax, or the rate of
dedication.

The effect of such action by the Legislature will
now be discussed:

(a) When the Legislature raises the tax, the excess
tax simply goes into the General Fund.

(b) When the rate of dedication is raised or lowered,
such action raising the rate of dedication is null and void
as unconstitutional.

(c) When the purpose for which the dedication is set
aside is altered the action changing the purpose of the
dedication is null and void as unconstitutional.

(d) When the tax is lowered the entire dedication
falls and all tax proceeds are covered into the General Fund.
This last result is compelled by a realization that the lower-
ing of the tax irremediably lowers the dedication because

The Honorable Hugh S. Howe
Acting Governor of Alaska

March 26, 1959
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insufficient revenues are available to maintain the present rate of the dedication. Since the only power retained by the Legislature with respect to a dedication (other than administrative directions in the management of the dedication) is the power of repeal, such irrevocable action is tantamount to a repeal of the dedication.

Review of the following dedications were requested.

1. The Fish and Game Fund established by Section 16, Chapter 61, SLA 1957. This dedication was created subsequent to the date of ratification of the Constitution; hence, there is no provision for the Fund under the Constitution clause. However, the Fund is necessary by the fact that Federal law requires collection of fishing and hunting licenses. (See 16 U.S.C. 803 and 16 U.S.C. 777). However, other license proceeds which are deducted to the Fish and Game Fund, such as game licenses, fur animal licenses and fur dealers' licenses, should not be covered by Federal law to be dedicated to the Fund. These licenses should be covered into the General Fund. (Note that the only other statutory mention of such license is found in the Marine Game Law which is Federal law classified as 16 U.S.C. 1245, et seq.)

2. Your attention is directed to Chapter 131, SLA 1957, which requires liquor license monies to be incorporated cities therein collected. Such collection is permissible because of the authorization of Section 37-4-17, ACLA 1949. However, Chapter 131 unconstitutionally increases some of the license fees. You are advised that only the amount charged for the various license fees upon the date of ratification of the Constitution (April 12, 1958) may be refunded to the cities. The excess must be paid over wholly into the General Fund. All license fees due on or before January 1, 1959, may be refunded to the cities herein collected regardless of the foregoing. There remains only amounts upon licenses granted or otherwise owed upon subsequent to that date.

3. Your attention is also directed to Chapter 175, SLA 1957, which raises the school tax from \$7.50 to \$10.00. This tax is dedicated to the School Fund (see § 37-4-12, ACLA 1949). You are advised that the increase, or \$2.50, must be covered into the General Fund. However, since this annual tax is due on January 1 of each year, you are advised that the taxes for the year 1959 may be covered in whole to the School Fund.

cc:
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THE HONORABLE
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

MR. G. W. GIBSON

of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from the present terminus at ...

of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from the present terminus at ...

of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from the present terminus at ...

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March 26, 1959

The Honourable Hugh F. Wade
Member of Parliament

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1959 Opinions of the
Attorney General, No. 9

March 17, 1959

The Honorable John A. McNees
Alaska State Senator
Senate Chambers
Federal Building
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Review of Senate Bill No. 94 as Regards
Opinion of March 11, 1959

Dear Senator McNees:

Pursuant to your request on March 17, 1959, for a review of Senate Bill No. 94 in light of my opinion of March 11, 1959, to determine if the geographical allocations for which the highway fund is to be disbursed in that Bill contravenes Article III, Section 7 of the Constitution, you are advised that the answer is in the negative.

As stated in the opinion of March 11, existing dedications may be continued but may not be revised upward or downward by means of altering the tax, the rate of collection or the purpose for which the dedication will be used. You are advised that the purpose of the dedication of the taxes on motor fuels contained in subsection G of Section 43-5-2, A.C.M.S. 1959, as amended, is public highways. That purpose will not be changed by Senate Bill No. 94. The proposed act deals solely with the geographical allocation of funds and the administration thereof within the already existing special purposes. It would be contrary to the intent of the Constitutional Convention to assume that even and every case in existing dedications is frozen until repealed. For instance, necessary changes in administration, as contemplated by the constitutional re-organization of the executive branch of government, necessitate a change in the agency which will expend the funds. Consequently, inasmuch as the proposed alteration goes to the geographical area of expenditure rather than to the

The Honorable John A. McNees
Alaska State Senator

March 17, 1959
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special purpose of the dedication, it does not contravene
the Constitution.

Very truly yours,

J. GERALD WILLIAMS
Attorney General

By

Jack O'Hair Asher
Assistant Attorney General

JO:HK:mc

cc:

The Honorable Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska
Federal Building
Juneau, Alaska

Mr. Richard Freer
Acting Director of Finance
Alaska Office Building
Juneau, Alaska

1959 Opinions of the
Attorney General, No. 7

March 11, 1959

Reversed in part as to
Sharing of Taxes with Local
Units of Government by Opin-
ion No. 31, December 2, 1960.

The Honorable Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Re: The Prohibition Against Dedicated Funds Contained
in Article IX, Section 7 of the Constitution of
the State of Alaska.

Dear Governor Wade:

I have for consideration your request of February 27, 1959,
for an opinion on § 7, Article IX of the Constitution. . . You
have specifically requested whether an increase in the tax on
gasoline used in the aviation industry in Alaska could con-
stitutionally be diverted to the Aviation Fund or whether the
excess must go into the general fund.

Section 7 reads as follows:

"DEDICATED FUNDS. The proceeds of any state
tax or license shall not be dedicated to any
special purpose, except when required by the
federal government for state participation in
federal programs. This provision shall not
prohibit the continuance of any dedication for
special purposes existing upon the date of
ratification of this constitution by the
people of Alaska."

Inasmuch as this problem is related to a wide variety of com-
plex revenue dedications which are now law or proposed law and
since the problem is basic to state financing, the scope of
this opinion is broadened beyond the question at hand to a
general review of § 7 of the Constitution.

This section has been diligently researched by recourse
to the minutes of the Constitutional Convention of 1955-1956.

The typed transcripts have been used wherever available. However, § 7 was introduced on the floor of the Convention on the morning of January 17, 1956, and no transcripts are available. For that morning session, the tape recordings of the debates of the delegates were listened to. References to the tapes so as to provide both pertinent quotations and their context would be impossible without extending this opinion to unmanageable length. However, references will be made to the tapes by giving the foot of tape at which the pertinent discussion transpires and then summarizing the occurrences, leaving the context to be verified from the original by interested persons.

To grasp the problem examination of the reasons behind § 7 and the evils to be avoided, thereby, will be necessary.

Prior to the Convention, the Public Administration Service was employed by the Alaska Statehood Committee to prepare Constitutional Studies for the convention delegates. See Vol. 3 of the Constitutional Studies, Sec. IX, pp 27-30. Among the reasons such a prohibition as is found in § 7 was recommended are the following:

1. Flexibility of budgeting.
2. Financial control.
3. Lack of relationship between the tax and purpose.

Percentages of dedicated funds as compared to total revenue were cited for various states.

Listening to the tape recordings of the morning session of January 17, 1956, impels the conclusion that the delegates were desirous of eliminating dedications so that the Legislature would have the greatest flexibility in allocating tax revenues on a basis of need. It was stated that, as a matter of compromise, a grandfather clause had been included in § 7 to permit all dedications existing on the date of ratification of the Constitution (April 24, 1956) to continue. An amendment to this clause, offering a change from the date of ratification to the effective date of the Constitution was defeated. (See the transcripts pp 57 et seq. on January 28, 1956.)

Other than the grandfather clause which permits existing dedications, there is a further exception to the prohibition. Any dedications "required" for participation in Federal programs are permitted. Federal conservation statutes presently require certain license fees to be diverted to special purposes in order for states to receive matching funds. (For instance, see 16 USCA 609 and 16 USCA 777.) Only those dedications which

Sen. Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska

March 11, 1959

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the "required" will be permitted. Any attempted dedication of funds after April 26, 1956, which is not absolutely required for participation in Federal programs must be covered into the general fund, any statute not withstanding.

The prohibition against dedications should be read in conjunction with § 7 of Article XI of the Constitution which deals with restrictions on the initiative and referendum. Therein it is stated that the initiative and referendum shall not be used to create or apply to dedications of "revenue." Note that the prohibition in § 7, Article XI is against dedications of "proceeds of any state tax or license." This seeming contradiction is resolved by reference to the typed transcripts at page 31 of January 24, 1956. There it was explained to be the intent that "revenues" is a broader term than "tax or license" and means all proceeds coming to the State. Consequently, it is proper for a legislature to dedicate any revenues that are proceeds of neither taxes or licenses.

The grandfather clause is stated as an exception to the general prohibition in the following language:

... This provision shall not prohibit the continuation of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification. . . .

The question you pose is whether or not the rate of the dedication can be raised. In other words, if a tax proceed or a portion thereof is dedicated to a special purpose, may the rate of tax be or the proportion of the proceeds be raised, thereby increasing the amount of dedicated funds.

It is my opinion that no action by the Legislature is permissible which would (1) tend to increase or decrease the percentage of the total tax and license proceeds which are dedicated, or (2) which would tend to increase or decrease the amount of proceeds which are dedicated.

The exception permits only the "continuation" of dedications "existing" on the date of ratification. To raise the aviation gas tax from 5 to 7 cents and dedicate the whole proceeds would constitute another and further dedication of tax and not one for 7 cents. To permit existing dedications to be raised would "open end" all of them existing upon the date of ratification. The purpose of the prohibition would be defeated. Existing dedications could be raised to inordinate percentages of the total revenues, thus shifting the financial responsibility sought by the constitutional framers.

Hon. Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska

March 11, 1959

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The foregoing opinion is born out by the taped recordings of the Convention proceedings. (Refer to tapes 2, 3 and 4 of January 17, 1958.)

At foot 540, tape 3, Delegate Johnson proposed to amend the present § 7 by striking the words, "prohibit the continuance of" and inserting in their place the words "apply to."

At foot 600, tape 3, Delegate Ralph Rivers spoke in favor of the amendment because he felt it would permit repeal and re-enactment of existing dedications. Delegates Johnson and Nolan at foot 640, tape 3, indicated their understanding of the amendment was that the Legislature would be powerless to repeal an existing dedication. (Note: Delegates Johnson and Rivers were for the amendment, but disagree as to its meaning. However, both they and Delegate Nolan indicate that the section without the amendment could not be repealed and re-enacted at a later date.)

At foot 58, et seq., tape 4, Delegate Victor Rivers says Delegate Johnson's amendment should be supported because it would permit existing dedications to be raised, lowered, replaced or eliminated by the Legislature. He stated that the amendment would therefore give greater flexibility than the present wording.

At foot 125, tape 4, Delegate Nerland stated that he spoke for the Committee on Finance and Taxation, and that it was their intent that present dedications be allowed until repealed; but that once it was repealed, it could not be later re-enacted.

At foot 215, tape 4, this amendment was defeated 40 to 13.

At foot 330, tape 4, Delegate Ralph Rivers offered an amendment to § 7 which would delete the words "the continuance of."

Delegate Ralph Rivers at foot 345, says the present wording freezes the exact rates of the dedications allowed upon the date of ratification of the Constitution. He advocated his amendment so as to give more flexibility. He stated that his amendment would not allow the rate to be raised but would allow it to be lowered or temporarily discontinued.

At foot 395, tape 4, Delegate Coghill supported the amendment to § 7 because if adopted, it would permit the dedication to be temporarily done away with or suspended downward; thereby allowing the Legislature more flexibility for growth or decline in financial problems.

Hon. Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska

March 11, 1959

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At foot 420, tape 4, Delegate Gray challenged the amendment on the grounds that it was, in substance, the same amendment as the earlier one offered by Delegate Johnson at foot 540 of tape 3.

Delegate Ralph Rivers answered Delegate Gray by saying that the purpose of Delegate Johnson's amendment was to permit doubling the dedications or the rate involved, and the purpose of his own amendment was to permit lowering of rates while still prohibiting the rates from being raised by the Legislature. Delegate Ralph Rivers' amendment was also defeated, leaving § 7 substantially as it appears in the Constitution after re-drafting by the Committee on style and drafting.

Consequently, the intent of the drafters of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, was to permit the continuance of existing dedications at the then existing rates until the Legislature saw fit to exercise the only power retained in relation to them: that is, the power to repeal.

A dedication must be continued, if at all, in exactly the same form. Any attempted alteration short of repeal is nullity. A dedication encompasses (1) proceeds or part of the proceeds of a tax or license (2) set aside at a certain rate (3) for a particular purpose. The Legislature has no power to raise or lower the dedication by increasing or decreasing the tax or license fee or the rate thereof which is set aside. Also, there is no power to broaden or reduce the purposes for which an existing dedication is made, for to do so is to alter the dedication itself.

I have for further consideration, two questions submitted by the Director of the Legislative Council. For purposes of continuity and clarity, these questions and their answers will be set out herein.

(1957)

The first question is whether H.B. 120, which is substantially a re-enactment of Ch. 10, SLA 1949, the Alaska Property Tax Act, violates § 7 of the Constitution by providing in § 4 of the bill that the tax levied by the State shall be turned over to the local political subdivision wherein collected.

You are advised that it is my opinion that such a provision violates the Constitution and is a prohibited application. This is a tax proceed which at the time it is collected is earmarked for a special purpose (political subdivisions). There is, however, nothing to prevent such political subdivisions from annually making an appropriation to the political subdivisions of the monies already collected under the Act. To be sure, this is the

Hon. Hugh J. Wade
Acting Governor of Alaska

March 11, 1959
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express intent of the constitutional framers: that each obligation of government be judged both on its own merits and in comparison with the merits of others in the computation of the budget. (See page 31 et seq. of the written transcripts from the January 24, 1956, session of the Convention for the proposition that a dedication is present when a tax proceed is earmarked from the time it is collected.) Also note that at foot 110, tape 3, it is indicated that the return of liquor license fees and business license fees to political subdivisions constituted a dedication, but since they were earmarked at the time of ratification, they would continue to be dedicated.

The second problem posed by the Director of the Legislative Council is whether or not the raw fish tax refund to political subdivisions could be raised from the present 10% to 50%. In view of the foregoing expressions, the answer is in the negative.

You are further apprised that since the ratification date of the Constitution was April 26, 1956, all dedications made in the 1957 session of the Territorial Legislature are null and void as of January 3, 1959. Any monies due and owing prior to January 3rd may be covered to their earmarked purposes, but receipts due and owing after that which fall into the prohibited category must be covered into the general fund. Also note that any repeal or repeal and re-enactment of a dedication during that session takes the dedication from under the protection of the grandfather clause and a re-enactment either in 1957 or later is a nullity unless the dedication is required by the Federal Government for participation in Federal programs.

Very truly yours,

J. GERALD WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By
Jack O'Hair Asher
Assistant Attorney General

JOH:bb

Addendum: On page 5, paragraph 6, after H.B. 126, insert "introduced in the 1957 Legislature."

cc: Department of Finance
Alaska Office Building
Juneau, Alaska

March 14, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: CSSB 132 (FINANCE), relating to fish-
processing taxes

Dear Senator Tillion:

In your letter of March 12, 1979, you requested that this office review AS 43.75.131 and 135 as proposed in the above-referenced bill in light of the comments of Senator Ziegler, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, who raised substantial concerns regarding the constitutionality of these provisions under Article 9, Section 7 of the Alaska Constitution. That provision states:

The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in section 15 of this article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

AS 43.75.130 and 135 in the present fish processing tax chapter presently provide that the "commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough and each city of the first class [twenty percent] of the amount of tax revenue" collected under this chapter. Since § 130 was originally enacted in 1962 (§ 6, ch. 155, SLA 1962) and § 135 in 1963 (§ 1, ch. 89, SLA 1963) neither of the refund provisions qualify under the grandfather clause in the second sentence of the constitutional provision. This mandatory language ("shall pay") was carried over into the new proposal AS 43.75.131 which requires the following distributions:

1. Subsection (a) states that "the department shall pay to each borough and to each city of the first class an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of tax revenue collected" under AS 43.75.

2. Subsection (a) also requires that the tax revenue be shared equally between city and boroughs when the city is located within a borough.

3. Subsection (b) states that "one-half of the revenue shared . . . shall be used for docks or other fisheries related development programs."

It is our opinion that Senator Ziegler's concerns are well-founded and that the language in AS 43.75.131 as written might well be found to be facially invalid under the state constitutional provision prohibiting the dedication of funds. Even with the mandatory language of the existing statute, the Department of Law has always construed these provisions as (1) requiring an appropriation and (2) that each subsequent legislature has the discretion as to whether or not to make such an appropriation for the purposes stated in the underlying statute. Thus, any such formula is advisory only and operates as an expression of the policy of the enacting legislature and nothing more. However, Senator Ziegler is quite correct in that the advisory nature of such language should be made more express so that the language of the provision would not become subject to a challenge that on its face the provision violates the intent of the constitutional provision.

We therefore recommend that proposed AS 43.75.131 and 136 as stated in CS for SB 132 (FINANCE) Section 3 be modified as follows:

AS 43.75.131. REFUND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
The legislature may, in its discretion, annually appropriate to each borough, each city of the first class, each municipality unified under AS 29.68.240--29.68.440 an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of the tax revenue collected in the municipality from taxes levied in this chapter. In the case of tax revenue collected inside a city within a borough, the legislature may, in its discretion, divide the revenue to be shared equally between the city and the borough.

[Subsection (b) should be deleted in its entirety.]

AS 43.75.136. PAYMENTS TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK. The legislature may in its discretion annually appropriate an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of tax revenue levied under this chapter to the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank established in AS 44.54.010 until that bank is fully capitalized as determined by the commissioner of commerce and economic development based upon the estimated capital needs of the bank.

In addition to the safeguard which I mentioned in our meeting this morning, I would further recommend that sec. 12 of the Act be modified as follows:

EFFECT OF REVENUE SHARING PROVISIONS AND TRANSITIONAL RULES. The tax paid for the 1978 calendar year may be shared in accordance with AS 43.75.130 and AS 43.75.135 as those sections read before repealed by this Act. The tax paid for the 1979 calendar year and for each succeeding calendar year may be shared in accordance with AS 43.75.131, added by sec. 3 of this Act, depending upon the judgment of each subsequent legislature and upon the amounts properly appropriated for this purpose. It is recognized by this legislature that AS 43.75.131 and 136 are advisory only, that they have no binding effect on future legislatures, and that future legislatures will be free to disregard the formula outlined in the sections.

In addition, it is suggested that the reporting committee issue a letter of intent along with the proposed committee substitute, a draft of which is attached to this letter.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:
Joseph K. Donohue
Assistant Attorney General

JFD:chw

Enclosure

bcc: Art Peterson

DRAFT

It is the intent of this committee that the revenue shared with the local municipalities pursuant to AS 43.75.131 be used for docks and other fisheries related projects. It is believed that such improvements would operate as an incentive to the development of a bottomfishing industry in the state as well as to improve and further develop the fisheries currently being exploited. This committee recognizes that AS 43.75.131 and 136 merely reflect the policy of the current legislature and that future legislatures would be free to disregard the formula set forth therein. Future legislatures should examine the extent to which municipalities which have received these revenues have made reasonable efforts to meet the demand for fishery related facilities. If future legislatures find that needed fisheries development programs have not been implemented, the revenue sharing program reflected in AS 43.75.131 should be reevaluated.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO CSSB132

1. CSSB 132 (Rules)
2. Letter to Senator Tillion from Senator Ziegler re constitutionality questions.
3. Letter to Senator Tillion from Joseph Donahue, Assistant A.G., re constitutionality questions.
4. Letter to Rep. Osterback from John Messenger, Acting Commissioner of Revenue, re revenue sharing projections.
5. Fiscal Note -- Dept. of Revenue re Shared Taxes
6. Fiscal Note -- Dept. of Revenue re Revenue Collection and Management.
7. Review of various versions of SB132 with reference to local government refund provisions.
8. Letter to Senator Sackett from John Messenger re fisheries tax structure.
9. Letter of Intent re SB 132 from Senate C&RA Committee.
10. Minutes -- Senate Finance Committee 3/9/79
11. Minutes -- Senate Finance Committee 3/10/79
12. July 1977 Memo--From: Avrum Gross, A.G., To: Roger Pegues Assist A.G.. RE: Municipal revenue sharing, fish processing taxes
13. Department of Revenue Guideline
14. Fiscal Note--Dept. of Revenue: requested by Osterback
Re: Revenue Collection and Management

2



Official Business

Senate
Office of the Secretary

March 13, 1979

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM TO: Rules Committee
From: Secretary of the Senate *AM*
Subject: COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 132
(relating to fisheries taxes) - Conclusion
on by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman

President Tillion referred the above message to the Rules
Committee this date.



Official Business

Senate
Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 12, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature

Re: CSSB 132

Dear Mr. President:

On March 9, 1979, you requested me, in my capacity as chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, to review the captioned bill and to report to the Senate as to its constitutionality.

At the outset, I should state that the following comments are mine and mine alone; I do not profess to speak for the other members of the Judiciary committee. It should likewise be noted that I do not claim any special expertise in the field of constitutional law, nor have I had sufficient time to devote to the research which would ordinarily be entailed in analyzing this bill.

A close reading of CSSB 132 indicates two sections of the bill would run afoul of the Alaska Constitution. Those two are 43.75.136, providing for payments to the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and 43.75.131, making increased refunds to local government.

Article IX, sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution provides as follows:

"The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose except when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of the constitution by the people of Alaska."

I was assisted in my efforts to check the constitutionality of the questioned sections of the bill by the opinions of two Attorneys General dated, respectively, April 4, 1969 and May 2, 1975. Both opinions not only considered the case law of this and other jurisdictions, sparse as it is, but they also reviewed the minutes of the Alaska Constitutional Convention and committees thereof. It is evident, in both these opinions, that the framers of our constitution did not want to have additional taxes earmarked or dedicated to special purposes.

A dedication of ten per cent of the fish tax existed at the time of the ratification of the Constitution, and the dedication clearly falls within the exemption. Problems arise when that ten per cent is increased, as in the instant bill, to thirty-three and one-third per cent. The issue of the constitutionality of increasing the percentage of an existing dedicated fund was not specifically addressed by either of the opinions reviewed. However, material contained in these opinions strongly suggests that increasing an existing dedicated fund was not intended by the Constitution.

It is equally clear that payments to the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank and earmarking state tax revenue for the construction of docks, etc. by local governmental units would do violence to the Constitution of the State of Alaska.

The Attorney General's opinion of April 4, 1969 holds:

"The proceeds of any state tax or license which must be shared with local governmental units are dedicated to a special purpose and are in violation of Article IX, sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution."

The Attorney General's opinion of May 2, 1975 states:

"Accordingly, it is our conclusion that the dedication of any source of public revenue: tax, license, rental, sale, bonus-royalty, royalty, or whatever is limited by the state Constitution to those existing when the Constitution was ratified or required for participation in federal programs."

Conclusion: CSSB 132, as written, is patently unconstitutional.

Respectfully submitted,


Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee

RHZ/pkz

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH K-STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 14, 1979

The Honorable Clem Tillion
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: CSSB 132 (FINANCE), relating to fish-
processing taxes

Dear Senator Tillion:

In your letter of March 12, 1979, you requested that this office review AS 43.75.131 and 135 as proposed in the above-referenced bill in light of the comments of Senator Ziegler, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, who raised substantial concerns regarding the constitutionality of these provisions under Article 9, Section 7 of the Alaska Constitution. That provision states:

The proceeds of any state tax or license shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in section 15 of this article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

AS 43.75.130 and 135 in the present fish processing tax chapter presently provide that the "commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough and each city of the first class [twenty percent] of the amount of tax revenue" collected under this chapter. Since § 130 was originally enacted in 1962 (§ 6, ch. 155, SLA 1962) and § 135 in 1963 (§ 1, ch. 89, SLA 1963) neither of the refund provisions qualify under the grandfather clause in the second sentence of the constitutional provision. This mandatory language ("shall pay") was carried over into the new proposal AS 43.75.131 which requires the following distributions:

1. Subsection (a) states that "the department shall pay to each borough and to each city of the first class an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of tax revenue collected" under AS 43.75.

2. Subsection (a) also requires that the tax revenue be shared equally between city and boroughs when the city is located within a borough.

3. Subsection (b) states that "one-half of the revenue shared . . . shall be used for docks or other fisheries related development programs."

It is our opinion that Senator Ziegler's concerns are well-founded and that the language in AS 43.75.131 as written might well be found to be facially invalid under the state constitutional provision prohibiting the dedication of funds. Even with the mandatory language of the existing statute, the Department of Law has always construed these provisions as (1) requiring an appropriation and (2) that each subsequent legislature has the discretion as to whether or not to make such an appropriation for the purposes stated in the underlying statute. Thus, any such formula is advisory only and operates as an expression of the policy of the enacting legislature and nothing more. However, Senator Ziegler is quite correct in that the advisory nature of such language should be made more express so that the language of the provision would not become subject to a challenge that on its face the provision violates the intent of the constitutional provision.

We therefore recommend that proposed AS 43.75.131 and 136 as stated in CS for SB 132 (FINANCE) Section 3 be modified as follows:

AS 43.75.131. REFUND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
The legislature may, in its discretion, annually appropriate to each borough, each city of the first class, each municipality unified under AS 29.68.240--29.68.440 an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of the tax revenue collected in the municipality from taxes levied in this chapter. In the case of tax revenue collected inside a city within a borough, the legislature may, in its discretion, divide the revenue to be shared equally between the city and the borough.

The Honorable Clem Tillion
March 14, 1979
Page 3

[Subsection (b) should be deleted in its entirety.]

AS 43.75.136. PAYMENTS TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK. The legislature may in its discretion annually appropriate an amount equal to 33 and 1/3 percent of the amount of tax revenue levied under this chapter to the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank established in AS 44.54.010 until that bank is fully capitalized as determined by the commissioner of commerce and economic development based upon the estimated capital needs of the bank.

In addition to the safeguard which I mentioned in our meeting this morning, I would further recommend that sec. 12 of the Act be modified as follows:

EFFECT OF REVENUE SHARING PROVISIONS AND TRANSITIONAL RULES. The tax paid for the 1978 calendar year may be shared in accordance with AS 43.75.130 and AS 43.75.135 as those sections read before repealed by this Act. The tax paid for the 1979 calendar year and for each succeeding calendar year may be shared in accordance with AS 43.75.131, added by sec. 3 of this Act, depending upon the judgment of each subsequent legislature and upon the amounts properly appropriated for this purpose. It is recognized by this legislature that AS 43.75.131 and 136 are advisory only, that they have no binding effect on future legislatures, and that future legislatures will be free to disregard the formula outlined in the sections.

In addition, it is suggested that the reporting committee issue a letter of intent along with the proposed committee substitute, a draft of which is attached to this letter.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:

Joseph K. Donohue

Joseph K. Donohue
Assistant Attorney General

JKD:chw

Enclosure

DRAFT

It is the intent of this committee that the revenue shared with the local municipalities pursuant to AS 43.75.131 be used for docks and other fisheries related projects. It is believed that such improvements would operate as an incentive to the development of a bottomfishing industry in the state as well as to improve and further develop the fisheries currently being exploited. This committee recognizes that AS 43.75.131 and 136 merely reflect the policy of the current legislature and that future legislatures would be free to disregard the formula set forth therein. Future legislatures should examine the extent to which municipalities which have received these revenues have made reasonable efforts to meet the demand for fishery related facilities. If future legislatures find that needed fisheries development programs have not been implemented, the revenue sharing program reflected in AS 43.75.131 should be reevaluated.

1977-78 Raw Fish Tax for 2nd Class Cities
and Unincorporated Areas

	<u>Raw Fish Tax</u>	<u>20% return</u>	<u>33½ return</u>	
	\$ 65,460	\$ 13,092	\$ 21,798	
	48,470	9,694	16,140	
2 ND	Emmonak	26,166	5,233	8,713
CASS	Mountain Village	22,687	4,537	7,555
CITIES	Alakanuk	4,619	924	1,538
	Unalakleet	4,533	906	1,511
	Fortuna Ledge	2,012	402	671
	Golovin	1,213	243	404
	Port Heiden	791	158	264
	Aniak	643	129	214
	Clarks Point	275	55	92
	Seaman Bay	54	31	51
	Lotzebue	25	5	8
	Cunhagak	25	5	8
	St. Mary's	25	5	8
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>177,098</u>	<u>35,419</u>	<u>58,975</u>
	Ikutan	361,176		
UNINCORP.	False Pass	344,011		
	Nitak	323,990		
	Egegik	165,117		
	Ikuk	149,783		
	Chignik	68,383		

Back-up
info on
CS132

(legislative committee
mtg minutes,
letters to & from
regulators, fiscal notes etc)

STATE OF ALASKA

4
JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH 5 - JUNEAU 99811

March 8, 1979

The Honorable Alvin Osterback
Co-Chairman
House Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

You have requested the Department of Revenue look at fish tax receipts that would be collected if a tax rate based on the effective current canned salmon rate was applied uniformly.

The breakdown of revenues on the attached sheets is based on a tax rate of 4.45 percent. This rate was arrived at by taking the raw value of salmon used by canneries, \$121,758,700 (based on Fish And Game Catch Estimates) and dividing it by the FY 1978 tax collected from canneries, \$5,420,438.

The total amount of revenue that would be collected using a 4.45 percent rate would be \$15,205,850. A further breakdown of this total is attached for your information.

Sincerely,



John R. Messenger
Acting Commissioner

Use 4.45% rather than 6%

GENERAL FUND PORTION
(1977-1978)
Based on 4.45%

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$7,097,820

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$6,139,472

COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$ -0-

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$5,068,617

REVENUE SHARING
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$1,202,180

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$3,997,761

TOTALS
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$8,300,000

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$15,205,850

FISH TAX PROPOSAL
(1977-1978)
Based on 4.45%

COMMUNITIES	REVENUE SHARED	
	EXISTING (20%)	PROPOSED (33-1/3%)
ANCHORAGE CITY & BOROUGH	\$ 40,519.66	\$130,868.76
BRISTOL BAY	92,780.60	157,318.90
CORDOVA	111,744.77	244,183.72
CRAIG	2,814.75	20,793.45
DILLINGHAM	32,802.06	242,915.29
HAINES BOROUGH*	35,471.84	79,277.08
HAINES	4.53	18.16
HOMER	6,467.84	31,544.62
HOONAH	2,239.25	16,560.33
HYDABURG	1,564.03	11,557.42
JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	8,032.77	59,424.20
KENAI BOROUGH*	132,326.36	388,598.39
KENAI	34,008.00	73,347.27
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH*	70,299.04	144,634.06
KETCHIKAN	15,652.76	44,418.73
KING COVE	11,608.46	62,039.79
KLAWOCK	22,721.11	37,811.93
KODIAK BOROUGH*	182,757.95	558,936.10
KODIAK	99,510.10	420,025.56
SEANANA	13.93	72.31
PELICAN	11,916.11	80,196.89
PETERSBURG	99,651.69	267,915.01
ST. MARY'S	235.00	1,710.31
SAND POINT	14,533.00	60,017.00
SELDOVIA	1,151.34	8,499.72
SEWARD	25,281.78	82,022.13
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH	7,308.47	54,057.69
UNALASKA	140,269.07	720,077.51
WRANGELL	11,565.98	36,207.38
YAKUTAT	1,460.59	10,729.25

* Includes additional Revenue Sharing from cities within borough.

Figures are based upon 1978 collections for the 1977 tax year and may differ from budget figures based upon fiscal year cutoff.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

6

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. _____
Title An Act relating to fisheries taxes
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Revenue
Program Category Affected Revenue Collection and Management
BKU, Program, or Subprograms Affected Audit Division
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line items amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)


GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

It is estimated that this bill will raise an additional 12 million dollars and bring total fish tax collections to 20 million dollars. These collections will be split evenly among the general fund, revenue sharing to municipalities, and the commercial fishing and agriculture bank, until fully capitalized. It is estimated that revenue sharing to municipalities would be increased by about 4 million dollars as shown in the attached breakdown. It would also allow an annual appropriation to the commercial fishing and agriculture bank of approximately 7 million dollars. Revenue to the general fund would be increased by approximately 1 million dollars and then by a greater amount when the commercial fishing and agriculture bank is fully capitalized. A breakdown of the distribution of revenues is shown in the attached pages.

IV. DA: 2 2/26/79 PREPARED BY 
AGENCY Department of Revenue
PHONE 465-2300
Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (If Not Legislator Named)

GENERAL FUND PORTION
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$7,097,820

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$8,277,936

7,097,820

1,180,116 ✓

COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$ -0-

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$6,834,037 ✓

REVENUE SHARING
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$1,202,130

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$5,390,233

1,202,130

4,188,103 ✓

TOTALS
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$8,300,000

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$20,502,261

8,300,000

12,202,261

FISH TAX PROPOSAL
(1977-1978)

COMMUNITIES	TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED		REVENUE SHARED	
	EXISTING	PROPOSED	EXISTING - (20%)	PROPOSED - (33-1/3%)
ANCHORAGE CITY & BOROUGH	\$ 202,598.29	\$ 529,886.46	\$ 40,519.66	\$176,452.19
BRISTOL BAY	463,903.02	636,932.85	92,780.60	312,115.28
CORDOVA	558,723.88	938,707.05	111,744.77	329,239.44
CRAIG	14,073.75	84,192.50	2,814.75	28,036.10
DILLINGHAM	164,010.31	983,561.86	32,802.06	327,526.09
HAINES BOROUGH*	177,336.56	320,918.67	35,471.84	106,890.40
HAINES	45.34	147.04	4.53	24.48
HOMER	64,678.37	255,447.72	6,467.84	42,532.05
HOONAH	11,196.27	67,052.62	2,239.25	22,328.52
HYDABURG	7,820.15	46,795.90	1,564.03	15,583.03
JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	40,163.84	240,608.04	8,032.77	80,122.48
KENAI BOROUGH*	327,097.01	782,202.92	132,326.36	523,952.65
KENAI	340,030.00	593,964.91	34,008.00	98,695.16
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH*	273,231.39	405,771.01	70,299.04	195,012.13
KETCHIKAN	156,529.09	359,702.06	15,652.76	59,890.39
KING COVE	58,042.28	231,193.56	11,608.46	83,649.12
KLANCK	113,605.53	153,100.14	22,721.11	50,982.35
KODIAK BOROUGH*	416,239.21	562,447.54	152,757.95	753,621.33
KODIAK	995,101.01	3,401,359.50	99,510.10	566,326.35
NENANA	69.63	292.78	13.93	97.50
PELICAN	59,580.57	357,103.42	11,916.11	118,917.10
PETERSBURG	498,258.45	1,054,735.50	99,651.69	361,233.57
ST. MARY'S	1,175.00	6,925.00	235.00	2,306.03
SELDOVIA	11,513.43	68,830.58	1,151.34	11,460.29
SEWARD	252,817.79	664,213.70	25,281.78	110,591.58
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH	36,542.35	218,879.10	7,308.47	72,886.74
UNALASKA	701,345.38	2,915,597.34	140,269.07	970,690.60
WRANGELL	57,829.92	146,603.37	11,565.98	48,818.92
YAKUTAT	7,302.94	43,442.64	1,460.59	14,466.40
<i>Sand Point</i>			<i>14,533.⁰²</i>	<i>57,200.⁰⁰</i>

* Includes additional Revenue Sharing from cities within borough.

Figures are based upon 1978 collections for the 1977 tax year and may differ from budget figures based upon fiscal year cutoff.

5

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill No. SB 132
 Title Raw Fish Tax
 Requested by Community & Regional Affairs & Finance Date 2-12-79

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Revenue
 Program Category Affected Development
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Shared Taxes

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

There is no additional cost to administer the Bill. The General Fund will decrease in the amount shown as the additional raw fish tax revenue is shared.

IV. DATE 2-16-79 PREPARED BY *[Signature]*
 AGENCY Revenue
 PHONE 465-2313
 Original Legislative Finance
 cc: Subject and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Fisheries Tax

Cities	FY 77 Actual	Actual FY 77 @ 25%	FY 78 Actual	Actual FY 78 @ 25%	FY 79 Authorized	Est. FY 79 @ 25%	FY 80 Request	Est. FY 80 @ 25%
Cordova	86477	214,192.5	111791	279,477.5	69500	173,750.0	89988	224,970.0
Craig	4260	10,650.0	3273	8,182.5	5000	12,500.0	4433	11,082.5
Dillingham	29669	74,172.5	32792	81,980.0	30000	75,000.0	30574	77,185.0
Fairbanks	15	37.5	3	7.5	15	37.5	16	40.0
Haines	-0-	-0-	5	12.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Hoonah	1952	4,880.0	2249	5,622.5	7000	5,000.0	2031	5,077.5
Hozer	2697	6,742.5	6475	16,187.5	2000	5,000.0	2806	7,015.0
Hydaburg	1659	4,147.5	1564	3,910.0	2000	5,000.0	1726	4,315.0
Yake	391	977.5	-0-	-0-	500	1,250.0	407	1,017.5
Kenai	33639	84,097.5	34010	85,025.0	30000	75,000.0	37086	92,715.0
Ketchikan	14860	37,150.0	27290	68,225.0	15000	37,500.0	15463	38,657.5
King Cove	85810	214,525.0	11593	28,982.5	80000	200,000.0	89294	223,235.0
Ilavock	10858	27,145.0	22716	56,790.0	10000	25,000.0	11299	28,247.5
Kodiak	74439	186,097.5	98465	246,162.5	70000	175,000.0	77461	193,652.5
Nenana	92	230.0	79	197.5	100	250.0	96	240.0
Pelican	12447	31,117.5	13153	32,882.5	12000	30,000.0	12952	32,380.0
Petersburg	36904	92,260.0	99651	249,127.5	35000	87,500.0	38402	96,005.0
Seldovia	1233	3,082.5	1151	2,877.5	1000	2,500.0	1283	3,207.5
Seward	21220	53,050.0	26850	67,125.0	20000	50,000.0	22081	55,202.5
St. Marys	-0-	-0-	235	587.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Unalaska	101417	253,542.5	154901	387,252.5	90000	225,000.0	105534	263,835.0
Valdez	-0-	-0-	5	12.5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

AGENCY Revenue

DIV Shared Taxes

COMPONENT Fisheries Tax

DATE
REVISED

CONTINUED

1

of

2

Form

Fisheries Tax (Con't.)

Cities	FY 77 Actual	Actual FY 77 @ 25%	FY 78 Actual	Actual FY 78 @ 25%	Authorized	Est. FY 79 @ 25%	FY 80 Request	Est FY 80 @ 25%
Wrangell	6482	16,205.0	11571	28,927.5	5000	12,500.0	6745	16,862.5
Yakutat	1227	3,067.5	1456	3,640.0	2000	5,000.0	1277	3,192.5
Total Cities	529748	1,324,370.0	661279	1,655,197.5	481115	1,202,787.5	551254	1,378,135.0
Boroughs								
North Star	15	37.5	3	7.5	100	250.0	16	40.0
Anchorage	25367	63,417.5	40525	101,312.5	35000	87,500.0	26397	65,992.5
Bristol Bay	93101	232,752.5	92881	232,202.5	100000	250,000.0	96881	242,202.5
Fairbanks	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	100	250.0	-0-	-0-
Haines	4669	11,672.5	35467	88,667.5	6000	15,000.0	4359	10,897.5
Juneau	7054	17,635.0	8159	20,397.5	10000	25,000.0	7340	18,350.0
Kenai	68248	170,620.0	133923	334,812.5	75000	187,500.0	71019	177,547.5
Ketchikan	34018	85,045.0	81946	204,865.0	40000	100,000.0	35399	88,497.5
Kodiak	251716	629,290.0	182348	455,870.0	232685	581,712.5	261968	654,920.0
Nat-Su	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10000	25,000.0	-0-	-0-
Sitka	5734	14,335.0	8289	20,722.5	10000	25,000.0	3947	9,867.5
Total Boroughs	489922	1,224,805.0	583544	1,458,860.0	518885	1,297,212.5	509846	1,274,615.0
Total Cities & Boroughs	1019670	2,549,175.0	1244823	3,114,057.5	1000000	2,500,000.0	1061100	2,652,750.0

AGENCY Revenue

ORU Shared Taxes

COMPONENT Fisheries Tax

DATE REVISED

CONTINUED

Page 2 of 2 none from



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

Date: 4/3/79
TO: C&RA Committee
FROM: Rep. Bill Parker, Chairman
RE: CSSB 132 Relating to Fisheries Taxes

For your background information, below are listed the various versions of the section of SB 132 related to "refund to local governments."

Existing Law -- AS 43.75.130 Attached

Senate Bill No. 132 -- Original version introduced on 2/12/79 by Sen. Kerttula Attached

CS SB132 -- Offered 3/8/79 by Community and Regional Affairs Committee

Sec. 43.75.131 REFUND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. (a) The department shall pay to each borough, to each city of the first class, and to each municipality unified under AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440, an amount equal to 3 1/3 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the municipality from taxes levied in this chapter. In the case of tax revenue collected inside a city within a borough, the revenue to be shared shall be divided equally between the city and the borough.

(b) One-half of the revenue shared with a borough or city of the first class shall be used for docks or other fishery enhancement projects and those expenditures must be certified and reported to the department annually no later than January 30.

CS SB132 (Finance) Offered 3/12/79 by the Finance Committee

Same as in CS SB132 by C&RA (See above)

CS SB 132 (Rules) Offered 3/17/79 by the Rules Committee

Sec. 43.75.131 TAX SHARING WITH MUNICIPALITIES. The legislature may annually appropriate to each borough, to each city of the first class, and to each municipality unified under AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440, an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the municipality from taxes levied in this chapter. If tax revenue is collected in a city within a borough, the legislature may divide the tax revenue appropriated under this section between the city and the borough.

If a receiver, trustee, or assign is operating the property or business, he shall make the return for the person. A tax due on the basis of such return shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the person of whose business he has custody and control. The requirements for time and place of payment of tax, and the obligation to keep records and make the records available to the commissioner of revenue are the same as those prescribed in the business license tax law for salmon canneries. (§ 2 ch 190 SLA 1959)

Sec. 43.75.120. Violations and penalties. (a) The liability to file returns and pay interest and deficiency assessments, and the subjection of property to liens is the same as prescribed in the business license tax law for salmon canneries.

(b) A violation of §§ 100 — 120 of this chapter or the regulation... is defined under §§ 100 — 120 of this chapter is a misdemeanor subject to punishment as prescribed in the business license tax law for salmon canneries. (§ 3 ch 190 SLA 1959)

Article 4. General Provisions.

Section

- 130. Refund to local governments
- 135. Additional refund to boroughs and cities

Sec. 43.75.130. Refund to local governments. The commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough and each city of the first class 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough or city from taxes levied by §§ 10 — 90 of this chapter. (§ 6 ch 155 SLA 1962; am § 75 ch 69 SLA 1970; am § 10 ch 218 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment substituted "city of the first class" for "city of the first, second, and third classes." **Legislative committee report.** — For report on ch. 89, SLA 1970 (HB 544), see 1970 House Journal Supplement No. 2, p. 7.

Sec. 43.75.135. Additional refund to boroughs and cities. In addition to the payment allowed in § 130 of this chapter, the commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough from taxes levied by §§ 10 — 90 of this chapter and shall pay to each city of the first class located in the unorganized borough 10 per cent of the amount of the tax revenue collected in the city from taxes levied by §§ 10 — 90 of this chapter. (§ 1 ch 89 SLA 1963; am § 1 ch 120 SLA 1969; am § 11 ch 218 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment substituted "city of the first class" for "city of the first, second, and third classes."

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
March 10, 1979
10:00 a.m.

Chairman Sackett called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Senators Dankworth, Bennett, Hackney, Sackett, Ray and Hohman were present. Also present were: Dr. Sherman Carter, VP for Finance, U of A, Don McKnight and Russell Clark from ADF & G, Jack Utton, Director of Natural Resources, Tanana Chiefs, Bob Palmer, Special Projects, Office of the Governor, Jim Farmer, Executive Director, Koyukon Development Corporation, and Robert Shelley, Analyst, Budget & Management.

PRESENT

Senator Sackett advised that the purpose of the meeting was that of a bill session. He then brought up SB 132 (An Act relating to the refund of raw fish tax receipts to local government). He advised the committee that a CS had been prepared which included an amendment offered by Senator Tillion. Chairman Sackett explained the changes made by the CS.

SB 132

Senator Hohman moved that CS SB 132 be passed from committee with individual recommendations. CS SB 132 passed as follows: senators Hackney, Bennett, Dankworth and Sackett voted do pass. Senators Hohman and Ray voted no recommendation.

MOTION

Senator Sackett moved that SB 62 (supplemental appropriations to Special Projects Office, Office of the Governor, to fund Delta Agricultural Development Project) be brought before the committee for discussion. It was so ordered.

SB 62

Senator Sackett introduced Bob Palmer, Special Projects director to give testimony on the bill. Mr. Palmer offered information regarding the bill, and gave information to the committee that had been requested in a previous meeting. Senator Hohman had questions concerning the contract dates. Mr. Palmer stated that 30% of the work had to be completed by May 1980, 60% completed by May 1981, and total preparation and ready for planting had to be completed by May 1982. When asked if they were going to stick by the contract dates, Mr. Palmer replied "most definitely!" He said there might be a couple who would not make the contract date, but he felt most of them would.

CONTRACT
DATES

Senator Sackett explained that a CS had been prepared for the bill. The changes were explained. Senator Hohman made a motion that CS SB 62 be passed from committee with individual recommendations. There being no objection, it was so ordered. CS SB 62 passed as follows: Senators Hohman, Hackney, Bennett, Dankworth and Sackett voted do pass. Senator Ray voted do not pass unless amended

MOTION

TO: Hon. Sterling Gallagher
Commissioner
Dept. of Revenue

DATE July 6, 1977

FILE NO

TELEPHONE NO

FROM: Avrum H. Gross
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Municipal revenue
sharing, fish pro-
cessing taxes; our
file J-66-687-77

BY: Rodger W. Pegues
Assistant Attorney General

This responds to your request for our opinion on the proper interpretation and application of AS 43.75.130 and 135, which provide for sharing of certain revenues with organized boroughs and first class cities.

AS 43.75.130 was enacted in 1962 and, since amended, reads as follows:

The commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough and each city of the first class 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough or city from taxes levied by §§ 10 -- 90 of this chapter.

AS 43.75.135 was enacted in 1963 and, since amended, reads as follows:

In addition to the payment allowed in § 130 of this chapter, the commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough from taxes levied by §§ 10 -- 90 of this chapter and shall pay to each city of the first class located in the unorganized borough 10 per cent of the amount of the tax revenue collected in the city from taxes levied by §§ 10 -- 90 of this chapter.

Under a literal reading of these two sections, as pointed out by the Legislative Audit Division, an organized borough, whether or not there is a first class city within it, would receive 20 percent of the revenue collected from sources within it. However, a literal reading does not arrive at the result the legislature appears to have intended. To better understand how these two statutes came to read as they do, one should read the latter as it was enacted in 1963 before being amended to include cities:

Additional Refund to Boroughs. In addition to the payment allowed in sec. 130 of this chapter, the commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough from taxes levied by secs. 10 -- 90 of this chapter.

§ 1, ch. 89, SLA 1963.

What happened was that the 1962 statute gave cities 10 percent of the taxes collected within them and organized boroughs 10 percent of the taxes collected within them. Of course, many cities are within organized boroughs, and the taxes collected within those cities are then collected within both. The result was that a city would get the 10 percent if the tax was collected within its limits and so would the borough, for a total local share of 20 percent. */ If the tax were collected solely within a city, i.e., one net in a borough, it would get 10 percent. If the tax were collected from outside the city limits in an organized borough, then the borough would get the 10 percent and nothing went to the city. In other words, the local people got 10 or 20 percent of the tax revenue based entirely on the locus of the tax source and the existence of both a city and an organized borough.

This result was patently unintended and unfair. The tax was to be shared with those municipal entities which levied a local tax to support schools and was designed to reduce their tax burden. Where there is a city and an organized borough, the residents in both pay the same local taxes for schools.

The 1963 legislature passed ch. 89 to provide for a borough to get an additional 10 percent share when the city did not receive a share so that the total local share would be 20 percent. Finally, in 1969, the statute was again amended to provide the same for cities. In that way, the total local share was uniformly set at 20 percent.

*/ Of course, the original statute could have been interpreted to have a different result, i.e., it could have been viewed as not giving an organized borough any share of the tax collected from within first class cities within the borough. This would have resulted in a total local share of 10 percent. Arguably, the legislature may originally have intended this result. However, the agency interpreted the statute otherwise and the subsequent acts of the legislature tend to ratify the agency's view.

which--in all likelihood--was what was eventually intended by the legislature.

Our analysis is buttressed by a contemporary agency construction. Under the legislation as originally enacted, when taxes were collected from a source within a city in an organized borough, the Department of Revenue gave both 10 per cent. If they were collected from a source outside the city, the borough got 10 percent and the city, nothing.

After the 1963 enactment, in the first situation given above, both continued to get 10 percent, for a total local share of 20 percent. But, in the second situation given above, the borough now got 20 percent, i.e., an additional 10 percent, bringing the total local share in that situation up to an equal 20 percent.

After the 1969 amendment (to give cities as well as organized boroughs an additional 10 percent), the department continued to split 20 percent between the city and the borough whe. the tax source was a city within a borough (i.e., 10 percent to each), to give the borough 20 percent when the source was within the borough but outside of any city, and then to give a city which was not in an organized borough 20 percent as well. We perceive this latter amendment as tantamount to the ratification of the agency's interpretation. In effect, the legislature said, "Do the same for cities outside of boroughs."

While the precise language and history of the statute are obscure, we believe that the department's practical, longstanding and consistent interpretation of the statute and the legislature's apparent ratification of that interpretation are pretty much conclusive. Accordingly, and despite the literal terms of the statute, the department should continue to apply it as it has been doing.

RVP:chp

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

PO BOX 5 - JUNEAU 99811

March 9, 1979

The Honorable John C. Sackett
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sackett:

CS SB 132 would reform the Alaska fishery taxes by making them more equitable and uniform among types of processing while at the same time raising additional revenue for the state and municipalities for fishery enhancement programs.

Our present fish tax structure can be traced back to 1949 and has been changed little since that time. The tax structure contains different tax values and rates according to fish species being processed and the manner of processing. These different rates and values are shown in Attachment 1. Although this tax structure may have been appropriate in 1949, the tax structure as applied to today's economics is extremely inequitable and inefficient and bears no relationship to the value of the resource harvested or the economics of the business. ← 1949

The fish tax structure we are proposing first of all standardizes the tax at a rate of 6 percent of the raw value of the product for all species, and all methods of processing. Under this bill an additional \$12 million would be raised the first year and the total of \$20 million would be divided equally between the general fund, the commercial fishing and agriculture bank, and revenue sharing to municipalities.

Secondly, and as important as standardizing the tax structure, the legislation we are proposing will enable the state and municipalities to continue funding fishery enhancement programs, by making an additional amount of revenue available for the development of our

fishery industry. Specifically additional funding would be available to the Commercial Fishing and Agricultural Bank for fishermen and processor loans and additional revenue sharing would be available to fishing communities. The specific amount of this funding is shown in Attachment 2 and 3.

The State has placed a strong emphasis on Renewable Resource Development. Appropriations for fish enhancement programs alone have totaled approximately \$90 million dollars since FY 1977, \$30.5 million of which has been for operating expenditures and another \$58.4 million for capital expenditures. Since FY 1973 fishery loans has totalled \$48 million including \$13 million in FY 1978.

We are all concerned about the state's financial condition. This additional funding will insure that money is available for future fishery enhancement programs.

When the Commercial Fishery and Agricultural Bank goes into operation this year it will have a beginning appropriation of \$2 million. With the \$6.8 million that would be appropriated with this legislation it is estimated that the bank would be able to make approximately \$54 million in loans in its first year of operation. Resident processors as well as fishermen will be able to take advantage of the bank and sums large enough to help a developing bottom fishery will be available within the state.

Municipalities, too, are facing fiscal problems. The amounts of revenue sharing available to municipalities in this legislation will help solve those problems and in some cases enable municipalities to implement projects on their own without having to rely on the passage of general obligation bonds to fund their docks and fish enhancement programs.

Sincerely,

John R. Messenger
Acting Commissioner

EXISTING FISH TAX RATES

CANNERIES

FY 78 Receipts = \$5,420,438

Salmon - 3% of average wholesale price of
canned product during months of
August - December of five years
preceding license year

If figured on raw value would be
an effective tax rate of 4.45%

Crab - 2% of raw value

Clam - 1% of raw value for butter clams
2% of raw value for razor clams

Herring - 1% of raw value

FREEZERSHIPS

FY 78 Receipts = \$1,299,516

- 4% of raw value

COLD STORAGE

FY 78 Receipts = \$1,933,484

- 1% of raw value

TOTAL

FY 1978 RECEIPTS = \$8,653,438

PROPOSED TAX RATES

CANNERIES

Receipts = \$7,305,520

- 6% of Raw Value

FREEZERSHIPS

Receipts = \$1,949,275

- 6% of Raw Value

COLD STORAGES

Receipts = \$11,600,904

- 6% of Raw Value

TOTAL

RECEIPTS = \$20,855,699

GENERAL FUND PORTION
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$7,097,820

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$8,277,936

COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$ -0-

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$6,834,087

REVENUE SHARING
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$1,202,180

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$5,390,238

TOTALS
(1977-1978)

EXISTING SYSTEM

\$8,300,000

PROPOSED SYSTEM

\$20,502,261

FISH TAX PROPOSAL
(1977-1978)

COMMUNITIES	TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED		REVENUE SHARED	
	EXISTING	----- PROPOSED	EXISTING - (20%)	PROPOSED (33-1/3%)
ANCHORAGE CITY & BOROUGH	\$ 202,598.29	\$ 529,866.46	\$ 40,519.66	\$176,452.19
BRISTOL BAY	463,903.02	736,982.85	92,780.60	212,115.28
CORDOVA	558,723.88	988,707.05	111,744.77	329,239.44
CRAIG	14,073.75	84,192.50	2,814.75	28,036.10
DILLINGHAM	164,010.31	983,561.86	32,802.06	327,526.09
HAINES BOROUGH*	177,336.56	320,918.67	35,471.84	106,890.40
HAINES	45.34	147.04	4.53	24.48
HOMER	64,678.37	255,447.72	6,467.84	42,532.05
HOONAH	11,196.27	67,052.62	2,239.25	22,328.52
HYDABURG	7,820.15	46,795.90	1,564.03	15,583.03
JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	40,163.84	240,608.04	8,032.77	80,122.48
KENAI BOROUGH*	327,087.01	782,202.92	132,326.36	523,952.65
KENAI	340,080.00	593,964.91	34,008.00	98,895.16
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH*	273,231.39	405,771.01	70,299.04	195,012.13
KETCHIKAN	156,529.09	359,702.06	15,652.76	59,890.39
KING COVE	58,042.28	251,198.56	11,608.46	83,649.12
KLAWOCK	113,605.53	153,100.14	22,721.11	50,982.35
KODIAK BOROUGH*	416,239.21	562,447.54	182,757.95	753,621.38
KODIAK	995,101.01	3,401,359.50	99,510.10	566,326.35
NENANA	69.63	292.78	13.93	97.50
PELICAN	59,580.57	357,108.42	11,916.11	118,917.10
PETERSBURG	498,258.45	1,084,785.50	99,651.69	361,233.57
ST. MARY'S	1,175.00	6,925.00	235.00	2,306.03
SAND POINT	43,600.00	261,000.00	1,153.00	82,000.00
SELDOVIA	11,513.43	68,830.58	1,151.34	11,460.29
SEWARD	252,817.79	664,213.70	25,281.78	110,591.58
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH	36,542.35	218,879.10	7,308.47	72,886.74
UNALASKA	701,345.38	2,915,587.34	140,269.07	970,890.60
WRANCELL	57,829.92	146,603.37	11,565.98	48,818.92
YAKUTAT	7,302.94	43,442.64	1,460.59	14,466.40

* Includes additional Revenue Sharing from cities with borough.

Figures are based upon 1978 collections for the 1977 tax year and may differ from budget figures based upon fiscal year cutoff.

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. _____

Title An Act relating to fisheries taxes

Requested by Representative Alvin Osterback

Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Revenue

Program Category Affected Revenue Collection and Management

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Audit Division

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

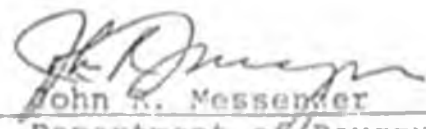
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

If a tax rate of 4.45 percent is used as a base, an additional \$7 million would be raised bringing the total fish tax collections to \$15.2 million. These collections will be split evenly among the general fund, revenue sharing to municipalities, and the commercial fishing and agriculture bank, until fully capitalized. It is estimated that revenue sharing to municipalities would be increased by about 3 million dollars as shown in the attached breakdown. It would also allow an annual appropriation to the commercial fishing and agriculture bank of approximately 5 million dollars. With a 4.45 percent rate, revenue to the general fund would decrease by about \$1 million dollars, but would increase considerably when the commercial fishing and agriculture bank is fully capitalized in a few years. A breakdown of the distribution of revenue is shown on the attached pages.



IV. DATE _____ PREPARED BY John R. Messenger
 AGENCY Department of Revenue
 PHONE 465-2300

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

CHAPTER 218, Sec. 11 Session Laws of Alaska 1976

Sec. 10 AS 43.75.130 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.75.130 REFUND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. The commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough and each city of the first class 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough or city from taxes levied by secs 10 - 90 of this chapter.

Sec. 11. AS 43.75.135 ADDITIONAL REFUND TO BOROUGH AND CITIES. In addition to the payment allowed in sec. 130 of this chapter, the commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough 10 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the borough from taxes levied by secs 10 - 90 of this chapter and shall pay to each city of the first class located in the unorganized borough 10 per cent of the amount of the tax revenue collected in the city from taxes levied by secs 10 - 90 of this chapter.

Dept of Revenue Guidline

TO SHARE RAW FISH TAX

Raw Fish tax should be shared as soon as possible after July 1 of each year. This tax is shared with boroughs, home rule cities and first class incorporated cities only.

- A. Incorporated cities within an unincorporated borough receive 20%
- B. First class cities in an incorporated borough receive 10%
- D. The organized borough (outside of any city) receives 20%
- C. The organized borough of a first class city receive 10%
- E. Tax collected outside of any borough is not shared.
- F. Penalty and Interest only is not shared

FISH TAX PROPOSAL
(1977-1978)

COMMUNITIES	TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED		REVENUE SHARED	
	EXISTING	----- PROPOSED	EXISTING - (20%)	PROPOSED (33-1/3%)
ANCHORAGE CITY & BOROUGH	\$ 202,598.29	\$ 529,886.46	\$ 40,519.66	\$176,452.19
BRISTOL BAY	463,903.02	636,982.85	92,780.60	212,115.28
CORDOVA	558,723.88	988,707.05	111,744.77	329,239.44
CRAIG	14,073.75	84,192.50	2,814.75	28,036.10
DILLINGHAM	164,010.31	983,561.86	32,802.06	327,526.09
HAINES BOROUGH*	177,336.56	320,918.67	35,471.84	106,890.40
HAINES	45.34	147.04	4.53	24.48
HOMER	64,678.37	255,447.72	6,467.84	42,532.05
HOONAH	11,196.27	67,052.62	2,239.25	22,328.52
HYDABURG	7,820.15	46,795.90	1,564.03	15,583.03
JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	40,163.87	240,608.04	8,032.77	80,122.48
KENAI BOROUGH*	327,087.01	782,202.92	132,326.36	523,952.65
KENAI	340,080.00	593,964.91	34,008.00	98,895.16
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH*	273,231.39	405,771.01	70,299.04	195,012.13
KETCHIKAN	156,529.09	359,702.06	15,652.76	59,890.39
KING COVE	58,042.28	251,198.56	11,608.46	83,649.12
KLAWOCK	113,605.53	153,100.14	22,721.11	50,982.35
KODIAK BOROUGH*	416,239.21	562,447.54	182,757.95	753,621.38
KODIAK	995,101.01	3,401,359.50	99,510.10	566,326.35
NENANA	69.63	292.78	13.93	97.50
PELICAN	59,580.57	357,108.42	11,916.11	118,917.10
PETERSBURG	498,258.45	1,084,785.50	99,651.69	361,233.57
ST. MARY'S	1,175.00	6,925.00	235.00	2,306.03
SAND POINT	43,600.00	261,000.00	14,533.00	82,000.00
SELDOVIA	11,513.43	68,830.58	1,151.34	11,460.29
SEWARD	252,817.79	664,213.70	25,281.78	110,591.58
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH	36,542.35	218,879.10	7,308.47	72,886.74
UNALASKA	701,345.38	2,915,587.34	140,269.07	970,890.60
WRANGELL	57,829.92	146,603.37	11,565.98	48,818.92
YAKUTAT	7,302.94	43,442.64	1,460.59	14,466.40

* Includes additional Revenue Sharing from cities within borough.

Figures are based upon 1978 collections for the 1977 tax year and may differ from budget figures based upon fiscal year cutoff.

Homer	64,678.37	255,447.72	6,467.84	42,532.05
KPB	327,087.01	782,202.92	132,326.36	523,952.65
Kenai	340,080.00	593,964.91	34,008.00	98,895.16
Seward	252,817.79	664,213.70	25,281.78	110,591.58
Seldovia	11,513.43	68,830.58	1,151.34	11,460.29
	<u>\$496,176.60</u>	<u>\$3,364,651.83</u>	<u>\$193,235.34</u>	<u>\$1,177,521.63</u>

FISH TAX PROPOSAL
(1977-1978)

<u>COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED</u>		<u>REVENUE SHARED</u>	
	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>----- PROPOSED</u>	<u>EXISTING -</u> <u>(20%)</u>	<u>PROPOSED</u> <u>(33-1/3%)</u>
ANCHORAGE CITY & BOROUGH	\$ 202,598.29	\$ 529,386.46	\$ 40,519.66	\$176,452.19
BRISTOL BAY	463,903.02	636,982.85	92,780.60	212,115.28
CORDOVA	558,723.88	988,707.05	111,744.77	329,239.44
CRAIG	14,073.75	84,192.50	2,814.75	28,036.10
DILLINGHAM	164,010.31	983,551.86	32,802.06	327,526.09
HAINES BOROUGH*	177,336.56	320,918.67	35,471.84	106,890.40
HAINES	45.34	147.04	4.53	24.48
HOMER	64,678.37	255,447.72	6,467.84	42,532.05
HOONAH	11,196.27	67,052.62	2,239.25	22,328.52
HYDABURG	7,820.15	46,795.90	1,564.03	15,583.03
JUNEAU CITY & BOROUGH	40,163.84	240,608.04	8,032.77	80,122.48
KENAI BOROUGH*	327,087.01	782,202.92	132,326.36	523,952.65
KENAI	340,080.00	593,964.91	34,008.00	98,895.16
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH*	273,231.39	405,771.01	70,299.04	195,012.13
KETCHIKAN	156,529.09	359,702.06	15,652.76	59,890.39
KING COVE	58,042.28	251,198.56	11,608.46	83,649.12
KLAWOCK	113,605.53	153,100.14	22,721.11	50,982.35
KODIAK BOROUGH*	416,239.21	562,447.54	182,757.95	753,621.38
KODIAK	995,101.01	3,401,359.50	99,510.10	566,326.35
NENANA	69.63	292.78	13.93	97.50
PELICAN	59,580.57	357,108.42	11,916.11	118,917.10
PETERSBURG	498,258.45	1,084,785.50	99,651.69	361,233.57
ST. MARY'S	1,175.00	6,925.00	235.00	2,306.03
SAND POINT	43,600.00	261,000.00	14,533.00	82,000.00
SELDOVIA	11,513.43	68,830.58	1,151.34	11,460.29
SEWARD	252,817.79	664,213.70	25,281.78	110,591.58
SITKA CITY & BOROUGH	36,542.35	218,879.10	7,308.47	72,886.74
UNALASKA	701,345.38	2,915,587.34	140,269.57	970,890.60
WRANGELL	57,829.92	146,603.37	11,565.98	48,818.92
YAKUTAT	7,302.94	43,442.64	1,460.59	14,466.40

* Includes additional Revenue Sharing from cities within borough.

Figures are based upon 1978 collections for the 1977 tax year and may differ from budget figures based upon fiscal year cutoff.



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Community & Regional Affairs

COMMITTEE MINUTES

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

DATE: 4/4/79

BILL NUMBER AND TITLE: CSSB 132 relating to fisheries tax

ORIGINAL SPONSOR : Kertulla

OTHER SPONSORS: C&RA Substitute
Finance CS, Rules CS (final version)
FURTHER REFERRALS:

RECEIVED FROM:

MEMBERS PRESENT: Parker O'Connell
Metcalf
Branson
Zharoff

MEMBERS ABSENT: Carney
Parr

INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED:

WITNESSES TESTIFYING:

Rep. Parker -- Announced that the C&RA Committee would concentrate on the local government provisions of the fisheries taxes bill.

Ernie Haugen -- Abrupt raise. Original SB 132 only dealt with refund to local governments. Present bill is such an expansion of original bill that no one knows what it is all about. It will have a dramatic impact on local employment. The 6% tax will send the fishermen to Prince Rupert to sell fish. A tax incentive should be considered. Fully supports the idea of a tax study of the whole fisheries taxation question. The industry would cooperate in putting together a workable tax structure.

John Messenger, Acting Commissioner of Revenue
Concentrating remarks on revenue sharing section. Proposal in CSSB132 is different than original bill. Constitutional question was discussed by Messenger. Administration of current program was discussed.

Branson questions why second class cities are not receiving revenue monies based on the fish tax. Response from Jack Chenoweth is that originally, from the time of statehood, first, second and third class cities received revenue, but in 1972 a change was made with the reclassification of cities and the second class cities were eliminated as they do not have educational functions and the original designated fund justification was tied to education.

Rep. Zharoff expressed concern with the lack of an incentive fishermen would have to sell fish on-shore. With the emphasis on fresh, and frozen products, there would be an impetus set up for operations to move off shore.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Another hearing scheduled on 4/6/79 as a "mark-up" session.

TAPE # 6 SIDE 2 Sections 32-812

Rick Lauber, Alaska Manager of the Alaska Seafood Processors

Ak. Seafood Processors handle 65% of fish processed in the state. Dedicated fund provision --10% of the dedicated fund is constitutional. Additional 10 questionable. By repealing the original provision, the municipalities would not be in a safe position. It might be acceptable to add 10% or so on top of the 10% specified in current law.

Lauber questions revenue sharing projections saying they are only estimates and the accuracy of them is questionable. There won't be a change in the revenue sharing entitlement of a community which depends on canned salmon at the present time.. A 5 or 10X increase is most questionable.

The bill is touted as an aid to bottomfish development . SB won't do that as revenue sharing is based on present processing within communities. There is no guarantee that bottomfish will locate in the same places. Yakutat and Sitka would be likely places to share in revenue but they wouldn't get enough and would still come to the state for additional money.

The current tax system is not necessarily outdated. The value of fish has risen and so the tax has also risen accordingly The given figures should be checked for accuracy.

Any increases of the tax on the bottomfish industry would preclude the industry's ever developing. Bottomfish is part of an international market so the prices have to be kept marketable.

There should be consideration given to the idea of a tax incentive for the bottomfish industry.

The Legislature should stand behind the fish study bill, HB 36, which was passed by the House.

Ginney Chitwood , Executive Director of the Municipal League

No position on the increase in the raw fish tax. Concerned about removing the constitutional dedication of funds to the municipality. Gross business license tax repeal is a case in point. The corporate income tax was to take its place. The municipalities have never received the 150% promised. Nor the 10% of corporate income promised. Again, revenue sharing is not funded at 100% by the legislature (or Gov.)

Sen. Mulcahy -- Greatest concern is the impact this bill would have on communities. Outdated information on figures is being used. the projections are not accurate. Income is substantially greater than that shown.

9

March 8, 1979

SENATE JOURNAL

401

The Commerce Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 94 (relating to occupational licensing fees) and reports it back as follows: Senator Bradley, Chairman and Senator Sturgulewski signed "do pass". Senators Ferguson and Stimson signed "no recommendation". Senator Kelly signed "do not pass".

SB
94

SENATE BILL NO. 94 was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 113 (waste of wild food animals) and reports it back as follows: Senator Sumner, Chairman and Senators Dankworth, Mulcahy and Fahrenkamp signed "do pass".

SB
113

SENATE BILL NO. 113 was referred to the Rules Committee.

The Community and Regional Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 132 (refund of raw fish tax receipts to local government) and recommends it be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 132, entitled:

SB
132

An Act relating to fisheries taxes; and providing for an effective date."

and reports it back as follows: Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman and Senators Kelly and Stimson signed "do pass". Senator Rodey signed "no recommendation". Senator Mulcahy signed "do not pass". The Committee further attaches a letter of intent.

SENATE BILL NO. 132 was referred to the Finance Committee.

Letter of intent accompanying SENATE BILL NO. 132 follows:

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee has adopted and passed Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 132 which has a referral to the Senate Finance Committee.

Testimony, received by the Committee, indicates the need for further investigation on the economic ramifications of this legislation, with particular emphasis on the development of bottom fisheries.

By Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

Artis Sturgulewski
Chairman

Bob Mulcahy
Vice-Chairman

Lang Stimson

John Rodey

Tom Kelly



SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

March 9, 1979

8:35 a.m.

Chairman Sackett convened the meeting at approximately 8:35 a.m. All committee members were present with the exception of Senator Sumner. Also in attendance were Senators Kerttula, Mulcahy, Tillion, and Stimson, as well as the Governor's Legislative Assistant Keith Specking, Garrey Peska, Administrative Assistant to the Finance Committee, representatives of the media, and individuals listed on the attendance sheet appended to these minutes. PRESENT

Chairman Sackett moved that SB 132 (Act relating to the refund of raw fish tax receipts to local government) be brought up for discussion, advising that Senate President Tillion and Mr. Specking were present to testify concerning the bill. SB 132

Senator Tillion advised that the legislation allows forgiveness of property taxes to municipalities equal to the amount paid for fishery development. He directed committee attention to page 2 of the fiscal note accompanying SB 132, advising that page 2 sets forth current distribution of shared taxes as well as proposed distributions under the subject bill.

Under the above legislation, fisheries would be taxed at basically the same rate for all species. Such taxation would not increase the general fund by a significant amount, but it would make funds available for development of fishery programs.

Senator Tillion advised committee members of the existence of a \$1.684 million fisheries development bank formed last year, advising that funding in the bank can be leveraged through the Spokane Bank of Cooperatives. Development funding covers vessel loans as well as improvements ashore. He further stated that taxes do not fall evenly throughout Alaska. Senator Tillion advised that 60% of the crab caught in Alaska is caught by non-resident fishermen, while nine years ago Alaskans caught 90%. The greatest amount of crab is now caught by fishermen coming out of Seattle.

The program requires five years' residency in Alaska in order to be eligible, during three of which the individual must have participated in Alaskan fisheries. Senator Tillion advised that for the state's long-term good it will be

more beneficial to effect the increased tax now rather than maintain the status quo.

Senator Ray questioned whether revenue derived from the anticipated tax increase would be placed in the renewable resources fund, and Senator Tillion responded "no, last year we formed the bank and put \$2 million into it set up as the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank under the bank of cooperatives system set up by the federal government."

Mr. Keith Specking next appeared before the committee to comment on the proposed bill (copy of Mr. Specking's verbatim testimony attached to these minutes).

KEITH
SPECKING

Following Mr. Specking's testimony, and in response to a question from Senator Ray, Senator Tillion demonstrated the effect of increased revenue sharing under the proposed legislation, advising that where the Haines Borough currently receives \$35 thousand, under the subject bill it would receive \$106 thousand. Basically, what the state hopes to do through increased revenue sharing is to develop its fisheries industry and take back what has been lost to Seattle. Increased funding will enable local municipalities to float revenue bonds to finance dock improvements. The fisheries industry will thus be bearing the cost of improvements rather than the general public.

Senator Mulcahy next appeared before the committee advising that the subject bill will have "the biggest impact on fisheries that has ever come along." He stated that problems with the legislation center on the fact that there has not been adequate time to develop information, receive input, or conduct research. He further stated that everyone knew the administration was considering a raw fish tax, but no one knew it would be anything as large as the proposed bill. In some areas of the industry the bill would effect a 500% tax increase.

SENATOR
MULCAHY

Senator Mulcahy stated that he believed everyone would agree that there is only one established fishery industry in Alaska--the salmon industry. Therefore the tax in this area is sometimes higher than other fishery areas experience. Some fishery areas are new and need a chance to "develop and get on their feet." Future development appears to be in bottom fisheries. Other areas of the industry have peaked out and are now functioning at a lower level.

Senator Mulcahy alluded to problems in the bottom fish industry revolving around big foreign fleets and cheaper labor markets in foreign countries. If Alaska is going to develop a bottom fish industry, it is going to have to give the on-shore development plant a break. The Bering Sea and Continental Shelf could be the sea port of Alaska if it is only allowed to develop.

He further advised that enactment of SB 132 would kill attempts by Senator Stevens to get \$2 million in funding at the national level, adding that he didn't believe a short-term moratorium would be sufficient since investors will look to a longer term.

Senator Mulcahy allowed that the current tax structure needs looking into. However, he advised that "the name of the game in resource development is that it is going to cost the state something during development." Another thing, he advised, that has helped to develop the fleet is "the existing federal tax set up. A boat owner can take money out of income tax, set it aside, and put it back into the industry."

New fishing vessels over 100 feet in length have primary as well as secondary processing capabilities. SB 132 is going to have a substantial impact on crab processing in Alaska. Senator Mulcahy further advised that he believed the numbers connected to the legislation to be understated, saying that he felt the raw fish tax "is going to generate more than anticipated," and ultimately the state will be hitting the consumer and the fisherman a lot harder than anticipated with the subject bill. He stated that with the fuel tax added on top of the raw fish tax, he felt the state would be placing the crab industry in a bad position, particularly after the peak is over.

Making reference to the Combs (sp?) Report, Senator Mulcahy advocated a bottom fishery industry without tax for the next 10 to 12 years. He further advised that Alaska may end up with 20% of the processing conducted on shore while the remaining (73%) is processed at sea.

Senator Mulcahy further advised that he had no objection to eliminating the Seattle fleet, but feared that under the proposed bill, bottom fisheries would be damaged in Alaska. He stated that impact from the legislation is sufficient enough to demand a good hard look, adding that Alaska will not have a second chance at this industry.

Senator Mulcahy made reference to the fishing industry in the Pribilof Islands and the local desire to get something "going on shore." Under the proposed bill, Senator Mulcahy advised that he could not see how the local effort "would have a chance to get started."

In response, Senator Tillion advised that if Alaska is going to develop a domestic fisheries industry (small boat) it needs financing for development. He added that the small fleet could properly conduct the harvest, but it needs a source of financing. He further attested to the need for Alaskans to get something out of the fishing industry. The subject bill would provide funding assistance to fisheries and to municipalities. He concluded by stating that without funding, there is no way Alaska is going to develop its fisheries.

Senator Ray again raised questions concerning use of revenue generated by the fish tax, and Senator Tillion advised that language contained in federal regulations would allow for a cooperative effort through the Spokane Bank permitting leveraged use of agricultural funds in the Spokane Bank. Two years ago, the federal government expanded the agriculture bank to include fisheries, allowing Alaska to use agriculture funds from other states. Senator Kerttula expanded upon the above statement, advising that since Alaska has such a small percentage of agricultural development, it is allowed to use agricultural funding for fishery projects.

Chairman Sackett advised that SB 132 would be held in committee for review at a later time.

SB 132
HELD OVER

The Chairman next moved that SB 62 (Act making a supplemental appropriation to the special projects office, Office of the Governor, to continue funding the Delta agricultural development project) be brought up for discussion, advising that Bob Palmer from the Governor's Office was before the committee to testify. Mr. Palmer advised that last year the legislature appropriated first-phase funding for the project. Such funding provided money for the clearing operation which is now underway as well as money for the elevator and other items. The administration emphasized that last year's appropriation was for the first phase, and that the administration would be back before the legislature seeking funding for the second phase.

SB 62
BOB PALMER
DELTA
PROJECT

*Proposed 4/27 after 4/26 action recorded
this amendment not adopted*

1 Page 3, lines 6 - 11 -- Delete present material and insert:

2 Sec. 43.75.136. APPROPRIATIONS TO PERMANENT FUND. The legislature
3 may annually appropriate 25 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected
4 under this chapter to the permanent fund established in AS 37.10.065.
5

6 Page 7, line 21:

7 Delete "30", insert "20".
8

9 Page 7, line 24:

10 Delete "15", insert "10".
11

12 Page 7, line 28:

13 Delete "30", insert "20".
14

15 Page 8, line 2:

16 Delete "15", insert "10".
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1111111111

Original sponsor: Kerttula

IN THE SENATE

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 132
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to fisheries; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that the state has

- (1) funded and implemented several fisheries-related development programs;
- (2) funded and implemented fishery loan programs;
- (3) increased its fishery protection and management program;
- (4) funded and implemented a limited entry program; and
- (5) embarked on a program of encouraging the development of a bottom fishing industry.

* Sec. 2. PURPOSE. The purposes of this Act are to

- (1) insure that the state is able to continue its efforts toward overall fisheries-related development programs by raising additional revenue to pay for the programs;
- (2) make the imposition of the fisheries tax more uniform among fisheries businesses; and
- (3) provide funding for the development of new fisheries projects.

* Sec. 3. AS 43.75 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 43.75.011. FISHERIES BUSINESS LICENSE. A person engaging or attempting to engage in a fisheries business shall first apply for and obtain a license as provided in AS 43.75.020.

Sec. 43.75.015. FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX. (a) A person engaged in a fisheries business is liable for and shall pay a tax equal to

1 (1) two and one-half per cent of the value of a developing
2 commercial fish species processed by his fisheries business during the
3 year; and

4 (2) five per cent of the value of a fishery resource, except
5 a developing commercial fish species, processed by his fisheries busi-
6 ness during the year.

7 (b) A person engaging or attempting to engage in a fisheries
8 business who actually and physically processes the fishery resource
9 liable for and shall pay to the department the tax imposed by this
0 section. In determining this tax liability, the person may not deduct
1 from the value of the fishery resource processed the value of fishery
2 resources canned or processed for other fisheries businesses, but shall
3 include that value as part of the value of the fishery resources can-
4 or processed.

5 Sec. 43.75.131. TAX SHARING WITH MUNICIPALITIES. () The
6 fisheries tax revenue account is established in the general fund.
7 amount to carry out the provisions of (b) of this section may be
8 appropriated annually by the legislature to the account. If the amount
9 in the account is insufficient to provide each municipality its share
10 authorized by (b) of this section, the money which has been appro-
11 priated shall be distributed pro rata among the eligible municipalities.

12 (b) The department shall pay to each borough, to each city of
13 first class, and to each municipality unified under AS 29.68.240 -
14 29.68.440, an amount equal to $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the amount of tax
15 revenue collected in the municipality from taxes levied in this class,
16 except that if tax revenue is collected in a city within a borough,
17 the department shall pay an amount equal to 8 and one-third per cent
18 of the amount of tax revenue collected in the city within the borough to
19 the city and the same amount to the borough.

Sec. 43.75.136. PAYMENTS TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AND AGRICULTURE BANK. The legislature may annually appropriate 33 1/3 per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected under this chapter to the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank established in AS 44.54:010 until the bank is fully capitalized as determined by the commissioner of commerce and economic development based upon the estimated capital needs of the bank.

Sec. 43.75.140. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "department" means the Department of Revenue;

(2) "developing commercial fish species" means those species of fish and shellfish annually designated by the commissioner of fish and game under AS 16.05.050(12);

(3) "fisheries business" means a person who engages in processing fisheries resources for sale by freezing, cooking, salting, other method and includes but is not limited to canneries, cold storages, freezer ships, and processing plants;

(4) "fishery resource" means fin fish, shellfish and fish by-products, including but not limited to salmon, halibut, herring, crab, clam, cod, shrimp, and pollock;

(5) "value" means the actual price paid for the fishery resource by the fisheries business including indirect consideration as fuel, supplies, or gear, except that "value" means the market value of the fishery resource if procured in company-owned or subsidized or operated by employees of the fisheries business or under lease or arrangement.

* Sec. 4. AS 43.75.100 is repealed and re-enacted to read:

Sec. 43.75.100. TAX IMPOSED ON TAKING OF FISHERY RESOURCE. Any person taking, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring a fishery resource covered by this chapter which has not been subject to the tax in AS 43.75.015 who sells the fishery resource to a fisheries business

1 outside the taxing jurisdiction of the state is subject to the tax s
2 out in AS 43.75.015 on the value of the fishery resource sold.

3 * Sec. 5. AS 43.75.030(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) A person subject to the tax shall file a return stating the
5 value of [RAW] fisheries resources [PRODUCTS] processed during the
6 license year, computed as required by [AS 43.75.010 - 43.75.050 OF]
7 chapter, and such other information as the department prescribes by
8 regulation. The return shall show the license number and shall be
9 signed by the taxpayer or his authorized agent, under penalty of per-
10 jury. If a receiver, trustee, or assign is operating the property of
11 business, he shall file the return for the person. A tax due on the
12 basis of such a return shall be collected in the same manner as if
13 collected from the person of whose business he has custody and control.

14 * Sec. 6. AS 43.75.030(e) is amended to read:

15 (e) Every person engaging or attempting to engage in a business
16 for which a license is required under [AS 43.75.010 - 43.75.050 OF] t
17 chapter shall keep [SUCH] records, make [SUCH] statements under oath,
18 file [SUCH] returns, and comply with all [SUCH] regulations which [AS
19 the commissioner of revenue may prescribe.

20 * Sec. 7. AS 43.75.050(f) is amended to read:

21 (f) A person who wilfully fails to obtain a license, pay a tax,
22 make a return, keep or display a record, or supply the information at
23 the time required by law or regulation, in violation of [AS 43.75.010
24 43.75.055 OF] this chapter, is, in addition to other penalties provide
25 by law, guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by
26 fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one
27 year, or by both, together with the cost of prosecution.

28 * Sec. 8. AS 43.75.055 is amended to read:

29 Sec. 43.75.055. SECURITY FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES. Each applica

for a license under this chapter shall, in or with his application, state under oath the amount of each of the products which he expects to produce during the license year. The applicant shall further state the extent of lienable real property owned by the applicant in the state against which the tax may be collected and other information with respect to description, location and value of the property which the department prescribes. If the lienable value of the property is not equal to three times the amount of the tax for which the applicant will probably be liable under this section, the department may not issue the license until the applicant files with the department a surety bond approved by the attorney general in a penal sum equal to twice the probable amount of the tax for which the applicant will be liable, conditioned upon payment of the tax in full when due, with interest if not paid before delinquency. However, if the applicant purchases salmon for export from Alaska in the round, the amount of the bond is \$50,000 unless the applicant is the owner of lienable real property in the state of a value of at least \$50,000, and the bond must be conditioned upon payment to the fisherman of the full purchase price for the salmon and the payment of the tax in full when due. The department may waive the bond requirement if the applicant posts other security in the form of collateral acceptable to the department or prepays the estimated tax.

* Sec. 9. AS 43.75.110 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.75.110. DUTY OF TAXPAYER AND PAYMENT OF TAX. A person subject to taxes under AS 43.75.100 - 43.75.120 shall make a return stating the value of [RAW] fisheries resources [PRODUCTS] taken, purchased, or otherwise acquired during the license year for sale to fisheries businesses [FREEZER SHIPS, FLOATING COLD STORAGE, OR FLOATING CARRIERS] outside of the taxing jurisdiction of the state computed as required by AS 43.75.100 - 43.75.120, and other information to carry

the provisions of AS 43.75.100 - 43.75.200 as may be prescribed by the department. The return shall contain the license number and shall be signed by the taxpayer or his authorized agent, under penalty of perjury. If a receiver, trustee, or assign is operating the property or business, he shall make the return for the person. A tax due on the basis of such return shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the person of whose business he has custody and control. The requirements for time and place of payment of tax, and the obligation to keep records and make the records available to the commission of revenue are the same as those prescribed in AS 43.75.011 - 43.75.050 [THE BUSINESS LICENSE TAX LAW FOR SALMON CANNERIES]

* Sec. 10. AS 43.75.120 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.75.120. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES. (a) The liability to file returns and pay interest and deficiency assessments, and the subjection of property to liens is the same as prescribed in AS 43.75.011 - 43.75.050 [THE BUSINESS LICENSE TAX LAW FOR SALMON CANNERIES].

(b) A violation of AS 43.75.100 - 43.75.120 or the regulations issued under AS 43.75.100 - 43.75.120 is a misdemeanor subject to punishment as prescribed in AS 43.75.011 - 43.75.050 [THE BUSINESS LICENSE TAX LAW FOR SALMON CANNERIES].

* Sec. 11. AS 16.05.050 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(12) not later than October 31 of each year, provide to the commissioner of revenue the names of those fish and shellfish species which he designates as developing commercial fish species; a fish or shellfish species is a developing commercial fish species if, within a specified geographical region,

(A) the optimum yield from the harvest of the species has not been reached; or

(B) a substantial portion of the allowable harvest

the species has been allocated to fishing vessels of a foreign nation.

* Sec. 12. AS 43.18 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 5. GRANTS FOR FISHERIES PROJECTS.

Sec. 43.18.500. GRANTS FOR FISHERIES PROJECTS. (a) The fisheries grant account is established in the general fund. An amount to carry out the provisions of (b) of this section may be appropriated annually by the legislature to the account.

(b) Within the limits of legislative appropriations for this purpose, the commissioner may make grants to municipalities receiving shared fisheries tax revenues under AS 43.75.131. A grant provided under this section may not exceed the amount which the municipality entitled to receive under AS 43.75.131 during the fiscal year in which payment of a grant is requested. The commissioner may make a grant to a municipality under this section only if the municipality demonstrates to the commissioner's satisfaction that the grant will be used on a fisheries project.

(c) In this section,

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of _____ ;

(2) "fisheries project" means a dock or comparable facility which may be used for the transfer or transportation of fishery products, including all utilities necessary to service the fisheries project.

(3) "municipality" means a borough, home rule or first class city, or a municipality unified under AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440;

* Sec. 13. AS 43.75.010, 43.75.060, 43.75.070, 43.75.080, 43.75.090, 43.75.095, 43.75.130, and 43.75.135 are repealed.

* Sec. 14. TRANSITION. The taxes paid for the 1978 calendar year under AS 43.75 shall be shared with municipalities in accordance with AS 43.75.131.

nd 43.75.135, as those sections read before repeal by this Act. The taxes paid for the 1979 calendar year and for each succeeding calendar year may be shared with municipalities in accordance with AS 43.75.131, added by sec. 3 of this Act.

* Sec. 15. TREATMENT OF HALIBUT. For purposes of AS 16.05.050(12), added by sec. 11 of this Act, halibut is designated a developing commercial fish species. The designation of halibut as a developing commercial fish species ceases when the commissioner of fish and game no longer designates halibut a species of which there is a significant supply and for which there is a developing commercial market.

* Sec. 16. A municipality which would receive less money under the provisions of AS 43.75.131, added by this Act than it received for the last fiscal year under the provisions of AS 43.75.130 and AS 43.75.135, repealed by this Act, shall, until June 30, 1982, be entitled to receive an amount equal to that received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978 under the former provisions of AS 43.75.130 and 43.75.135, in accordance with those provisions.

* Sec. 17. This Act is retroactive to January 1, 1979.

* Sec. 18. This Act take effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.070(c).

Position Paper Concerning H.B. 306/S.B. 132

SUMMARY

Any equitable fisheries business tax must establish a differential among the various species and types of processing. For example, the frozen salmon industry is currently experiencing an unusual period in its history, in which most of the profits from each season must be used to finance plant renovation in order to increase the overall product quality and remain competitive in world markets. Therefore, the imposition of a substantially higher tax rate at this time would seriously impair the ability of these packers to continue the necessary upgrading of their facilities and processing techniques to compete in foreign markets.

There is a need for the commercial fishing industry to contribute sufficient revenue to the General Fund to cover State expenditures for commercial fisheries. However, estimates of the current taxable ex-vessel value of Alaska's commercial fisheries have been consistently understated due to the lack of current data and the rapid increase in ex-vessel prices over the past few years.

A summary of total estimated 1979 ex-vessel value and tax yield, by species, is attached. The problems experienced in obtaining this data and the time needed to obtain the additional information and perform the analyses necessary to formulate an equitable tax bill cannot be overemphasized. Therefore, a more detailed analysis of the industry should be performed before any substantial change is made in the present tax structure or rate.

DISCUSSION

Proposed Six Percent Tax Rate

General

As reflected in the existing fisheries tax statute (AS 43.75), the state has in the past recognized the different cost structures and needs for certain minimum rates of return in the various sectors of the processing industry. It is apparent, however, that the commercial fishing industry has undergone considerable changes in the thirty years since the present law was written, and therefore, some alteration of the existing tax structure is necessary. However, the proposed six percent across-the-board tax on gross receipts (ex-vessel value) is not reflective of either the differences in net profitability in the processing of various fish and shellfish species, or of the current necessity for certain minimum rates of return in the various sectors of the industry.

The Frozen Salmon Industry

For example, the salmon processing industry has been experiencing radical changes in the last several years and has been forced to undertake major investments to upgrade its facilities in order to meet the demands of the Japanese market. Historically, the salmon industry in Alaska consisted of canneries producing high quality canned salmon. However, today's market is not very favorable for canned salmon, and therefore an increasing number of processors are converting from canning to freezing facilities in order to remain competitive on world markets and to produce a product which is marketable at a fair rate of return. This is an unusual period for the industry in that it has been necessary to reinvest a substantial amount, if not all of the profits from the last several good seasons for plant expansion, renovation, and upgrading of facilities and processing techniques.

Financing

Although certain segments of the industry have made adequate profits during the last few years, these profits have not been sufficient to fully fund the improvements necessary to maintain the competitive position of the packers. Considerable quantities of outside capital, in the form of long term loans have also been needed to finance these facilities. Although comprehensive data is not available, we have sufficient evidence from several smaller, shore-based Alaskan processors to indicate that the proposed six percent raw fish tax rate would reduce their profits sufficiently to make domestic financing from commercial banks considerably more difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. In the past, many Alaskan processors in this position have been forced to seek foreign financing (primarily Japanese) to facilitate plant renovation. It is likely that if an excessive tax rate is imposed this pattern will continue, even after the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank is capitalized, as it will not be able to provide all of the capital presently needed by the industry.

Other Species and Types of Processors

The differential effects of the proposed tax on the various sectors of the industry and on the Alaskan economy, in general, are not well known. Clearly, some species and types of processing operations in some areas of the state may be in a position to pay a higher tax rate; however, further analysis is needed to determine the potential impacts before an equitable tax structure can be established.

State Expenditures for and Revenues from Commercial Fisheries

State revenues from the commercial fishing industry should offset any State expenditures directly subsidizing the industry, if a healthy economic balance is to be maintained. However, the industry should not be financially responsible for supporting local revenue sharing programs or other disbursements from the General Fund which do not directly benefit commercial fisheries.

Present state and local taxes paid by the industry include revenue from several sources in addition to the present tax on raw and wholesale seafood products. These include state corporate income taxes from fish processors, local property taxes on shore-based plants, local raw fish sales taxes as high as three percent in some areas, and personal income taxes from an increasing number of persons employed in the commercial fishing industry.

A detailed table showing ex-vessel value and estimated tax yield from the proposed raw fish tax, by species, is attached. The 1978 and 1979 values presented in this table are substantially higher than those used in previous projections of revenue from the proposed fisheries tax. This is primarily due to two major factors: (1) the most recent comprehensive catch and value data readily available from ADF&G is for 1975 and therefore it was necessary to construct a composite picture of the 1978 and projected 1979 catch and value data based upon existing but unconsolidated ADF&G information; and (2) the ex-vessel prices of many species have experienced a rapid increase over the past few years, a factor which was not reflected in any readily ascertainable data.

On the other hand, state expenditures for commercial fisheries programs have generally been overstated. In a table prepared by the Research Division, Legislative Affairs Agency (16 March 1979), the State expenditures for commercial fisheries for FY 1979 total approximately \$28 million. However, several adjustments must be made to this table in order to more accurately present the actual State expenditures for these commercial fisheries programs. The State revenue from commercial fishing gear licenses and crew member licenses should be subtracted from the total expenditures, and adjustments must be made to reflect the percentage of the budget of the Department of Revenue, Fish and Game Licensing Division, and the Department of Fish and Game, F.R.E.D. Division, which are spent for purposes other than commercial fisheries. The net expenditures, then, for these programs total approximately \$22 million, rather than the \$28 million, previously stated.

Another important consideration in assessing State expenditures which directly or indirectly benefit the commercial fishing industry, is that many of these expenditures are for development programs which have not yet reached the point where they accrue returns in excess of the required expenditures. This is true of such recent State programs as fisheries enhancement, ports and harbors, and bottomfish development. Thus, while present expenditures for these programs may appear to be high, future State revenues resulting from benefits to the commercial fishing industry and other effected industries should equal, if not exceed, State expenditures.

Ex-Vessel Value And Estimated Tax Yield (See Attached Notes)

CATCH AND EX-VESSEL VALUE

	1978		1979-1		1979-2	
	Catch (lbs)	Ex-vessel Value	Estimated Catch (lbs)	Estimated Ex-vessel Value	Estimated Catch (lbs)	Estimated Ex-vessel Value
KING SALMON	13,971.7	20,389.9	11,599.2	17,876.7	14,383.1	22,167.3
SOCKEYE	106,513.3	102,561.2	116,390.9	141,453.6	144,324.7	175,402.4
COHO	17,725.8	14,983.5	13,012.7	14,655.3	16,135.7	18,172.5
PINK	191,467.9	64,990.9	162,073.2	55,632.5	200,970.8	68,984.8
CHUM	46,856.7	30,721.7	52,678.1	44,245.8	65,320.9	54,864.8
KING CRAB	122,899.1	202,669.6	128,600.0	212,190.0	128,600.0	212,190.0
TANNER	130,521.7	70,506.2	92,500.0	50,175.0	92,500.0	50,175.0
DUNGENESS	7,216.3	5,294.2	8,100.0	5,978.5	8,100.0	5,978.5
TRAWL SHRIMP	73,292.5	12,429.5	66,520.0	11,277.8	66,520.0	11,277.8
POT SHRIMP	0.0	0.0	160.0	128.0	160.0	128.0
ROE HERRING	26,468.0	6,720.2	51,700.0	24,651.0	51,700.0	24,651.0
HALIBUT	14,501.0	23,926.7	14,600.0	32,850.0	14,600.0	32,850.0
BOTTOMFISH	7,150.0	2,431.0	7,150.0	2,431.0	7,150.0	2,431.0
TOTAL VALUE		\$557,624.6		\$613,545.2		\$679,272.6

TAX YIELD BY SPECIES FOR 1979-1 VALUES

TAX RATE	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%
KING SALMON	178.8	357.5	536.3	715.1	893.8	1,072.6
SOCKEYE	1,414.5	2,829.1	4,243.6	5,658.1	7,072.7	8,487.2
COHO	146.6	293.1	439.7	586.2	732.8	879.3
PINK	556.3	1,112.6	1,669.0	2,225.3	2,781.6	3,337.9
CHUM	442.5	884.9	1,327.4	1,769.8	2,212.3	2,654.7
KING CRAB	2,121.9	4,243.8	6,365.7	8,487.6	10,609.5	12,731.4
TANNER	501.8	1,003.5	1,505.3	2,007.0	2,508.8	3,010.5
DUNGENESS	59.8	119.6	179.4	239.1	298.9	358.7
TRAWL SHRIMP	112.8	225.6	338.3	451.1	563.9	676.7
POT SHRIMP	1.3	2.6	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.7
ROE HERRING	246.5	493.0	739.5	986.0	1,232.6	1,479.1
HALIBUT	328.5	657.0	985.5	1,314.0	1,642.5	1,971.0
BOTTOMFISH	24.3	48.6	72.9	97.2	121.6	145.9
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	\$6,135.4	\$12,270.9	\$18,406.3	\$24,541.8	\$30,677.2	\$36,812.7

TAX YIELD BY SPECIES FOR 1979-2 VALUES

TAX RATE	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%
KING SALMON	211.7	423.3	635.0	846.7	1,058.4	1,330.0
SOCKEYE	1,754.0	3,508.0	5,262.1	7,016.1	8,770.1	10,524.1
COHO	181.7	363.5	545.2	726.9	908.6	1,090.4
PINK	639.8	1,279.7	2,069.5	2,759.4	3,449.2	4,139.1
CHUM	548.6	1,097.3	1,645.9	2,194.6	2,743.2	3,291.9
KING CRAB	2,121.9	4,243.8	6,365.7	8,487.6	10,609.5	12,731.4
TANNER	501.8	1,003.5	1,505.3	2,007.0	2,508.8	3,010.5
DUNGENESS	59.8	119.6	179.4	239.1	298.9	358.7
TRAWL SHRIMP	112.8	225.6	338.3	451.1	563.9	676.7
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ROE HERRING	246.5	493.0	739.5	986.0	1,232.6	1,479.1
HALIBUT	328.5	657.0	985.5	1,314.0	1,642.5	1,971.0
BOTTOMFISH	24.3	48.6	72.9	97.2	121.6	145.9
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	\$6,792.7	\$13,585.4	\$20,378.1	\$27,170.9	\$33,963.6	\$40,756.3

Notes

Catch is given in thousands of pounds; ex-vessel value and tax yield are given in thousands of dollars.

1978 catch figures are from actual ADF&G Preliminary Catch Reports.

1979-1 salmon projections are based on ADF&G 1979 forecasts.

1979-2 salmon projections are based on ADF&G forecasts with a 24% factor added to account for historical low forecasts (1973-1978).

1979 (1 and 2) catch projections for all other species are based on ADF&G and International Pacific Halibut Commission Projections.

Price estimates for 1978 and 1979 are based on ADF&G and processing industry estimates and projections.

Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Cooperative Assn.

Rt. 2, Box 752, Soldotna, Alaska 99569

Phone: 262-4238



Mary

May 11, 1979

Rep. Alvin Osterback
Alaska State House of Rep.
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Teleconference CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL 132

Dear Alvin

Attached are copies of the testimony given by Mayor Don Gilman, Kenai Peninsula Borough and myself, over the teleconference, to the House Resources Committee on CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL 132 May 10th, 1979.

We request that you give deep consideration to the objections to the present bill, that are expressed in this testimony.

Yours truly,

Lottie Edelman

Lottie Edelman, Pres.
Kenai Pen. Fishermen's Coop. Assn.

TESTIMONY ON CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL 132

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, fellow tele-conference participants. My name is Don Gilman, Mayor, of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. My testimony on CS for Cs for Senate Bill 132 will concentrate on two items: the effects of this proposed legislation on municipalities and the local fishing community as it exists today.

This bill or any substitute for it eliminates a dedicated tax which has been in place since 1949. It places the burden of distributing the tax to the legislature through the appropriation process. Regardless of the good intentions of this legislature, there is no assurance to the municipalities that the appropriations will be made. The provision in one version which would make 1/2 the share to the municipality subject to the judgment of the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs to require municipalities to provide fisheries projects will work against the limited power second class borough. Frankly, we feel that these provisions are a clear signal of legislative intent to determine when, where and how fisheries projects will happen.

We have just completed a two hour session with a group of processors and fishermen to try to determine the effects at the local level. There will be some additional testimony from members of this group. In general, the following concerns were expressed:

1. Several local plants have just gone through or are committed to, major expansions of \$1,000,000 or more. Much of this capacity will be in freezer operations which would receive a 500% tax increase under one provision and 400% under another provision. The effects are uncertain but appear onerous on the surface.
2. Will this tax drive processing of current catch offshore? No one seems to know.
3. Can the bottom fishing industry attract the necessary capital for onshore processing with this level of taxation during its infancy?

The group which met came to one conclusion: While there may need to be adjustments in the fish tax the local industry does not understand its ramifications. Therefore, we recommend that an interim committee be appointed to conduct a study into the matter and hold public hearings in the major fishing communities, these findings to be reported to the next session of the legislature. We further recommend that the study be made as if the tax were in place in order to determine the 1979 effect and add credibility to the economic analysis which must be made.

Kenai, Alaska
April 10, 1979

Re: Tele-conference
CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL 132

Mr. Chairman and members of the Resources Committee, I am Lottie Edelman, Pres. Kenai Pen. Fishermen's Coop. Assn. and Legislative Chairman for the Cook Inlet Fishermen's Council. The Council is an organization made up of representatives of various commercial fishermen's organizations within Cook Inlet.

We would prefer this bill be postponed until next session and public hearings held throughout Alaska, also that the proposed study of fisheries taxes be made. If a tax bill is to be passed this session we would suggest the following alternative be considered:

1. Tax should be on the first wholesale and not on "ex-vessel" value.
2. 2% on frozen fin-fish and shell fish.
1% on bottom fish from shore based plants.
4.5% on canned fin-fish
6% on all fin-fish and shell-fish from floating operations

If the present 1% ex-vessel tax, on frozen fin-fish, were based on the 1st wholesale value, for tax purposes, it would more than double the State revenue on frozen fin-fish.

If the State initiates the 2% on frozen fin-fish, that we have suggested, it would increase the revenue to the State more than 500%.

The ex-vessel price throughout the State varies drastically on like fishery products, which wholesale on like markets for the same price. Basing the tax on first whole-sale would not place a heavier tax burden on areas where ex-vessel prices are the highest but would more equalize it. For example, Cook Inlet red salmon were \$1.50 per lb. and Bristol Bay red salmon at .70 or .75 cents per lb. The heavier tax burden at ex-vessel, would be on the Cook Inlet fishermen.

Alaska is just getting into her own as far as freezing facilities. They are expanding very rapidly, this is a very lucrative market and has been the leading factor of higher fish prices to our fishermen.

Many of the expansions are very large and expensive. Several plants in the Cook Inlet area are investing millions of dollars this year for expansion, fish will be brought from the Westward, Bristol Bay and various other parts of Alaska to be frozen here. There should be some tax credit or tax incentive for modernization and facility expansions written into this bill.

The original bill for raw fish tax, was passed in 1949. Therefore when we became a State it carried with it the "grand-father" rights for a dedicated funding of a portion of the collected tax, to municipalities. In no way should the original law be amended to exclude this or nullify the "grand-father" rights.

Letter Telegrams,
Public comment
on CS132

Called to voice opposition
to Fish tax:

- 1 fisherman from Ketchikan
- 4 fishermen from Seattle:
 - Paul Rood
 - Mr. Michelson
 - Jack Davis
 - Henry Lamos

Opposed to Fish Tax
Bill

Allen Stein

Petersburg
Fishermen's

Marketing Assoc.

Box 535
Petersburg, AK 99833



United Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.



P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Telephone 486-3453

March 19, 1979

Rep. Alvin Osterback
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Raw Fish

Dear Representative Osterback:

Our Association is severely concerned about the negative impact H.B. 306, relating to the institution of a 6% raw fish tax, would have on the coastal fishing communities of Alaska. This tax would provide a very negative pressure on the price fishermen receive for their product, increase operating costs to the processors, and add inflationary pressures to the consumer prices of fish products which are presently approaching prohibitive levels. In view of the present and future economic situation in the U.S., with increasing inflation, further devaluation of the dollar, and predictions of recession, most State and Federal tax legislation indicates an attempt and need to give tax relief, especially to the producer.

The institution of this tax would give positive impetus to the development of off-shore processors, and off-shore processor processors, both which would erode the present tax base we have in coastal communities in Alaska. Given the present tax situation, we at least can see future development and expansion of shore based processors, which greatly benefit the local community in employment levels, local markets for fishermen (especially small boat operations), local support activities to the processor and fishermen, tax base, etc. I would hope that responsible fiscal policy would attempt to give a favorable economic climate to aid in the healthy development of the processing industry and primary producers. This would of course, benefit the industry, therefore the State, its citizens, and its revenues.

This tax would have its greatest impact on the small boat fishermen. Many of these small boat operations are marginally operative in that they do not care to be highline operations, but attempt to be self-supportive and independent businessmen. As such, they benefit the State in that they provide employment for themselves, their crew; and product to the processors to be sold to state, national and international markets. This tax would lower the capital formation opportunities which any boat operator needs to remain competitive in a highly competitive industry, and to expand in an industry where the need for expansion and higher efficiency is a reality. Larger vessels would likewise suffer.

With the many opportunities provided for the State, vis-a-vis the fishing industry, with the implementation of the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone, we must not erode the climate presently existing which gives hopes of healthy shore-based processing expansion needed to develop the Alaskan fishing industry to the point of being able to harvest the rich resources of presently under-utilized species. This expansion into the bottomfish resources of the State will add to the State commerce, tax base and tax revenues, provide many jobs, provide

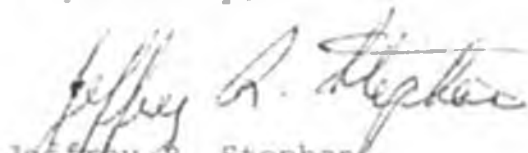
H.B. 306
Page 2
March 19, 1979

opportunities for investment on-shore, allow our entrance into the foreign controlled markets for bottomfish species, and finally begin to rid ourselves of massive foreign fishing off Alaska's shores. These objectives cannot be met with the implementation of more taxes on raw fish values.

The fishing industry in Alaska pays its way very well, and in so doing benefits the State. If there is concern regarding questionable expenditures relating to the fishing industry, I respectfully suggest that the objective of responsible fiscal management would be to evaluate into which programs State monies are being directed, and into which geographical locations these monies are being directed; and then evaluate their return to the State.

I would hope that more information be presented and studied before a tax measure of this far-reaching magnitude be considered. Thank you.

Respectfully,


Jeffrey R. Stephan
Manager

cc: Representatives Anderson, Barnes, Beirne, Bettisworth, Branson, Brown, Bucholdt, Carney, Chatterton, Cotten, Duncan, Eliason, Freeman, Fuller, Cardiner, Guy, Halford, Raugen, Hayes, Hurlbert, Malone, Martin, McKinnon, Meekins, Metcalfe, Miles, Miller, Montgomery, Moss, Munson, O'Connell, Osterback, Parker, Parr, Phillips, Rendolph, Rogers, Schaeffer, Smith, Tharoff.



GREATER SITKA

CS5B132

Chamber of Commerce, Inc.



House Resources Committee
Co-Chairman Alvin Osterback
Co-Chairman Bill Miles
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

4/3/79

Dear Mr. Osterback and Mr. Miles:

The Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce urges your opposition to the proposed increase in the Raw Fish Tax. Our position is that the enactment of such a tax would, on a long range basis, produce a loss of employment and subsequent revenues that would far more than off-set that portion of the tax that would come to a municipal government.

Sincerely,

David R. Knann
President

DRK/iw

March 8, 1979

SENATE JOURNAL

102

The Commerce Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 94 (relating to occupational licensing fees) and reports it back as follows: Senator Bradley, Chairman and Senator Sturgulewski signed "do pass". Senators Ferguson and Stimson signed "no recommendation". Senator Kelly signed "do not pass".

SB
94

SENATE BILL NO. 94 was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 113 (waste of wild food animals) and reports it back as follows: Senator Sumner, Chairman and Senators Dankworth, Mulcahy and Fahrenkamp signed "do pass".

SB
113

SENATE BILL NO. 113 was referred to the Rules Committee.

The Community and Regional Affairs Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 132 (refund of raw fish tax receipts to local government) and recommends it be replaced with COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 132, entitled:

SB
132

"An Act relating to fisheries taxes; and providing for an effective date."

and reports it back as follows: Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman and Senators Kelly and Stimson signed "do pass". Senator Rodey signed "no recommendation". Senator Mulcahy signed "do not pass". The Committee further attaches a letter of intent.

SENATE BILL NO. 132 was referred to the Finance Committee.

Letter of intent accompanying SENATE BILL NO. 132 follows:

The Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee has adopted and passed Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 132 which has a referral to the Senate Finance Committee.

Testimony, received by the Committee, indicates the need for further investigation on the economic ramifications of this legislation, with particular emphasis on the development of bottom fisheries.

By Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

Artis Sturgulewski
Chairman
Bob Mulcahy
Vice-Chairman
Sam Stimson
John Rodey
Tom Kelly



HB 306
CSSB 132

Bristol
Bay
Native
Corporation

445 E 5TH AVENUE / P.O. BOX 220 / ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 / PH (907) 278-3602

March 16, 1979

Senator George Hohman
Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George and Nels:

(CS Senate Bill 132)

This letter is in protest of House Bill 306 (Fisheries Taxes). We ask you as our Senator and Representative to use all of your efforts in having this Bill defeated.

Why does the State Administration and some legislators want to tax the fish processors to fund State programs to the detriment of the fishermen? The fishermen and the consumers will be paying this tax indirectly for the fish processor. This means lower fish prices for the fishermen and higher prices for the consumer.

This Bill (306) discourages development of the fisheries. I don't see how the State can say they encourage development when taxation of this sort is placed on them before any development occurs. It doesn't make sense.

It seems to me the State of Alaska should have learned their lesson with the taxation they placed against the oil industry when one speaks of encouraging development.

Many fishermen in Bristol Bay come from small villages that will not benefit from this taxation proposal but will be paying their fair share to the local governments and the State of Alaska.

We must keep in mind that we cannot run off half cocked into programs we can't afford nor should we place taxation on

Senator Hohman
Representative Anderson
March 16, 1979
Page 2

industries without first studying the impacts in greater detail.
It will be a grave mistake should this legislation pass.

I ask that you keep me informed of the status of this Bill.

Sincerely,



Harold H. Samuelsen
President

cc: Sen. Clem Tillion
Sen. John Sackett
Rep. Terry Gardiner
Rep. Al Osterback
Rep. Phillip Guy
Gov. Jay Hammond
Ted Angasan or Kay Larson, BB

C-556132
HB 306

AN ALUMINUM COMPANY

March 10, 1979

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HP 306

Dear Alvin;

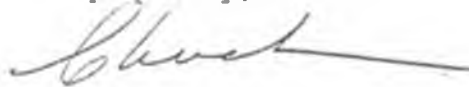
On behalf of Pacific Pearl Seafoods, which has six seafood canneries operating in Alaska as well as one floating processor, I would like to use this letter to voice our vehement objections to the above mentioned House bill, the purpose of which is to raise the tax on raw fish from 1% to 6%:

- 1) On the east coast of the United States, American 'anner crab meat is already being undersold by the Canadians (\$5.2., lb vs. \$4.30/lb.). The proposed increase in the raw fish tax would only serve to up the American crab price by an additional 16¢, thus furthering the gap between the two and handicapping an American industry so as to be uncompetitive.
- 2) Far from promoting the development of a bottomfish fishery, an increase in the raw fish tax across the board would only inhibit such a growth. The 6% raw fish tax would be more than the profit margin in such a high volume - low profit fishery. So, if the promoters of HB 306 are really interested in strengthening the bottomfish potential in Alaska, it would seem they are going about it in a very inefficient way. I might add that the bottomfish industry is going to be a very essential part of this State's future fisheries resources. It is in the interest of Alaska that everything possible be done to advance the bottomfish industry, which this proposed raw fish tax increase does not do.
- 3) Such a drastic increase in the raw fish tax, rather than adding to the State's coffers, could very possibly end up bringing the State less monies. Why should floating processors fish in State waters and be taxed so exorbitantly when they can go outside State boundaries and not be taxed at all?
- 4) There are definite legal questions concerning just what constitutes the State's territorial boundaries. For instance, the International Halibut Commission said that a state cannot tax anything past a three-mile limit.

PACIFIC PEARL SEAFOODS
P.O. BOX 626
400 1/2 W. 4th A. 99815
(907) 486-5734 TELEEX 090-25-355

This bill, if passed, is going to effect several thousands of Alaskans involved in various aspects of the fisheries industry. Therefore, it is particularly essential that it not be rushed through the House committees without the public and fishing industry being give an opportunity to speak out on it.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles L. Jensen", written in dark ink.

Charles L. Jensen

CW:cmb

Cordova District Fisheries Union

Headquarters: Box 939, Cordova, Alaska



March 23, 1979

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Chairman, House Resources Committee
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

As an organization comprised of mostly resident Alaska inshore and near shore fishermen, we strongly object to the manner and haste that SB 132 was rammed through the Senate.

We respectfully request that all members of the House take the approach of slowing things down and assessing the impact of this particular tax increase on the commercial fishing industry and the State of Alaska.

While no one can deny the need for increased revenues under the State's present financial dilemma, we feel that this piece of legislation cannot legally or practically fulfill the desires of its unlisted sponsors, and will, in fact, actually be detrimental to the development of an Alaska land-based bottomfish industry.

We had requested the Senate to table the bill for the year to allow time for passage of HB 36 and the ensuing study it funds. We had also asked that the Alaska Fisheries Tax Law study include an assessment of the impact of SB 132 on the fishing industry and the State. Our position is not one of just opposing a tax increase. We are sincerely concerned about our ability to remain year-round Alaskan residents. We need land-based fishing operations to help us as individuals support the small coastal communities we live in. In our opinion, the State of Alaska cannot benefit if it creates a situation that heavily taxes the Alaska land-based industry and creates that same tax dodging incentive for offshore development.

We will end up seeing the low volume, small production areas that are struggling now at best, carrying the bulk of the tax burden, while the heavy volume, large boat production is being carried on totally offshore and out of the State's taxing jurisdiction.

Unfortunately for the small operator in the salmon and crab fishery, the statewide publicity of the high value catches made by a few people in a few cases has created an image of every fishermen being rich. It only takes a few moments of research to find that these image-creating incidents grossly misrepresent the average.

For example, in 1978, a Prince William Sound gillnetter fishing the 18-week season averaged approximately \$20,000 gross. After one cranks in the factor for investments in boats and gear, fuel, groceries, insurance, etc., the average fishermen doesn't have much to take home to feed his family.

The same falls true for the Prince William Sound salmon seiner who last year averaged less than \$14,000 per boat--subtract expenses and crew shares, etc. The majority of the Prince William Sound Tanner crab fleet are small boats which scratch out 50 to 100,000 pounds of crab from November to May--hardly a real money maker, but a means of fishing in the wintertime and making enough to cover the household bills and keeping the kids in school clothes.

I'm not trying to cause you to tearstain this letter, but I am trying to impress the fact that the vast majority of Alaskan resident fishermen do not fall into the high dollar income bracket that many automatically assume. I do want to emphasize that a few cents per pound taken away from a small producer's profit margin is much more detrimental to that family's existence than the same few cents per pound to a high volume producer.

We urge that all House members take a real hard look at the impact of this bill before allowing it to move. We feel confident that no one wants to create a situation which, on top of the existing high costs of living in rural Alaska, forces the residents who are managing to hang on year-round to become non-residents just because they can't quite afford to live here anymore.

Some hardline questions need to be answered before this bill is passed and serious damage is done.

- (1) Who will end up paying the tax increase? (Onshore or offshore processors?) (Resident or non-resident fishermen?)
- (2) Can the State legally tax offshore processors or harvesters? (This is probably the most important question that needs to be addressed. The Department of Law thinks not and apparently the oil industry thinks not.)
- (3) What incentive will this tax increase create to develop land-based industry?
- (4) How hard will it impact the small producer?
- (5) In actual long-range dollars and cents, will the State benefit or will this end up being a superficially attractive bomb?

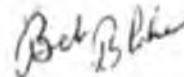
We can see no benefit to the State if this tax pushes all the major fishery production offshore.

We can see no benefit if the bulk of the tax burden ends up being paid by Alaskan residents involved in marginal fisheries.

It has been my personal sad experience to have observed members of our organization who have lived and fished in the Prince William Sound area for many years, forced to pack up their families and move to the Lower 48 because they could not afford to live in Cordova. In discussing this problem with other representatives of coastal communities, it appears that this same problem is occurring statewide. It would seem that the State should be creating reasons for residents to stay in Alaska, not forcing them out.

The bottom line has got to be, if a tax increase is not beneficial to the State, it certainly should not be passed. This one appears to be actually detrimental.

Sincerely,



Bob Blake
Chairman

BB:jmr

cc: to all House of Representatives Members

Accepted amendment
House C&RA

11/16

* Sec. . AS 43.75.130 is amended to read:

Sec. 43.75.130. REFUND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. The commissioner of revenue shall pay to each organized borough, to [AND] each city, and to each municipality unified under AS 29.68.21 - 29.68.440, ^{33 1/4} 20 [OF THE FIRST CLASS 10] per cent of the amount of tax revenue collected in the municipality [BOROUGH OR CITY] from taxes levied by AS 43.75 [AS 43.75.010 - 43.75.090]. If tax revenue is collected in a city within a borough, the department shall pay an amount equal to ^{16 2/3} 10 per cent of the amount of revenue collected in the city within the borough to the city and the same amount to the borough.

Not adopted by C&RA

* Sec. . AS 43.18 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 5. GRANTS FOR FISHERIES PROJECTS.

Sec. 43.18.500. GRANTS FOR FISHERIES PROJECTS. (a) The fisheries facilities grant account is established in the general fund. An amount to carry out the provisions of (b) of this section may be appropriated annually by the legislature to the account.

(b) Within the limits of legislative appropriations for this purpose, the commissioner may make grants to municipalities receiving shared fisheries tax revenues under AS 43.75.130. A grant provided under this section may not exceed 13 1/3 per cent of the amount of revenue collected in the municipality from the tax levied and collected under AS 43.75. The commissioner may make a grant to a municipality under this section only if the municipality demonstrates to the commissioner's satisfaction that the grant will be used on a fisheries project.

(c) In this section,

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of |

excluding maintenance

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(2) "fisheries project" means a dock or comparable facility which may be used for the transfer or transportation of fishery products, including all utilities necessary to service the project;

(3) "municipality" means a borough, home rule or general law city, or a municipality unified under AS 29.68.240 - 29.68.440;

L&S Travel Inc.

March 19, 1979

Representative Alvin Osterback
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HB 306/SB 132

Dear Representative Osterback:

A large percentage of our travel business is fisheries oriented, stemming from employees at the canneries and from fishermen. Therefore, anything that would serve to reduce the fisheries business would also serve to reduce a substantial volume of our business.

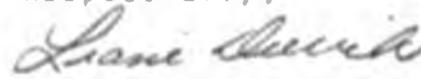
The proposed increase in the raw fish tax from one to six percent that is now being considered is just such a step that could seriously harm a fishing community like Kodiak. This increased raw fish tax will be passed on to the local fishermen as well as any Seattle-based fishermen and it will be passed on to the consumer, who is already paying extravagant prices for Alaskan seafood.

It is hard to conceive how Alaskan legislatures could think that such a bill is in the Alaskan interest when the effects of it can be so readily envisioned as being detrimental to those Alaskan people and businesses that are to a large part dependent on the fisheries industry.

There also appears to be some doubt as to whether this tax could be collected by the State should offshore processors move out more than three miles from the shore.

Hopefully, you and the other legislatures will allow the public to speak out on this matter since it concerns the livelihoods of so many Alaskans.

Respectfully,



Liana Dierich
President

cc: Senator Robert Mulcahy
Alaska State Senate



GREATER SITKA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC. CSSB132

House Resources Committee
Co-Chairman Alvin Osterback
Co-Chairman Bill Miles
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

4/3/79

Dear Mr. Osterback and Mr. Miles:

The Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce urges your opposition to the proposed increase in the Raw Fish Tax. Our position is that the enactment of such a tax would, on a long range basis, produce a loss of employment and subsequent revenues that would far more than off-set that portion of the tax that would come to a municipal government.

Sincerely,

David R. Knapp
President

DRK/iw

Pacific Pearl

Raw Fish Tax { SB 132
 { HB 306
Fish tax study - HB 36

AN Amfac COMPANY

April 10, 1979

The Honorable Alvin Osterback
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Osterback:

Pacific Pearl Seafoods strongly objects to passage of House Bill No. 306 which would increase the Alaska Raw Fish Tax to 6%. The proposed legislation would have a substantial, adverse impact on the Alaskan seafood industry and those communities, employees, fishermen and allied local businesses associated with the target industry. Moreover, the pending legislation is being supported on the basis of the inaccurate, false assumption that "the seafood industry is not paying its way."

Pacific Pearl Seafoods is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amfac - a Hawaiian based diversified service company. Amfac is a domestic, publically owned corporation. Pacific Pearl operates seven seafood processing plants in the State of Alaska: Seldovia, Kodiak (2 plants), Sand Point, Captains Bay (Unalaska), Dutch Harbor, and a floating processor the M/V Akutan (generally located at the village of Akutan). These seven plants employ approximately 600 people on a one-shift basis and up to 1,000 when operated on two shifts. The company produces frozen and canned Alaskan seafoods. A significant majority of the company's annual production is sold domestically under the Pacific Pearl and Wakefield labels.

The proposed tax increase will have a devastating market impact - particularly in the domestic segment which already evidences strong signs of price resistance. The market impact in major export markets (especially Japan) will be much less severe provided the dollar does not strengthen appreciably against the Yen. In any case, the proposed legislation will have a distinct market impact which will probably manifest itself by "forcing" increased sales to the Japanese market in the near term. In my opinion this would place the industry in a position of even greater dependence on a foreign economy - promoting an imbalance which I fear is already to the domestic industry's detriment.

PACIFIC PEARL SEAFOODS
SHELLETT OFFICE PARK #10220
1350 134TH AVENUE SE
BELLEVUE WASHINGTON 98004
206 831-0000 TELEX 320248

Pacific Pearl

The Honorable Alvin Osterback

Page Two

April 10, 1979

The exemption corridor for Alaskan bottomfish is interesting but unquestionably will deter domestic development and investment in the facilities necessary to enter this business. Any individual or organization contemplating the major capital investments which will be necessary to develop this business will undoubtedly include the proposed tax in a proforma evaluation of the investment. An eventual 6% Raw Fish Tax on these species for which there is virtually worldwide supply and demand and where most producers operate on relatively narrow margins (as a percent of sales) will go a long way toward making Alaskan production noncompetitive.

As to the argument that industry is not paying its own way, this is simply not true! State and local businesses are already realizing substantial tax revenues because of the seafood industry. Consider not only the existing raw fish tax but also:

- . existing property taxes;
- . state personal income taxes levied on boat workers, plant employees, and management;
- . income taxes collected from local businesses, whose existence depends almost entirely on the fishing industry, and their employees;
- . In addition to the foregoing tax revenues, many communities in Alaska are substantially supported by the "local cannery," which builds roads, provides public services, acquires public transportation, etc., etc.

It is easy to criticize - but that is not our intent in opposing H.B. 306. We feel this is a very complex issue whose resolution could significantly affect Alaska and Alaskans both now and in the future. Surely an issue such as this deserves thorough and intense study.

Rather than acting on the emotional issues involved, we propose action on the proposal simply be delayed a few months in order to complete a comprehensive study which analyzes the three affected areas:

1. Tax Revenues
2. The seafood industry's real contribution to the state and many of its local communities.
3. The financial impact of the 6% fish tax on the Alaskan seafood industry.

Pacific Pearl

The Honorable Alvin Osterback
Page Three
April 10, 1979

We believe the welfare of both the industry and the State of Alaska would best be served by thoughtful consideration of all the issues involved. This can only occur on the basis of a thorough analysis and understanding of all the facts which would be provided by the recommended study.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W K Deshler", written over a horizontal line.

William K. Deshler
President

WKD:uh

Cordova District Fisheries Union

Headquarters: Box 939, Cordova, Alaska



March 23, 1979

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Chairman, House Resources Committee
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

As an organization comprised of mostly resident Alaska inshore and near shore fishermen, we strongly object to the manner and haste that SB 132 was rammed through the Senate.

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For example, in 1978, a Prince William Sound gillnetter fishing the 18-week season averaged approximately \$20,000 gross. After one cranks in the factor for investments in boats and gear, fuel, groceries, insurance, etc., the average fisherman doesn't have much to take home to feed his family.

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Honorable Alvin Osterback

March 23, 1979

Page 3

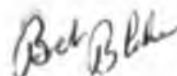
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Sincerely,



Bob Blake
Chairman

BB:jmr

cc: to all House of Representatives Members



L&S Travel Inc.

March 19, 1979

Representative Alvin Osterback
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HB 306/SB 132

Dear Representative Osterback:

A large percentage of our travel business is fisheries oriented, stemming from employees at the canneries and from fishermen. Therefore, anything that would serve to reduce the fisheries business would also serve to reduce a substantial volume of our business.

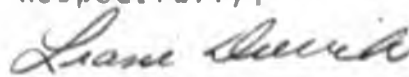
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There also appears to be some doubt as to whether this tax could be collected by the State should offshore processors move out more than three miles from the shore.

Hopefully, you and the other legislatures will allow the public to speak out on this matter since it concerns the livelihoods of so many Alaskans.

Respectfully,


Liane Dierich
President

cc: Senator Robert Mulcahy
Alaska State Senate



United Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Telephone 486-3453

HB 306, SB 152



March 19, 1979

Rep. Alvin Osterback
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Raw Fish

Dear Representative Osterback:

Our association is severely concerned about the negative impact H.B. 306, relating to the institution of a 6% raw fish tax, would have on the coastal fishing communities of Alaska. This tax would provide a very negative pressure on the price fishermen receive for their product, increase operating costs to the processors, and add inflationary pressures to the consumer prices of fish products which are presently approaching prohibitive levels. In view of the present and future economic situation in the U.S., with increasing inflation, further devaluation of the dollar, and predictions of recession, most State and Federal tax legislation indicates an attempt and need to give tax relief, especially to the producer.

The institution of this tax would give positive impetus to the development of off-shore processors, and off-shore catcher processors, both which would erode the present tax base we find in coastal communities in Alaska. Given the present tax situation, we at least can see future development and expansion of shore based processors, which greatly benefit the local community in employment levels, local markets for fishermen (especially small boat operations), local support activities to the processor and fishermen, tax base, etc. I would hope that responsible fiscal policy would attempt to give a favorable economic climate to aid in the healthy development of the processing industry and primary producers. This would of course, benefit the industry, therefore the State, its citizens, and its revenues.

This tax would have its greatest impact on the small boat fishermen. Many of these small boat operations are marginally operative in that they do not care to be highline operations, but attempt to be self-supportive and independent businessmen. As such, they benefit the State in that they provide employment for themselves, their crew; and product to the processors to be sold to state, national and international markets. This tax would lower the capital formation opportunities which any boat operator needs to remain competitive in a highly competitive industry, and to expand in an industry where the need for expansion and higher efficiency is a reality. Larger vessels would likewise suffer.

With the many opportunities provided for the State, vis-a-vis the fishing industry, with the implementation of the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone, we must not erode the climate presently existing which gives hopes of healthy shore-based processing expansion needed to develop the Alaskan fishing industry to the point of being able to harvest the rich resources of presently under-utilized species. This expansion into the bottomfish resources of the State will add to the State commerce, tax base and tax revenues, provide many jobs, provide

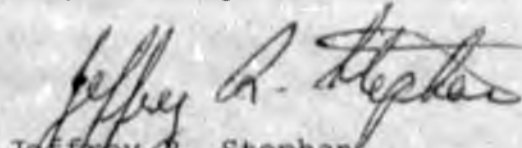
H.B. 306
Page 2
March 19, 1979

opportunities for investment on-shore, allow our entrance into the foreign controlled markets for bottomfish species, and finally begin to rid ourselves of massive foreign fishing off Alaska's shores. These objectives cannot be met with the implementation of more taxes on raw fish values.

The fishing industry in Alaska pays its way very well, and in so doing benefits the State. If there is concern regarding questionable expenditures relating to the fishing industry, I respectfully suggest that the objective of responsible fiscal management would be to evaluate into which programs State monies are being directed, and into which geographical locations these monies are being directed; and then evaluate their return to the State.

I would hope that more information be presented and studied before a tax measure of this far-reaching magnitude be considered. Thank you.

Respectfully,



Jeffrey R. Stephan
Manager

cc: Representatives: Anderson, Barnes, Beirne, Bettisworth, Branson, Brown, Bucholdt, Carney, Chatterton, Cotten, Duncan, Eliason, Freeman, Fuller, Gardiner, Guy, Halford, Haugen, Hayes, Hurlbert, Malone, Martin, McKinnon, Meekins, Metcalfe, Miles, Miller, Montgomery, Moss, Munson, O'Connell, Osterback, Parker, Farr, Phillips, Randolph, Rogers, Schaeffer, Smith, Zharoff.

Pacific Pearl

AN Amfac COMPANY

March 10, 1979

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HF 306

Dear Alvin;

On behalf of Pacific Pearl Seafoods, which has six seafood canneries operating in Alaska as well as one floating processor, I would like to use this letter to voice our vehement objections to the above-mentioned House bill, the purpose of which is to raise the tax on raw fish from 1% to 6%:

- 1) On the east coast of the United States, American tanner crab meat is already being undersold by the Canadians (\$5.25/lb vs. \$4.30/lb.). The proposed increase in the raw fish tax would only serve to up the American crab price by an additional 16¢, thus furthering the gap between the two and handicapping an American industry so as to be uncompetitive.
- 2) Far from promoting the development of a bottomfish fishery, an increase in the raw fish tax across the board would only inhibit such a growth. The 6% raw fish tax would be more than the profit margin in such a high volume - low profit fishery. So, if the promoters of HB 306 are really interested in strengthening the bottomfish potential in Alaska, it would seem they are going about it in a very inefficient way. I might add that the bottomfish industry is going to be a very essential part of this State's future fisheries resources. It is in the interest of Alaska that everything possible be done to advance the bottomfish industry, which this proposed raw fish tax increase does not do.
- 3) Such a drastic increase in the raw fish tax, rather than adding to the State's coffers, could very possibly end up bringing the State less monies. Why should floating processors fish in State waters and be taxed so exorbitantly when they can go outside State boundaries and not be taxed at all?
- 4) There are definite legal questions concerning just what constitutes the State's territorial boundaries. For instance, the International Halibut Commission said that a state cannot tax anything past a three-mile limit.

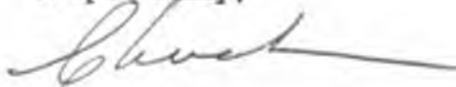
PACIFIC PEARL SEAFOODS
P O BOX 826
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
(907) 486-5734 TELEX 090-25-355

CSSB 132
HB 306

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Page 2
March 10, 1979

This bill, if passed, is going to effect several thousands of Alaskans involved in various aspects of the fisheries industry. Therefore, it is particularly essential that it not be rushed through the House committees without the public and fishing industry being give an opportunity to speak out on it.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles L. Jensen", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Charles L. Jensen

CLJ:cmh

HB 306
CSSB 132

Bristol
Bay
Native
Corporation

445 E. 5TH AVENUE / P.O. BOX 220 / ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 / PH (907) 278-3602

March 16, 1979

Senator George Hohman
Representative Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear George and Nels:

(CS Senate Bill 132)

This letter is in protest of House Bill 306 (Fisheries Taxes). We ask you as our Senator and Representative to use all of your efforts in having this Bill defeated.

Why does the State Administration and some legislators want to tax the fish processors to fund State programs to the detriment of the fishermen? The fishermen and the consumers will be paying this tax indirectly for the fish processor. This means lower fish prices for the fishermen and higher prices for the consumer.

This Bill (306) discourages development of the fisheries. I don't see how the State can say they encourage development when taxation of this sort is placed on them before any development occurs. It doesn't make sense.

It seems to me the State of Alaska should have learned their lesson with the taxation they placed against the oil industry when one speaks of encouraging development.

Many fishermen in Bristol Bay come from small villages that will not benefit from this taxation proposal but will be paying their fair share to the local governments and the State of Alaska.

We must keep in mind that we cannot run off half cocked into programs we can't afford nor should we place taxation on

Senator Hohman
Representative Anderson
March 16, 1979
Page 2

industries without first studying the impacts in greater detail.
It will be a grave mistake should this legislation pass.

I ask that you keep me informed of the status of this Bill.

Sincerely,



Harold H. Samuelson
President

cc: Sen. Clem Tillion
Sen. John Sackett
Rep. Terry Gardiner
Rep. Al Osterback
Rep. Phillip Guy
Gov. Jay Hammond
Ted Angasan or Kay Larson, BBNA

Cordova District Fisheries Union

Headquarters: Box 939, Cordova, Alaska



March 23, 1979

Honorable Alvin Osterback
Chairman, House Resources Committee
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

As an organization comprised of mostly resident Alaska inshore and near shore fishermen, we strongly object to the manner and haste that SB 132 was rammed through the Senate.

We respectfully request that all members of the House take the approach of slowing things down and assessing the impact of this particular tax increase on the commercial fishing industry and the State of Alaska.

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We will end up seeing the low volume, small production areas that are struggling now at best, carrying the bulk of the tax burden, while the heavy volume, large boat production is being carried on totally offshore and out of the State's taxing jurisdiction.

Unfortunately for the small operator in the salmon and crab fishery, the statewide publicity of the high value catches made by a few people in a few cases has created an image of every fishermen being rich. It only takes a few moments of research to find that these image-creating incidents grossly misrepresent the average.

For example, in 1978, a Prince William Sound gillnetter fishing the 18-week season averaged approximately \$20,000 gross. After one cranks in the factor for investments in boats and gear, fuel, groceries, insurance, etc., the average fishermen doesn't have much to take home to feed his family.

The same falls true for the Prince William Sound salmon seiner who last year averaged less than \$14,000 per boat--subtract expenses and crew shares, etc. The majority of the Prince William Sound Tanner crab fleet are small boats which scratch out 50 to 100,000 pounds of crab from November to May--hardly a real money maker, but a means of fishing in the wintertime and making enough to cover the household bills and keeping the kids in school clothes.

I'm not trying to cause you to tearstain this letter, but I am trying to impress the fact that the vast majority of Alaskan resident fishermen do not fall into the high dollar income bracket that many automatically assume. I do want to emphasize that a few cents per pound taken away from a small producer's profit margin is much more detrimental to that family's existence than the same few cents per pound to a high volume producer.

We urge that all House members take a real hard look at the impact of this bill before allowing it to move. We feel confident that no one wants to create a situation which, on top of the existing high costs of living in rural Alaska, forces the residents who are managing to hang on year-round to become non-residents just because they can't quite afford to live here anymore.

Some hardline questions need to be answered before this bill is passed and serious damage is done.

- (1) Who will end up paying the tax increase? (Onshore or offshore processors?) (Resident or non-resident fishermen?)
- (2) Can the State legally tax offshore processors or harvesters? (This is probably the most important question that needs to be addressed. The Department of Law thinks not and apparently the oil industry thinks not.)
- (3) What incentive will this tax increase create to develop land-based industry?
- (4) How hard will it impact the small producer?
- (5) In actual long-range dollars and cents, will the State benefit or will this end up being a superficially attractive bomb?

Honorable Alvin Osterback

March 23, 1979
Page 3

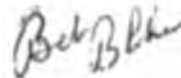
We can see no benefit to the State if this tax pushes all the major fishery production offshore.

We can see no benefit if the bulk of the tax burden ends up being paid by Alaskan residents involved in marginal fisheries.

It has been my personal sad experience to have observed members of our organization who have lived and fished in the Prince William Sound area for many years, forced to pack up their families and move to the Lower 48 because they could not afford to live in Cordova. In discussing this problem with other representatives of coastal communities, it appears that this same problem is occurring statewide. It would seem that the State should be creating reasons for residents to stay in Alaska, not forcing them out.

The bottom line has got to be, if a tax increase is not beneficial to the State, it certainly should not be passed. This one appears to be actually detrimental.

Sincerely,



Bob Blake
Chairman

BB:jmr

cc: to all House of Representatives Members

Example of real cost impact of 6% tax:

Kodiak price for live crab \$1.79/lb.

Recovery of 20% for saleable meat
@ 6% tax - end up paying
a real tax of 52¢/lb. on crabmeat

Example of figures in one area on one fishery:

\$ value of crab caught in Dutch Harbor
and Bering sea in 1978 = \$ 224,672,525

@ present (Canned)
2% tax that
generates revenue of \$ 4,493,450

@ 6% tax \$ 13,480,351

That area would be paying an extra yearly
tax on crab of \$ 8,986,901

SB132

United Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.



P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Telephone 486-3453



April 18, 1979

Rep. Alvin Osterback
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Osterback:

Our Association is opposed to S.B. #132, which raises the raw fish tax from 1% to 6%. We understand that there is talk of reducing the originally proposed 6% tax to a lower figure. We feel that any change in the present raw fish tax structure would be harmful to the Alaskan communities which depend on a healthy fishing industry for their prosperity.

We have heard that the justification for an increase in the tax is to rectify a situation where presently the fishing industry allegedly does not pay its way. We dispute that allegation strongly. We feel that the fishing industry contributes at least its share to the total Alaskan economy. There have been no figures presented which substantiate the claims that the industry does not pay its way. These claims are weak and ill-founded. The actual benefits and revenues derived from the industry are substantial. We need only look at the actual dollars in revenues collected from and created through the fishing industry in Alaska to see the existing benefits which accrue to the State from this industry.

An increase in the raw fish tax would definitely have a negative effect on prices to the fishermen and drive up prices to the consumer. Higher consumer prices do not help expand the domestic and foreign markets for Alaska seafood products. A higher tax would decrease the amount of investment capital available to the industry for expansion, and increase the foreign involvement and investment in both the processing and harvesting sectors. Incomes and benefits to employees of both sectors would suffer. Contrary to the current propaganda, there is no easy money or windfall profits in the fishing business.

We have been told that we want more loans from the State. We don't! We can get money from the private sector of the economy if we need it. We do not want this tax justified by illegitimate claims that we want State money.

We want to expand the fishing industry to its potential on shore. We do not want to drive the business off-shore. We hope to expand the tax base, not diminish it. We respectfully request that you vote against the increase in raw fish tax.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey R. Stephan
Jeffrey R. Stephan
Manager

Copy to all representatives

SB/32



Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

444 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Box 516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510 - 907/278-9615

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March 16, 1979

Rep. Alvin Osterback
Pouch V'
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Legislator:

Enclosed on legal-size paper are resolutions adopted at the Resource Development Council's annual meeting of the statewide board of directors. The two resolutions on letter-size paper were adopted last Friday, April 13 at a meeting of the executive committee.

Resolutions adopted by either our statewide board or the executive committee set the parameters for activities by the staff and members. We felt you would want to have this information in your reference files. The resolutions are explicit in their statement of the Council's position on a number of issues pertinent to your work.

Sincerely,

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
for Alaska, Inc.

Paula P. Easley
Executive Director

Enc.

FISHERIES SEVERANCE TAX

WHEREAS legislation has been introduced, acted upon by the Alaska Senate and is under review by the House of Representatives to impose a 5% severance tax on all fish caught and processed within Alaskan waters, and

WHEREAS the intended purpose of the proposed legislation is to assure that the fisheries industry pays its "fair share" of taxes,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. urges that the Eleventh Legislature take no action this session on the proposed severance tax for the following reasons:

- 2170
- (1) the Department of Revenue has not produced adequate information concerning the amounts of tax revenue being contributed by the fisheries industry and its employees and this information is critical to an accurate analysis of what the fisheries industry's "fair share" actually is;
 - (2) a long-range analysis of the impact of the severance tax on the infant bottomfish industry has not been completed;
 - (3) a flat rate of tax upon deliveries would unfairly burden certain segments of the fisheries industry such as the shellfish industry whose percentage of tax would greatly increase because it would be taxed on a large part of shellfish having no value;
 - (4) a detailed analysis has not been done of the effect of lost revenues to the state and communities due to fish processors moving from shore-based operations to floating processor operations outside state taxing jurisdiction;
 - (5) no detailed study has been completed as to potential revenue losses resulting from direct deliveries to ports such as Prince Rupert and/or Seattle, thereby removing certain fishermen from Alaskan taxing jurisdiction;
 - (6) the overall impact on the long-range development and stability of Alaska's fisheries industry would be jeopardized by the severance tax in that it would encourage foreign joint ventures outside Alaska's taxing jurisdiction;
 - (7) questions concerning the constitutionality of the proposed legislation should be resolved prior to implementation of any legislation affecting the fisheries resource, and finally,
 - (8) the Resource Development Council believes this issue is of such critical importance to Alaska's long-range economic stability that it must have full public review throughout the state before any action is taken.



Resource Development Council

for Alaska, Inc.

444 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
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HAINES RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, builders and consumers in Alaska import from other states and Canada nearly all of the wood-based building products utilized in Alaska, at a cost of millions of dollars per year, and Alaska has vast quantities of underutilized natural timber resources which properly managed are renewable resources, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, along with the federal government and private corporations, particularly Alaska Native Corporations, is one of the major timberland owners in Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act, an extension of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, states, among other things, "The forest resources of Alaska are among the most valuable natural resources of the state, and furnish timber and wood products, . . ." and,

WHEREAS, the Alaska Legislature, in 1978, passed an Act, signed into law by the Governor, June 17, 1978, mandating negotiated timber sales from State Lands for manufacturing firms located in areas of high unemployment, having an underutilized timber manufacturing capacity; and an underutilized allowable cut of state timber, and

WHEREAS, the community of Haines, which has for more than 20 years based its economy strongly on the timber products industry has a high level of unemployment, and even worse, has lost over 700 residents in the past three years, due to lack of timber for local mills, and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Forest Service, in a 1976 report, published for the State of Alaska, estimated the allowable cut of timber of all species in the Haines area from State lands, at more than 35 million board feet per year from lands classified timber lands or resource management, by the State of Alaska, and

HAINES RESOLUTION (continued)

WHEREAS the only surviving sawmill facility in Haines, the Schnabel Lumber Company, capable of handling more than 50 million board feet of logs per year, has been shut down since late 1977 because of an artificial shortage of logs caused by state and federal internal conflicts in resource use policy, and

WHEREAS the State of Alaska has wasted valuable time in controversy with the local community of Haines over publishing of its land use plan, which has affected consummation of a long-term timber sale as mandated by law, and

WHEREAS preliminary economic study has shown that a long-term timber sale in the Haines area should be in the volume of 15 million board feet per year, and

WHEREAS the same economic studies also show this is only enough timber to operate the mill at one shift, and not enough to make the mill profitable enough to attract further venture and long-term capital, and

WHEREAS the economic studies take into consideration the complementary and competing uses of the forest resource and recognize that the sustained yield of timber is far in excess of the contemplated sale volumes, and

WHEREAS the State of Alaska has other timber resources in the Cape Yakataga area that could be economically utilized to bring the Haines mill to full production and meet the mandate of Alaska law,

THEREFORE, the Resource Development Council Executive Committee unanimously RESOLVES that

- (1) the State of Alaska forthwith publish the Haines Land Use Plan, under the terms agreed upon between the State and the Haines Coalition, representing the majority of citizens in the Haines area,
- (2) the State of Alaska complete negotiations and sign with the Schnabel Lumber Company, a long-term timber sale for 15 million board feet per year for 25 years with stumpage rates to be reevaluated every five years, and
- (3) the State of Alaska, in order to meet the law of the State, begin preparing a second long-term timber sale to compensate the local Haines economy for timber removed from its timber base for other purposes,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of Alaska, the Commissioner of Natural Resources and the Alaska Legislature.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1979.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc.

Resolutions of Annual Meeting

March 31, 1979

Resolution 1

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LEGISLATION

BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL urges the Alaska State Legislature and Administration to evaluate cost/benefit ratios of existing laws; to subject proposed laws to economic impact review; and to accompany all proposed regulations with supporting economic data.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL supports the State of Alaska's efforts to eliminate unnecessary permits and regulations imposed upon the private sector and pledges its assistance in the collection of data to streamline the regulatory process.

Resolution 2

LAND CLASSIFICATION

WHEREAS, the United States Government is the largest single land owner in the State of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, large tracts of federal land have already been closed to multiple use by the recent actions of the federal government and previous reservations, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has selected some federal lands pursuant to the Statehood Act and shall be selecting more and

WHEREAS, natural resources of these lands have the potential for being a source of great social and economic benefit to the state and nation, and

WHEREAS, much of the land selected by the State already is known to have or may have valuable natural resources,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. strenuously urge the State of Alaska to refrain from classifying land to management systems which foreclose exploration and utilization of natural resources and prohibit traditional multiple uses of said lands.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has enacted a Coastal Zone Management Act and federal regulations and guidelines have been established; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Alaska has enacted the Coastal Management Act of 1977 with the intent of allowing the local participation and control of coastal areas; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has adopted regulations, standards, and guidelines as mandated in the enabling statute; and

WHEREAS, these regulations will control the development and use of all land (whether privately or governmentally owned) within whatever is determined to be the "coastal area";

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will continue to work for Coastal Zone policies that (1) protect private land owners from any form of inverse condemnation; (2) preserve the concept of local government control of planning, zoning and subdivision powers as opposed to state or federal control; (3) permit, not stifle, orderly growth consistent with reasonable environmental controls to protect coastal waters; (4) take into account both environmental impact and economic impact; and (5) insure that Alaska's coastal resources will be used to meet the needs of this and succeeding generations of Alaskans.

Resolution 4

COAL

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has enormous coal resources, perhaps as much as the entire continental United States combined; and

WHEREAS, the sulphur content in much of Alaska's coal is exceptionally low, a potential significant environmental advantage; and

WHEREAS, President Carter's national energy plan specifies federal policy should stimulate the use of coal; and

WHEREAS, the federal government is spending, and wisely so, large sums of money for research and development on coal processing technology to make clean fuels from high sulphur coals in other states;

THEREFORE the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc., resolves to request that appropriate federal agencies, especially the Department of Energy, direct more research and development funding support to coal processing (including cleaning and upgrading, high and low Btu gasification, liquifaction and solvent refining, and conversion to coke and/or chemicals) of Alaska's coals in concert with interested industrial organizations, the State of Alaska and the University of Alaska; and to oppose resource taxation fees that jeopardize the economic viability of Alaskan coal ventures.

Resolution 5

UNEMPLOYMENT

WHEREAS, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. desires the orderly development of all the State's resources, and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Alaska are themselves a major resource, and

WHEREAS, unemployment is unconscionably high, and seasonal, and

WHEREAS, lead times involved in resource development projects are lengthy and project approvals never assured,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. encourage expansion of the private sector to stimulate employment, diversification of the Alaskan economy, vertical integration of industry and more responsive action by the legislature and administration to reduce unemployment --without enlarging the bureaucracy -- to utilize Alaska's abundant human resources.

Resolution 6

AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS, a sound and sustained agricultural production, processing and marketing industry is necessary to the healthy economic life and future well-being of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, agriculture, as a resource management tool, could provide a large percentage of the state's basic consumer needs in food, fiber, industrial raw materials and aesthetic products at a reasonable price and influence positively the transportation, meat, fertilizer and shipping industries throughout the state, and

WHEREAS, agricultural use of state land can serve to protect the integrity of watersheds, establish open space for the enjoyment of all persons, stimulate the economy, promote wind and erosion control programs, and open tracts of land for private cultivation, all of which will increase the productive capacity of the land to sustain the agricultural, livestock and forestry industries in the state;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will encourage vertical integration of the agricultural industry, support expansion of transportation facilities which will benefit agricultural industries, assist individual or group farmers as may be appropriate, and to encourage the State of Alaska to make available one million acres of state land to Alaskan farmers by the year 1990.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will work to secure state assistance in the development of agricultural processing (including fertilizer production, utilization of surplus industrial heat and marketing and clearing programs) to expand the scope of agriculture within the state.

Resolution 7

TAXATION POLICIES

WHEREAS, Alaska's economic and taxation policies may hinder the creation of a productive economic base and the establishment of long-term skilled employment for the citizens of the state; and

WHEREAS, state taxation should not rise beyond the point where small enterprises are no longer able to function economically in Alaska and where larger corporations decline to make long-term investments in the state; and

WHEREAS, taxation policies should be designed to meet existing or clearly defined projected needs rather than short-term maximization of state revenues; and

WHEREAS, new or additional taxes on resources may deter exploration and severely limit the availability of jobs and energy resources within Alaska;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. urges that the elected officials of the State of Alaska take steps to create employment through sound economic policies and to promote taxation policies that are applied fairly and impartially on an industry-wide basis and free capital for business and industry expansion.

Resolution 8

FISHERIES

WHEREAS, the fishing industry continues to be a mainstay of Alaska's economy; and

WHEREAS, passage of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 is expected to result in a new era for Alaskan commercial fisheries and dramatically increase the value of fisheries exports; and

WHEREAS, the economic success of both the energy and fishing industry is of great importance to the state of Alaska and the resources can occur in the same waters;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will serve as a communication link between the energy and fishing industries to promote educational services, environmental safeguards and technological improvements to both developments; and work for joint industry cooperation with respect to infrastructure facilities and utilization of work forces.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL will support state and federal legislation that protects American processors from unfair foreign factory ship competition, reimburses American fishermen whose gear has been damaged by foreign vessels and revitalizes the American fisheries industry through aquaculture programs; and financial assistance, incentives and education to enable fishermen to increase capacities to harvest, process and market currently underutilized species.

Resolution 9

RESOURCE EXPLORATION

WHEREAS, the Alaska Regional Energy Resource Planning Project report, funded by the U. S. Department of Energy and administered by the State of Alaska, recommended the immediate expansion of surface and subsurface exploration activities, and

WHEREAS, the analysis of Alaskan resource estimates indicates that the extent and location of energy and mineral resources are not fully known, and

WHEREAS, without adequate knowledge of the magnitude, quality and location of resources, critical energy-related and land-related questions cannot be properly addressed by government and private decisionmakers; and

WHEREAS, the American system is to gain adequate information and knowledge on a subject prior to the decisionmaking process and not deliberately to avoid the collection of data prior to decisionmaking,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. urges the federal and state government to allow private industry to move swiftly with major exploration programs, to identify Alaska's resources so decisions can be based on knowledge.

Resolution 10

ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE II)

WHEREAS, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended to President Carter on January 4, 1979 that 15 million acres of national forest lands be designated wilderness; and

WHEREAS, excluding Alaska's land withdrawals, more than one-third of the nation's public lands have already been withdrawn from mineral and timber exploration and development,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. continue its efforts to encourage the U. S. Congress to recognize the unemployment and inflationary impacts of massive forest land withdrawals and to provide that the majority of the nation's forest lands be managed for traditional multiple-use purposes; and further to oppose transfer of the U. S. Forest Service to a new Department of Natural Resources.

Resolution 11

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

WHEREAS, oil and natural gas, as nonrenewable resources, are becoming more valuable for higher priority uses than the production of energy; and

WHEREAS, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. believes hydroelectric power development is in the best long-range interests of the people of Alaska;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. will work to support development of small hydropower projects to serve communities throughout Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. calls upon the State of Alaska and the United States Congress to support and expedite the development of hydroelectric power projects on the Upper Susitna River, Bradley Lake and other future potential hydroelectric sites to meet the long-range energy needs of Alaskans, and evaluation of the hydropower potential of Lake Chakachamna as an interim energy source.

Resolution 12

TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska is largely undeveloped and lacks adequate transportation systems; and

WHEREAS, adequate transportation systems would facilitate the economic and convenient movement of people and goods to and from all regions of the state and lower living costs for Alaska's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the potential for development of minerals, timber, petroleum, fisheries, agriculture, recreation and tourism are dependent upon adequate transportation networks;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. reaffirms its position concerning the immediate opening and free use of the North Slope Haul Road and will explore the feasibility and potential for (1) developing the Copper River Highway in its entirety, constructing the Whittier access road, the Knik and Turnagain Arm crossings and other related highway improvements as required; (2) extending the Alaska Railroad eastward and into other geographic areas to enhance resource development and quality of life; (3) encouraging continuing development of airfield construction throughout Alaska, upgrading of navigational aids and continuing competitive nature of airline service for passengers and freight; (4) encouraging, at an accelerated rate, development of harbor and port facilities; (5) encouraging continuing efforts of private enterprise to increase waterborne transportation systems into and within the State; and (6) promoting the coordinated planning of all transportation systems and facilities to support planned resource development within the state.

Resolution 13

INSTATE USE OF ROYALTY GAS

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has been directed to vigorously pursue utilization and processing of its royalty gas within Alaska to benefit Alaskans in accordance with Session Law of Alaska, Chapter 146 of June 23, 1977; and

WHEREAS, it has been a major project of the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL to assure that Alaska's royalty gas and gas liquids are not committed to interstate commerce but rather are dedicated to the development of a petrochemical industry, when feasible, in order to provide long-term stable employment and products for instate use and export;

NOW THEREFORE, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. resolves to commit whatever resources are necessary to bring about proposals from industry for development of petrochemicals; to encourage legislative and administrative support for such development; and to continue to provide educational services relating to this industry.

Resolution 14

FORESTRY

WHEREAS, Alaska holds 16 percent of the nation's forested lands including over 28 million acres of commercial woodlands; and

WHEREAS, productivity, stand composition, tree species, and size class compare favorably with forest areas in Ontario, northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes managed in a compatible manner to provide both economic and wild land benefits; and

WHEREAS, our nation will be more and more dependent upon renewable resources as time passes and technology progresses; and

WHEREAS, forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit, forest lands and natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, wildlife, minerals, soil and water, and related air and climate; and

WHEREAS, this nation needs the export capabilities of Alaska to reverse the dangerous imbalance of import payment our nation is currently experiencing;

THEREFORE, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. resolves to insure that land-use options remain open and that forested lands classifications be made for those lands where social, economic and managerial benefits will promote efficient use of natural resources and increased public benefits.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska Inc. will oppose exports of round logs from State of Alaska lands without prior promulgation of regulations governing round log exports.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

- WHEREAS, Alaska oil and gas development has added significantly to the economy and culture of the state; and
- WHEREAS, these accomplishments were achieved under a leasing program conducive to encouraging additional commitments to Alaska by the oil and gas industry; and
- WHEREAS, the legislature passed a new oil and gas leasing law which requires the Commissioner of Natural Resources to establish a 5-year leasing schedule; and
- WHEREAS, the new leasing law also gives the Department of Natural Resources broad latitude in experimenting with new leasing methods in addition to allowing the continued usage of the old method of competitive bonus bidding with a fixed royalty rate; and
- WHEREAS, the Commissioner has presented to the legislature the required 5-year schedule of lease sales which provides, among other things, for a major sale covering the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea for December, 1979; and
- WHEREAS, in reliance on the state's announcements, the oil industry has spent huge sums of money obtaining competitive geological data in preparation for a December, 1979 sale; and
- WHEREAS, a move is afoot in Juneau to delay the sale and have the State of Alaska assume the risk of drilling a well or wells to prove or disprove the existence of commercial quantities of oil or gas in the sale area before the lands are put up for sale under some undetermined, exotic, and unproven bidding method; and
- WHEREAS, the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL does not believe it to be in the best interest of the State to risk tax dollars in exploration efforts which can be funded by the competitive private sector, nor to use the first major lease sale in five years as an experimental testing ground for theoretical bidding methods;
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for Alaska, Inc. urges the State to do everything in its power to hold the Beaufort lease sale on schedule and to stick to proven competitive sale methods that will protect the citizens of Alaska from carrying the risk of failure to find oil or gas in commercially economic quantities.



ALASKA FISHERMAN

Volume 6, Number Eight

April 1979

INSIDE:

SUBSISTENCE

State regulations for fish and game adopted

—page 4

HANDROLLING

Board lifts Sitka closures

—page 11

FISH BILLS

A roundup of fisheries legislation

—back page

Increased raw fish taxes appear likely

by John Greely

Unless adjournment of the Legislature comes first, a bill boosting all raw fish taxes in Alaska for the first time since statehood is likely to be on the books just in time for summer fishing.

Legislation increasing the tax to 5 percent on most species of commercially caught fish was moving towards approval in both houses, despite opposition from fishermen, processors and some legislators.

However, because of that opposition, the tax hike was being diluted by a series of exemptions and credits which proponents say may mean a net tax reduction for some fishermen, particularly salmon gillnetters and seiners in Southeast Alaska.

That a raw fish tax increase would be debated seriously in the Legislature might be a surprise to the fishermen, who were heartened in January by the election of two of their colleagues as president of the Senate and speaker of the House. Since then, in what is one of the biggest letter-writing campaigns to hit the capital in years, fishermen and others have protested the tax hike.

Rep. Dick Eliason, a Sitka Republican and commercial fisherman, summarizes the feelings of many in the industry when he says, "up until we discovered oil, fish carried this state. We've done our duty (in paying taxes)."

Yet, Senate President Clem Tillion and House Speaker Terry Gardiner maintain the tax hike is required for many reasons, not the least to continue the state's fisheries loan program at or above its current level.

"If we don't pass this bill," says Gardiner, "the fishermen's loan program just won't go."

Says Tillion more bluntly, "The fisheries

have been spoiled so long with a free ride that they don't want any kind of an increase... That's just not reasonable. There's more involved in this game than just the fishermen."

While it hasn't been a "free ride" for fishermen, raw fish taxes have not changed substantially for 30 years. Put on the books in 1949, the tax ranges from as low as one percent of the value of raw salmon delivered to cold storages to as high as 4 percent of salmon delivered to floating processors.

Taxes have remained stable during some of the lean fishing years of the late 60s and early 70s as well as during the more recent record-breaking years in the crab and salmon fisheries. And, the raw fish tax has not changed despite tens of millions of dollars in new ports, hatcheries and low-interest loan programs created by the state.

With another good year forecast for crab and salmon fishermen in 1979, supporters of a tax increase seem to have picked the politically right time to strike.

Under a bill sponsored by Gov. Jay Hammond that passed Tillion's Senate on a 15-4 vote March 17, the tax would increase to 5 percent across the board, producing a whopping 500 percent tax hike on some species.

That bill, Tillion said later, was a "rough" version designed to "get the industry's attention."

And, get attention it did. But, by the time much opposition was mounted in the Senate, it was too late.

Rick Lauber, a lobbyist representing the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, complained that Tillion used some fast footwork to remove the bill from the normal chain of committees it would have to pass through on its way to a full vote of the Senate.

Regionalization plan approved by Boards

by Laury Roberts and John Greely

The state boards of Fisheries and Game have taken the lead in establishing regional management of the state's fish and wildlife, following an apparent breakdown in legislative efforts.

On a 12 to 1 vote April 7, the joint boards adopted regulations setting up six regional fish and game advisory councils, similar to a bill laid to rest in the House Rules Committee the preceding day. The regulations were drafted by Ron Skoog, commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and based partially on a House bill sponsored by Rep. Rick Halford, (R-Chugiak). The new provisions do not define specific boundaries for the regional councils, nor require the statewide boards of Fisheries and Game to follow regulations submitted by the councils.

Originally, the House Resources Committee looked at two regionalization bills. One measure, offered by House Speaker Terry Gardiner (D-Ketchikan), proposed six boards with full regulatory control of fish and game. Another bill, sponsored by Gov. Jay Hammond, set up six advisory boards.

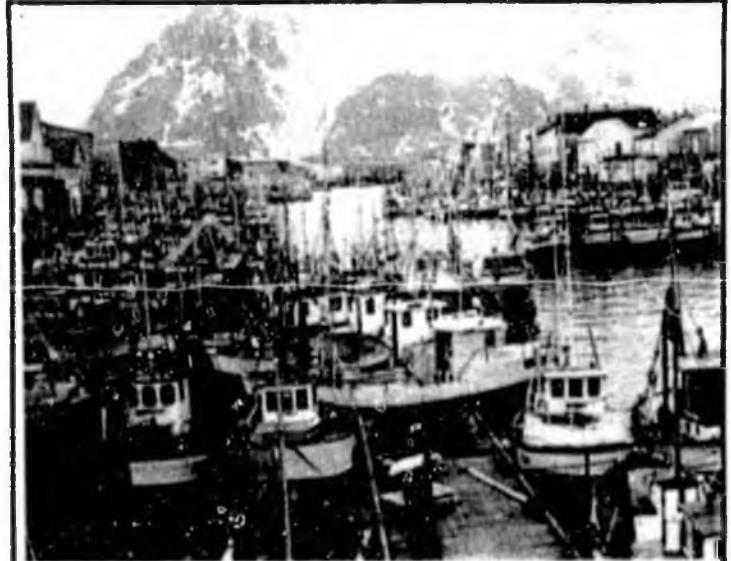
Over the objections of Bush legislators, the committee approved the Halford substitute, which resembled Gov. Jay Ham-

mond's bill, and moved it to the Rules Committee. Then, late last week, the committee agreed to adopt a compromise version drafted by House Majority Leader Neil Anderson (D-Fillingham). That draft proposed seven regional advisory councils and laid out the specific circumstances under which the master boards could refuse to adopt regulations offered by the councils.

But the Rules Committee got stuck on language which would allow the statewide boards to reject council proposals if any class of user would be discriminated against. "Part of the reason the new language is offered by myself is to address two fears," said Rep. Sam Cotten (D-Eagle River). "The Natives fear a loss of subsistence use and urban users are afraid they can't use rural resources."

Anderson, however, stood by what he called his "bottom line" version and refused to capitulate on Cotten's proposed language. Under Anderson's draft, statewide boards could reject council submissions under only three circumstances: that it did not carry written justification from the council, would jeopardize maintenance of stocks or was unconstitutional or in conflict with existing regulations.

The Rules Committee meeting set for (Continued on page 15)



The cod fishing fleet of Henningsvaer, Norway is dominated by small boats, largely because trawlers and seiners are prohibited in the area. More pictures and a short text on the three-nation bottom fish tour by ten Alaska fishermen on page 6. In May, the Fisherman plan detailed coverage of the trip. Rodger Painter photo.

A special report on

Bottom fishing in Scandinavia

In the May Alaska Fisherman

Lauber is right on that score. Barely a week after Hammond introduced the bill in the House, Tillion condensed it to the form of an amendment, which he tacked onto a related bill in the Senate Committee on Community & Regional Affairs. By doing that, the Halibut Cove Republican bypassed his Natural Resources Committee, where "Tillion couldn't get it (the bill) out of," says Lauber.

As it was, the Community & Regional Affairs panel gave the tax bill a lukewarm endorsement, saying there was "a need for further investigation on the economic ramifications of this legislation, with particular emphasis on the development of bottom fisheries."

Then, when the bill emerged a few days later from the Senate Rules Committee, Chairman Bob Ziegler, (D-Ketchikan), objected that it was "patently unconstitutional" because the bill attempts to set aside some of any tax money collected for special purposes—such as fishermen's loans. (Article IX of the state constitution prohibits tax or license fees from being "dedicated to any special purpose except when required by the federal government.")

Those arguments—and more—were to be examined closely by the House Resources Committee, already the scene of political fighting between urban and rural legislators over another key fishery issue (see story, page 1). As the Alaska Fisherman was going to press, the tax issue was being tackled on these fronts:

HOW HIGH?

Raw fish taxes always have been graduated on a scale that, in general, gives a break to low-value fish and shore-based processors. Twelve years ago, when the schedule was amended last time, taxes on floating processors were increased to 4 percent of raw value, largely because many off-shore plants escape property taxes and laws encouraging resident hire

In his original bill, Hammond joined Tillion in trying to adopt a uniform tax rate (16 percent) and a single tax base (raw value) for all species of fish and types of processors. The governor called the current structure "outdated" and "badly in need of reform."

But, shortly after the bill passed out of the Senate, Tillion began talking about an increase only to 5 percent. And, the uniformity he sought was fast giving way to reality.

As Gardiner explained the probable refinements, "People want to see some kind of exemption for developing fisheries... and we have to protect the on-shore plants."

"The fisheries have been spoiled so long with a free ride that they don't want any kind of an increase... That's just not reasonable."

—Senate President Clem Tillion

In addition, for those commercial salmon fishermen who have voted in recent years to turn over an additional 3 percent of their catch as an assessment to pay for building regional hatcheries, Tillion and Gardiner were fashioning a credit to absorb some of the shock of a higher raw fish tax.

Depending on the fishery and the amount of the credit, Tillion says, it could mean that some salmon fishermen would actually end up paying one-half of one per-

(Continued on page 8)

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Bottomfish

Log



This column is a continuing addition to the Alaska Fisherman provided through the Governor's Office, Jim Edens, Bottom Fish Coordinator. The primary purpose of the column will be to assist in keeping individuals who are presently involved in the bottom fisheries or who are considering involvement abreast of recent changes and happenings within the scope of Alaska bottom fish development. Included will be projects in operation and proposed which will assist in the development effort.

The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 was amended in August 1978 to provide a preference for U.S. fish processors to process domestically harvested fish. The intent of this amendment was to allow foreign vessels to buy fish from U.S. vessels only if it was determined that domestic processors could not process that fish. For example, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) recently determined, when reviewing applications from the Republic of Korea to buy fish harvested in the Gulf of Alaska by U.S. boats, that the domestic harvest of bottom fish in that area exceeded domestic processing capacity and approved the Korean applications.

On March 13, 1979, a public hearing was held in Washington, D.C. to consider regulations to implement the joint venture amendment to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. NMFS is specifically interested in determining the type of information U.S. fish processors should be required to report to establish the level of domestic fish processors. NMFS also is attempting to determine the circumstances in which such information should be considered and whether Regional Councils should be given access to price, market and other data reported by U.S. fish processors.

William W. Solomon, representing the National Food Processors Association (NFPA), testified in response to NMFS's request for comments on the interim final regulations. NFPA, a non-profit trade association with approximately 600 members, has canning and frozen food operations in 44 states. Their members pack close to 95 percent of the entire national production of canned seafoods.

The following is extracted from Mr. Solomon's written testimony.

Regarding the information which U.S. processors should be required to report:

"NFPA believes that it is appropriate under the 1978 amendments to ask processors to report certain information which relates directly to their capacity and intent to process certain species. On the other hand, NFPA believes that neither price nor marketing information should be furnished by processors. As for marketing data, NMFS has failed to articulate how this highly confidential information is possibly relevant to assessing capacity and intent. NFPA urges that the needs of NMFS and simple fairness require that comparable data be required from foreign processors in support of their applications for foreign processing permits."

Regarding the circumstances in which data from processors should be considered:

"NFPA believes that data submitted by processors should be used by the Secretary (of Commerce) or the (regional) Councils solely to evaluate domestic processing capacity and intent. Further, NFPA believes that in the absence of convincing evidence to the contrary, the capacity and intent submissions by processors should be presumed to be correct. The 1978 amendments do not represent a subsidy to the domestic processing industry but rather an opportunity. If processors do not accurately project their capacity they stand to suffer financial loss. Further, NFPA members recognize that failure to furnish accurate data would undermine their credibility and threaten the continued support for domestic processor preference."

Regarding whether regional councils should be given access to data recorded by U.S. fish processors in unaggregated form and what confidentiality provisions are required:

"NFPA believes that the councils should not have data submitted to them in unaggregated form. The FMA does not simply prohibit data submitted to the Secretary from being made public, but also prohibits it from being released except in aggregate or summary form. NFPA urges that such data not be transmitted to the Councils unless and until a compelling need for it is established in a rule-making proceeding. As a related matter, we urge NMFS to move ahead on the promulgation of detailed conflict-of-interest rules for Council members and their staff. In short, the issue of what kind of data should be provided to Regional Councils depends on whether NMFS promulgates adequate confidentiality and conflict-of-interest rules. NFPA believes that such rules are necessary at this time."

(NOTE: The use of these quotes was approved by William W. Solomon.)



Underlogging settlement brings \$225,000 in fines

Kodiak—Charges of under reporting its catch have been dropped against the 180-foot Japanese trawler Fukui Maru following an out of court settlement in which the vessel's owners agreed to pay \$225,000 in fines plus costs.

Settlement was reached nearly a month after the Fukui Maru, which is one of two ships owned by the Fukui Ken Company, a Japanese fisherman's co-operative, and was released on a \$350,000 bond.

The Fukui Maru was seized Feb. 18 in the Bering Sea after a routine Coast Guard boarding party from the cutter Morgenthau found 18 metric tons of herring in the vessel's hold, but less than a ton reported in the logs.

The Fukui Maru was escorted to Kodiak by the Morgenthau where it remained in custody of the U.S. Marshal until March 2 when it was released on bond.

At the time bond was posted Anchorage-based U.S. Attorney Alexander Bryner said the \$350,000 value of the bond was close to the value of the vessel.

Negotiations between the U.S. Attorney's office in Anchorage and the Hoko Fish Co., Ltd., were continuing, as of April

6, on the charges of underlogging catch filed against the 367-foot Japanese trawler Tsuda Maru.

The Tsuda Maru was seized Jan. 26 in the Bering Sea after a boarding party from the Coast Guard cutter Morgenthau found more Pacific cod, squid and "other flounder" in the hold than had been reported in the ship's log. Three charges of underlogging its catch were filed against the Tsuda Maru by the U.S. Attorney in Anchorage.

The Tsuda Maru also was charged with the count of inflating its logged catch on Jan. 26. After its arrival in Kodiak, a fourth charge of underlogging was filed when an inventory of the surimi on board indicated the vessel may have taken a half million pounds more of pollock than was recorded in the vessel's log.

The Tsuda Maru was released on a \$350,000 bond in late February, but remained in Kodiak until March 2. The U.S. Attorney had requested that bond for the Tsuda Maru be set at somewhere near the value of the vessel, estimated to be about \$4 million.

—Chris Blackburn

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"I can't give my Cat 398 all the credit for getting there. It took luck, too. But with a Cat engine, I just don't feel so much at the mercy of the seas.

"NC Marine took these pictures here of *Peggy Jo* getting dockside service on Lake Union in Seattle. That Seattle! I feel safer in the Bering Sea than I do in Seattle traffic, I'm not kidding. But we're here having a little re-building done and a little prettying up. The Cat 398 engine is still fine, shows no signs of deterioration in the block or anywhere else. We're getting a new Cat 3306 auxiliary generator, because we need more electrical power aboard.

"You know, I've only had about a week of down time in 13 years, and it didn't even have anything to do with the engine. Hit a log and stripped one of our gears. I was way out in Dutch Harbor. In just a few days, NC flew us the reverse gear parts we needed out of Seattle, and we were back in business.

"Talk about business, *Peggy Jo* was one of the first ships outfitted for all kinds of fishing. Crabbing. Long lining for black or gray cod or halibut. Dragging for bottom fish. Last season, we were mainly into crabbing. Caught 1,100,000 lbs. of tanner crab, and 400,000 lbs.



"I'm Oscar Dyson, and this other fellow is one of my King Crabs."

of King Crab. Pretty good, huh?

"Some newer crabbers don't know this, but the *Peggy Jo* had the first hydraulic crane ever put on a fishing boat. We had the first automatic pot dumper. We had the first automatic pot puller most crabbers use now. I suppose you could say me and the *Peggy Jo* were pioneers in the crabbing business.

It's, of course, helped a lot having a company like NC Marine behind us all these years.

"One year in the Crab Festival in Kodiak, I shared first prize with another fellow. That's because they had two ways of measuring the crabs in the contest. I had the crab with the

largest carapace—about 12½ inches. The other fellow had the crab with the largest leg spread—about 73 inches. One inch more than mine. Each of our crabs weighed 20 pounds.

"But, nowadays, to keep up with inflation, we don't have time to horse around. Or should I say crab around.

"Just get me talking about crabbing, or *Peggy Jo*, or Kodiak, or Cat engines, or the Bering Sea or NC Marine, and I just can't stop."



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Subsistence regs adopted by joint Boards

by Rodger Painter

Anchorage—Guidelines governing subsistence use of fish and wildlife have been adopted by the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game with surprisingly little acrimony or banfare.

A formal policy statement fashioned by the boards earlier this month closely follows a legislative mandate to give subsistence users the priority when allocating scarce resources.

Importantly, the policy and "procedure for implementation" of the subsistence priority would handle the allocations on the basis of local residency. Identification of individual users would be avoided until after sport and commercial interests have been cut out of the fishery or hunt.

The subsistence priority could radically alter long-standing fish and game management practices, and members of both boards have, in the past, expressed strong opposition to language in the legislation approved last year.

Of particular concern to board members has been the lack of a clear definition of subsistence, and the deliberate avoidance of basing the priority on economic need.

After days of conflicting public testimony and lengthy debates, the boards unanimously voted to adopt a policy statement authored by Tom Lonner, the newly appointed director of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's subsistence section.

Lonner has wide support among Bush leaders, and several subsistence advocates expressed satisfaction with the policy and the apparent willingness of the boards to work with Lonner.

The subsistence issue is so complex, however, it wasn't easy to keep the guidelines simple and flexible. In fact, the

boards appeared to be headed towards adoption of a resistant approach to subsistence during initial deliberations.

A more restrictive policy statement lost by a one-vote margin before Lonner's version was accepted, and another key decision was not to limit subsistence to present levels.

Game Board members Sam Harbo and Jim Rearden urged adoption of a policy defining a subsistence user as someone who takes fish and wildlife for "home consumption."

"We should put the federal government on notice that every Alaskan is a subsistence user," Rearden said. "I think we should develop state subsistence laws and if the federal government doesn't like it, too bad."

But, Lonner argued that "all Alaskans are not subsistence users, although all Alaskans should be potential subsistence users."

Fisheries Board Chairman Nick Szabo fought hard for an amendment aimed at "preserving the (subsistence) status quo."

Szabo's proposal said subsistence "should be confined to areas and/or species and stocks where such use has traditionally and customarily occurred prior to adoption of this policy."

Expressing concern about state land disposal programs that may attract many Alaskans to rural areas, Szabo said, "I don't think this new wave should enjoy the subsistence priority that other people have had for hundreds of thousands of years."

Lonner called the amendment "very limiting," since it would block the use of alternative resources when traditional subsistence stocks were low and prevent adjustment to changing use patterns.

"I sympathize with the intent of the

amendment, but I don't think it fits" with the intent of subsistence laws, Rearden said. "Subsistence is a living thing, and it shouldn't be limited to what it is today or what it was yesterday."

Szabo's amendment failed by a wide margin.

Public testimony was diverse, ranging from sport fishermen claiming the subsistence legislation is discriminatory, to Natives who said they were being ignored in the development of regulations. The demands, understandably, were conflicting.

In written testimony titled "Alaska blackmail—fish and wild-life style," Sam McDowell and Dale Bondurant of the Izak Walton League called the subsistence priority "patently wrong."

"The unequal right of choice of one group, at the expense of another, to use a public resource is discrimination," the pair said. "This discrimination, whether it is based on race or more ambiguously called life style or tradition, is unacceptable."

Victor Burgess, speaking on behalf of the Southeast Native village of Hyaburg, urged the boards to consider the economic dependence rural residents have on resources through commercial fishing for generations.

"In reviewing and studying this issue the Hyaburg people have firmly concluded that they live a subsistence lifestyle now as they did in the past," Burgess said. "Further, they feel that it is not conceivable that there can be a definition of subsistence which does not include the economic aspects of the use of the resources."

Byron Haley of Fairbanks said he has been a resident of the state for 31 years, during which time he has always hunted and fished for personal consumption.

"...I believe in a true sense that I am a subsistence user," Haley said. "However, there are some proposals on subsistence that would say I would not qualify as a subsistence user because I live in a city and not a rural area, and that I do not qualify under 'customary and traditional' use, although I have been hunting and fishing for meat and fish for the table since I was old enough to do so."

One Board member, Sidney Huntington of Galena, even got into the act by submitting testimony in which he said he felt "run into the ground by subsistence users of all categories."

"I am being misunderstood by leaders of the Tanana Chiefs, RuralCAP, and other agencies, including the environmentalists, and some of the general public, both Native and non-Native," said Game Board member Huntington. "Subsistence as it has been used in the past was and is one of the better ways of life."

"By putting subsistence regulations into effect you are going to lose the right we have been practicing from the beginning of time...Those that will suffer are the lonely group of people who have in the past taken and used the resources to fulfill their needs when needed and when the resource was available."

What most subsistence users asked was



Tom Lonner

essentially to be left alone to continue a life style to which they have become accustomed. Lonner probably put it best when he told the Boards, "In many ways the less that is done, the better."

"...We are encouraging the Boards, their deliberations at this meeting, to adopt very general definitions and regulations concerning subsistence, and defer further refinements until the section can provide you with research-based evidence," Lonner said. "In approaching the forty or so proposed regulations on subsistence, the subsistence section favored the proposed concepts and methods tended to be extreme solutions to the problems. These solutions were either vague and general or too restrictive."

The real test, most observers agreed, came when the Boards split into separate meetings to consider proposed regulations for hunting and fishing.

The Board of Fisheries devoted considerable time to formulation of provisions dealing with barter of subsistence fish, and came up with a "working paper." The proposal limited the barter of fish taken for subsistence to trade for other fish, game items in all areas of the state, except Bristol Bay and the Arctic-Kuskokwim-Yukon region.

Barter in Bristol Bay was expanded to allow for trade for food, clothing, fuel and ammunition, but restrictions were placed on rainbow trout, grayling and unprocessed salmon, under the working paper. In the A-Y-K area, the proposal restricted barter further to limit trade to between residents of the same subdistrict.

Nunam Kitlitsiahi, a Native group, and the Rural Alaska Community Action Program attacked the proposals as being "too restrictive."

"The Board has seen fit, for no reason, to place regulations limiting barter," said a critique of the working paper by the two groups. "We take exception with these regulations. It is our feeling that barter will be self-regulating, and that the Board should not anticipate abuses that very well may not occur."

The proposals eventually were postponed, despite the misgivings of Szabo, who anticipated quite a few problems with p

(Continued on page 21)

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Exclusive king crab fishery nixed by Board of Fisheries

Anchorage—A stepped up drive to impose exclusive area registration on the Kodiak king crab fishery has been turned down by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

The move was designed to keep the burgeoning Bering Sea fleet off Kodiak's recovering king crab stocks by limiting boats registering for the Kodiak area to that fishery for the season. Board members expressed concern the proposal would serve to lock boats into the fishery during poor years.

The board also increased the king crab pot limit for Kodiak to 100, up from 75, and lifted pot limits for several other crab fisheries.

The pot limit and exclusive area registration have become perennial Kodiak king crab issues at the board's annual shellfish meetings, but this year the area limitation effort generated more interest than usual.

Small boat fishermen solidly endorsed holding the pot limitation at 75 and imposing exclusive registration for Kodiak, while larger vessel interests opposed both proposals.

Although the Kodiak fish and game advisory committee came out in favor of both measures, committee spokesman Dave Woodruff cautioned the board that big boat fishermen were absent when the endorsements were made.

Woodruff said the small boat fishermen fear the Bering Sea king crab fishery is going to collapse and the fleet of large vessels will scoop up the Kodiak quota.

Both sides agreed with a statement by Cary Painter of Kodiak, who owns a 107-foot crabber, that the pot limit is "winked at by small and big boats; the big boats may wink two or three times."

Board members expressed much skepticism about retaining ceilings on crab pots because experience has shown pot limits to be unenforceable, and tried to accommodate both sides by increasing the number of legal pots.

In addition to increasing the Kodiak king crab pot limit to 100, the board lifted king crab pot limits for Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound, and dungeness limits for Cook Inlet. Pot limits for Southeast king crab and Prince William Sound dungeness were retained.

On the area registration issue, several board members echoed comments by Kodiak crabber Harold Jones who said exclusive areas are like "fences built to keep people out, but also work to keep in people who want to get out very badly."

The board dealt with the area registration issue by setting all king crab openings on the same date, which should keep the Bering Sea fleet out of other areas.

In other issues relating to crab, the board:

- Set Sept. 10th as the date the Bering Sea fleet can set baited pots on the fishing grounds, and scheduled tank inspections for Sept. 15. In 1978, the fleet was allowed to put unbaited pots with the doors tied closed on the fishing grounds before tank inspections, but most of the pots were fishing on the early date and the fishermen who followed the letter of the law lost out on an estimated \$250,000 in crab.

- Set king crab harvest guidelines for the Bering Sea at 60 million to 110 million pounds (up from 60-90 million pounds in 1978); 16-26 million pounds for the Dutch Harbor management area (5-13 million pounds); and 20-30 million pounds for Kodiak (7-15 million pounds).

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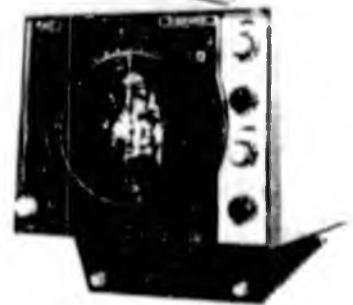
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Rodger Painter photos

Scandinavian bottom fish tour considered successful

The bright lights and history of Copenhagen weren't enough to convince the ten weary Alaska fishermen from returning home on schedule.

After two weeks of 6:30 a.m. wakeup calls, countless airports, busrides, boat trips, briefings in corporate board rooms, towns, and more fish than most Alaskans eat in a year, they were ready to go home.

There was complete agreement that the trip was a success, despite the hectic pace, and that it will materialize into something tangible.

The tour covered such diverse fisheries as the 12-century-old cod fishery in the Lofoten Islands where small boats proliferate, to industrial fisheries where 200-foot vessels can harvest up to 800 tons of capelin in one set of a seine or 500 tons of blue whiting in one haul of a huge midwater trawl.

The famed riches of the Bering Sea king crab fleet pale in comparison with 110-foot Danish shrimpers who can gross up to \$1 million in a two-week trip to Greenland. In the Faroe Islands, where fisheries account for 90 percent of the gross national product, a few ancient 25-foot boats still jig for cod-fish by hand, while huge purse seiners travel hundreds of miles to fish capelin and blue whiting.

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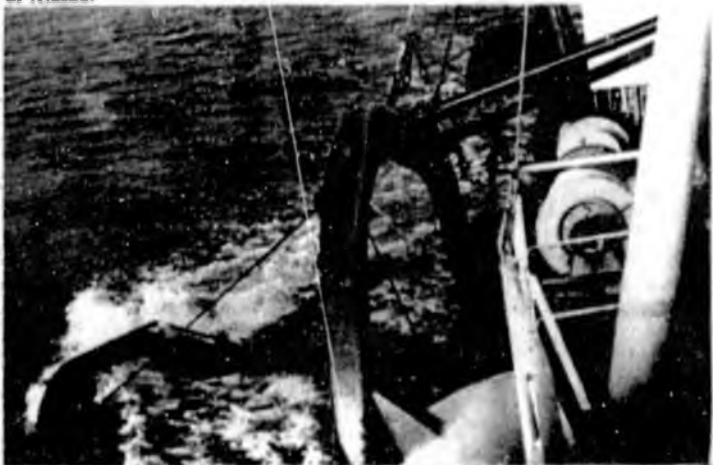
The list goes on and on. Much of what was included can't be directly related to the development of bottom fish in Alaska, but all of it contributed to a good understanding of what is possible with the 3 million tons of fish harvested from the North Sea each year.

And, more importantly, the fishermen came away with a better understanding of just what Alaska needs to do to develop fisheries on the 2 million tons of groundfish harvested by foreign fishermen each year in the Bering Sea alone.

The Alaska Fisherman will publish a special section of articles and pictures on the Scandinavia tour next month.

—Rodger Painter

Longline tubs on an ancient Faroe Islands boat (above left), a fisherman cleaning a catch of cod in Henningsviken, Norway (above) and a side trawler (below) in Denmark all were part of a Scandinavian tour sponsored by the United Fishermen of Alaska.



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Western shrimp plan called 'retrenching'

Anchorage—The Board of Fisheries has given approval to a Western Alaska shrimp management plan described by its chief architect as a "retrenching."

Seven areas were put on emergency opening status, guideline harvest levels drastically cut back and the Department of Fish and Game directed to protect immature stocks.

"Essentially the plan calls for a retrenching," said Kodiak biologist Marty Eaton. "Some areas, we feel, have been exploited at too high a rate.

"Fishermen are going to have to start thinking differently about the fishery," Eaton said. "We're going to have a four or five month fishery...it will have to go towards a lower volume, higher quality product."

Until recently, the Western Alaska shrimp fishery definitely was high volume.

In 1976, for instance, 67 million pounds of shrimp was taken from the Chignik-South Peninsula area and the Kodiak district harvest was \$1.4 million ponds. In contrast, the 1979-80 guideline harvest levels for the entire Western area was set at 26.2 million to 58.5 million pounds.

Biologists are going to "try for a certain escapement level through controlled fisheries that are closely monitored," Eaton said. The seven areas placed under emergency openings will be surveyed a couple times a year for assessment of "biomass levels."

Most of the seven areas "will not support a commercial fishery at current biomass estimates," Eaton told the board. "Our plan is to bring the stocks up to the level to support an industry—we don't want to kill the industry."

Eaton's comments were directed towards a management plan offered by

Relax, you can keep your catch for eating

Commercial fishermen who keep part of their catch for personal use or to give away to friends will be relieved to know the practice is now legal under state law.

Under a regulation adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries March 30, commercial fishermen will be allowed to keep part of their catch for "subsistence."

Most fishermen who read the proposal before the meeting were perplexed, as everyone has always assumed that once you catch a fish it's your personal property. Everyone, that is, except for the state attorney general's office.

Board Chairman Nick Saabo shared the dismay of the audience as he explained that a state lawyer apparently had rendered an opinion questioning the legality of not selling fish caught under a commercial permit.

A staff member of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game clarified that the opinion was oral and not a fully researched and official legal interpretation. The lawyer, explained the staffer, suggested that fishermen were required to sell their commercially caught fish and shellfish and that personal use must be handled under subsistence regulations.

The proposal was considered with a draft of proposed regulations designed to comply with a legislative mandate to make subsistence the priority use of fish and wildlife.

The need for setting down the right of personal use in black-and-white legalese later became clear when proposals closing subsistence fishing to permit holders during commercial openings.

After trimming off several qualifiers, the board, by a 6-0 vote, adopted a proposal saying:

"SUBSISTENCE FISHING BY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN. Commercial fishermen may retain fish or shellfish from their commercial catch for their personal use in any area."

Kodiak fisherman Junior Cross and backed by a number of processors. Cross said the problem in Western Alaska is one of a "depressed industry and not stocks."

"The board has to look past the resource a little to consider the health of the industry as a social economic factor," Cross said. "The reason the fishermen don't think there is an emergency in the fishery is that we think the shrimp are relocating."

Saying the shrimp fishery is "over-regulated to an extreme," Cross offered a plan calling for Western Alaska shrimp to be managed as a unit. The season should be opened on May 1 and the fishery should be closed earlier than March 1, only if the catch per unit effort (CPUE) dropped below a certain point, he said.

The department would have to wait until catches dropped below a CPUE equal to 500 pounds of shrimp for an hour drag for ten consecutive days before closing the fishery, Cross said. In addition, he said, it should be illegal to sell undersized shrimp.

The deregulation plan would serve to spread the effort of the fleet and break the trend towards a concentration of gear into a "pulse fishery," Cross said.

Eaton maintained, however, that Cross' plan could work towards shifting the effort on the healthiest stocks.

"The fleet will not disperse with areawide openings," Eaton said. Fishermen "know where the stocks are healthy and they will tune in on those shrimp."

The board discussed Cross' plan at length during a special shrimp workshop, but finally voted to approve Eaton's proposals.

Placed on emergency opening status were the following shrimp management sections: Inner Marmot; Kiliuda Bay; Two Headed Island; Marmot Island; Stepovak Bay; Unga Straits; and Beaver Bay.

Most other major shrimping sections are to be opened June 1 and closed by the end of September, unless quotas are taken earlier.

The board also directed Fish and Game biologists to "discourage the taking of shrimp less than two years of age." The directive ordered the staff to "take whatever action necessary" to protect immature stocks.

In other action regarding shrimp, the board adopted a management plan for Kachemak Bay aimed at spreading the fishing effort throughout the fall and winter.

Fish and Game biologists said health of the stocks in the Bay is threatened by the trend towards a "pulse" fishery similar to Western Alaska where the fleet descends on a bay and scoops up the quota in a few days.

What had always been a ten-month fishery suddenly became a three-month fishery last year when the Kodiak fleet started relocating to Kachemak Bay, according to Homer biologists.

The board adopted a plan splitting the 5-million-pound quota for Kachemak Bay into three 1.7 million pound units to be taken from July 1 to Sept. 30; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31; and Jan. 1 to March 31. In addition, the staff is going to attempt through emergency closures and openings to break the quota down into weekly increments.

Ted Rozak of the Homer fish and game advisory committee said the new vessels are taking the shrimp to Kodiak and the local plant was suffering.

The weekly effort plan "creates jobs; it spreads the effort over a longer time and brings home the bacon and beans during the winter time," Rozak said.

One Kachemak Bay shrimper charged the plan was designed "more to protect the fishermen than the fish."

"There's a whole lot of pressure on Kodiak fishermen not to say anything about this (Kachemak Bay shrimp management) plan at this meeting," said Adolph Curry of Homer. "They holler about taking shrimp to Kodiak, but nothing is ever said about taking crab and herring from Prince William Sound and Kodiak to Homer."

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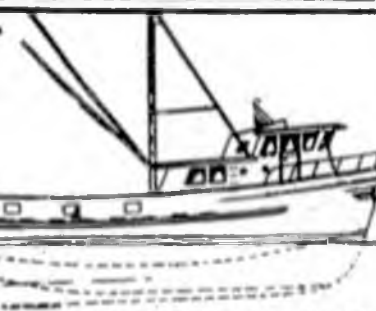
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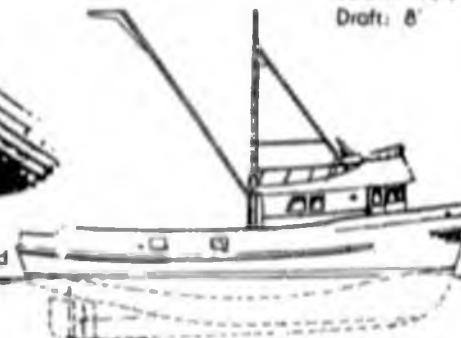
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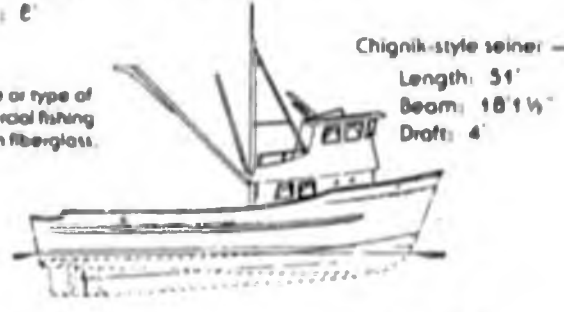
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fish tax

(Continued from page 1)



Senate President Clem Tillion is a former commercial fisherman who says the industry ought to pay its own way. Paul Helmar photo.

cent to one percent less in combined raw fish taxes and aquaculture assessments.

At a 50 percent credit, for example, the fishermen who now pays a combined tax assessment of 7 percent would pay 6.5 percent (5 percent on raw value, plus 1.5 percent assessment).

Such a development might calm Rep. Ellason's fear that some regional aquaculture associations could be forced to close down because their members faced high combined taxes.

"That's what really hurts about this bill," Ellason said. "We thought we had an understanding with the Governor's Office on the aquaculture associations... This tax may mean some associations will fold up because three percent and six percent is nine percent, and that's too high."

Especially hard hit by the tax bill would be fishermen and processors who might not qualify for any of the suggested credits. In the worst case, for example, the salmon fleet which sells its catch to a shore-based cold storage, would see taxes go up by 400 to 500 percent, a hike Lauber calls "devastating."

Of course, the processor simply can pass the increased taxes to the fishermen, but "in some fisheries," Lauber warns, "if we try to pass this along, we're running the strong chance of the market collapsing on us."

The veteran lobbyist also was not impressed by proposed exemptions for "developing fisheries," such as ground fish.

"Nobody's going to invest \$15 million in a fish plant when there's a moratorium on taxes which could be lifted at any time," he said.

Replies Tillion: "We can't allow a multi-million dollar industry (groundfish) to develop tax free just because it's got political clout."

And, the Senate president adds: "As long as commercial fisheries pays less to the (state) general fund than fishermen are taking out of it, we can't answer the sport fishermen who complain about subsidies... Inefficient or otherwise, the state spends about \$28 million (a year) on the Division of Commercial Fisheries and the FRED Division... We, in turn, collect \$8 million for the fisheries themselves" through raw fish taxes.

Thus, the tax bill was an attempt to close that \$20 million gap. It was estimated that the 5 percent version would raise about that much extra income.

"With that much money and some cut-backs in FRED," Tillion says, "the fishermen will be paying their own way"

WHY NOW?"

The board of directors of the United Fishermen of Alaska has urged the Legislature to delay the tax bill entirely while a comprehensive study of all

fisheries taxes in the state is launched later this year.

Shari Gross, executive director of the UFA, explained that fishermen are fearful a large tax hike could hamper bottom fish development.

"The finances for development of bottomfish are so delicate that they should be studied before the tax is levied," Gross said. "We have to be careful so we don't encourage the development of floating processors operating off-shore or the delivery of bottom fish to Seattle, which is a likely prospect."

The state has to create a "favorable climate" for developing an onshore bottom fish industry, Gross stressed, adding, "which isn't to say a bottom fish industry has to pay its own, but first it has to be here."

Lauber told the Alaska Fisherman that "if a decent effort is made to study this issue, we (processors) won't try to block it (a tax increase) next year."

"We've had this tax since statehood. What difference does one more year make?" the lobbyist asked.

The main answer to his question was supplied by the Department of Revenue in January, when it suspended all state loan programs—including the Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund—because of a severe shortage of loose cash in the treasury.

Gardiner and Tillion cite figures which show that without a tax hike, about \$15 million would be available for vessel loans this year, far below the estimated \$40 million in applications received last year and roughly half of the \$27 million in loans actually approved.

"A tax study isn't going to help us with our main problem—money. We have to deal with that," says Gardiner, a gillnetter from Ketchikan.

Likewise, Tillion points out, the state loan program isn't used by the non-resident fisherman or the Alaskan with a big boat. "They can get their money in Seattle," he says. "Well, I've got five boats. I don't need the loan program, either."

But the "little guy," Tillion says, "depends on this money. He can't afford to sit on the beach for a season because he can't get a loan."

WHAT'S THE CATCH?

As Tillion suggests, much of the tax hike is aimed at non-resident fishermen. "We sent \$500 million worth of fish to Japan last year and another \$200 million down south. For that, we collected \$8 million in taxes. Doesn't that sound wrong to you?" he says.

In particular, Tillion was shooting in the direction of the king crab fishery, where 60 percent of last year's 120 million pound statewide catch was harvested by non-residents, according to his figures.

Non-resident salmon fishermen, meanwhile, might be forced to file a state income tax return to collect proposed fish tax credits under another Tillion-Gardiner amendment that was being drafted.

But, both legislators said they were trying to be careful not to drive resident and non-resident fishermen alike to processors outside the state's three mile limit. Tillion said he believed Washington state's 5 percent tax on chinook, sockeye and chum salmon would prevent much of an exodus.

Just to make sure, however, the Senate version of the tax bill included a proposed \$50,000 bonding requirement for any fishermen exporting salmon in the round.

(Continued on next page)

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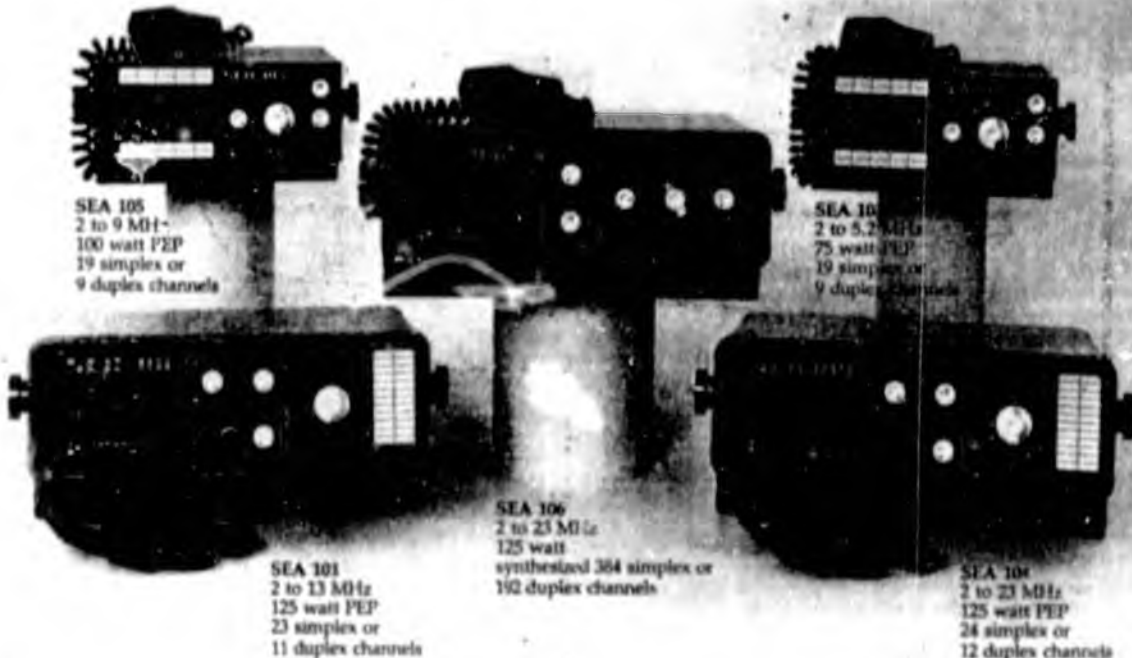
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Kodiak voices united opposition to taxes

Kodiak—The reaction of the fishing industry to proposed increases in the state's raw fish tax was the swiftest in this island community that has long prided itself as the fishing capital of Alaska.

Mail bags leaving Kodiak have been filled with letters opposing the fish tax, and almost every organization in the community has issued a formal protest.

On record opposing the tax proposal are the Kodiak Island Borough, City of Kodiak, Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce, Alaska Shrimp Trawlers, United Fishermen's Marketing Association and all 14 processing plants in Kodiak.

One Kodiak processor estimated the proposed increases would cost his plant \$1 million a year.

Jeff Stephan, manager of the United Fishermen's Marketing Association, who went to Juneau to lobby against the tax legislation, charged the increase was being "railroaded through."

Other fishing communities didn't appear to be aware of the bill at first, Stephan said. "Kodiak is the only community which has mobilized in opposition to the bill."

fish tax

(Continued from preceding page)

In addition, to keep Southeastern halibut fishermen from taking more of their landings to Prince Rupert, B.C., Tillion and Gardiner were flirting with the idea of leaving that species' tax at the current one percent.

Beyond those and other suggested exemptions, the Legislature was faced with deciding how the tax revenue should be divided. Under existing law, 20 percent of the money is returned to the cities and boroughs in which it is collected and the rest flows into the state treasury.

A new formula adopted by the Senate last month would increase the local government share to a full one-third of all raw fish taxes, leaving another third for the state treasury. The remaining one-third would be set aside for the newly created Commercial Fisheries and Agriculture Bank, a move labeled by Sen. Ziegler as unconstitutional.

Tillion, however, may have sidestepped potential legal problems by avoiding a flat dedication of the tax money to local governments and the Fish and Ag. Bank. Instead, both would be subject to an annual vote of the Legislature.

This optional feature of the bill left municipal leaders and some fishermen nervous. As the Kodiak Mirror editorialized, "Even if the state did decide to distribute the funds in the way the bill describes, nothing would prevent the state at any future time from redistributing the funds."

Gardiner was quick to discount those worries and point to a lucrative loan program that would be opened up by giving the money to the Fisheries and Agriculture Development Bank.

The bank, created by the Legislature at Gardiner's urging last year, is associated with the Spokane Bank of Cooperatives. Through this bank, the new state agency can attract seven dollars for every one it has, Gardiner said.

"So, if we take a third of the raw fish taxes—say \$8 million or so—and leverage it seven times, we'll have \$56 million to loan for fishermen," he said.

The Fish and Ag. Bank's board of directors, appointed by Hammond earlier this year, held its first meeting in late March, but with the tax bill pending it has yet to get off the ground.

However, most observers at the Capitol were betting that some kind of tax hike, most likely to 5 percent, would win narrow approval of the House.

The only possible stumbling block appeared to be Tillion's desire to adjourn the legislative session by the end of April. Asked which item had his top priority—the tax hike or adjournment—the Senate president replied, "I wouldn't wait two extra hours for this bill."

But with Gardiner and Hammond joining Tillion in supporting the tax hike, the chances appeared good that he wouldn't have to wait.

But, by early April opposition to the proposed hike had begun to snowball. Kodiak Sen. Bob Mulcahy said over 1,500 messages of protest had been sent to legislators from across the state.

Ketchikan representatives expressed fears that the proposed five percent raw fish tax would drive the processing industry to Prince Rupert.

Other objections to the raw fish tax raised in Kodiak included fears that the tax would kill any hope of developing an onshore processing industry. At this point profits from bottomfish processing are negligible and the proposed five percent tax was viewed as a death blow.

Processors have pointed out that with recovery rates from shellfish of 20 in the 2) percent range, a five percent tax on the raw product actually represents a tax of 25 percent on the meat recovered from the raw product.

If the raw fish tax increase is passed, most of the revenues raised will come from Kodiak and Dutch Harbor which had combined raw fish landings valued at nearly \$200 million in 1978, according to National Marine Fisheries Service figures. The third largest port in Alaska, Ketchikan, had \$26.4 million in fish landings in 1978.

—Chris Blackburn

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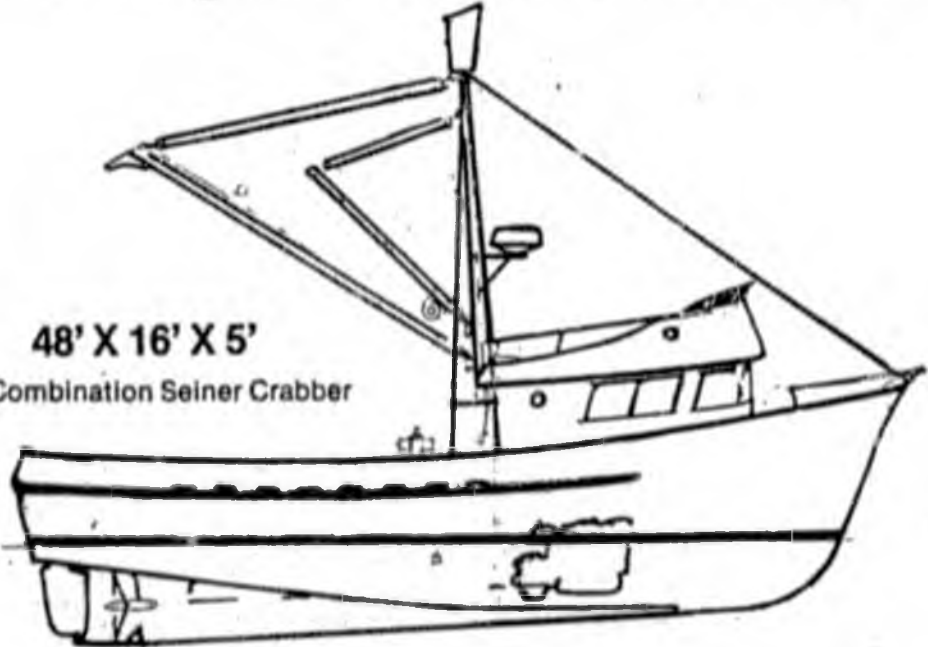
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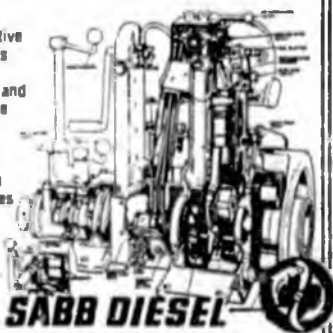
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Homer group withdraws from Cook Inlet Council

Anchorage—An umbrella group of Cook Inlet fishermen's associations has been jolted by the withdrawal of the Homer-based North Pacific Fisheries Association.

Five fishermen's groups formed the Cook Inlet Fishermen's Council last August to fashion a united public relations campaign, but the effort apparently fell victim to struggle with sport fishermen over salmon allocations.

In announcing the withdrawal at the Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting March 28, Dan Flynn said the Homer group found "that with the diversity of our membership we are not being fully represented."

Flynn noted that while Homer fishermen include crabbers, shrimpers, seiners, bottom-fishermen and drift gillnetters who operate from Prince William Sound to the Bering Sea, the other groups on the council are predominantly set net salmon fishermen.

NPFA board of directors member Ted Rozak said the energies of the council were

too oriented towards the dispute over Cook Inlet salmon, and "we couldn't make our views count."

Flynn also said NPFA "can not condone some of the present decisions of the council," and cited recent attacks on the board of fisheries and some of its members by council spokesmen.

"We find ourselves affected by the adverse publicity" generated by council tactics, Flynn said. "We don't feel that the methods currently being used are achieving the original goals of the council."

Rozak agreed, saying the Homer group has learned confrontation tactics "haven't accomplished what we've been trying to do for the past 10 years, so we've decided to change our tactics."

Alex Shadura, president of the council, said NPFA had given "no prior indication they were dissatisfied."

Shadura said as far as he was concerned the announced withdrawal was only speculation as he had received "no official notification yet."

"I think it was foolish what they did," Shadura added. "They're doing themselves more damage" than the council by refusing to work with the other four associations.

Shadura also defended the council's involvement in the salmon dispute with sport fishermen, saying, "The concerns of one are the concerns of all."

An official with one of the four remaining associations also expressed dissatisfaction with the actions of the council and said the matter will be brought before the association's board of directors.

Some 90 fishermen belong to NPFA. Remaining council members are the Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Cooperative, which represents 150 seiners and drift fishermen, and the predominantly set-net groups Fisherman's Fund (Mitschuk), Commercial Fishermen of Cook Inlet and Cook Inlet Fishermen's Association.

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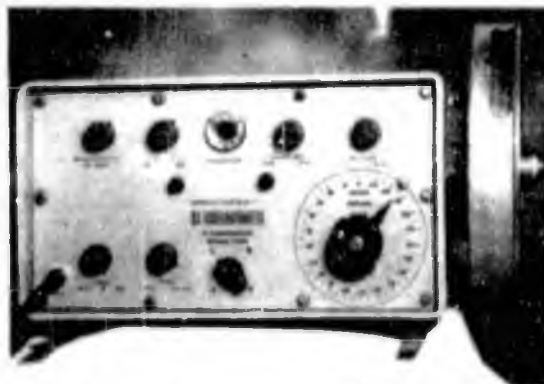
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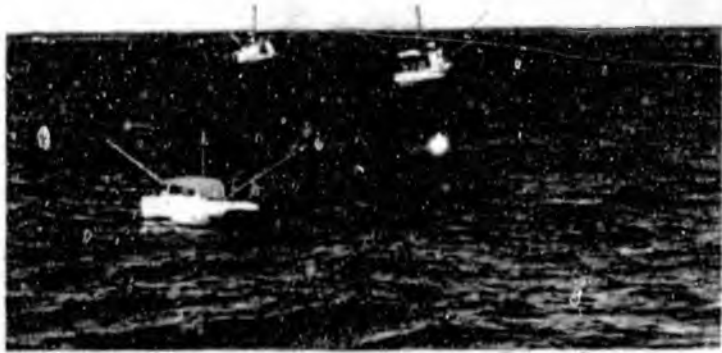
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Francis Caldwell photo

Board lifts hand troll restrictions for Sitka

Anchorage—The Alaska Board of Fisheries has lifted hand troll closures near Sitka, but turned down similar appeals from Elfin Cove fishermen.

The board granted a petition from the Sitka fish and game advisory committee to rescind regulations restricting hand trollers in Sitka and Salisbury Sounds to eight-day-on, six-day-off fishing periods.

Similar fishing periods in Icy Straits and near Ketchikan were left in effect.

The closures and other fishing cutbacks for hand trollers were passed at the board's January meeting in an effort to put a lid on the burgeoning fleet. The commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is studying the fishery for possible inclusion under limited entry.

The board took the action to lift restrictions near Sitka April 6 under its emergency powers, making it possible for area hand trollers to fish seven days a week when the season opened April 15.

In declaring an emergency, board members cited the impact the mobile Sitka hand troll fleet would have on the neighboring communities of Tenakee Springs and Angoon if the closures weren't lifted. Board members also noted the restrictions in Salisbury and Sitka Sounds did little to protect the threatened coho stocks moving through Icy Straits.

Coho escapements to major spawning systems in the northern Panhandle, where the hand troll fleet concentrates, ranged from 68.7 to 96.6 percent of the total 1978 run, according to Fish and Game tagging studies. But, most cohos travelling through Sitka and Salisbury Sounds are not destined for the troubled streams, according to state biologists.

In addition, the board's January restrictions were aimed at cutting back the hand troll effort from 35 percent to 20 percent of the total commercial troll catch of cohos. The Department of Fish and Game estimates Sitka hand trollers caught some 14 percent of the total troll catch in District 13 during 1978.

Some 200 people turned out for an informal board hearing in Sitka on the hand

troll petition during March, and board member Jim Beaton said he came away from the meeting convinced the January regulations were "a little faulty."

"It was forcefully made very clear to me that the highly mobile (Sitka) fleet would greatly impact the rural areas we were trying to protect," said Beaton, a long-time Southeast fisherman. "There is no hard core evidence the hand trollers are adversely affecting those stocks."

Gordon Jensen of Petersburg agreed with Beaton, saying, "I didn't realize the extent of how much the fleet would shift to the inside areas."

The only board member voting against declaring the emergency was chairman Nick Szabo, who urged the board to use its emergency powers only in cases "of a real emergency and not to react to political pressure."

The board declined to declare an emergency for a petition submitted by Elfin Cove fishermen which called for a small area near the community to be opened for all trollers seven days a week.

Pat Fisher of Elfin Cove stressed the small fishing area was needed by the community because it was totally dependent upon fishing and the closures could severely affect the entire local fleet.

But, Beaton and Fish and Game staffers said the Three Hill Island area opening requested by Elfin Cove contained a major trolling area in the Icy Strait corridor.

"We'd be inviting a lot of boats in a little area," Jensen said.

"I have no doubt it would give Elfin Cove and Hoonah fishermen some relief, but I wonder if it would give this 56 percent fishing mortality figure some relief," Szabo said.

The board scheduled the Elfin Cove petition for a hearing at its December meeting.

Beaton stressed the Sitka action should not be "misconstrued as the board backing off the 20 percent figure, or from its intent to further cut back (hand trollers). It just gets into a question of how far, how fast."

—Rodger Painter

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The UFA's Corner

by Shari Gross
Executive director of the UFA



EDITORIAL

The increasing complexity of commercial fishing in Alaska is never more evident than it is at a meeting of the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

As new fisheries develop and competition for fisheries resources increase, the maze of regulations facing the board becomes more difficult to negotiate. Board meetings have become marathon sessions during which hundreds of proposals are considered and days of testimony from the public and staff solicited.

Proposed regulations are couched in the strange language of legalese and bureaucrats that even those who write, interpret and promulgate the regulations are at a loss to decipher. It is a world where acronyms like OSY, MSY and CPUE proliferate, and where cutting off the tail of a salmon is described as "removal of both lobes of the caudal fin."

Those who regularly attend board meetings have become accustomed to the gobbledygook of regulatory language, and have even become to expect the equally strange legal interpretations generated by statutes.

The most calloused of board observers, however, were puzzled by a proposal at the recent shellfish meeting in Anchorage, and the reaction to its justification can be described simply as dismay.

The proposal read:

5 AAC 30.080. SUBSISTENCE FISHING BY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN.

Commercial fishermen may retain fish or shellfish from their commercial catch for their personal use in any area if such retention is consistent with the restrictions set forth in sec. 080 of this chapter, except where the regulations in chapters 3-39 of this title specifically prohibit subsistence fishing during open commercial fishing seasons, or from commercially licensed or registered fishing vessels in particular areas, or by specified types of gear.

Now, everyone in the seafood industry and the seemingly hordes of bureaucrats who regulate commercial fishing has always assumed that once you land a fish, it's your personal property. Just about everyone, that is.

Imagine the incredulity of the audience when Chairman Nick Szabo tried to explain that apparently a lawyer in the state attorney general's office had ruled commercial fishermen must sell their catches.

A staffer with the Department of Fish and Game clarified that the assistant AG had rendered an oral interpretation of statutes suggesting that fishermen are required to sell their commercially caught fish and shellfish. Fish for personal consumption or to give to friends must be taken under subsistence regulations, the attorney said.

Sometimes, it seems, the regulatory process is being carried to an extreme. A commercial fisherman can't legally stick a few fish in the freezer or, even, pop one in the frying pan in the galley of his fishing vessel? Ah, it's just the same.

Just the same, the need to set down the right of personal use is black-and-white legalese later became clear as the board waded through a stack of proposals designed to bring commercial fishing statutes in compliance with the legislative subsistence mandate. Legal havoc could have resulted from regulations prohibiting commercial fishermen from subsistence fishing during before and after open commercial periods without the regulation.

So, after trimming off the qualifiers, the board adopted the personal use provision by a 6-0 vote. I guess fishermen should thank the board for giving them back their fish.

Since returning from Europe, I have been barraged with the same question from nearly everyone I've encountered: "Was the trip a success?" My answer has been a consistent and resounding, "Yes!"

The fact that it was a whole lot of fun, in addition to being very educational makes the response all the more sincere. Perhaps it isn't the best tactic to start off by saying how much fun we had, but I might as well get that small embarrassment out of the way. It was wonderful fun.

The 14 Alaskans on the trip were a diverse group in almost every respect: age, area of residence, philosophy, type of fishery and politics. During the two weeks together, however, we shared many unforgettable experiences that helped establish some very warm friendships.

The hectic pace of the schedule is difficult to relate, and it may be sufficient to say most of the group felt like they needed a vacation after returning to the States. We squeezed almost everything conceivable into the 15 days overseas, including tours of smoking, assembling, salting and canning plants, net and trawl factories, a huge diesel engine line, a ship research laboratory, shipyards and countless industrial board rooms for long discussions.

And, of course, we went out on boats. We had on-board demonstrations of Danish and Scottish seining, automatic longlining, trawling and jigging. The only on-board demonstration we missed was bottom gillnetting, which we viewed from another vessel. The North Sea lived up to its reputation for ferocity both days we had set aside for bottom gillnetting demonstrations, and we had to settle for detailed descriptions and diagrams.

We opted for short demonstrations of fishing techniques in most cases as going out on an extended fishing trip would have meant missing other very important aspects of the Scandinavian bottom fishing industry. Demonstrations were sufficient, however, as all of the fishermen in the group knew what a netful of fish looks like.

Since the May issue of the Alaska Fisherman will be filled with stories and photos of what we observed, I will concentrate on one aspect of the trip: the direct benefits of the trip, time, money and energy invested in the tour.

In response to the question of whether the fishermen are going to jump right into bottom fishing with large investments, the answer is a direct "no." A couple of the ten now are involved in bottom fishing part time and several more have longer range plans for easing into the new fisheries.

For the first time, however, fishermen who are leaders in coastal communities across the state have a full understanding of the potential of bottom fishing, and a good idea of what needs to be done to develop the industry. It is safe to say the ten were enthused by what they saw, and that most are destined to become proselytizers and educators for fishermen, chambers of commerce, community leaders and others interested in bottom fish development.

That may be somewhat abstract when trying to measure something like "success," but it is important. If bottom fishing is to develop in Alaska, we need to at least have enthusiasm, interest and involvement by fishermen. I think we'll see more and more of this, and it will be partly because these ten fishermen are meeting and talking to people in their respective communities. The ten fishermen will be conducting public workshops to provide information about the trip and to answer questions about what they saw and what needs to be done with bottom fish in their area.

The educational process will be taken a step further when most Alaskans get their first chance to learn just what this issue of "bottom fish" is all about through the airing of a 30-minute television program. In more than 30 communities spread across the state, in about six weeks, the independent public television program "Alaska Review" plans a special on the Scandinavian trip and the bottom fish potential in Alaska. The ten fishermen plan to arrange special showings in their communities and the program will be available to anyone else interested.

I am trying to arrange a special showing for the governor, and several legislators have expressed interest in viewing the program. This is the kind of beginning needed to generate more action in developing bottom fish in the state.

The group met formally in Copenhagen shortly before our return to Alaska to summarize what we had seen, and to discuss potential roles for themselves, the UFA, and the government. We came up with a number of conclusions and recommendations, which we agreed to transmit to the Governor.

Perhaps the most important, and the best place to begin is in the area of policy. We believe that the state should have a developed and publicized development policy. Is it the State's policy to assist with new harbors and ports? With the building of drydocks? With quality control and training centers? Is it the policy of this administration to have a person on its staff who has overall leadership responsibilities for this program? Does the state want to develop liaisons with nations other than Japan? What are the programs which have been designed to implement these policies? Which harbors? What communities?

We want renewed direction given to the Bottom Fish Task Force. The task force should be reconstituted to include industry people; its present make-up is, with one exception, of bureaucrats. Persons who know the most and can do the most.

(Continued on next page)

ALASKA FISHERMAN

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LETTERS

P.O. Box 1352
Juneau, Ak. 99802

Editor:
Within the next 3-5 years, off-shore fishing for a variety of species in the bottomfish and mid-water trawl industry will become a reality. This has become particularly evident to those of us fishermen who were so fortunate as being selected by UFA to visit the Scandinavian countries during March 1979. These countries depend on bottomfishing and mid-water trawling for as much as 5% - 90% of their gross national product.

However, it is important that efforts made by "whomever" in the development of this new fishery have access to the best vessel design, machinery, fishing gear, fishermen, and processing people in that industry. For we must always keep in mind that our off-shore fishery is one of the only protein rich areas left in the world.

During the past two years several attempts have been made to establish a central office in Denmark. This concept has been discussed with several fishermen in the Aleutian, Shumagin, and Bering Sea areas. If this office could provide us with information and contacts pertaining to all aspects of the off-shore industry, we

- would support this effort very strongly.
- Listed below are several areas we feel this office could assist us in:
1. developing strong local and state-wide fishermen's organizations
 2. techniques for quality control starting with harvesting, delivery, processing and marketing
 3. developing conservation/management techniques to ensure a consistent and abundant annual harvest in all species
 4. creating national boundary protection against foreign fishermen and local poaching
 5. developing vessel design, including deck hardware and techniques in holding fish catches the longest and maintaining a quality catch, especially with mid-water species such as blue whiting, pollock and keplin
 6. gear manufacturing, testing, and availability
 7. processing of both consumer and reduction food stuffs
 8. marketing
 9. availability of experts to assist in both long and short range employment efforts for fish harvesting, processing, quality control and marketing

Please feel free to utilize this information as substance in lobbying for a Denmark office. It is certainly a strategic location for the bottom and mid-water trawl industry, as well as other areas of interest involving various industries besides commercial fishing.

Sincerely,
David O. Osterbark
Board Member, Peninsula Marketing Assoc.

Editor:
I was very disappointed in quite a number of items in Roger Painter's interview with me in Petersburg (March, Alaska Fisherman). I very truly hope that my statements that were made and put to press were lack of notes on your part during our interview; quite a number of items were in error or lack of completion.

The main item I'm concerned about is the statement I made about the capabilities of the canneries on the lower coast. The canneries below I said could and can process twice the amount of fish that P.F.I. (editor: Iclicle Seafoods) can here because of doing it for a hundred years.

What was and is meant by what I said is:

If you could combine the machinery and technology that P.F.I. in Petersburg has with the experience of the plants below as you say the "lower 48" our marketing and products would be unlimited. Which comes to the statement the difference between here and there is—quote "a knife or a saw." The other errors were—me dragging for 25 years is wrong—10 years in bottom fishing—10-15 in salmon & albacore & crab. Gary Westman is from Blain Wash. His boat is 72 feet. My boat is 84, and so on.

I feel you should conduct a more thorough resume next time and not have these mistakes happen again for everyone's benefit.

Thank you,
Dusty Anderson
Petersburg

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Editor:
On behalf of the Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners & Operators Association, I would like to thank United Fishermen of Alaska for sponsoring this year's Salmon Conference. The continuation of such meetings is most helpful to insure communication among the various aspects of the fishing industry. I was pleased to have a somewhat structured meeting with an agenda being provided beforehand. This allowed those of us attending to be prepared for discussion.

We look forward to participating in next year's meeting.

Sincerely,
SOUTHEAST ALASKA SEINE BOAT
OWNERS & OPERATORS
Michele Zerhets
Executive Director

Letters, do we ever love letters—even if they're not love letters

Alaska Fisherman
197 S. Franklin
Juneau, Ak 99801

ufa's corner

(continued from preceding page)

contribute on a practical level to ideas and programs should be included: fishermen and processors. There has been confusion, too, as to who serves as chairman of the committee. We would like to see the state include a person who has overall responsibility to coordinate, lead and direct the governor's policies. One, who, quite naturally would act as chairman of the various task forces. There is considerable confusion now as to who is in charge, and we fear that is leading to confused policies and programs.

Along these same lines, we would like to see an active Alaska-Danish Advisory Group. That group travelled to Scandinavia in October but it has not met since. Nor have its members received any communications from the chairman (nor do they even know the name of the chairman) or been asked for input and advice. An Alaska office in Copenhagen is important; the governor should support it and should design his budget to reflect that support. There is much to benefit from a liaison between Alaska and Scandinavia. Those countries have developed an efficient industry which results in a high standard of living for its people. The openness, directness, and support the Scandinavians have given us is refreshing. We question why at this time Alaska is emphasizing expanded relations with the Orient, rather than developing other, additional contacts and markets.

Two other areas of interest to us are training centers and quality control. We urge the state to develop programs for both. We would like to see a highly developed training center here in Alaska. We are running the risk of sponsoring fragmented programs of short duration and mediocre quality by decentralizing small-scale programs throughout the university system. We would prefer to see a centralized program located in one place in Alaska where fishermen or prospective fishermen and crew can learn many skills. The importance of quality control to market bottom fish was obvious to us all. Fishermen and processors need to be re-educating to handle the fish more carefully and the state should direct industry to establish and take responsibility for a program for quality control.

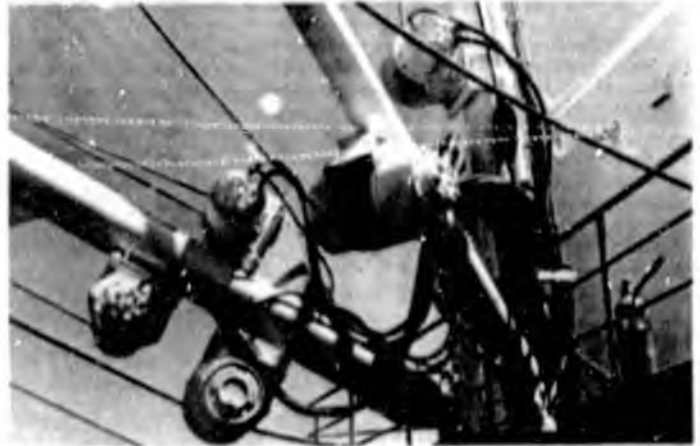
The matters of financing, loan programs, tax incentives, and fish-taxes are complicated in nature. Programs should be developed which encourage industry, yet produce a return to the state which is sufficient to finance its cost. Fishermen would like to participate in shaping those programs.

There is another important thing we learned over in Scandinavia: the benefit that comes to fishermen when they are organized. Those people are really organized. And the reason they are able to be is that they have money. Lot of it. They get it by being assessed 2 percent of their gross earnings to their organizations. They have weekly newspapers, large staffs, and office buildings. They conduct independent research on marketing and other areas of concern, lobby, and are represented on major policy boards and commissions. They play a much more major role in the shape of their industry than we do over here, and it is because they can afford it.

The UFA has grown in size, strength, and stature these past couple of years. But, to continue to do so, and to be able to reach out in new directions is going to cost money, and obviously only the fishermen can and should pay for that. This year our only means of revenue is from membership dues. I hope that by next year we can institute a voluntary assessment for fishermen to the UFA. This will require cooperation from processors to collect and deposit the dues. Of course a commitment in spirit and wallet must come from fishermen. The ten fishermen, by the end of the trip, were not proudly declaring the "wonderful independence of Alaska fishermen." It is no longer smart to play that role—too much is happening in fisheries today, for us not to join together and work towards common goals. To be independent is to be powerless.

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Some of the Kodiak double rigged trawlers are even exceeding the Japanese medium sized trawler catch per unit effort, the federal Surveillance and Enforcement office in Kodiak said.

Both the demand for bait by Kodiak's tanner crab fishermen, and the demand for food fish by the two processing plants in Kodiak with filleting lines, set a new record in Kodiak for bottomfish landings in March—over 1 million pounds of pollock alone.

During all of 1978 the Kodiak trawlers landed only 2.3 million pounds of bottomfish. Another 500,000 pounds is estimated to have been sold at sea for bait. Last year the Department of Fish and Game did not require fish tickets for bottomfish landed and sold at sea, but this year fish tickets are being required for all bottomfish landings.

"And we're doing it without help from anybody," added trawler Oral Burch from the vessel Dawn. Kodiak's trawlers have been developing their gear and locating their fishing grounds without the aid of federal or state bottomfish development programs.

Two men were lost at sea, two Kodiak vessels lost and two holed during the last week in February.

The 130-foot landing craft Alaska Roughneck went down off Bold Cape near Cold Bay Feb. 28. Crewmen Gene Love and Dan Bernard were lost at sea.

The King Cove vessel Seven Seas was able to pick the other two crewmen, Bruce Campbell and Don Rude, out of the water shortly after the Alaska Roughneck capsized. Campbell, who had beer, wearing a survival suit, suffered hypothermia and a back injury.

The Alaska Roughneck's troubles began the afternoon of Feb. 28 when it ran aground on Iliasiak Island north of King Cove.

The crew made temporary repairs to the vessel and continued on toward King Cove, keeping a 20 minute radio scheduled with the Kodiak Coast Guard Communica-

tions Station. Their progress was also monitored by canneries, boat skippers and other owners of single side bands radios in Kodiak.

An hour later the Alaska Roughneck radioed it had encountered heavy seas and was in danger of rolling over. At 2:55 p.m. a crewman from the Alaska Roughneck radioed. "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday. We're going over."

A second voice then came over the radio. "He's capsizing. He's capsizing."

In the process of rescuing Campbell and Rude the Seven Seas sustained damage after hitting floating debris. The Seven Seas took the two survivors into King Cove and the Golden Star then took the survivors on to Cold Bay where they could be evacuated by jet.

Shortly after 8 p.m. Feb. 28 the 83-foot crabber Sirius with six persons on board went on the rocks at Douglas Reef in the north end of Shelikof Strait.

Two hours later the vessel requested Coast Guard assistance, but the Kodiak Air Station's large H-3 helicopters were not available and a helicopter was launched from Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage.

Meanwhile the vessel Sea Wife made several passes on the Sirius, but was unable to get a line on the vessel as its bow was underwater. The 179-foot Polar Shell arrived on the scene two hours later and sent its diver out to try to get a line on the Sirius.

With the situation becoming critical, the Kodiak Coast Guard Air Station launched one of its small H-52 helicopters which arrived on the scene shortly after 1 a.m. and was able to pick up all six men aboard the Sirius as well as Polar Shell diver Tom E. Moragan.

No injuries were reported among the crewmen. Coast Guard officials said it was "quit, a feat" for the small helicopter to get seven men aboard. The helicopter was piloted by Lt. Cdr. William Criswold. Copilot was Lt. Michael Roberts and crewman was AD-1 King David.

The Sirius later disappeared and Marine Surveyor Norm Holm said the vessel is presumed to have been broken up and sunk by pounding waves.

On Feb. 26 the 39-foot Teresa Marie, owned by Randy Christensen, went on the beach at the North end of Whale Island, north of Kodiak. The Coast Guard cutter Citrus was diverted to pick up the two men aboard the Teresa Marie.

While passing through the Ozuzinkie Narrows on its way back to Kodiak the Citrus struck two unmarked, submerged rocks. Water poured in through two large holes, one 27 feet by 5 inches and one 11 feet long by 3 1/2 feet wide at its widest, at the rate of 1300 gallons per minute.

The forward hold completely flooded and water filled the magazines and food storage lockers. Water washed over the cutter's bow before the flooding was brought under control by 18 pumps.

Kodiak divers Dennis Lercours and John Stella were taken to Ozuzinkie by the tug Kodiak King to assist with repair work. The Citrus was able to limp into Ozuzinkie where it remained for a week being repaired.

The Teresa Marie sustained a badly damaged hull, but was filled with styrofoam logs and refloated.

On March 17 Pan Alaska's 80 foot crabber Pacific Prize went down in flames off Uyak Bay. All four men aboard, skipper Bruce Patnam and crewmen Randy Butler, Wayne Ammonson and Brad Hall, all of Kodiak, were able to abandon ship in their liferaft. They were picked up shortly after radioing a May Day message by the Cougar.

The Fish and Game research vessel Resolution went on the rocks near Shuyak Island at the north end of Afognak Island April 3. The Resolution was being used to count tagged sea lions at the time of the accident.

The Afognak Logging Company tug Cygnut came on the scene and was able to get a line on the Resolution, which was starting to lay over on its side as the tide went out. The Cygnut held the Resolution upright until it would be refloated on high tide.

Department of Fish and Game Vessels Supervisor Carl Lehman had high praise for the Cygnut's skipper Ron Ruster.

"He acted in a prompt, seaman-like manner," Lehman said, "and did a fine job. He has my admiration. We really appreciate it."

—Chris Blackburn

Cordova

The Chugach Native, Inc. recently signed the final purchase agreement with New England Fish Company for the transfer of the NEFCO plant at Port Orca near Cordova. A newly formed corporation, Chugach Alaska Fisheries, Inc., is opening an office in Seattle to manage the cannery. Jim Forsell has been named president and Al O'Leary will be the new plant manager. Plans are being made to increase the freezing capacity of the plant.

The PWS winter bait herring season opened in October and closed February (Continued on next page)

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regionalization

(Continued from page 1)

the following day was cancelled when Anderson and Cotten failed to reach agreement. "We couldn't work out a compromise, so we decided to hold off until it settled down," said Anderson.

Meanwhile, the joint boards meeting in Anchorage were considering adopting Skoog's draft only as a working paper. But, following a phone call from Juneau, Greg Cook, Executive Director of the boards, announced: "It looks like there will be no bill this year out of the Legislature. In urging the boards to adopt Skoog's compromise as a regulation, Cook said the Legislature had indicated willingness to look at funding whatever the boards enact.

The failure to adopt a regionalization scheme "will be picked up as another example of indecisiveness from Alaska," said Skoog, referring to threats of federal imposition of regional management under (2) legislation if the state doesn't approve its own plan this year.

Gardiner, on the other hand, said his regionalization bill "wasn't predicated on what's going on in Washington, D.C."

In his view, the process of deciding fish and game issues "has turned into a madhouse in which no citizen has real input." The winter meeting of the Board of Fisheries lasted 22 days and "it's only going to get worse," he says. "What that means is that only people with money can impact the system."

Gardiner maintains that many issues such as opening dates and gear requirements could be more easily handled at the regional level.

In addition, he said, regionalization would dilute some of the influence of the Department of Fish & Game, which "now has an inordinate amount of weight in decisions that are not biological."

Senate President Clem Tillion, meanwhile, predicted that only a bill patterned after the governor's more limited approach to regionalization could pass the Senate.

"I do think the local areas should have more say," Tillion said. "But I believe any bill should be aimed at satisfying the federal requirement, not the Native element."

Tillion also said a final draft adopted by Congress would not contain a strict requirement for federal oversight, "other than judicial review, which everybody seems to agree with, anyway."

That opinion, however, hadn't spread to other legislators who labored over the regionalization bill for most of March and early February. And, like the legislators involved with the issue, the joint boards spent most of their time trying to devise a system of checks and balances between the proposed regional councils and the statewide boards.

Several board members were strongly opposed to points in Skoog's draft setting out procedures under which regional proposals could be rejected. Finally that entire section was deleted and the regulations approved.

Although the regulations do not meet Anderson's declared "bottom line," Anderson said he was "quite pleased" with the board's action. "It's a very positive step forward," Anderson said. "It could be interpreted by some legislators that it's a necessary action to take. It could end their resistance."

"This may give us a strategic advan-

the rim

(Continued from preceding page)

SEC). Compared with last season's catch of 140 tons, this winter's 1,000 ton catch is impressive. Most of the herring were caught in midwater trawls as the herring were generally too deep for seines. According to the Department of Fish and Game, next year's plans call for an earlier opening and for a lower guideline harvest level for Orca Bay to encourage fishing on the west side of the sound.

Herring gillnetting is closed in PWS this year but there are some hopes that a possible 40 limited entry permits will be issued before the next season. The Board of Fish closed the gill net herring season for further study because of concern that herring stocks might be over-fished. A committee of Cordova fishermen have been working on a possible permit system to use in establishing limited entry.

(Continued on page 20)



Nels Anderson

tage," he added. "Then we'll be able to put in the sections that are necessary." Anderson said he will still push for language that will require the boards to adopt regional council submissions except under certain circumstances, "otherwise we're just creating another bureaucratic level."

The establishment of regionalization by regulation rather than statute allows the boards to meet in the fall to define exact boundaries and "fine tune" the procedure.

But Anderson said the board's action does not preclude a legislative tactic, and added, "We'll probably give it another try."

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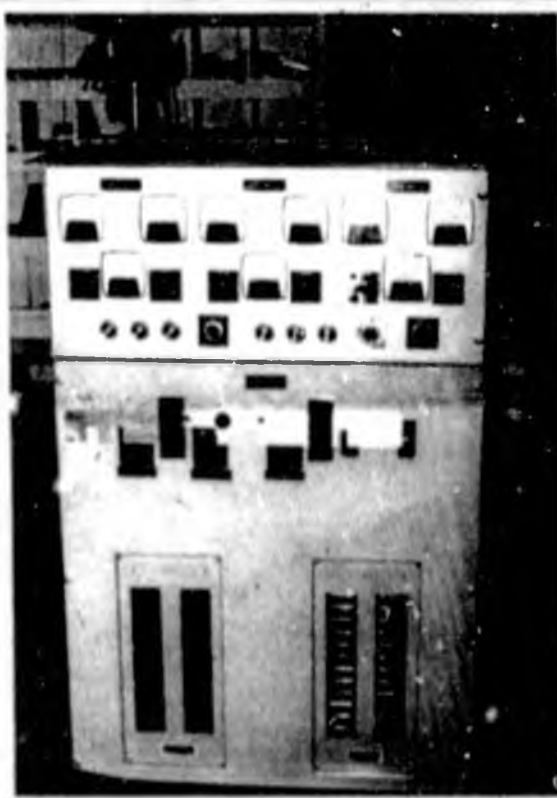
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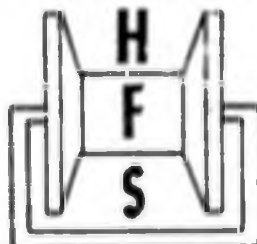
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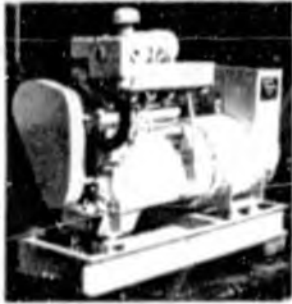
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Kodiak tanner crab quota reached in only 38 days

Kodiak—The tanner crab fleet took only 38 days to harvest a little over 28.5 million pounds of tanner crab.

The season which opened Jan. 5 but did not get underway until Feb. 16 following settlement of a prolonged price dispute, closed March 26.

Closure of the Kodiak tanner season was the second closure, the first being in Cook Inlet, in Alaska to be conducted under the new federal-state joint management program for species fished both inside and outside the state three-mile limit.

On March 16 the Kodiak Department of Fish and Game announced that closure of the Kodiak tanner crab on March 26 had been recommended to the National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Director in Juneau.

A week later the Department received approval from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the closure was officially announced.

The off-shore area south of Kodiak in the Semedi Island region has been left open and some crabs were still being harvested there in April.

—late February and early March

Kodiak crabbers working the north end of Shelikof Strait were plagued by ice floes breaking loose in Kamishak Bay and drifting around Cape Douglas.

Some crabbers reported losing a dozen pots or more to ice floes despite hasty pot pulling and retreats. The ice floes this year coming out of Kamishak Bay ranged up to 60 feet long.

Last year's maximum ice floe 17 miles long headed out of Kamishak Bay and caused a mad scramble to move several hundred thousand dollars worth of pots out of its way.

—Chris Blackburn

Bering Sea tanner fleet is fishing

Anchorage—Bering Sea tanner crab fishermen accepted a 52 cent a pound offer from processors on March 14, more than two months after the price dispute began.

The price was up sharply from last year's 38 cents a pound mark for Bering Sea tanners, but well below the 65 cents originally asked by fishermen represented by the North Pacific Fisheries Vessels Owners.

Sig Jaeger, director of the Seattle-based fishermen's group, said the increased price was influenced by rise of the Japanese yen and a projected fall in harvest rates of Bairdi tanners. Japanese buy nearly all of the tanner crab produced in Alaska.

The emerging opilio tanner fishery should get a substantial boost as a result of a 30 cent price offered by processors in Unalaska.

Jaeger, interviewed during a state Board of Fisheries meeting in Anchorage, said the length of the price dispute was no surprise since the major Unalaska processors have been asking for delayed season openings for tanners.

"There were no strong negotiations until after March," Jaeger noted. "There have been strong expressions by the Japanese that they didn't want crab processed until after March."

Jaeger suggested that the late openings requested by the Unalaska processors have as much to do with the Japanese influence in "Dutch," as they do with the higher recovery rates cited by processors.

"The Japanese have their own fleet fishing on opilio, which is in direct competition with Bairdi on the market," Jaeger said.

In fact, Jaeger said, the Japanese mother ship fleet began harvesting opilio in the Bering Sea in mid-February this year, some three weeks sooner than normal.

The Japanese not only control the tanner crab market, but own large percentages of Bering Sea processors (See October edition of the *Alaska Fisherman*). Some of the Bering Sea tanner fleet is going after opilio tanners after the Bairdi quota is filled, but it's likely to be a few years before the Japanese are squeezed out of the fishery.

Trawl surveys by the National Marine Fisheries Service in the Bering last year indicated a sharp drop in Bairdi tanner populations, with mid-point harvest guidelines set at 43 million pounds. Some 66 million pounds was harvested in 1978.

The projected harvest decline, Jaeger said, helped the fishermen in price negotiations since market prices generally rise when supplies taper off.

After two weeks of fishing, Jaeger said, the Bering Sea tanner fleet was averaging some 60 crab per pot, but the catch per unit effort (CPUE) was expected to decline with exploitation. The 1978 CPUE was 51 and the 1977 average 60.

If the CPUE drops off as expected and "present trends hold, it would indicate the NMFS trawl survey was a pretty fair index of the strength of the stocks," Jaeger said.

—Roger Peinzer

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Cold Storage workers strike in Southeast

Workers at six Southeast cold storage plants went out on strike April 9, leaving some tanner crab and black cod fishermen without a market.

The strike also could affect a Sitka herring roe fishery scheduled to be opened by emergency order as the Fishermen went to press.

The walkout at the six cold storages came after two major Southeast cold storages signed contracts with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). The contracts with Petersburg Fisheries Inc. and New England Fish Co. (Ketchikan) called for wage increases totalling some 32 percent over the next three years.

ILWU Alaska president Larry Cotter said the contracts provide ILWU workers with the "best cold storage wages in the state." After putting in 1200 hours, the workers will get \$8.70 an hour this summer (up from \$8 under the old contract), \$9.35 in 1980 and \$10.10 in 1981. The starting wage will go up to \$5.95 an hour, under the new contracts.

The union is seeking similar contracts with Juneau Cold Storage, Pelican Cold Storage, Whitney Fidalgo in Petersburg, Craig Fisheries, Cordova Bay Fisheries in Hydaburg and E.C. Phillips & Sons, Inc., in Ketchikan.

Cotter also was preparing to begin negotiations for cannery and cold storage workers in Cordova following the March 25 merger of the Copper River and Prince William Sound Cannery Workers Union with the ILWU. Between 125 and 400 cannery workers are employed in Cordova, Cotter said.

The ILWU membership voted in March 93 percent in favor of striking should talks with the processors break down. Cotter had hoped the settlements with PFI and NEPCO would prompt the other cold storages to settle.

The PFI & NEPCO contracts include wage increases totalling 32 percent over the three year period, about 11 percent a year, Cotter said.

Health and welfare benefits will double to 58 cents per hour by the time the contracts expire, and pension benefits now 22 cents per hour will increase to 40 cents over that time, Cotter said.

PFI and NEPCO will be able to bring in double shifts "only if the day shift worker has had the opportunity to work 12 hours," Cotter said. "That protects the annual income of the year-round workers and accommodates the company's desire for the double shift."

"We didn't get every single thing we wanted. We wanted a little bit more money. But we avoided a strike and I think the contract is fair to both sides."

Before the agreement was reached, Cotter said, "We're not going to wait a hell of a long time" to decide to strike, but added, "We're going to do everything we can to avoid a strike."

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NEWS SHORTS

Permit and license renewals are slow

The state has issued a reminder to fishermen to renew their entry permits and vessel licenses before the salmon season starts.

As of April 5, only 57 percent of commercial salmon and herring entry permits and 55 percent of vessel licenses had been renewed for 1979. Valid 1979 permit cards must be shown before fishermen can sell their catches, and vessels licensed prior to engaging in fishing.

Applications can be obtained from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, commercial license vendors or from local Alaska Department of Fish and Game offices. The commission warns fishermen to allow a minimum of three weeks for delivery of permits and licenses, both of which are processed in Juneau.

Stikine hydro potential studied by Canadians

Preliminary studies of potential hydroelectric sites in the Stikine and Iskut Rivers are being conducted by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. According to B.C. Hydro the studies will continue for at least two years and no final decision on whether to build dams on the rivers will be made until the early 1980's.

The Iskut is the largest tributary of the Stikine, joining it just a few miles upstream from the Alaska border northeast of Wrangell. The Stikine is a major southeast Alaska salmon spawning habitat.

Watercraft fuel tax hike bill hits snag

Unless there is a "miracle," a bill that proposes an increase gasoline taxes to 19 percent of the retail value will not be considered by the state Senate this year. Commerce Committee chairman, Sen. Brad Bradley (R-Anchorage) said the bill will not move because it would not increase

taxes for watercraft as much as other taxes.

Motor fuel taxes would have gone from eight to 15 cents this year and to 19 percent of the value in 1980, while watercraft taxation would have gone from five cent gallon to six percent of the value.

Soviet joint venture gains endorsements

Two fisheries councils have recommended that a joint U.S.-Soviet fish venture be allowed to process several metric tons of Alaska bottom fish.

Marine Resources Co., Inc., jointly owned by Bellingham Cold Storage & the Soviet agency Sorbyflot, hopes to process about 6,000 tons of cod, pollock, perch, sablefish and other species west of Kodiak. The proposal has been endorsed by both the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council representing western states.

While the company plans to have about 14 U.S. trawlers delivering hake taken at the coast of Washington to Soviet processors, the Alaska project must still be approved by the Department of Commerce.

Marine sanctuaries put on hold by NOAA

Proposals for marine sanctuaries in Alaska coastal waters have been put on hold by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The "political climate" in the state, stirred by debate over Alaska lands legislation pending Congress, has been cited as a factor in the postponement, according to Nancy Foste deputy director of the sanctuary program.


Several conservation, scientific and government groups have already recommended a number of areas in Alaska coastal waters for sanctuary status. The locations include the Beaufort Sea, Bering

(Continued on next page)

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news shorts

(Continued from preceding page)

Straits, Kotzebue, the Yukon delta, Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, Prince William Sound, waters adjacent to Kodiak Island, and five small inlet and fjord areas in southeast Alaska.

The 1972 Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act allows the federal government to set aside coastal areas of ecological, conservational, or recreational value that are threatened by development.

Initial hearings in Alaska on proposed sanctuaries will not be held until at least next fall.

Halibut phase-out signed

A pact providing for a two-year phase out of Canadian harvest of halibut off the Alaska coast has been signed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Canadian ambassador Peter Howe.

Under the new treaty British Columbia fishermen will get two million pounds of Alaska halibut this year and one million pounds in 1980.

Japanese seafood trade is bypassing Seattle

Direct trade of frozen Alaska seafood to Japan began in March, eliminating Seattle as the primary export point. Thanks to the 200-mile limit, Japan-bound shipments of fish from Alaska tripled between 1977 and 1978.

"The demand for direct service has always been there," said Jim Hinchcliffe, head of Sea-Land's new trade service. "The difference was the 200-mile limit."

While the chief economist of the Port of Seattle says the revised route is bad news for that city, Alaska processors will likely benefit. According to John Naylor of the

New England Fish Co., direct shipment to Japan should save the firm two to four cents a pound in export costs.

Stevens introduces fisheries loan bill

Legislation amending the 1916 Shipping Act to ease up state loans to Alaskan fishermen has been introduced by U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens. Under the law the state cannot act as an agent in administering fishing loans. Presently such loans are made by the Rainier Bank in Washington state.

The proposed amendment would allow the state to qualify to hold preferred mortgages, which could translate into lower interest rates for resident Alaskan fishermen. Loan holders must now pay a one-half of one percent trust fee to the bank. Rainier collected \$200,000 in financing loan fees last year. That money could be saved if the state administered the loans.

Fishermen's fund bill signed into law

A measure allowing fishermen injured or disabled while working within the 200-mile limit to receive compensation from the fishermen's fund has been signed into law by Gov. Jay Hammond.

Previously, only fishermen hurt while within the state's three-mile limit were eligible for fund benefits. But Kodiak Superior Court Judge Roy Madsen ruled last fall that a fisherman injured outside of Alaska coastal waters was entitled to compensation.

Klawock salmon hatchery gets design award

The Klawock salmon hatchery has won an award from the Consulting Engineers Council of Washington state for its innovative engineering design. The design of

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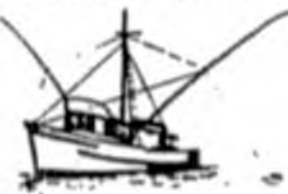
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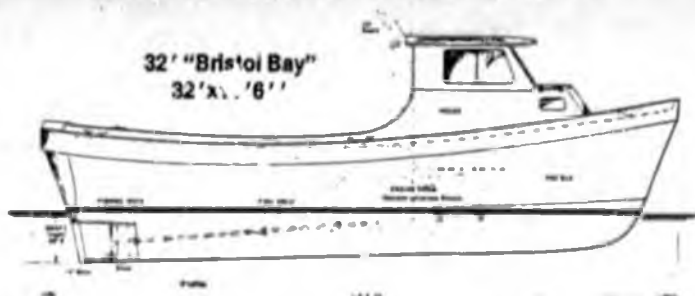
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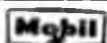
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First herring opening enjoys good roe count

Ketchikan—About 92 gillnet boats took 530 tons of roe herring at Kah Shakes Cove, 40 miles south of Ketchikan, in late March during the first opening in the state.

A 585-ton quota was set, according to herring research specialist Dennis Blankenbecker, a Fish and Game biologist in Ketchikan who kept tabs on the fishery. The fishery opened at 4 a.m. Thursday, March 29, and closed Saturday, March 31 at 11 a.m., he said.

Percentage of roe ranged from eight to 15 in the ripe fish, averaging about 11, "which is good," Blankenbecker said. Two-fifths of the quota had been taken by Friday afternoon, less than 36 hours after the 56-hour fishery opened.

Cold storages in the Ketchikan area were buying the fish for between \$1,500-\$3,000 per ton, depending on the percentage of roe, Blankenbecker said.

Roe herring usually spawn in the Kah Shakes area about April 1, on kelp in shallow water near the shore, Blankenbecker said. Fishermen vote on when to set nets, the best time being when the fish move in to spawn and the water turns milky with semen, but before fish are spawned out. The milky water pre-

vents the fish from seeing the nets, Blankenbecker said.

The 1978 quota, nearly the same as this year's, was not caught, he said, due to many spawn outs. "The quality was not there," he said.

Fish and Game biologists monitored the take of the boats. Blankenbecker said 104 had interim limited entry permits to fish for roe herring. Calculations of the catch included those in nets and not yet at the tenders, but were still "preliminary," he said.

Research biologists were also on the Fish and Game boat to gather data on age, quality and location, and will try to determine the number of eggs laid and the escapement, which, in turn, determines the 1980 quota, he said.

The next Southeast opening, restricted to purse seiners, will be in Sitka Sound. Testing done there during the Kah Shakes opening showed fish were at two to five percent maturity. Blankenbecker estimated the roe herring fishery would not open until mid-April.

Openings in Casan Bay and Lower Lynn Canal are unlikely, according to an ADF&G release.

—Laura Zahn

Herring prices go up

Kodiak—Herring promises to be a bigger money fishery than ever this year. Herring with a roe recovery of 10 percent has brought as much as \$4,500 a ton off Canada and \$3,000 a ton off Southeast Alaska.

The Prince William Sound herring fishery for roe opened April 7 at 6 a.m. Ralph Pirtle, Prince William Sound Department of Fish and Game management biologist said over 100 boats were expected to be on the grounds for the opening.

This year in Prince William Sound Fish and Game is opening the season and monitoring the fishery, but letting the boats decide when the roe count is high enough to fish.

Last year the Prince William Sound herring fishery was opened and closed according to the expected roe recovery as herring schools moved into the area.

"It was a fiasco," Pirtle said. While the boats sat and waited, the herring swam deep and eluded the nets. Closed areas were opened to keep the prince William Sound herring fishery from being a complete disaster. The season ended with a 1200-ton harvest.

This year the harvest level is 2000 tons in Prince William Sound.

"We want to intercept the herring in open water," Pirtle said.

The Kodiak herring season opens May 1 with a harvest level of 1600 tons—800 tons from the west side of Kodiak and Afognak Island area, and 800 tons from the south end and east side, combined, of Kodiak.

An additional 400 ton harvest level has been set for the Kukak section of the Mainland District and another 400 ton harvest level for herring in the rest of the Mainland District.

For the first time herring fishermen are required to register with the Department of Fish and Game for the area they intend to fish. The new regulation was passed by the Board of Fisheries last winter.

—Chris Blackburn

the rim

(Continued from page 15)

PWS processors and fishermen are working to establish rules that will improve the quality of landed fish. The rules under consideration are (1) a minimum time between fish deliveries restricted to 24 hours with fish tickets marked with date and time of deliveries; (2) puncturing the skin or flesh of a fish will be prohibited, use of pughs entirely prohibited; (3) use of detergents or biocide containing phenol prohibited. These rules are still under consideration and are subject to approval by the processors and the Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association board.

Junior Cross, skipper of the Captain Joe and Mel Wick, skipper of the Alert signed contracts with the state of Alaska to conduct a bottomfish trawl survey in the Gulf of Alaska. The study is expected to last 30 fishing days. \$90,000 is being provided by the state to guarantee the income for the two vessels on a sliding scale basis, as the daily deliveries go up the state funding goes down. During the first two weeks of the project some deliveries were made to Cordova and Valdez processors. Lately some problems concerning the price paid for fish have arisen and the vessels are not now fishing.

The tanner crab catches for the vessels fishing in the Gulf have improved lately. Catches within PWS are still low. Latest predictions indicate a "fair" season.

As one of the ten fishermen participants in the recent Norway, Denmark and Farøe Island trip, I would like to say thank you to the UFA for making the trip possible. All of us brought back a wealth of information. I encourage fishermen to question me or my fellow travelers about the fishing techniques we use.

—Connie Taylor

Ketchikan

Three local fishing groups have created the "Save Our Salmon" fund to aid (Continued on next page)

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the rim

(Continued from preceding page)

lobbying in support of d-2 lands legislation in the Ketchikan area.

The Alaska Fishermen's Association, the Southeast Seine Boat Owners and Operators Assn., and the Community Fishermen's Co-Op want to send five to seven fishermen to Washington, D.C., to lobby for legislation when the d-2 bill is on the House floor.

The groups want to protect three major producing rivers in the Misty Fjords National Monument area.

Louisiana-Pacific Corp., Ketchikan division, will probably end up paying the state of Alaska money for a chlorine spill in Ward Creek last April that killed about 1,000 fish.

Whether the money will be paid in an out of court settlement or whether the state will go to court to get it will be decided in April, according to assistant attorney general John Tillinghast. While he would not reveal the amount of the proposed settlement, he said it was enough to cover rehabilitation costs.

While a water pipeline to LPK's pulp mill was being cleaned with a calcium hypochloride solution last April, a valve apparently leaked and the system

subsistence

(Continued from page 4)

g'n trading high value resources for non-traditional items," Sabu said.

Another item discussed in depth but not acted upon was the establishment of a fourth resource-user category of "personal use."

The proposed classification was designed to handle situations like the politically volatile Copper River dip net fishery. A subsistence fishery on Copper River salmon runs dates back hundreds of years, but it wasn't until a road to Chitina was improved in 1969 that a conflict arose.

Suddenly, it became easy to drive from Fairbanks or Anchorage to dip net sockeye salmon and the number of permits doubled to 3,000 in one year. In two years, the dip net subsistence catch tripled, and commercial fishermen downstream in Prince William Sound and subsistence fishwheel fishermen upstream became concerned. Last year it reached a critical point when the commercial fishery was severely cutback and the dip net was held to an average harvest.

Commercial fishermen promoted the "personal use" classification, while some board members favored putting the dip net fishery under sport regulations. Both tactics were later abandoned in favor of a management policy limiting the dip net harvest to specific level pegged to estimated escapement.

The conflict was a test for the flexibility of the board's subsistence policies as the fishery could easily fall under either subsistence or sport classifications, and since no need criteria was ever attached to qualification as a subsistence user.

The only other tough subsistence issue tackled by the Fisheries Board was providing for a subsistence salmon net fishery in Cook Inlet. The Board voted to put the subsistence openings in the middle of the commercial season, and, to compound the gear conflicts, failed to open additional fishing areas.

Commercial fishermen aren't likely to welcome subsistence fishermen onto their privately owned or leased outlet sites (drifting for subsistence was prohibited) during the six week commercial season, even though subsistence and commercial openings fall on different days of the week. In addition, many commercial fishermen and Department of Fish and Game staffers expressed concern about subsistence staying within legal quotas while fishing a wrist during the peak of the salmon run.

Cook Inlet subsistence fishermen appear to have only extremely limited accessible beaches parallel to the road system on the Kenai Peninsula to choose from.

Although it wasn't used as a justification for the timing of the openings, the subsistence fishery is scheduled to fall within the same six-week time frame as commercial fishing. The board of Fisheries has limited commercial fishing in upper Cook Inlet to between July 1 and August 15 to settle a long-standing allocation struggle between sport and commercial fishermen.

overflowed, killing all the fish and other organisms for about one-third of the stream. Fish suffocated from the chemical, which is similar to that used to clean swimming pools.

Bottom fishermen participating in the state's \$150,000 Ketchikan study had more luck in one week than in over 100 other fishing days combined.

More than 9,000 pounds of red snapper were hooked by two longliners, Fred Athrop and Leroy Miller. Athrop's Auk hauled in 4,500 pounds and Miller's Velvet carried about 5,000 pounds to two local processors who pay 30 cents a pound for the tasty rockfish.

After 147 days of fishing by several of the 10 fishermen participating in the study, which equals one-fifth of the program, 18,000 pounds of fish were landed. "That's not as good as we hoped, but over half of that was brought in the last week," said Marvin Yoder, borough administrator of the project.

Athrop's catch the first trip out was 1,100 pounds for 10 days, he said, which was "really poor. A respectable trip for three men would be 8,000-10,000 pounds."

Fishing is still not up to that level, and he blames it on bait which he thinks was not processed soon enough.

Athrop said while long-line fishing showed "quite an improvement," gillnetters were still having bad luck. Gillnetters have been fishing only in bays because the weather has been too poor to set out into the current, Athrop said.

Both Miller and Athrop received minimum wages from the "incentive" program, which pays the skippers according to the amount of fish caught, Yoder said. The more caught, the less state money is paid. The incentives were designed to make the trips worthwhile if catches were poor, Yoder said.

New England Fish Company began to prepare a site for a 120x50 foot cold storage building in mid-March. The new cold storage should be in operation in early July, according to NEFCO Ketchikan manager Mike Cusack.

A survey of the Kets River by U.S. Borax officials is being planned for this summer, after their Quartz Hill molybdenum exploration camp opens in late May or early June.

The survey is the first step in designing a fish habitat enhancement program, which officials pledged to do Oct. 31, 1978 in Ketchikan in conjunction with their mining project on Boca de Quadra, 40 miles east of Ketchikan.

"We have plenty of time," said Eugene Smith, manager of environmental affairs for Borax. The program can't be used until a decision by assistant secretary of agriculture Rupert Cutler is changed to allow Borax to build a controversial 10.9 mile road along parts of the river.

The mine site itself could be prohibited

under strong Alaska lands legislation, but under a compromise bill, reintroduced this year, the mine would be in a special management area outside the Misty Fjords National Monument.

If Cutler reversed his decision and the compromise bill becomes law soon, the program and road construction could start as early as fall or next summer, Smith said, but he indicated that time schedule is not likely.

Fish hatcheries, weirs, ladders, spawning channels and other enhancement techniques could be used in the Misty Fjords national monument area if the compromise d-2 bill passes this year.

The d-2 bill has passed the U.S. House

Interior Committee, but must pass another House committee and the full House before being considered by the Senate. The aquaculture provision is not final, according to Ron Wendt, Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association spokesman.

Bar Harbor will be increased by 350 moorage spaces by October, courtesy of the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, the state and the City of Ketchikan.

Bids have been opened for construction of the multi-million dollar project, the lowest of which was \$1.3 million. Two concrete floating breakwaters will enclose a 25-acre area when the project is complete.

—Laura Zahn



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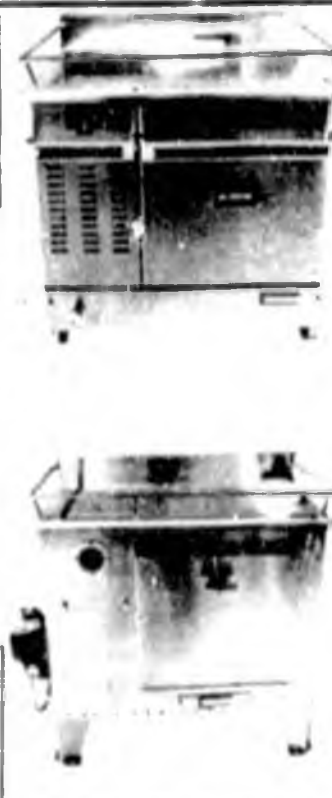
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101'x28'x13' Ocean tug; ABS; 1,200 HP. Located West Coast. Price: \$420,000.00.
90.2'x29'x14.5' (1976) Ocean tug; ABS; A-1; 1,800; Two GM 16V-149. Price: \$1,900,000.00.

50.45'x12'22"x6.8' (1943) Harbor Tug; 365HP; One D343 CAT. Price: \$55,000.00
95'x28'x11' (1964) Ocean tug; ABS; 1,800 HP; Twin D-398 Price: \$1,050,000.00.

100'x28'x12.5' (1971) Ocean tug; ABS; 2,250 CAT HP; 4.1 red, two GM 6-71, 30 KW gens.; 24,000 fuel; 10,000 water, berths 9, complete ABS reconditioning 1978. Price: \$1.29 million.

105'x28'x12.5' (1967) Ocean tug; 2,400 HP; Twin FAIRBANKS (6 cylinder). Price: \$997,000.00

58'x17'x5.8' (1953) Harbor tug; Two D343 CAT; Price: \$185,000.00
150'x30'x17' (1979) ABS A-1; 8,000 HP. Any flag any ocean. Price: \$4.8 million.

DECK BARGES FOR SALE

18'x50'x13' (1968) River barge, single skin; Price: \$578,000.00
160'x40'x17.5' (1977) barge; ABS; 1,150 S/T; 1,100 square feet; raked one end. Price: \$210,000.00

210'x60'x11.5' (12/77); 2,520 Tons; raked both ends; ABS. Price: \$710,000.00
200'x54'x12' (1972); ABS; 1,500 sq. ft.; raked both ends; HEAVY construction. Price: \$575,000.00

110'x30'x7' (1960) River barge; spud well/spuds. Price: \$38,000.00
100'x28'x8' (1964) River barge; raked one end. Price: \$38,000.00

140'x30'x9' (1968) River barge; USCG Certified. TWO EACH available. Price EACH: \$145,000.00
160'x35'x9' (74/78) River barge, raked one end, SEVEN EACH available. Price EACH: \$180,000.00

110'x30'x9' (1977) River barge; RAKED ONE END THREE EACH available. Price EACH: \$97,750.00
120'x35'x9.5' (38/38) River barge. Price: \$38,750.00

110'x30'x9.5' (NEW) River barge. Price \$105,000.00
130'x30'x7' barge, Koehring crane, 40' boom. Sold as a unit together. Price: \$33,000.00

100'x33'x7' (73/74); ABS. Price: \$145,000.00
200' (2) 18' (c. 1968) can be ABS load-lined; 3/4 rake both ends; 18 compartments; 7/8" bottom deck; 1 1/4" sides. Steel 90% of new. Two cranes. Price: \$450,000.00

100'x22'x6.5' (1937) Steel barge; 179.9 G.T. Price: \$28,000.00
120'x37' NEW CONSTRUCTION. Price: \$197,000.00

120'x29'x7' NEW CONSTRUCTION. FOUR EACH Available. Price EACH: \$128,000.00
110'x30'x7'. NEW CONSTRUCTION. TWO EACH Available. Price EACH: \$100,000.00.

120'x29'x7' (1968) barge; build to ABS specs; clean; can be ABSed. Price includes delivery to Seattle, TWO EACH available. Price FOR BOTH & DELIVERY: \$148,000.00

383'x64'x24'; Ocean barge. ABS. Price: \$1.0 million.
300'x90'x16' (1956) River barge; previously ABSed. Can be Ocean. Price: \$425,000.00
250'x50'x16' River barge; previously ABSed. Price: \$195,000.00

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220'x40'x11' (c. 1968); class B, single skin; 13,000 BBLs; 8 compartments; one end raked. Price: \$126,000.00
260'x50'x10.6' (1951); Class B, single skin; coils; deep well system; 23,300 BBLs (box). Price: \$79,000.00

264'x50'x10.6' (1951); Class B, single skin; coils; deep well system; 20,900 BBLs (end piece). Price: \$250,000.00.
195'x30'x11' (1967); Class B, double skin; coils; 8" deep well system; 10,000 BBLs. THREE EACH Available. Price EACH: \$236,000.00

250'x50'x12' (1955); 21,567 BBLs; rakes one end; 10 compartments; 8" pump system. TWO EACH available. Price EACH: \$355,000.00
200'x50'x12' (1958); 20,000 BBLs (box); 10 compartments; 8" Byron Jackson pump system. TWO EACH Available. Price EACH: \$330,000.00

140'x30'x10.6'' (1959); 12,729 BBLs; 6 compartments; 8" Byron Jackson pump system. Price: \$181,225.00
204'x60'x11.5' (1955); Class A, double skin; 10,000 BBLs, raked one end; has new certificate. Price: \$212,000.00.

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125'x26'x10.5' (1979); Steel supply vessel, suitable for conversion to crabbing TWO (2) GM 12-140s each with 1,350 HP; Twin screw. Price: \$1,015,000.00.
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32' ALUMINUM HULL w/diesel engine, all electronics; has gear for gillnetting, purse seining, dragging & herring—outfit to suit you & price accordingly.
34' TROLLER w/Wash. troll lic., diesel engine, radar, VHF, auto, loran, fishfinder, depth sounder, direction finder, C.B., full coil refrigeration.
20' BOWPICKER, 75' fiberglass Fairlaser w/Mercruiser engine just overhauled, low price.

MARITIME BOAT BROKERAGE
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40-foot Mel M-run combination gillnetter-seiner, GMC 671 power, fast, excellent equipment. VHF, CB, radar, hot and cold water, shower, sleeps 5. Phone (206) 332-8535.

BOATS/PERMITS FOR SALE

Prince William Sound permit \$38,000. Also available 28' Modutech bowpicker in Cordova with 25' m/c extra lay up on hull. CB, fathometer, catalytic heater, propane stove, head, double bunk and lots of room. Almost new condition \$30,000. Cash only. Contact Fred March III (206) 533-0199 Aberdeen, Wash.

F/V Sea Star, 42' Delta Seiner, Cat Power D-334. All electronics. Boom, Winch 32 Volt Freezer. Very complete. \$130,000.00. Located in LaConner, Wa. Also available: 3 seines-lead-ski-lift. P.W.S. Permit. Call (206) 435-2781.

Cook Inlet Drift Permit, Boat & Gear. Package deal. Cash only. 32' Glass. Ready to go. \$140,000.00. John Critman, Box 2688, Kodiak, Ak. 99615 or ph. (907) 488-4307.

PERMITS FOR SALE

Cook Inlet Drift Permit for sale. Call (907) 479-6791 after 9:00 a.m.

FOR SALE: Prince William Sound permit. Write Bob Dundas, Box 24, Cordova, Ak. 99574 or phone (907) 424-7306.

FOR SALE: Salmon Drift gillnet Permit. Prince William Sound. Write Thomas W. Ellis, 4015 C. St., Washougal, Wa. 98671 or phone (206) 835-3039.

FOR SALE: Kodiak Salmon Purse Seine Permit for sale and ready for transfer. Also, Prince William Sound Salmon Purse Seine Permit for lease, ready for transfer. Call: (907) 238-7476, (316) 276-7174 and (316) 276-6386.

FOR SALE: Kodiak Salmon Seine Permit. Must sell due to ill health. Call (916) 343-0121 after April 18 or write Ray Long, Box 2706, Kodiak, Ak. 99615.

WOULD LIKE TO TRADE a Cook Inlet Set Net Permit for a Bristol Bay Set Net Permit. Would also trade Anchorage view lot for Bay Set Net Permit. Write Box 778, Eagle River, Ak. 99577. or call (907) 488-2380.

WILL TRADE for Prince William Sound Drift Gillnet Permit. 8% acres of prime property in the city of Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Walking distance to downtown shopping, churches and schools. Present Value: \$32,000.00 Call Bob Jansett at 638-2750 or write Box 1472, Valdes, Ak. 99688.

CLASSIFIEDS

**Alaska Fisherman
197 S. Franklin
Juneau, Ak 99801**

WANTED

AS A CREWMEMBER, I can save you money. I want to learn the crab industry with the eventual goal of owning a boat. Professionally, I am a Detroit diesel factory trained and certified mechanic. I am knowledgeable in welding and hydraulic repair. For the past year I have been training automotive mechanics in the use of electronic engine performance test equipment. Other skills I can offer include training in first aid and certification in CPR. I have had small business administration experience and am a college graduate in business administration. I am willing to make a long term commitment, in order to attain my goal of learning the crab industry. I am resourceful, hard working, dependable. References upon request. Kirby Duke, 2343 North 115th Street, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 53226, or phone (414) 258-2525.

WANTED: Bristol Bay gillnet boat, 32', purchase, cash. Call (907) 832-5484 days or (907) 832-5667 evenings or write Wayne Taylor, P.O. Box 292, Nenana, Ak, 99707.

TANNER & KING CRAB POTS NORSOL CO.

P.O. Box 581
311 Admiral Way
Edmonds, Wa. 98020
(206) 776-1642
(206) 776-8469

ATTENTION: ALASKAN MARINERS
Prince William Sound Community College announced a new program of professional marine training for the Pacific Maritime Academy. Register now for a special accelerated license preparation course for Ocean or Motorboat Operators right here in Valdez, Alaska. April 10-May 1, 1979. License Examination given following course. For more information dial 835-2539.

WANTED: Position on Bristol Bay Gillnetter for 1979 season. Experiences (8 yrs) and knowledge of areas fished. 32 yrs. old, 6'2", 185 lbs., easy-going. Contact: R. Paddock, P.O. Box 312, Juneau, Ak. 99802 or call (907) 789-2494.

Wanted-False Pass Permit. Lease or buy. Phone (907) 344-4437 or write Permit, 10088 Marmot Circle, Anchorage, AK 99502.

Kodiak Island Set Gillnet permit. Write Box 10123, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Wanted: 60'-48" Crabber/Seiner. Should draw less than 6 1/2 feet loaded. Prefer fully equipped, less gear, ready to fish. Should have recent survey. Call (907) 443-2516 or (907) 443-2078 or write: P.O. Box 912, Nome, A 99762.

Indicator head for older model Ross 600 fathometer. Write Box 467 Juneau, Alaska 99802. (. 7) 789-9456.

WANTED—S.E. Alaska salmon gillnet permit to lease or lease purchase. Yearly guarantee. Have boat and gear. Box 373, Auke Bay, Ak. 99821. (907) 789-2067.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Two CATS, D336 T.A. 400 HP max. Factory rebuilt, zero hrs., new cond. 2-1 twin disc gear 513 trolling valves. \$25,000.00 for both. PH (707) 964-0473.

FOR SALE: Marco J6107 crab pot hauler. Just rebuilt. Excellent condition. \$2,500.00. PHONE (206) 776-0781.

AIRPLANE, Pilot and Spotter available for Bering Sea Herring Fishery. Write Box 7814 Ketchikan, Ak. 99901, or call (907) 247-8444.

EXPERIENCED Bristol Bay Drift Permit Holder desires partner with good boat & nets for 1979 season. Write Box 2699, Fairbank, Ak 99707.

FOR SALE: Benmar, M.19, 12 16mi. Radar. (low hours) 1/2 price of new cost. PHONE (206) 293-2502.

FOR SALE: 64-HNG twin disc mech 2:1 Reduction gear for 671 G.M.C. Like new cond. Never used since recent rebuild. PHONE (206) 293-2502.

FOR SALE: 2 1/4 acres (salt) waterfront homesite (log cabin, outbuildings, etc.) Point Baker, Ak. \$32,000.00 Cash. Write for details. P.O. Box 5073, Everett, Wa. 98206.

Alaska fisherman, April, page twenty-three
FOR SALE: Chrysler 330 R.P. Marine engine, lefthand rotation, new rings, valves ground, first-class shape. No transmission, water-cooled manifold siamese, \$1500.00. 150 Fathom Bristol Bay Hump nets No. 43, 4 1/2" mesh, new web and lead line, T-3 floats, good corkline, \$1400.00. 100 Fathom Bristol Bay King nets, 8 1/4" mesh, Poly Uroka, used 10 days, no holes, \$1400.00. M.C. Carlson, 4536 33rd Ave. W., Seattle, Wa. 98199.

Volvo Penta TMD-100 engine, 195 hp at 1800 continuous, with T.D. 509 gear, 3 to 1 plus troll valve. Four years old, excellent condition. \$7500. Phone: (206) 876-2035.

FOR SALE: Hydraulic bait chopper built by Harsen Welding & Iron Works. Used one season. New cost \$1,600, will sell for \$1,200. Hydraulic valve and hoses included. Call (907) 486-3227 or write to Jack Clark, Box 2455, Kodiak, Ak 99615.

CHL Imports



WHEN IS A GILL NET NOT A GILL NET?

When it's afloat

Quality Gill Net Webbing

2940 Westlake Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98109

(206) 285-7242

WHY SHOULD YOU JOIN THE UFA????

When you're trying to make a living in the short fishing seasons, you have little time to keep on top of the political issues affecting your livelihood. It is necessary, however, to have a watchdog and advocate for your interests. Processors have well-paid, fulltime lobbyists to represent their concerns. Foreign interests are well-represented as well. Are you? Fisheries managers and politicians who control the fisheries resources make their decisions based upon the input they get from various interest groups. Are you represented? Make sure you are not left out in the cold...

JOIN THE UFA ADVOCATE FOR ALL ALASKA FISHERMEN

The UFA has a fulltime lobbyist in the state capital, and seats on a number of these governmental bodies, represent commercial fishermen who fish in Alaska waters. In addition, the UFA follows political developments, like the court challenge to limited entry, and is actively involved in promoting development of bottomfishing.

THERE ARE OTHER BENEFITS TOO

- Health insurance for dependents
- Legal plan that pays for the cost of joining the UFA during your initial visit with a lawyer.
- The ALASKA FISHERMAN, the only Alaska-based newspaper for commercial fishermen.
- A fulltime administrative staff to assist you.

AND IT ONLY COSTS \$50 A YEAR

Please enclose \$50
for one year's membership

Return to:
197 South Franklin St.
Juneau, Ak. 99801

NAME _____

Box or Street Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Membership in fishing organizations _____

Vessel Name(s) _____

Area and Type of Fishery _____

check one: permanent permit interim use permit neither



Fisheries bills move in state legislature

by John Greely

Juneau—While a tax increase and city-bush fight over management dominated fisheries news this month, the Legislature moved quietly on other issues affecting the industry.

Seven of more than 30 separate bills related to fisheries to be introduced during the session were approved by the House in generally non-controversial fashion. Each of the seven bills was waiting for Senate action in mid-April.

The bills touched on these issues:

LIMITED ENTRY—Amid a general uproar over limited entry (see the March issue of the Alaska Fisherman), a major review of the six-year-old law was in the works. Pushed by House Majority Leader Nels Anderson, D-Dillingham, House Bills 141 and 142 would turn over \$125,000 to a yet-to-be-named consultant to study the social and economic impact of the law. Possible changes that should be studied, Anderson says, include "the rapidly increasing costs of permits" and "administrative burdens."

For about a dozen fishermen who were denied permits because of those "administrative burdens," House Speaker Terry Gardiner pushed through his chamber last month a bill that would allow them to count points accumulated in several fisheries in order to meet the minimum number needed for a permit in one fishery. John Garner, a member of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, endorsed HB290 as a cure for a "pretty obvious deficiency in the law."

VESSEL LOANS—Another Gardiner bill, HB20, would allow salmon fishermen to use their limited entry permits as collateral for a vessel loan. The measure won approval of the House despite arguments that a pending lawsuit before the State Supreme Court could reduce or eliminate the value of the permits. Under current law, fishermen already in use

their boats as collateral for buying permits and "by taking the reverse approach as well, it will be easier for Alaska residents to get into the fisheries," Gardiner says.

The same bill includes an amendment raising to 90 percent the state's limit on collateral requirements for permit loans. Under current law, a loan to buy a permit cannot exceed 75 percent of the value of the collateral.

HB20 also would remove an obstacle which some fishermen have faced when trying to refinance a state loan for buying a new vessel. The amendment would allow fishermen with outstanding state loans to borrow up to \$500,000 in total from the fisheries revolving loan fund, and use up to 40 percent of the amount borrowed to refinance existing loans. Juneau Democrats Mike Miller and Jim Duncan joined Gardiner in sponsoring this bill.

REGIONAL HATCHERIES—While a legal challenge has been raised to the 3 percent assessments imposed by regional aquaculture associations, Gardiner has proposed that the assessments be called "royalty assessments," instead. His legislation, HB359, is aimed at answering questions raised in court about the legality of such non-governmental agencies as non-profit hatchery groups "taxing" fishermen, voluntarily or otherwise.

At the same time, HB359 would set up a means for fishermen to end their voluntary contributions to the regional associations. Under the bill, if at least 10 percent of an association's membership requested a vote, the commissioner of fish and game would be authorized to require a vote on the question of continuing the assessment. Before that election could be held, however, the state would have to determine that no financial obligations related to the assessments were outstanding.

In addition, HB359 would allow any fisherman now paying an assessment to request the commissioner of fish and game

to reduce or terminate the payments, if they are found to be "unreasonable or no longer needed by the regional association to meet the purposes" of the law.

The bill also would restrict the Alaska Board of Fisheries' control over regional hatcheries to management of harvests of returning runs, leaving the commissioner of fish and game with sole authority over all other activities, such as egg takes and management of natural runs for brood stocks.

Gardiner maintains the "role of the Board of Fisheries as envisioned by the original legislation was to regulate the harvest of salmon returning to the waters of the state." The involvement of the board, he said, makes the process inefficient and cumbersome.

However, the present statute gives the board authority to "promulgate regulations necessary to implement" nearly all phases of regional aquaculture activities.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT—Prodded by the Alaska Fisherman's probe into foreign investment in Alaska fisheries (see October issue), the Legislature was moving toward approval of an updated investigation of the situation. The main question seemed to be who would handle the study.

A \$43,000 appropriation requested by the Legislative Council would turn the study over to an independent investigator. The Hammond administration, meanwhile, was pushing for the study to be handled in-house.

Richard Eakins, director of the Division of Economic Enterprise, has told legislators that since early this year, his agency has been working with the U.S. Departments of Commerce and State to look into the extent of foreign ownership in domestic fisheries.

"When you get into the multi-national corporations, such as the Japanese are," Eakins said, "we (the state) don't have the horsepower to get through it... Plus, it really is a national question."

Jim Edenso, bottomfish coordinator for the governor, has set aside about \$15,000 for state participation in the proposed joint study, which might include as partners the University of Alaska.

Alaska Fisherman, April, page twenty-four

Edenso indicated one reason he and other administration officials were reluctant to see the Legislature handle the study was that it might "inhibit capital investment (in Alaska), which we don't want to do."

Nonetheless, the House passed in mid-March a resolution authorizing a separate study by the Legislature of all foreign fishing and processing interests in the state and its waters. As one legislator remarked at the time, "I don't care who does the study. Maybe we should have both studies done."

1975, the Legislature beefed up laws requiring the reporting of any major foreign ownership interests in Alaska, but the Department of Commerce has not enforced the law very vigorously.

news shorts

(Continued from page 19)

the hatchery, built by the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, will be entered in national competition.

A gravity-fed water supply system minimizes need for external water and the power supply was engineered to safeguard it from breakdowns and outages. The hatchery, which opened last fall, can handle 2 million eggs daily using movable incubators.

Reduction in high seas salmon harvest asked

In spite of protests from commercial fishermen that proposed reductions in the take of Pacific Ocean salmon will hurt business, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus said more cutbacks are needed.

Recently the Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council outlined restrictions on the Northwest fleet in its salmon harvest for this year's season, set to begin in May. But, in a February letter to Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, Andrus says "significant reductions" are necessary to protect diminishing wild stocks and to provide "a more equitable allocation" of fish between the inside and outside fisheries and "a realistic fishery for treaty Indians."

It is now up to Kreps to approve the council's recommendations or to abide by Andrus' recommendation of tighter restrictions.

INTRODUCING

The "SEAHORSE" winch

HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED WORM GEAR WINCH



MODEL 84-0
6 1/2" Drum Diameter



MODEL 84-8
4" Drum Diameter

The Seahorse utility worm gear winch is available in two models: Model 84-0 has a rated capacity of 8000 pounds and Model 84-8 has a rated capacity of 8000 pounds. Both of these winches have been tested per SAE specification J706a.

Features of this winch are:

- Fabricated and Coated Drum
- Automatic Brake on Worm Gear
- 18:1 Gear Reduction Ratio
- SAE "A" Motor Mount Adapter and Shaft Coupler included

- DESIGN
- BUILD
- REPAIR
- SERVICE
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YOUR STRONGEST DECK HAND



THE MINI POWER BLOCK

FROM

RAPPHYDEMA SYD

The Mini Power Block has been developed as a versatile tool for the fisherman, utilizing the experience gained throughout the world's fisheries. The hydraulic components used were chosen for their reliability. All other parts are of the highest quality.

Apart from the cast iron combined motor/valve all the cast parts are made in sea water resistant aluminum. Other parts are made of stainless steel which makes the Mini Power Block practically maintenance free.

The combined pump and oil tank is mounted on an adjustable frame. Prefitted pressure and return hoses (each 4 meters) are also included. The Mini Power Block can either be delivered with a ball shaped or flat rubberized sheave. The Mini Power Block is suitable for gill-netting, line hauling and pot hauling and is ready to operate when it is fitted and the pump is powered.

MINI POWER BLOCK SPECIFICATIONS:

PULLING CAP - max. 425 lbs.

POWER REQUIRED - 3/4 horsepower

WEIGHT OF UNIT - 8 1/2 lbs.

PUMP SPEED - 1000 rpm working, 2000 rpm idling

SPEED OF PULL - 0 to 90 ft. per minute

WORKING PRESSURE - 800 to 1000 lbs. per sq. in.

Dealers wanted for some areas



410 West Harrison, Seattle, WA 98119 (206) 284-9259
Sept. 87

April 2, 1979

Ms. Shari Gross
Executive Secretary
United Fishermen of Alaska
197 S. Franklin
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Gross:

Within the next 3-5 years, off-shore fishing for a variety of species in the bottomfish and mid-water trawl industry will become a reality. This has become particularly evident to those of us fishermen who were so fortunate as being selected by UFA to visit the Scandinavian countries during March 1979. These countries depend on bottomfishing and mid-water trawling for as much as 5% - 90% of their gross national product.

However, it is important that efforts made by "whomever" in the development of this new fishery have access to the best vessel design, machinery, fishing gear, fishermen, and processing people in that industry. For we must always keep in mind that our off-shore fishery is one of the only protein rich areas left in the world.

During the past two years several attempts have been made to establish a central office in Denmark. This concept has been discussed with several fishermen in the Aleutian, Shumagin, and Bering Sea areas. If this office could provide us with information and contacts pertaining to all aspects of the off-shore industry, we would support this effort very strongly.

Listed below are several areas we feel this office could assist us in:

1. developing strong local and state-wide fishermen's organizations
2. techniques for quality control starting with harvesting, delivery, processing and marketing
3. developing conservation/management techniques to ensure a consistent and abundant annual harvest in all species.
4. creating national boundary protection against foreign fishermen and local poaching
5. developing vessel design, including deck hardware and techniques in holding fish catches the longest and maintaining a quality catch, especially with mid-water species such as blue whiting, pollack and kaplin
6. gear manufacturing, testing, and availability
7. processing of both consumer and reduction food stuffs
8. marketing
9. availability of experts to assist in both long and short range employment efforts for fish harvesting, processing, quality control and marketing

Please feel free to utilize this information as substance in lobbying for a Denmark office. It is certainly a strategic location for the bottom and mid-water trawl industry, as well as other areas of interest involving various industries besides commercial fishing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David O. Osterback". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

David O. Osterback
Board Member, Peninsula Marketing Assoc.

DO/amk

Telegrams
on Raw Fish Tax
Issue - Passed
1979

(CSSB 132
HB 306)



North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc.

HEADQUARTERS:

BOX 796 • HOMER ALASKA 99603

March 27, 1979

Bill

House of Representatives
House Resource Committee
Juneau, Alaska

Chairman & Committee Members:

The North Pacific Fisheries Association, a Homer based organization, is concerned over the Committee substitute for Senate Bill 132 and House Bill 306 which deals with a six percent tax on raw fish.

We request that this bill not be passed until an indepth study on the industries taxes is completed.

It is entirely possible that this kind of increase will break most small processors and increase the number of floating processors operating outside the three mile limit. Thus costing the State more revenue than gained.

Sincerely,

Roseleen Moore

Roseleen Moore, Secretary



1-04592J081007 03/22/79 TLX PETERSON SEA ANCH
07 SEATTLE, WA MARCH 22

ZIP

*File
1/5*

THE HONORABLE ALVIN OSTERBACK
ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ROOM 1
STATE CAPITAL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR STRONG OPPOSITION TO H.B. 300, TO
ANY OTHER REVISION OF ANY FISHING REGULATIONS, AND THE
OR H.B. 300 TO "INCREASE THE VALUE OF ALL FISHING PROCESSORS
OPERATING IN THE FISHERIES' JURISDICTION DURING THE YEAR".

WE FEEL THE HIGH PROCESSING COSTS WE PAY TO THE STATE FOR
TAXES TO THE STATE OVER THE YEARS AND SO SUCH INCREASES TO
MAINTAIN.

OUR COMPANIES HAVE AND ARE CONTINUING TO EXPEND VERY LARGE CAPITAL
SUMS ON THE EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW BRACK AND FLOATING PROCESSING PLANTS TO IMPROVE THE UTILIZATION
OF TRADITIONAL SPECIES AND THE ABILITY TO WORK AND HARVEST NEW
UTILIZED SPECIES. INCREASED TAXES ON FISHERIES
RESOURCES AT THIS TIME AS CONTEMPLATED IN H.B. 300 WOULD ONLY
THE DELAY AND DELAY OF SUCH PROJECTS.

WE URGE YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AND OPPOSITION TO H.B. 300.
IF PASSED H.B. 300 CAN ONLY RESULT IN A REDUCTION OF INVESTMENT IN
MORE FACILITIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FISHING PROCESSORS
OF THE STATE'S FISHING JURISDICTION.

WE TRUST THAT HEARINGS WILL BE HELD WITH SUFFICIENT PARTICIPATION
SO THAT PACIFIC SEAFARERS PROCESSORS ASSOC. REPRESENTATIVES WILL HAVE
AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE AND ADVISE THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

WARDS COVE PACKING CO., INC.
SUMMIT HILL, ALASKA
COLUMBIAN PACIFIC
ECONOMIC TRUST PACIFIC CO.
E.C. PHILLIPS AND SON

1979 EST

NUMCOMP 000

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

#CJ

02565 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE FOR STUDY OF THE TAX STRUCTURE IN HB36 AND
VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

ERWIN HOWELL, GILLNETTER

TELEGR

RCA ALASKA COMMUNIC

PHONE: 586-5

JUNEAU, ALASKA

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 771-4442

JUNEAU, ALASKA

#CJ

02 342 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. TAKE IT OFF ON THE PILOT BOATS
INSTEAD.

WILLIAM JENKINS, MV SOKOL

JUN 25 1967

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02599 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 29 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS A CREWMEMBER I CANT SEE STUDYING THE EFFECT OF A RAW FISH
TAX ON MY MARGINAG INCOME. PLEASE DONT PASS THE RAW FISH TAX.

KENNETH BAIRD, CREWMEMBER M/V LOUIS G BOX 343 PETERSBURG 99833

1975 MAR 22 PM 7

TELEGRAM

ACJ

62412 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 58 03-22 938P AST

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

I DONT SEE HOW THE LEGISLATORS CAN PENALIZE FISHERMAN WHO ARE
PRIMARY PRODUCERS WITH A RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD
NIEL LYONS, MV NEW FREEDOM

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02834 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

I AM AGAINST THE 6 PER CENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME.

MY SEINE BOAT CREW AND I WILL SUFFER AND THE IMPACT TO OUR

TOWN WILL BE CONSIDERABLE. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36.

JIM GREEN MV SEANNA

5 59

02699 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WHILE I SUPPORT HB36 CALLING FOR STUDY OF THE TAXING STRUCTURE

I AM DEAD AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

SCOTT HURSEY, FISHERMAN

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 866-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02789 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

CONSIDER THE RAW FISH TAX INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE INFLATION
OF FISH PRICES RESULTS IN LRGED RETURN TO THE STATE THN
IN 1970. PLEASE STUDY HB36 AND VOTE AGINST THE RAW FISH
BILL

BILL MENISCH MV SUNDOWNER

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 568-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

PHONE: 586-6442

02277 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

UNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FIS" TAX.

ARNOLD ENGE PO BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 2 38

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02229 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FISH TAX.

NELS OTNESS PO BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 2 19

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 383-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02089 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH
TAX.

DARRELL OLSON BOX 1147 PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 28
PM 12 29

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02044 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD VOTE FOR 4B36 INSTEAD OF A RAW

FISH TAX.

HAROLD MEDALEN BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 2:12 05

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 86-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02136 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FISH TAX.

JOE ZOVODNIK BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 1 05

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

MCJ

02182 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FISH TAX.

CARL CROME BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 1 30

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02052 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 56 03-22 830A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

SUGGEST HB36 BE SUBSTITUTED FOR RAW FISH TAX BILL. UNTIL
IMPACT OF TAX ON SMALL SCALE HAMMOND FISHERMAN IS KNOWN,
IT IS UNJUST TO SADDLE THEM WITH DEVELOPMENT OF GIANT
LAND BASED BOTTOM FISH INDUSTRY. 9 PERCENT OF OUR GROSS
INCOME IS TOO MUCH. EMPHASIZE SALMON FISHERMEN WILL BEAR
A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE TAX.

ALAN STEIN PETERSBURG FISHERMANS MARKETING ASSOCIATION

1979 MAR 22 PM 12 15

79 MAR 22 PM 8 35

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC,
PHONE: 808-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02645 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1055A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

THE QUACULTURE THREE PERCENT TAX WAS PASSED WITHOUT MY VOTE.

I WANT TO AVOID THAT NOW BY URGING YOU TO VOTE AGAINST THE KAW

FISH TAX. THAT TAX WIGL REDUCE MY GROSS INCOME BY NINE PERCENT.

THATS OUT OF LINE WITH CARTERS POLICIES.

DAVE ROGERS

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-0412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02092 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 46 03-22 1130A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS SKIPPER OF A LARGE SALMON TENDER I CANNOT SEE INCREASING
TAXES ON SALMON UNTIL YOU KNOW THE AMOUNT OF TAXES WE ALREADY
PAY. WITH THE THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX MOST OF THE FISHER-
MEN WILL BE PAYING NINE PERCENT OF THEIR GROSS INCOME.

SINCERELY YOURS

DAN VICK SKIPPER HOWKAN

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 48

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 556-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02506 IDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1045A

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

YOU CAN GO AHEAD AND STUDY TAXES ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY BUT

PLEASE COUNT ME OUT OF A SUBSIDY ON THE BOTTOMFISH INDUSTRY

ROY SMITH M/V LAST UNICORN

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 23

#CJ

02610 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. IT IS HIGHLY UNJUST
TO TAKE THIS AMOUNT OUT OF OUR GROSS INCOME WITHOUT STUDYING
THE EFFECTS.

LUDWIG MARTINSON, FISHERMAN, PETERSBURG

TELEGRAM

FOR ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 555-5442

ALASKA 99502

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02325 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 26 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

THE RAW FISH TAX BILL SHOULD NOT GO THIS YEAR. STUDY OF TAXES
ON FISHERMEN AND OTHERS SHOULD PRECEDE. I AM FOR HR36.

JEFF PFUNT SEINE BOAT KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 6 05

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02002 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 27 03-22 1135A AST
PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK
JUNEAU

AS A SALMON SEINER CREW MEMBER I CANNOT AFFORD A SIX PERCENT
TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD.

BOB SACARD BOX 247 PETERSBURG AK 99833

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 18

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 986-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02690 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 35 03-22 1100A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

ITS HARD ENOUGH WORKING ON A SALMON SEINER ALL SUMMER FOR A
SMNALL SHARE OF THE CATCH. NOW SENATOR TILLION WANTS TO TAKE
THAT AWAY FROM US. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL

BOB CASHEN, CREWMEMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 33

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 586-0442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

PCJ

02456 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

PLEASE DO WHATEVER YOU CAN.

PETE TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

CGJ

02128 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 25 03-22 1150A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

PLEASE CONSIDER THE PLIGHT OF CREW MEMBERS THAT WILL BE
AFFECTED BY THE RAW FISH TAX. YOU REALLY SHOULD STUDY THE
SITUATION FIRST. SUGGEST HB36.

BILL MILLER

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 24

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 325-3442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02426 IDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

I CAN SUPPORT STUDYING THE TAX SITUATION ON BUSINESSES IN
HR36 BUT THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME IS UNACCEPTABLE.

MIKE SCHWARTZ M/V DAWNBREAKER

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 53

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02378 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1030A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AM ALL FOR HR36 AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX BILL

I CANNOT STAND TO LOSE SIX PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ON TOP

OF A THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX.

HOWARD VERSTEEG GILLNETTER RESOURCE

1972 MAR 22 6 130

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02654 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

AS A HAND TROLLER THE BOARD OF FISHERIES TOLD ME I COULD ONLY
WORK EIGHT DAYS ON AND TEN DAYS OFF. NOW CLEM TILLION IS TRYING
TO TAKE THAT AWAY. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX.

TOM JACOBSON, MV CUTTER POINT BAKER

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02285 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 57 03-22 1020A AST
PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES, OUR COMMUNITY WILL SUFFER
JOB LOSS. WITH 99 PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ELIMINATED MY
BOAT WILL SPEND LESS ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. MY CREW WILL
GET LESS AND HALIBUT BOATS WILL GO SOUTH. IM ALL FOR HR36,
A STUDY OF TAXES ON ALL BUSINESSES IS WELCOME.

FRED HALTNER SEINE BOAT SIREN

1979 MAR 22 PM 5 38

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 44

02871 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

GO AHEAD AND STUDY THE TAX SITUATION ON FISHERMEN BUT PLEASE
VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

BILL THATCHER

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC;

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02047 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1125A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACH

JUNEAU

WHILE I CAN SUPPORT HR36 AM IN TOTAL OPPOSITION TO A RAW
FISH TAX THIS YEAR. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

ERIC ROSVOLD, WINTER SKIPPER KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 02

TELEGRAM

8 35

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02780 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 37 03-22 1110A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

I HAVE TO MOONLIGHT AS A CARPENTER IN THE OFF SEASON BECAUSE
MY INCOME FROM FISHING IS SO MARGINAL. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY
THE TAX SITUATION ON SALMON FISHERMEN. PLEASE DONT PASS THE
RAW FISH TAX BILL.

RICHARD GREENWAY M/V VULCAN

1979 MAR 22 PM

TELEGRAM

PM 9 34

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02916 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

CANT KNOW HOW TO BE A DOCTOR UNTIL YOU GO TO MEDICAL SCHOOL. THE
LEGISLATURE CANT PASS A BILL THAT WILL AFFECT FISHERMEN UNTIL THEY
HIRE SOMEONE TO STUDY THE PROBLEM. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW
FISH TAX BILL.

TOM STEWART BOX 1305 PETERSBURG AK 99832

TELEGRAM

CSSB/0
H8306

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 10 PM 2 07

02004 TDA SANDPOINT ALASKA 59 03-10 859A AST
PMS ALVIN OSTERBACK AND BOB MULCHAY
PGUCH Y
JUNEAU AK
REFERENCE FISHERIES BILL INTRODUCED TO THE HOUSE REPEALING THE
RAW FISH TAX AND SUBSTITUTING A NEW TAX OF SIX PERCENT. WE FEEL
THAT THIS IS AN INFLATIONARY MOVE, AND WOULD HURT THE FISHING
INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE. THIS INCREASE WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO BOTH
PROCESSOR AND FISHERMEN. WE ARE OPPOSED TO THIS TAX INCREASE
JACK GRONHOLDT, PENINSULA MARKETING ASSOCIATION
RON HOLOWASKO, PACIFIC PEARL SEAFOODS

0550132

HB 306

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02013 POM TDA KODIAK ALASKA 15 03-10 1149A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

PLEASE OPPOSE SB132 HB306 HB193 AND FUEL TAX HIKE BILL.

THESE WILL HURT ALASKA FISHING.

HAROLD JONES

BOX 183

KODIAK ALASKA 99615

MAR 10 PM 2 16

TELEGRAM

CSSB 132
HB306

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 14 PM 1 02

02059 POM TDA SELDOVIA ALASKA 15 03-14 925A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

LET IT BE KNOWN THAT SELDOVIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UNANIMOUSLY
OPPOSES 6 PERCENT RAW FISH TAX-HB306

SELDOVIA CHAMBERS

DRAWER F SELDOVIA AK 99663

#CJ

02744 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

INFLATION IS CAUSING LARGE INCREASES IN GEAR, FUEL, ENGINE
PARTS AND BUREAUCRAT SALARIES. I DO NOT WANT THE RAW
FISH TAX, TAKEN OUT OF MY GROSS INCOME.

PHIL ODEGAARD, MV CHEYENNE

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

886-6442

ALASKA GROUP

TELEGRAM

02311 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-22 302P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

THE PROPOSED TAX LEVY ON FISH SOLD TO FISH PROCESSORS IN ALASKA
MIGHT IT SEEMS TO ME DRIVE MANY OF THEM OFF-SHORE THUS RESULTING
IN AN UNFAIR TAX ON THOSE REMAINING WHO HAVE INVESTED HEAVILY IN
ON-SHORE FACILITIES. THEREFORE I URGE YOU TO VOTE NO ON THIS
TAX BILL

CONNEL MURRAY

3925 REKA DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99524

PCJ

02510 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

FMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK 99811

WITH INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT THE RAW FISH TAX BILL IS A
KISS OF DEATH TO ME. PLEASE STUDY THE SITUATION FIRST.

CARL TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
PHONE: 585-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02125 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 44 03-22 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERHACK

JUNEAU AK

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 WE FEEL A STUDY OF TAXES ON FISHERMAN
NECESSARY BEFORE DISCUSSING THE RAW FISH TAX. WE ARE NOT
FOR THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME. OUR LIVELIHOODS ARE NOW
MARGINAL AND CANNOT BEAR 9 PERCENT OF OUR GROSS INCOME.

JOHN MARTIN MV FIN PRESIDENT PETERSBURG GILLNET ASSOC

1979 MAR 22 PM 5 00

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02554 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 20 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

MY SKIPPER WILL TAKE OUR HALIBUT TO PRINCE RUPERT IF THE
FISH TAX PASSES. PLEASE RECONSIDER THE SENATES ACTION.

PETER MILLER, CREWMEMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 08

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 01

02957 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 38 03-22 1140A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

LIVING IN A BUSH COMMUNITY TOTALLY RELIANT ON FISHING FOR AN
INCOME I FIND THE SIX PERCENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME WILL DO
ME IN. PLEASE DONT LET THIS GO THROUGH.

JIM CARSON BOX 705 PORT ALEXANDER AK 99834

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02461 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATION
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36.

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET PFA

1979 MAR 22 PM. 8 36

TELEGRAM

ICA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PGJ

02195 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1155A AST

FWS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU

AS A LIFE-LONG PETERSBURG RESIDENT I SUGGEST YOU STUDY THE
FISHERMENS TAX SITUATION BEFORE RUSHING HEADLONG INTO A RAV
FISH TAX BILL. I HAVE TO WORK WINTERS TO MAKE ENDS MEET.

GERALD LIND

197
22 PM 11 40

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA ALASKA PHONE 26-6442

JUN 21 1968
UNALASKA

SB132

02277 NL TDA UNALASKA ALASKA 88 03-21 240P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

SB132...ABSOLUTELY MUST BE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE AND YOU PEOPLE
IN THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE ARE IN THE DRIVERS SEAT. CITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION NBR 79-09 UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTS THIS POSITION
ADAMANTLY. COPY OF RESOLUTION BEING FORWARDED. SENATOR ZIEGLER HAS
SHOWN UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF DEDICATION OF TAX REVENUES. THIS
COUPLED WITH THE CERTAIN EXODUS OF FLOATING PROCESSORS TO WITH-
OUT THE 3 MILE LIMIT WILL BE DEVASTATING TO FISHING COMMUNITIES
ECONOMY. YOUR SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE IN THE DEFEAT OF THIS
RIDICULOUS PIECE OF LEGISLATION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

JESS BURTON CITY MANAGER

CITY OF UNALASKA

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 866-9412
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 43

02465 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATION
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36.

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 20

02144 PCM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 20

02144 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

F'S REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 555-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02528 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 11-7

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 58

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 57

02348 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99800

02348 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

I WORK LONG HOURS FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE SEINE CATCH. TAKING 6
PERCENT OF THE GROSS WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SKIPPER TO
FIND A CREW.

JOE MENISH

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02618 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 13

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

P. ONE: 344

PETERSBURG AK 02

02708 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,

PHONE: 586-4442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

02438 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROBERT KINNEEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 588-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02663 PDM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROCKY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 44

TELEGRAM

ROY HILSON COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: DC 6442

JUN 26, ALASKA 99502

#CJ

02753 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT DETOISWORTH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RORY GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 46-8442

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

02483 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ANDREW GJERDE

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02831 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

AS A SHRIMPER I SEE NO BENEFITS FROM THE RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE
VOTE AGAINST.

RICHARD HARRIS

M/V CHARLES GEN DLR. PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02205 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH
JUN AK

WITHOUT ADEQUATE STUDY RAW FISH TAX BILL TRAVESTY LEGISLATION.
BETTER REDUCE SPENDING BY TEN PER CENT.

CHRIS SHARPSTEIN

TELEGRAM

MOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02253 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-23 1000A AST

FMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

I COOK FOR GUYS WHO WORK UP TO 36 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP. IF THE
BUREAUCRATS WORKS THAT HARD, WE WOULDNT NEED A RAW FISH TAX.

KIM SHARICK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02393 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

LEITH LOFETH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 26

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P ONE: 536-6442

UNIVERSITY, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02889 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-25 600A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB34 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JILL BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02573 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN DE BOER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 28

#CJ

022:8 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

CANNOT SEE RAW FISH TAX BENEFITING SALMON CREW MEMBERS. BOTTOM
FISH INDUSTRY SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE
PORT DEVELOPMENT.

DENNIS ROGERS

TELEGRAM

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6441
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

1984 MAR 23

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02726 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

DONT VOTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX UNTIL YOU STUDY SITUATION

CASPER WESTRE M/V FAITFUL

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02073 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN

AS A CREW MEMBER OF A SEINE BOAT THIS RAW FISH TAX WILL MAKE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEAST AND FAMINE.

ELLEN POLOWSKI

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 24

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-5442

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99602

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 40

02109 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN

STUDY TAXES ON TROLLERS BEFORE PASSING RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD HANSON

M/V RENEGADE

GENERAL DELIVERY

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS CO.

#CJ

02844 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK IS 03-25 600A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

BILL MENISH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

REA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02540 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

CAN SEE NO REASON TO PASS RAW FISH TAX BEFORE STUDYING OUR TAX
LOAD.

ABBIE HOFSTAD/MV TONKA II

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 385-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 14

02054 PCM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ED FUGLVOG

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 AM 10 44

02009 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

PALMER ODEGARRD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02876 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

I AM OPPOSED TO RAW FISH TAX ON MY CROSS SEASON. PLEASE STOP
THIS BILL.

AL CRAYNE M/V MY ANN

GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
1000A AST 36-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02585 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

WILL BE HARD HIT BY RAW FISH TAX PLUS 3 PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX

JEFF MCFADYEN MV ESTELLE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS INC.

#CJ

02934 PCM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-20 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN SVENSSON

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 45

02099 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

AFIL MATHISEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02489 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 0400A 08T

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

THE RAW FISH TAX WILL STIFFGE GROWTH OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

I AM A CREWMEMBER, I KNOW.

GEORGE DODDINGTON

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUN 10, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

FOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

02799 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR #336 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02729 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK 99811

INFLATION IS CAUSING LARGE INCREASES IN GEAR, FUEL, ENGINE
PARTS AND BUREAUCRAT SALARIES. I DO NOT WANT THE RAW
FISH TAX, TAKEN OUT OF MY GROSS INCOME.

PHIL ODEGAARD, MV CHEYENNE

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, I

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 386-2442

DURBAN, ALASKA 99502

#CJ

02766 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RORY GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 330-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99502

#CJ

02202 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

MAGNUS MARTIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 00

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 686-6443

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02496 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ANDREW GJERDE

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 386-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 34

#

02316 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ERIC ROSVOLD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02739 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

DONT VOTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX UNTIL YOU STUDY SITUATION

CASPER WESTRE M/V FAITFUL

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

979 MAR 26 AM 10 53

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 566-442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02022 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

PALMER ODECARRD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02067 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 300A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ED FUGLVOG

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 20

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02553 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 19 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

CAN SEE NO REASON TO PASS RAW FISH TAX BEFORE STUDYING OUR TAX
LOAD.

ABBIE HOFSTAD/MV TONKA II

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02457 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1700A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

IF CREW MEMBERS HAVE TO PAY A RAW FISH TAX, BUREAUCRATS OUT TO
PAY A CUSHION TAX.

DON HUSE

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02502 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

THE RAW FISH TAX WILL STIFFLE GROWTH OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

I AM A CREWMEMBER, I KNOW.

GEORGE DODDINGTON

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02598 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

WILL BE HARD HIT BY RAW FISH TAX PLUS 3 PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX

JEFF MCFADYEN MV ESTELLE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

02844 POM TDA JUNEAU ALASKA 99802 5 03-23 1000A AST
PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

AS A SHRIMPER I SEE NO BENEFITS FROM THE RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE
VOTE AGAINST.

RICHARD HARRIS

M/V CHARLES GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

#CJ

02889 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 1

FOR ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 686-6442
UNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

I AM OPPOSED TO RAW FISH TAX ON MY GROSS SEASON. PLEASE STOP
THIS BILL.

AL CRAYNE M/V MY ANN

GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 886-5442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02586 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN DE BOER

BOX 11-7

PETERSBURG, AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 38

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 888-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02361 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 12

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 9802

#CJ

02541 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 10

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02311 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

CANNOT SEE RAW FISH TAX BENEFITING SALMON CREW MEMBERS. BOTTOM
FISH INDUSTRY SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE
PORT DEVELOPMENT.

DENNIS ROGERS

#CJ

02266 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

I COOK FOR GUYS WHO WORK UP TO 36 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP? IF THE BUREAUCRATS WORKS THAT HARD, WE WOULDNT NEED A RAW FISH TAX.

KIM SHARICK

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502

1900 MAR 23 PM 5 15

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 9802

02005 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-25 1130A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

WE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF FC SUBSTITUTE SB152

IN ITS ENTIRETY

MEMBERS OF VFW POST NBR 9978

101 OKLAHOMA

ANCHORAGE AK 99504

TELEGRAM

ROYAL ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PR 442

ALASKA 99502

#CJ

02676 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROCKY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 536-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 9902

#

02451 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROBERT KINNEEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

~~REA~~ ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 686-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 902

02721 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 48

02120 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 101 JA AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN

STUDY TAXES ON TROLLERS BEFORE PASSING RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD HANSON

M/V RENEGADE

GENERAL DELIVERY

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02361 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN AK

I WORK LONG HOURS FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE SEINE CATCH. TAKING 6
PERCENT OF THE GROSS WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SKIPPER TO
FIND A CREW.

JOE MENISH

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 886-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02631 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 14

TELEGRAM

#CJ

02218 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

RCA ALBERT COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

JUN AK

WITHOUT ADEQUATE STUDY RAW FISH TAX BILL TRAVESTY LEGISLATION.

BETTER REDUCE SPENDING BY TEN PER CENT.

CHRIS SHARPSTEIN

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 995-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02157 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A A9979 MAR 26 PM 12 31

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 995-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02127 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST 1979 MAR 26 PM 12 09

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ARIL MATHISEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 536-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02041 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUN

AS A CREW MEMBER OF A SEINE BOAT THIS RAW FISH TAX WILL MAKE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEAST AND FAMINE.

ELLEN POLOWSKI

1979 MAR 23 PM 1 55

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 33

#

32406 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP RICK HALFORD

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

LEITH LOFETH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02056 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 56 03-22 830A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

SUGGEST HB36 BE SUBSTITUTED FOR RAW FISH TAX BILL. UNTIL
IMPACT OF TAX ON SMALL SCALE HAMMOND FISHERMAN IS KNOWN,
IT IS UNJUST TO SADDLE THEM WITH DEVELOPMENT OF GIANT
LAND BASED BOTTOM FISH INDUSTRY. 9 PERCENT OF OUR GROSS
INCOME IS TOO MUCH. EMPHASIZE SALMON FISHERMEN WILL BEAR
A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE TAX.

ALAN STEIN PETERSBURG FISHERMANS MARKETING ASSOCIATION

1979 MAR 22 PM 12 24

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 48

02176 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02793 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 3-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN

CONSIDER THE RAW FISH TAX INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE INFLATION OF
FISH PRICES RESULTS IN A LARGER RETURN TO THE STATE THAN IN
1970. PLEASE STUDY HB36 AND VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH BILL.

BILL MENISCH MV SUNDOWNER

1979 MAR 23 AM 9 14

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

#

02335 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ERIC ROSVOLD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 52

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02285 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

I COOK FOR GUYS WHO WORK UP TO 36 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP. IF THE
BUREAUCRATS WORKS THAT HARD, WE WOULDNT NEED A RAW FISH TAX.

KIM SHARICK

1964 MAR 23 PM 5 20

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02330 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

CANNOT SEE RAW FISH TAX BENEFITING SALMON CREW MEMBERS. BOTTOM
FISH INDUSTRY SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE
PORT DEVELOPMENT.

DENNIS ROGERS

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02605 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN DE BOER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

19 MAR 26 PM 2 56

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 636-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 01

02116 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ARIL MATHISEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

REA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE 466-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02470 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 300A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROBERT KINNEEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

#CJ

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

02908 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-23 1200A AST
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

I AM OPPOSED TO RAW FISH TAX ON MY GROSS SEASON. PLEASE STOP
THIS BILL.

AL CRAYNE M/V MY ANN

GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

#

02039 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-25 1130A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

WE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF FC SUBSTITUTE SB152

IN ITS ENTIRETY

MEMBERS OF VFW POST NBR 9978

101 OKLAHOMA

ANCHORAGE AK 99504

TELEGRAM

RCA COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, INC.

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

#CJ

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 41

02266 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CARRIE BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 866-8442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#CJ

02740 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 338-5442

#CJ

RECEIVED ASK 1962

02695 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROCKY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 686-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02515 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ANDREW GJERDE

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-3442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02650 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 36

#CJ

02237 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

WITHOUT ADEQUATE STUDY RAW FISH TAX BILL TRAVES
BETTER REDUCE SPENDING BY TEN PER CENT.

CHRIS SHARPSTEIN

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 986-6442 ... INC.

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02572 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

CAN SEE NO REASON TO PASS RAW FISH TAX BEFORE STUDYING OUR TAX
LOAD.

ABBIE HOFSTAD/MV TONKA II

GEN DLY PEOERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 585-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#

02041 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

PALMER ODEGARRD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 03

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02060 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN

AS A CREW MEMBER OF A SEINE BOAT THIS RAW FISH TAX WILL MAKE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEAST AND FAMINE.

ELLEN POLOWSKI

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 17

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 442

SEASIDE, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02921 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK IS 03-24 8000 AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JILL BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 526-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 35

02086 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ED FUGLVOG

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
P. ONE. 03-6142
JUNEAU, ALASKA 9802

#CJ

02031 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB32 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 4-4444

#CJ

JUN 22 1964

0207 PM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-25 0000 AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPHS

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB34 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

BILL MENISH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 536-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02476 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

IF CREW MEMBERS HAVE TO PAY A RAW FISH TAX, BUREAUCRATS GOT TO
PAY A CUSHION TAX.

DON HUSE

TELEGRAM

FCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

PHONE 468-6442

02785 POM TDA PETERSBURG--AK 18003-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RORY GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02521 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

THE RAW FISH TAX WILL STIFFLE GROWTH OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

I AM A CREWMEMBER, I KNOW.

GEORGE DODDINGTON

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 386-6142

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02560 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 24

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 886-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 19

#

02380 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02138 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-26 1055P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN

WE SUPPORT IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE TO SB152 IN ITS ENTIRETY AS PROPOSED.

DANIEL A HUFF, JUDGE ADVOCATE, DEPT OF ALASKA

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

UNREAN ALASKA 99502

MAR 27 AM 5 47

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02863 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

AS A SHRIMPER I SEE NO BENEFITS FROM THE RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE

VOTE AGAINST.

RICHARD HARRIS

M/V CHARLES GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02617 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN AK

WILL BE HARD HIT BY RAW FISH TAX PLUS 3 PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX

JEFF MCFADYEN MV ESTELLE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 465-5462
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02425 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST
PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH
JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

LEITH LOFETH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

02793 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

1979 MAR 23
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

CONSIDER THE RAW FISH TAX INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE INFLATION
OF FISH PRICES RESULTS IN A LARGER RETURN TO THE STATE . HBAISH

BILLI S

#CJ

02569 NL TDA FETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE FOR STUDY OF THE TAX STRUCTURE IN HB36 AND PHONE: 802-6442

VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

ERWIN HOWELL, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#G2416 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 58 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

I DONT SEE HOW THE LEGISLATORS CAN PENALIZE FISHERMAN WHO ARE
PRIMARY PRODUCERS WITH A RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB26 INSTEAD
NIEL LYONS, MV NEW FREEDOM

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 556-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 866-8442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02739 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 30 03-22 1105A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES IT WONT BE WORTH TAKING
JELLYFISH IN OUR EYES. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY WHAT WE REALLY
MAKE. WE ARE NOT FISHING CRAB BOATS.

WALLY MACDONALD, CREWMEMBER

1970 MAR 22 PM 11 02

TELEGRAM

BOA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 56

#02199 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1155A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

AU

AS A LIFE-LONG PETERSBURG RESIDENT I SUGGEST YOU STUDY THE
FISHERMENS TAX SITUATION BEFORE RUSHING HEADLONG INTO A RAW
FISH TAX BILL. I HAVE TO WORK WINTERS TO MAKE ENDS MEET.

GERALD LIND

OCJ

02 361 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. TAKE IT OFF ON THE PILOT BOATS
INSTEAD.

WILLIAM JENKINS, MV SOKOL

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

TO JUNEAU AK 99811

3
2
1

TELEGRAM

02658 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

AS A HAND TROLLER THE BOARD OF FISHERIES TOLD ME I COULD ONLY
WORK EIGHT DAYS ON AND TEN DAYS OFF. NOW CLEM TILLION IS TRYING
TO TAKE THAT AWAY. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE FAW FISH TAX.

TOM JACOBSON, MV CUTTER POINT BAKER

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
PHONE: 586-8142
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 58

02430 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN

I CAN SUPPORT STUDYING THE TAX SITUATION ON BUSINESSES IN
HR36 BUT THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME IS UNACCEPTABLE.

MIKE SCHWARTZ M/V DAWNBREAKER

TELEGRAM

#CJ

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

02748 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PHONE: 808-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

INFLATION IS CAUSING LARGE INCREASES IN GEAR, FUEL, ENGINE
PARTS AND BUREAUCRAT SALARIES. I DO NOT WANT THE RAW
FISH TAX, TAKEN OUT OF MY GROSS INCOME.

PHIL ODEGAARD, MV CHEYENNE

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
JUN 22 1962
JUN 22 1962
ALTA 90802

02838 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

I AM AGAINST THE 6 PER CENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME.

MY SEINE BOAT CREW AND I WILL SUFFER AND THE IMPACT TO OUR

TOWN WILL BE CONSIDERABLE. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36.

JIM GREEN MV SEANNA

02703 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

WHILE I SUPPORT HB36 CALLING FOR STUDY OF THE TAXING STRUCTURE
I AM DEAD AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

SCOTT MURSEY, FISHERMAN

TELEGRAM

1979 MAR 25 ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC

PHONE: 585-6422

JUNEAU, ALASKA

302

#CJ

02514 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

WITH INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT THE RAW FISH TAX BILL IS A

KISS OF DEATH TO ME. PLEASE STUDY THE SITUATION FIRST.

CARL TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS,

PHONE: 586-8442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

0CJ

02460 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

PLEASE DO WHATEVER YOU CAN.

PETE TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 7:19 31

02510 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1045A

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

YOU CAN GO AHEAD AND STUDY TAXES ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY BUT
PLEASE COUNT ME OUT OF A SUBSIDY ON THE OTTOMFISH INDUSTRY.

ROY SMITH M/V LAST UNICORN

TELEGRAM

1979 MAR 22 PM

#CJ

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 986-6443

02920 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

3

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

CANT KNOW HOW TO BE A DOCTOR UNTIL YOU GO TO MEDICAL SCHOOL. THE
LEGISLATURE CANT PASS A BILL THAT WILL AFFECT FISHERMEN UNTIL THEY
HIRE SOMEONE TO STUDY THE PROBLEM. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW
FISH TAX BILL.

TOM STEWART BOX 1305 PETERSBURG AK 99833

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02382 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1030A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

AM ALL FOR HR36 AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

I CANNOT STAND TO LOSE SIX PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ON TOP
OF A THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX.

HOWARD VERSTEEG GILLNETTER RESOURCE

1979 MAR 22 PM 6 32

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 333-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

S

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 32

02006 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 27 03-22 1135A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

AS A SALMON SEINER CREW MEMBER I CANNOT AFFORD A SIX PERCENT
TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD.

BOB SACARD BOX 247 PETERSBURG AK 99833

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 10

02961 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 08 03-22 1140A AST

PMS RLP DICK RANDOLPH

JUN

LIVING IN A BUSH COMMUNITY TOTALLY RELIANT ON FISHING FOR AN
INCOME I FIND THE SIX PERCENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME WILL DO
ME IN. PLEASE DONT LET THIS GO THROUGH.

JIM CARSON BOX 705 PORT ALEXANDER AK 99834

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02329 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 26 03-22 1025A AST

PMS DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

THE RAW FISH TAX BILL SHOULD NOT GO THIS YEAR. STUDY OF TAXES
ON FISHERMEN AND OTHERS SHOULD PRECEDE. X AM FOR HR36.

JEFF PFUNT SEINE BOAT KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 6 L

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 536-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02132 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 25 03-22 1150A AST
PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

PLEASE CONSIDER THE PLIGHT OF CREW MEMBERS THAT WILL BE
AFFECTED BY THE RAW FISH TAX. YOU REALLY SHOULD STUDY THE
SITUATION FIRST. SUGGEST HB36.

BILL MILLER

1979 MAR 22 9 40 PM '79
MAR 22 9 40 PM '79

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 686-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99602

#

02875 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAL

GO AHEAD AND STUDY THE TAX SITUATION ON FISHERMEN BUT PLEASE

VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

PHIL. THATCHER

1979 MAR 22 PM 9:48

TELEGRAM

ROA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 458-6412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02096 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 46 03-22 1130A AST

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

AS SKIPPER OF A LARGE SALMON TENDER I CANNOT SEE INCREASING
TAXES ON SALMON UNTIL YOU KNOW THE AMOUNT OF TAXES WE ALREADY
PAY. WITH THE THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX MOST OF THE FISHER-
MEN WILL BE PAYING NINE PERCENT OF THEIR GROSS INCOME.

SINCERELY YOURS

DAN VICK SKIPPER HOWKAN

1979 MAR 22 PM 10

#CJ

02614 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. IT IS HIGHLY UNJUST
TO TAKE THIS AMOUNT OUT OF OUR GROSS INCOME WITHOUT STUDYING
THE EFFECTS.

LUDWIG MARTINSON, FISHERMAN, PETERSEURG

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE 586-2442

ALASKA 19602

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 366-6447

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

#CJ

02289 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 57 03-22 1020A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES, OUR COMMUNITY WILL SUFFER
JOB LOSS. WITH 99 PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ELIMINATED MY
BOAT WILL SPEND LESS ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. MY CREW WILL
GET LESS AND HALIBUT BOATS WILL GO SOUTH. IM ALL FOR HR36,
A STUDY OF TAXES ON ALL BUSINESSES IS WELCOME.

FRED HALTNER SEINE BOAT SIREN

1979 MAR 22 PM 5 38

TELEGRAM

ICA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 566-8442

WINTER 1979 555-99902

02051 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1125A AST

FMS REP DICK RANDOLPH

JUNEAU

WHILE I CAN SUPPORT HR36 AM IN TOTAL OPPOSITION TO A RAW
FISH TAX THIS YEAR. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

ERIC ROSVOLD, WINTER SKIPPER KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 08

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02784 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 37 03-22 1110A AST

PMS REP DICK RANDOGPH

JUNEAU

I HAVE TO MOONLIGHT AS A CARPENTER IN THE OFF SEASON BECAUSE
MY INCOME FROM FISHING IS SO MARGINAL. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY
THE TAX SITUATION ON SALMON FISHERMEN. PLEASE DONT PASS THE
RAW FISH TAX BILL.

RICHARD GREENWAY M/V VULCAN

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 12

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 886-8442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02433 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATIONS
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36.

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET PEA

1978 MAR 22 PM 8 09

HR 306
SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 666-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

02084

#DFPWPIR NL TDA SEWARD ALASKA 99801-3P 0903P AST

1979 MAR 31 PM 11 54

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

CHRM HOUSE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

JUNEAU AK

DEAR SIR, PLEASE TABLE H3306 UNTIL ECONOMIC STUDY AND PUBLIC
HEARING SHOW IMPACT. WE PRESENTLY PAY INCOME TAX ON OUR SALES
PRICE PLUS TWO PERCENT FOR AGRICULTURE. NOTHER SIX PERCENT ON
OUR GROSS EARNINGS IS TOO MUCH.

PAUL AND TINA SEATON

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 98008

#CJ

02409 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

UNDERSTAND RAW FISH TAX WILL BUILD DUTCH HARBOR PORT. IF YOU CAN
SPEND MONEY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OIL PORT, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
OUGHT TO FOOT THE BILL FOR BOTTOM FISH DEVELOPMENT.

LANE OLSEN

TELEGRAM

ROA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6443
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 23 AM 6 01

#

02777 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

CONSIDER THE RAW FISH TAX INAPPROPRIATE BECAUSE INFLATION
OF FISH PRICES RESULTS IN A LARGER RETURN TO THE STATE THAN
IN 1970. PLEASE STUDY HB36 AND VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH
BILL.

BILL MENISCH MV SUNDOWNER

02687 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST
PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

WHILE I SUPPORT HB36 CALLING FOR STUDY OF THE TAXING
I AM DEAD AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

SCOTT HURSEY, FISHERMAN

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-2442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

0266/

0661 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF RAW FISH TAX.

WILLIAM BEALE M/V MISS LEE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02601 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

WILL BE HARD HIT BY RAW FISH TAX PLUS 3 PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX

JEFF MCFADYEN MV ESTELLE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 585-442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02250 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CARRIE BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 53

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 886-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 22 PM 11 32

MJ

82183 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 32 03-22 1155A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

AS A LIFE-LONG PETERSBURG RESIDENT I SUGGEST YOU STUDY THE
FISHERMENS TAX SITUATION BEFORE RUSHING HEADLONG INTO A RAV
FISH TAX BILL. I HAVE TO WORK WINTERS TO MAKE ENDS MEET.

GERALD LIND

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 386-4412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02859 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP VERNON HUKLBERT

JUNEAU

GO AHEAD AND STUDY THE TAX SITUATION ON FISHERMEN BUT PLEASE

VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL THIS YEAR.

PHIL THATCHER

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 35

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 556-6142
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02443 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1040A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

I AM TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BECAUSE MY OPERATION
WILL BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS AS A RESULT. WILL SUPPORT HB36

VICTOR SMITH M/V SWEET PEA

1979 MAR 22 PM 8 23

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02990 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 27 03-22 1135A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

AS A SALMON SEINER CREW MEMBER I CANNOT AFFORD A SIX PERCENT
TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME. PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD.

BOB SACARD BOX 247 PETERSBURG AK 99833

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 10

PCJ

02598 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P ASTORIA

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. IT IS HIGHLY UNJUST
TO TAKE THIS AMOUNT OUT OF OUR GROSS INCOME WITHOUT STUDYING
THE EFFECTS.

LUDWIG MARTINSON, FISHERMAN, PETERSBURG

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

20

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 556-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02273 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 57 03-22 1020A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES, OUR COMMUNITY WILL SUFFER
JOB LOSS. WITH 99 PERCENT OF MY GROSS INCOME ELIMINATED
BOAT WILL SPEND LESS ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. MY CREW WILL
GET LESS AND HALIBUT BOATS WILL GO SOUTH. IM ALL FOR HR36,
A STUDY OF TAXES ON ALL BUSINESSES IS WELCOME.

FRED HALTNER SEINE BOAT SIREN

1979 MAR 22 PM 5 22

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 555-442

FURU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02945 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 38 03-22 1140A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN

LIVING IN A BUSH COMMUNITY TOTALLY RELIANT ON FISHING FOR
INCOME I FIND THE SIX PERCENT TAX ON MY GROSS INCOME WILL
ME IN. PLEASE DONT LET THIS GO THROUGH.

JIM CARSON BOX 705 PORT ALEXANDER AK 99834

1979 MAR 22 PM 10

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 533-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02141 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 25 03-22 1150A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

PLEASE CONSIDER THE PLIGHT OF CREW MEMBERS THAT WILL BE
AFFECTED BY THE RAW FISH TAX. YOU REALLY SHOULD STUDY THE
SITUATION FIRST. SUGGEST HB36.

BILL MILLER

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 45

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02542 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 20 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

MY SKIPPER WILL TAKE OUR HALIBUT TO PRINCE RUPERT IF THE

FISH TAX PASSES. PLEASE RECONSIDER THE SENATES ACTION.

PETER MILLER, CREWMEMBER

TIME 119.9

1979 MAR 22 PM 6 56

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02035 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1125A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

WHILE I CAN SUPPORT HR36 AM IN TOTAL OPPOSITION TO A RAW

FISH TAX THIS YEAR. WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT

ERIC ROSVOLD, WINTER SKIPPER KIMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 10 50

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

#CJ

02768 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 37 83-22 1110A AST

FMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

I HAVE TO MOONLIGHT AS A CARPENTER IN THE OFF SEASON BECAUSE
MY INCOME FROM FISHING IS SO MARGINAL. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY
THE TAX SITUATION ON SALMON FISHERMEN. PLEASE DONT PASS
RAW FISH TAX BILL.

RICHARD GREENWAY M/V VULCAN

1979 11 9

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

• 02904 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1115A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

CANT KNOW HOW TO BE A DOCTOR UNTIL YOU GO TO MEDICAL SCHOOL THE
LEGISLATURE CANT PASS A BILL THAT WILL AFFECT FISHERMEN UNTIL THEY
HIRE SOMEONE TO STUDY THE PROBLEM. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW
FISH TAX BILL.

TOM STEWART BOX 1305 PETERSBURG AK 99833

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 27

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 588-5442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02494 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 23 03-22 1045A

PMS VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

YOU CAN GO AHEAD AND STUDY TAXES ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY
PLEASE COUNT ME OUT OF A SUBSIDY ON THE BOTTOMFISH INDUSTRY.

ROY SMITH M/V LAST UNICORN

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 15

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02723 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 30 03-22 1105A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

IF THE RAW FISH TAX BILL PASSES IT WONT BE WORTH TAKING

JELLYFISH IN OUR EYES. SOMEBODY OUGHT TO STUDY WHAT WE REALLY

MAKE. WE ARE NOT FISHING CRAB BOATS.

WALLY MACDONALD, CREWMEMBER

1979 MAR 22 PM 9 15

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 583-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02080 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 46 03-22 1130A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

AS SKIPPER OF A LARGE SALMON TENDER I CANNOT SEE INCREASING
TAXES ON SALMON UNTIL YOU KNOW THE AMOUNT OF TAXES WE ALREADY
PAY. WITH THE THREE PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX MOST OF THE FISHER-
MEN WILL BE PAYING NINE PERCENT OF THEIR GROSS INCOME.

SINCERELY YOURS

DAN VICK SKIPPER HOWKAN

1979

19 MAR 22 PM 10 43

TELEGRAM

PGJ

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS,

02498 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PHONE: 586-8442

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

JUNEAU AK 99811

WITH INFLATION AT 10 PERCENT THE RAW FISH TAX BILL IS A

KISS OF DEATH TO ME. PLEASE STUDY THE SITUATION FIRST.

CARL TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 586-6442

JU 5AL, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02556 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

CAN SEE NO REASON TO PASS RAW FISH TAX BEFORE STUDYING OUR TAX
LOAD.

ABBIE HOFSTAD/MV TONKA II

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC,

#CJ

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02505 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

THE RAW FISH TAX WILL STIFFLE GROWTH OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

I AM A CREWMEMBER, I KNOW.

GEORGE DODDINGTON

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

BIINEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02460 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

IF CREW MEMBERS HAVE TO PAY A RAW FISH TAX, BUREAUCRATS OUT TO
PAY A CUSHION TAX.

DON HUSE

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02950 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN SVENSSON

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

02847 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 99802 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON KURLBERT

JUN AK

AS A SHRIMPER I SEE NO BENEFITS FROM THE RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE
VOTE AGAINST.

RICHARD HARRIS

M/V CHARLES GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

U. EAU, ALASKA 99802

02742 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

DONT VOTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX UNTIL YOU STUDY SITUATION

CASPER WESTRE M/V FAITFUL

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02712 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

STOP THE RAW FISH TAX. NO BENEFITS TO THIS TOWN.

BOB DORIS M/V ALICE MAY

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 866-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 9802

#CJ

02544 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 10

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 588-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02025 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTE. OF A RAW FISH TAX.

PALMER ODEGARRD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

79 MAR 26 AM 10 55

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02070 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ED FUGLVOG

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 25 AM 11 24

1979 MAR

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02205 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON FURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

MAGNUS MARTIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 03

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P.O. NO. 586-6142

HELEN, ALASKA 99002

#CJ

02769 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RORY GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS INC.
PHONE: 266-5447
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

02499 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ANDREW GJERDE

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

58132

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 588-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 36

02319 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST
PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT
JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ERIC ROSVOLD
BOX 1147
PETERSBURG AK

56132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PH. ONE 566-6442

PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99702

PCJ

P2600 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-20 6000 AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB.36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

BILL MENISH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

58132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02364 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

I WORK LONG HOURS FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE SEINE CATCH. TAKING 6 PERCENT OF THE GROSS WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SKIPPER TO FIND A CREW.

JOE MENISH

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02123 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN

STUDY TAXES ON TROLLERS BEFORE PASSING RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD HANSON

M/V RENEGADE

GENERAL DELIVERY

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 48

SB132

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P.O. BOX 888412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 9802

#CJ

02679 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROCKY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

58132

TELEGRAM

BPA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 336-4444

JUNEAU, ALASKA

02454 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 02-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROBERT KINNEEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG X

58132

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

02724 POM TDA PETERSBURG, ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

#CJ

02892 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-23 10000 48P

TELEGRAM

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 516-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

JUN AK

I AM OPPOSED TO RAW FISH TAX ON MY GROSS SEASON. PLEASE STOP
THIS BILL.

AL CRAYNE M/V MY ANN

GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

SB132

1979 MAR 5

#CJ

02269 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

I COOK FOR GUYS WHO WORK UP TO 36 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP. IF THE BUREAUCRATS WORKS THAT HARD, WE WOULDNT NEED A RAW FISH TAX.

KIM SHARICK

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 586-6444

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

INC.

SB132

TELEGRAM

#CJ

02221 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-20
PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

WEST COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 210-3442

JUN AK

JULIAN ALASKA 9902

WITHOUT ADEQUATE STUDY RAW FISH TAX BILL TRAVESTY LEGISLATION.
BETTER REDUCE SPENDING BY TEN PER CENT.

CHRIS SHARPSTEIN

TELEGRAM

REA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 556-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

19 MAR 26 PM 3 36

SB132

#CJ

00639 POM TOA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

58132

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 09

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02130 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST
PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT
JUNEAU AK
TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.
ARIL MATHISEN
BOX 1147
PETERSBURG AK

SB132

1979 MAR 26 PM 12 33

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442

02160 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST
PMS TP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 335-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 9802

02409 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

LEITH LOFE,

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 40

SB132

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 38

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6142
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02589 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN DE BOER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

TELEGRAM

NEA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 907-6442

UNENAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 23 PM 1 58

02044 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN

AS A CREW MEMBER OF A SEINE BOAT THIS RAW FISH TAX WILL MAKE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEAST AND FAMINE.

ELLEN POLOWSKI

SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02314 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

FMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

CANNOT SEE RAW FISH TAX BENEFITING SALMON CREW MEMBERS. BOTTOM
FISH INDUSTRY SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE
PORT DEVELOPMENT.

DENNIS ROGERS

TELEGRAM

SB132

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

TUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

*GJ

02905 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 01-20 8000 AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JILL BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

REPLY

79 MAR 26 PM 2 12

SB132

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 585-6447
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02364 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP VERNON HUPLETT

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

TELEGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

1143

1102

#CJ

02615 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 000A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

SB132

PGJ

B2400 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

TELEGRAM

FMS REP VERNON HURLBERT
JUNEAU AK 99811

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

I DONT SEE HOW THE LEGISLATORS CAN PENALIZE FISHERMAN WHO ARE
PRIMARY PRODUCERS WITH A RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE VOTE FOR MB36 INSTEAD
NIEL LYONS, MV NEW FREEDOM

11-22-40

TELEGRAM

SB132

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 585-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02414 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 21 03-22 1025A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUN

I CAN SUPPORT STUDYING THE TAX SITUATION ON BUSINESSES IN
HR36 BUT THE RAW FISH TAX AT THIS TIME IS UNACCEPTABLE.

MIKE SCHWARTZ M/V DAWNBREAKER

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 36

SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02587 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 29 03-22 1050A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

AS A CREWMEMBER I CANT SEE STUDYING THE EFFECT OF A RAW FISH TAX ON MY MARG,NAL INCOME. PLEASE DONT PASS THE RAW FISH TAX.

KENNETH BAIRD, CREWMEMBER M/V LOUIS G BOX 343 PETERSBURG 99833

1979 MAR 22 PM 7 34

#CJ

#2732 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 58 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

INFLATION IS CAUSING LARGE INCREASES IN GEAR, FUEL, ENGINE
PARTS AND BUREAUCRAT SALARIES. I DO NOT WANT THE RAW
FISH TAX, TAKEN OUT OF MY GROSS INCOME.

PHIL ODEGAARD, MV CHEYENNE

SB 132
TELEGRAM

FOR ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
UNION-OWNED
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

58132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

ACJ

02355 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP VERNON HULBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX. TAKE IT OFF ON THE PILOT BOATS
INSTEAD.

WILLIAM JENKINS, MV SOKOL

TELEGRAM

SB132

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02633 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 43 03-22 1055A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

THE AQUACULTURE THREE PERCENT TAX WAS PASSED WITHOUT MY VOTE.

I WANT TO AVOID THAT NOW BY URGING YOU TO VOTE AGAINST THE RAW
FISH TAX. THAT TAX WILL REDUCE MY GROSS INCOME BY NINE PERCENT.

THATS OUT OF LINE WITH CARTERS POLICIES.

DAVE ROGERS

1977 MAR 22 PM 8 14

TELEGRAM

SB132

PCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6412

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02678 TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 35 03-22 1100A AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU

ITS HARD ENOUGH WORKING ON A SALMON SEINER ALL SUMMER FOR A
SMNALL SHARE OF THE CATCH. NOW SENATOR TILLION WANTS TO TAKE
THAT AWAY FROM US. PLEASE VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

BOB CASHEN, CREWMEMBER

03 MAR 22 PM

SB132

#CJ

TELEGRAM

02444 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

PMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

WE ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

PLEASE DO WHATEVER YOU CAN.

PETE TYNES, GILLNETTER

ALASKA TELEGRAMS, INC.

1967

SB 132

PGJ

02553 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 930P AST

FMS REP VERNON HURLBERT

JUNEAU AK 99811

PLEASE VOTE FOR STUDY OF THE TAX STRUCTURE IN HB36 AND
VOTE AGAINST THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

ERWIN HOWELL, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PHONE: 466-4442

JUNEAU, ALASKA

SB 132
HB 306

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

BUREAU, ALASKA 99502

02419 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FISH TAX.

BOB LARSON BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

SB132
HB 306

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 330-4442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

#CJ

02 327 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 0J-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF
A RAW FISH TAX.

STEVEN ENGE BOX 1147 PETERSBURG ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 3 16

HB 300
SB132

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02373 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-28 900A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF

A RAW FISH TAX.

CARL PHYNESS BOX 1147 PETERSBUR ALASKA

1979 MAR 28 PM 3 42

#CJ

02428 NL TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 50 03-22 938P AST

FMS REP ROBERT BETTISWORTH

JUNEAU A' 99811

WE ARE TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THE RAW FISH TAX BILL.

PLEASE DO WHATEVER YOU CAN.

PETE TYNES, GILLNETTER

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 526-5442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

JUN 23 11 2 AM '67

P. O. Box 844
Kodiak, AK 99615

Representative Alvin Osterback
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: HR 306/SB 132

Dear Representative Osterback:

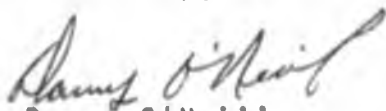
As one of many suppliers to the several canneries in the Kodiak area, I am very concerned about the consequences of the above-mentioned House and Senate bills regarding a five percent rise in the raw fish tax.

Supposedly, the purpose of this increase is to penalize the Seattle-based fishermen who fish in the Bering Sea, but the penalties derived from this tax to the Alaskan fishermen and the Alaska fisheries industry could be substantially more harmful in the long-run.

If the canneries are taxed out of business, my company will suffer a definite set-back around this area. As many of the suppliers in Kodiak can testify, during the last crab strike, their business was greatly reduced when the processors and fishermen weren't producing. This proposed increase in the raw fish tax can only deter the economy of a fishing community such as this one.

Surely, there must be a more reasonable means of penalizing Seattle-based fishermen without doing such harm to an Alaskan industry as vital as fisheries.

Sincerely,



Danny O'Neill
Technical Representative
Pacific Chemical

DO:cb

cc: Robert Mulcahy
Alaska State Senate

1980 MAR 23 PM

#CJ

02376 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A ABT

TELEGRAM

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

HCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

JUN AK

PHONE 575-6442

UNIVERSITY ALASKA 9552

I WORK LONG HOURS FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE SEINE CATCH. TAKING 6 PERCENT OF THE GROSS WILL MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SKIPPER TO FIND A CREW.

JOE MENISH

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 55-6442

#CJ

02217 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALV'N OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR H036 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

MAGNUS MARTIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 12

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02694 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

STOP THE RAW FISH TAX. NO BENEFITS TO THIS TOWN.

BOB DORIS M/1, ALICE MAY

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMM. NETWORK, INC.
P.O. BOX 1000
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

02035 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-25 1130A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

WE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF FC SUBSTITUTE SB152
IN ITS ENTIRETY

MEMBERS OF VFW POST NBR 9978

101 OKLAHOMA

ANCHORAGE AK 99504

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 66-442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 02

#CJ

02646 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB.36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

SONNY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 36

TELEGRAM

ROA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02643 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

PLEASE VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF RAW FISH TAX.

WILLIAM BEALE M/V MISS LEE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02135 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 7000A AST

PMS PEP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

STUDY TAXES ON TROLLERS BEFORE PASSING RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD HANSON

M/V RENEGADE

GENERAL DELIVERY

PETERSBURG AK

1979 JUN 23 1 M 2 56

TELEGRAM

ROCKAWAY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 886-6442

11111 11111 11111 11111

#CJ

02420 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

UNDERSTAND RAW FISH TAX WILL BUILD DUTCH HARBOR PORT. IF YOU CAN
SPEND MONEY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OIL PORT, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
OUGHT TO FOOT THE BILL FOR BOTTOM FISH DEVELOPMENT.

LANE OLSEN

TELEGRAM

ECO CLASS COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

02691 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROCKY CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 566-6442

#CJ

JUNEAU, ALASKA 9602

02736 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RAY EVANS

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02421 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

1979 MAR 26 PM 3 54

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

LEITH LOFETH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

NCA-ALASKA

P. O. NO.

111 EAST 4th

#CJ

02027 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERACK

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02962 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN SVENSSON

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 2-3442

11111, ALASKA 99502

ACJ

02072 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-24 0000 AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB.36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

BILL MENISH

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 306-6442

JU. EAG, ALASKA 9902

#01

92917 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-20 0000 AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB 10 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JILL BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

#CJ

02134 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 03-26 1055P

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

WE SUPPORT IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE TO SB152 IN ITS ENTIRETY AS PROPOSED.

DANIEL A HUFF, JUDGE ADVOCATE, DEPT OF ALASKA
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC
PHONE 305-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

JUN 27 AM 3 47

TELEGRAM

PCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

#CJ

P ONE: 486-6442

WHEAT, ALASKA 99802

02761 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RORY GREENWAY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 18

#

02376 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

RICHARD CARR

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-0442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02556 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

STAN EILENBERGER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26
PM 2 23

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 266-6442

PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99702

#CJ

02859 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

AS A SHRIMPER I SEE NO BENEFITS FROM THE RAW FISH TAX. PLEASE
VOTE AGAINST.

RICHARD F. HARRIS

M/V CHARLES GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PI. ONE: 586-6442

U. KAU, ALASKA 99802.

02754 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

DCNT VOTE FOR THE RAW FISH TAX UNTIL YOU STUDY SITUATION

CASPER WESTRE M/V FAITFUL

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02326 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

CANNOT SEE RAW FISH TAX BENEFITING SALMON CREW MEMBERS. BOTTOM

FISH INDUSTRY SHOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LARGE SCALE

PORT DEVELOPMENT.

DENNIS ROGERS

TELEGRAM

BCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 23 PM 2 12

02056 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN

AS A CREW MEMBER OF A SEINE BOAT THIS RAW FISH TAX WILL MAKE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEAST AND FAMINE.

ELLEN POLOWSKI

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 585-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 48

02331 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS RFP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ERIC ROSVOLD

BOX 7

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 238642
AKK

02511 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ANDREW GJERDE

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

7-11-62 ALASKA 0202

02466 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOIE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ROBERT KINNEEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBUR G AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586 6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02613 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

WILL BE HARD HIT BY RAW FISH TAX PLUS 3 PERCENT AQUACULTURE TAX

JEFF MCFADYEN MV ESTELLE

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02517 NL TJA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

THE RAW FISH TAX WILL STIFFLE GROWTH OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

I AM A CREWMEMBER, I KNOW.

GEORGE LODDINGTON

TELEGRAM

NCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02037 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

PALMER ODEGARRD

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 02

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02082 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ED FUGLVOG

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 29

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6142

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02281 NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

I COOK FOR GUYS WHO WORK UP TO 36 HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP. IF THE
BUREAUCRATS WORKS THAT HARD, WE WOULDNT NEED A RAW FISH TAX.

KIM SHARICK

1979 MAR 23 PM 5 19

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 361-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02262 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CARRIE BALDWIN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 1 38

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02472 NL TDA PETERSBURG AK 50 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

IF CREW MEMBERS HAVE TO PAY A RAW FISH TAX, BUREAUCRATS OUT TO
PAY A CUSHION TAX.

DON HUSE

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

P. ONE: 566-6442

WILHELM, ALASKA 99802

#CJ

02568 POM TDA PETERSBURG AK 15 03-23 1000A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUN AK

CAN SEE NO REASON TO PASS RAW FISH TAX BEFORE STUDYING OUR TAX
LOAD.

ABBIE HOFSTAD/MV TONKA II

GEN DLY PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 333-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02172 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

CLYDE CURRY

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

1979 MAR 26 AM 11 57

02112 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

ARIL MATHISEN

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

1979 MAR 26 PM 2 56

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 906-6442

#CJ

02601 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA 15 03-26 800A AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

TO SAVE OUR LIVELIHOOD, VOTE FOR HB36 INSTEAD OF A RAW FISH TAX.

JOHN DE BOER

BOX 1147

PETERSBURG AK

CJ

02904 POM TDA PETERSBURG ALASKA IS
PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK
JUN AK

I AM OPPOSED TO RAW FISH TAX ON MY GROSS SEASON. PLEASE STOP
THIS BILL.

AL CRAYNE M/V MY ANN
GEN DLR, PETERSBURG AK

TELEGRAM

03-23-1962
RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE 466-442
PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99802

5132

TELEGRAM

02319 NL TDA KODIAK ALASKA 96 04-18 0510P AST

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE 336-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99902

JUNEAU

THE CITY OF KODIAK WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD AS BEING
 TOTALLY OPPOSED TO PASSAGE OF HCS FOR CSSB132. WE ARE NOT
 IN FAVOR OF ANY INCREASE IN THE RAW FISH TAX. IT IS FELT THAT
 THE FISHING INDUSTRY IS IN FACT PAYING ITS WAY AND TRUE
 FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN PRESENTED TO PROVE OTHERWISE.
 ALL IMPACTS OF THIS BILL HAVE NOT BEEN THOROUGHLY RESEARCHED.
 THE METHOD OF REIMBURSEMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES IS NOT EQUITABLE.
 THE IMPACT OF THIS BILL WOULD BE SEVERELY DEBILITATING TO OUR
 COMMUNITY. WE URGE OOSBITEIT

1979 APR 19 10:23

TELEGRAM

SB132

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 586-6442

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

02014 TDA KETCHIKAN ALASKA 84 04-18 915A AST

1979 APR 18 PM 12 32

PMS REP ALVIN OSTERBACK

JUNEAU AK

SEINERS URGE INACTION ON ANY RAW FISH TAX INCREASE. COMPROMISE LANGUAGE UNACCEPTABLE TO FISHERMEN. 3 PERCENT VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT ALREADY COLLECTED FOR PUPOSE OF ENHANCING FISHERIES. ANY TAX INCREASE IS VIEWED UNNECESSARY UNTIL STUDY IS MADE. CAREFUL CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO STATE REVENUE GENERATED DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY BY FISHING INDUSTRY. WE ALREADY PARTICIPATE IN INDUSTRY BASED ON UNSTABLE RESOURCE. ADDITIONAL TAXES ON THIS RESOURCE ONLY FURTHER BURDENS FISHERMEN. WE CANNOT AFFORD BOTH AN INCREASE RAW FISH TAX AND 3 PERCENT VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SEINE BOAT OWNERS AND OPERATORS

ASSOC. JOHN KRISTOVICH PRESIDENT

TELEGRAM

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

PHONE: 596-9442

LT 22

IPMAFUB AHG

4-027855E109 04/19/79

ICS IPMRNCZ CSP

2062850300 TDRN SEATTLE WA 15 04-19 1235P EST

PMS ALVIN OSTERBACK

2243

ROOM 116 CAPITOL BLDG

JUNEAU AK

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO 6 PERCENT RAW FISH TAX BILL

ROBERT QUARTERMAN FISHING VESSEL SUSAN ANN 1302 138 SOUTHEAST

BOTHELL WA 98011

1234 EST

IPMAFUB AHG

M RASCH
1165 THIRD AVE
EDMONDS WA 98020

RCA Mailgram



4-035041E109 14/19/79 ICS IPWRNCZ CSP AHGA
2067751779 W M TDRN EDMONDS WA 190 14-19 0153P EST

ALVIN OSTERBAK ROOM 116 CARE CAPITAL BLDG
JUNEAU AK 99801

STRONGLY OPPOSED TO 6 PERCENT RAW FISH TAX BILL

MERV RASCH
1165 THIRD AVE
EDMONDS WA 98020

1351 EST

WACAMP WSP