

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

Date: 4-9-82

Mr. Speaker: (Taken from Rules and returned to)

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 103

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Legislative Council for a certain quality control education program; off date."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 103 (as amended)  same title  
 new title
- and recommends SB 103
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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*John ...*

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CHAIRMAN

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Funding Information

General Fund	\$100,170,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$100,170,000</u>

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 103 (2d Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making and transferring among appropriations,  
7 making former appropriations to the emergency operating  
8 expenses account available for the fishery product  
9 revolving loan fund; and providing for an effective  
10 date."

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

12 \* Section 1. The sum of \$170,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
13 the Fishery Industrial Technology Center (AS 16.52.010) of the University of  
14 Alaska for the salmon quality control education program recommended by the  
15 education subcommittee of the Senate committee on quality assurance in the  
16 salmon fishing industry.

17 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
18 made to the fish processing loan guarantee account by sec. 1, ch. 42, SLA  
19 1981, is transferred to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund  
20 (AS 45.92).

21 \* Sec. 3. Money from the appropriation made to the fish processing loan  
22 guarantee account by sec. 1, ch. 42, SLA 1981, that is obligated for the  
23 purpose of guaranteeing a loan is transferred to the fishery product revolv-  
24 ing loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) when the loan is paid in full and the  
25 money is no longer needed to guarantee the loan.

26 \* Sec. 4. Section 1, ch. 171, SLA 1980, is amended to read:

27 SECTION 1. The sum of \$250,000,000 [\$350,000,000] is appropriated  
28 from the general fund to the Department of Revenue for the reserve for  
29 emergency operating expenses account (AS 37.05.159(a)).

1 \* Sec. 5. The sum of \$100,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund  
2 to the Department of Revenue for the fishery product revolving loan guarantee  
3 fund (AS 45.92).

4 \* Sec. 6. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
5 made to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) by  
6 sec. 5 of this Act is transferred to the reserve for emergency operating  
7 expenses account (AS 37.05.159) on the date of a proclamation issued by the  
8 governor under AS 37.05.159(b)(1) to the extent that the amount set out in  
9 the governor's proclamation exceeds the amount of money in the reserve for  
10 emergency operating expenses account.

11 \* Sec. 7. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
12 made to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) by  
13 sec. 5 of this Act is transferred to the reserve for emergency operating  
14 expenses account (AS 37.05.159).

15 \* Sec. 8. Money appropriated to the fishery product revolving loan guaran-  
16 tee fund (AS 45.92) by sec. 5 of this Act that is obligated for the purpose  
17 of guaranteeing a loan is transferred to the reserve for emergency operating  
18 expenses account when the loan is paid in full and the money is no longer  
19 needed to guarantee the loan.

20 \* Sec. 9. Section 2, ch. 42, SLA 1981, is repealed.

21 \* Sec. 10. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
22 made by sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1983.

23 \* Sec. 11. Section 1 of this Act takes effect immediately in accordance  
24 with AS 01.10.070(c).

25 \* Sec. 12. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act take effect 30 days after the  
26 effective date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan  
27 guarantees, and providing for an effective date."

28 \* Sec. 13. Sections 4, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act take effect on the effec-  
29 tive date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan

1 guarantees; and providing for an effective date."

2 \* Sec. 14. Sections 7 and 8 of this Act take effect one year after the  
3 effective date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan  
4 guarantees; and providing for an effective date."  
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Funding Information  
General Fund \$100,000,000  
Other Funds -0-  
\$100,000,000

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A B I L

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act transferring among 1980 and 1981 appropriations  
7 making a special appropriation for the fishery product  
8 revolving loan guarantee fund, and making former ap-  
9 propriations to the emergency operating expenses account  
10 available for the fishery product revolving loan fund;  
11 and providing for an effective date."

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

13 \* Section 1. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
14 made to the fish processing loan guarantee account by sec. 1, ch. 42, SLA  
15 1981, is transferred to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund  
16 (AS 45.92).

17 \* Sec. 2. Money from the appropriation made to the fish processing loan  
18 guarantee account by sec. 1, ch. 42, SLA 1981, that is obligated for the  
19 purpose of guaranteeing a loan is transferred to the fishery product revolving  
20 loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) when the loan is paid in full and the  
21 money is no longer needed to guarantee the loan.

22 \* Sec. 3. Section 1, ch. 171, SJA 1980, is amended to read:

23 SECTION 1. The sum of \$250,000,000 [\$350,000,000] is appropriated  
24 from the general fund to the Department of Revenue for the reserve for  
25 emergency operating expenses account (AS 37.05.159(a)).

26 \* Sec. 4. The sum of \$100,000,000 is appropriated from the general fund  
27 to the Department of Revenue for the fishery product revolving loan guarantee  
28 fund (AS 45.92).

29 \* Sec. 5. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation

1 made to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) by  
2 sec. 4 of this Act is transferred to the reserve for emergency operating  
3 expenses account (AS 37.05.159) on the date of a proclamation issued by the  
4 governor under AS 37.05.159(b)(1) to the extent that the amount set out in  
5 the governor's proclamation exceeds the amount of money in the reserve for  
6 emergency operating expenses account.

7 \* Sec. 6. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
8 made to the fishery product revolving loan guarantee fund (AS 45.92) by sec.  
9 4 of this Act is transferred to the reserve for emergency operating expenses  
10 account (AS 37.05.159).

11 \* Sec. 7. Money appropriated to the fishery product revolving loan  
12 guarantee fund (AS 45.92) by sec. 4 of this Act that is obligated for the  
13 purpose of guaranteeing a loan is transferred to the reserve for emergency  
14 operating expenses account when the loan is paid in full and the money is no  
15 longer needed to guarantee the loan.

16 \* Sec. 8. Section 2, ch. 42, SLA 1981, is repealed.

17 \* Sec. 9. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect 30 days after the  
18 effective date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan  
19 guarantees; and providing for an effective date."

20 \* Sec. 10. Sections 3, 4, 5, and 8 of this Act take effect on the effec-  
21 tive date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan  
22 guarantees; and providing for an effective date."

23 \* Sec. 11. Sections 6 and 7 of this Act take effect one year after the  
24 effective date of an Act entitled "An Act providing for fishery product loan  
25 guarantees; and providing for an effective date."

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/28/81

FURTHER:

(31)

Date: 3/1/81

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had SB 105

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Legislative Council for a salmon quality control education program; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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CHAIRMAN

Original sponsor: Kerttula

Funding Information

General Fund	\$170,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$170,000</u>

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 103 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Fishery  
7 Industrial Technology Center for a salmon quality con-  
8 trol education program; and providing for an effective  
9 date."

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

11 \* Section 1. The sum of \$170,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
12 the Fishery Industrial Technology Center (AS 16.52.010) of the University of  
13 Alaska for the salmon quality control education program recommended by the  
14 education subcommittee of the Senate committee on quality assurance in the  
15 salmon fishing industry.

16 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
17 made by this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1983.

18 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
19 070(c).

Funding Information  
General Fund \$170 000  
Other Funds -U-  
\$170,000

Introduced: 1/21/81  
Referred: Resources and  
Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY KERTTULA

2 SENATE BILL NO. 103

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Legis-  
7 lative Council for a salmon quality control education  
8 program; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 \* Section 1. The sum of \$170,000 is appropriated from the general fund  
11 to the Legislative Council for the salmon quality control education program  
12 recommended by the education subcommittee of the Senate committee on quality  
13 assurance in the salmon fishing industry.

14 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
15 made by this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1982.

16 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
17 070(c).

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Original sponsor: Kerttula

Offered: 2/19/82  
Referred: Rules

Funding Information

General Fund	\$170,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$170,000</u>

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 103 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Fishery  
7 Industrial Technology Center for a salmon quality control  
8 education program; and providing for an effective  
9 date."

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

11 \* Section 1. The sum of \$170,000 is appropriated from the general fund to  
12 the Fishery Industrial Technology Center (AS 16.52.010) of the University of  
13 Alaska for the salmon quality control education program recommended by the  
14 education subcommittee of the Senate committee on quality assurance in the  
15 salmon fishing industry.

16 \* Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation  
17 made by this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1983.

18 \* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-  
19 070(c).

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE BILL NO. 103

Title Salmon Quality Control Education Program

Requested by Legislative Finance

Date 3-4-81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Legislative Affairs Agency

Program Category Affected General Government

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Legislative Council

(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 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		170.0				
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	170.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS NONE

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Contractual arrangement with University of Alaska or other subject to Legislative Council approval upon recommendation of Senator Kerttula (education subcommittee, etc.).

IV. DATE 3-4-81

PREPARED BY Richard G. Berg, Director  
 AGENCY Legislative Affairs Agency  
 PHONE 465-3850

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

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K-STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

February 17, 1982

Honorable Albert P. Adams  
Chairman, House Finance Committee  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Twelfth Legislature -- Second Session  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: SB 103

Dear Chairman Adams:

We have reviewed a copy of SB 103, "An Act making a special appropriation to the Legislative Council for a salmon quality control education program."

The Department of Law has taken the position for some time that it is permissible for an agency or arm of the legislature to conduct activities which might result in legislation (i.e., be a legitimate part of the legislative function). However, where the action is to implement a program or execute the laws, it has been our position that it is an executive branch function and unconstitutional as a violation of the separation of powers doctrine for the legislature to appropriate money to one of its own agencies for that purpose.

The appropriation in SB 103 to the Legislative Council appears to be for an educational program, not a study which might lead to legislation. Accordingly, it is an executive function, not a legislative function.

We would point out that AS 16.51.010 establishes the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Under AS 16.51.100(3), the board of directors of the Institute shall "develop market-oriented quality specifications for Alaska seafoods to be used in developing a high quality image for Alaska seafood in world markets, and adopt and distribute recommendations

Honorable Albert P. Adams  
Re: SB 103

February 17, 1982  
Page 2

regarding the handling of seafood from the moment of capture to final distribution." An appropriation to the Institute for a salmon quality control program would eliminate any separation of powers problem with this bill.

Alternatively, AS 16.52.010 establishes the Fishery Industry Technology Center as part of the University of Alaska. AS 16.52.020, the Center is to

create employment opportunities in the state's fishing industry and other benefits to the state by

(1) providing training opportunities to citizens of the state on the most efficient and appropriate technologies for the harvesting, processing, and conservation of the fishery resources of the state;

(2) providing information and technical assistance on the adaptation of existing and new technologies to the users of the fishery resources of the state;

(3) providing research and development activities to adapt existing technologies to enhance the economic viability of the industry;

(4) providing research and development activities to create new technologies that will enhance the effectiveness of the industry, and provide economic benefits to state citizens;

(5) encouraging joint projects between industry and government in order to use industrial experience and government programs to enhance the productivity of the industry.

An appropriation to the Center for a salmon quality control program would eliminate any separation of powers problem with this bill.

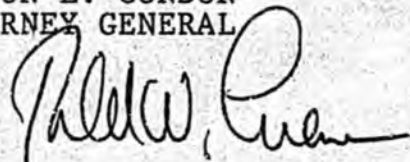
Honorable Albert P. Adams  
Re: SB 103

February 17, 1982  
Page 3

We hope you find this information useful. If you have any questions, please contact us at your convenience.

Sincerely,

WILSON L. CONDON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:   
G. Thomas Koester  
Assistant Attorney General

GTK:dlm

cc: Senator Jalmar Kerttula  
Mr. Jerry Reinwand  
Mr. Keith Specking

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY  
OF FROZEN AND CANNED SALMON

Report of  
Salmon Quality Control Study Group

Committee Members

James Poor	Harold Hansen
Bill Hall	Roy Alley
Bob Blake	Bob Ditman
Armin Koernig	Bruce Crow
Knute Johnson	Henry Wiese
Lewis Hasbrouck	Wallace H. Noerenberg
Jack Werner	

Senator Jay Kerttula, Chairman

Resource Persons

John Doyle

Allan Otness

Walter Yonker

January, 1981



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the President

January 15, 1981

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Legislative Council  
FROM: Senator Jalmar Kerttula  
SUBJECT: Report of the Salmon Quality Control  
Study Committee

This is a report of the Prince William Sound voluntary quality control compliance pilot project set up by the Salmon Quality Control Study Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee are to continue the pilot project for one more season and to implement a statewide quality control education program.

The Prince William Sound Quality Control Standards were implemented as a pilot project to analyze the quality of fishholds in a relatively moderate area of the State of Alaska, assuming that the appreciation of quality was highest in Southeastern and deteriorated as one progressed westward.

One has to accept that this pilot project was disrupted by the fact that there was no early gillnet season, which did not lend itself to the project, and that the early, unexpectedly high volume pink salmon seine season created a crash mobilization of the fleet which also detracted from cooperation and compliance.

On the whole, with consideration of the problems, I feel it was a very successful experiment. The local processors and the fishermen's organization worked together on this project with enthusiasm prior to the seasons, which displayed the mutual concern for improving or proving the quality of Prince William Sound salmon, and eventually salmon from Alaska.

If this pilot project is carried over to the 1981 season, I feel that significantly better compliance with the program will be seen. Both processors and fishermen will be more aware and prepared for the inspection and timing to create an atmosphere for more and better inspections.

The results of the Prince William Sound inspection program were as follows:

Whitney Fidalgo Fisheries Inc.	inspected 14 boats
Chugach Alaska Fisheries	inspected a questionable number of boats-no report was forwarded to the CAMA office.
Alaska Packers Association	inspected 60 boats
Morpac, Inc.	inspected 42 boats
North Pacific Processors	inspected 38 boats
St. Elias Ocean Products	inspected 82 boats
Miscellaneous Processors	inspected 5 boats
An unknown number of boats were inspected in Valdez	

This totals 241 boats in aggregate which were inspected, approximately 35 per cent of the entire Prince William Sound fleet,

Of that:       84 were seine boats  
              12 were tenders  
              145 were gillnet boats

A construction breakdown on these boats:

      6 steel construction  
      1 cement construction  
      51 wood construction  
      183 fiberglass construction

Of the fiberglass construction, glass over wood was considered fiberglass as the outer hold and deck coating was most pertinent to the project we are concerned with. Only a small percentage of the fiberglass boats listed are of glass over wood construction.

Of the boats inspected, 197 met the preferred standards while only 44 qualified for minimum standards. In analyzing the inspection forms, I ran across a problem with Alaska Packers Association inspections where they disqualified bowpickers for lack of engine room insulation. Since the engines in bowpickers are far removed from the fishholds, I arbitrarily changed those to preferred qualifications. Predominantly all wood boats only met minimum standards.

Overall, considering it was a first-time pilot project, I would say the Prince William Sound project was an immense success. Personally, I would like to give it one more season to accurately evaluate its success or failure as a voluntary program. In the interim, the Salmon Quality Control educational project will have time to at least reach the areas of the state that are least attuned to quality control.

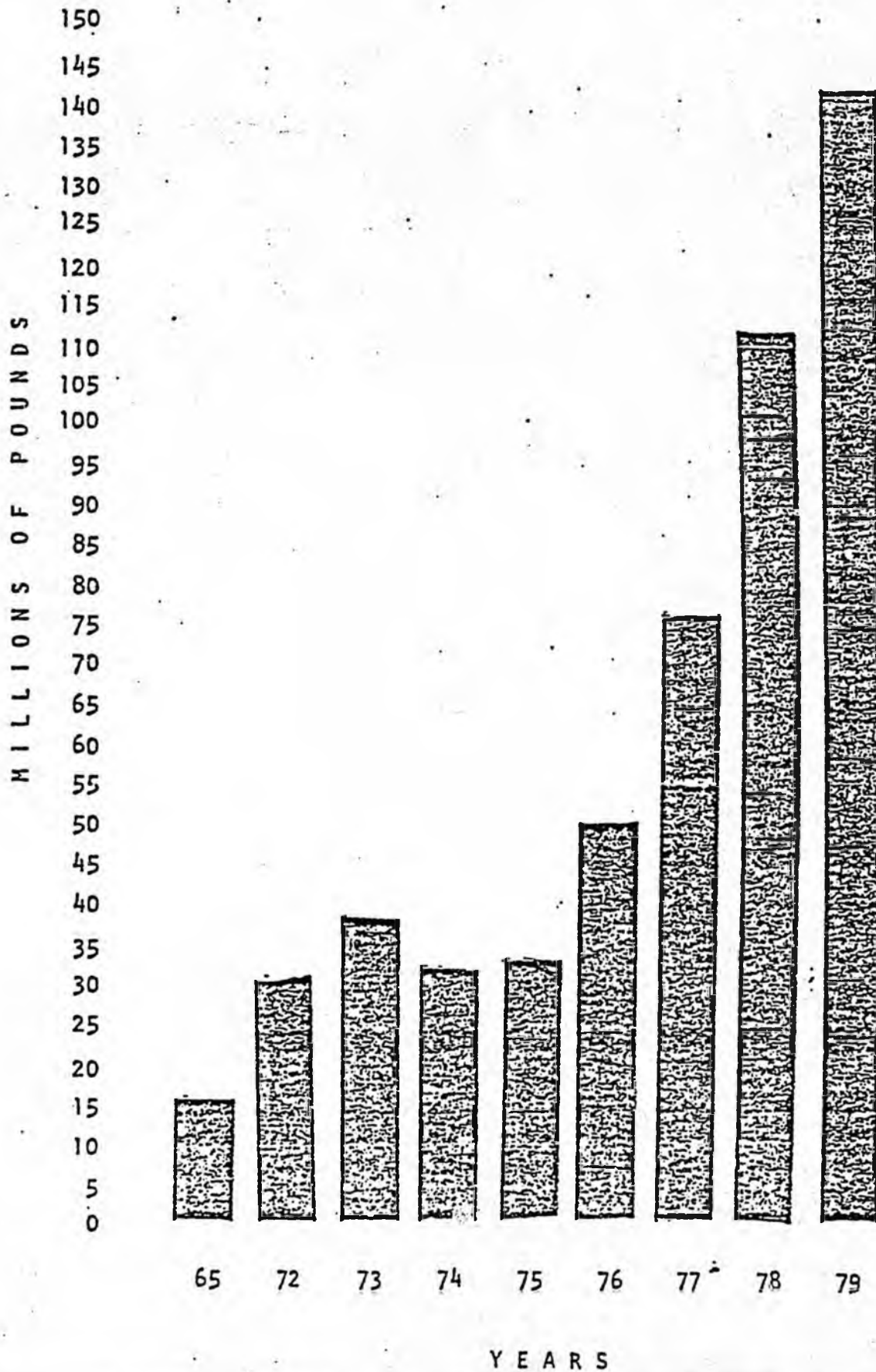
Over the past season I personally observed both in Prince William Sound and Bristol Bay real and sincere attempts to improve the quality of Alaska salmon, both on the part of the processor and the fishermen. In these days of exorbitantly high interest rates and double digit inflation, I would at least hope that we don't push an extremely costly program on the industry unless it is absolutely necessary. I feel we should make an honest effort to make the industry aware that quality control on a mandatory basis is pending if reasonable steps to keep improving quality are not continued. However, I also feel that we must keep in mind the state of the industry's financial health in anything we mandate.

If this committee feels legislation on fishhold improvement is necessary, then I would recommend only basic necessities for the first year of implementation as follows:

1. Ability to pump hold dry.
2. Eliminate heat transfer from engine to fishhold.
3. Ability to keep fish covered.
4. Watertight bulkheads - to keep oil and gas off of fish.
5. Fishholds that can be cleaned and sanitized.

These five basics for fishholds are the most significant and the most important for a first step at this time. This should be all that is required. As the program progresses and as the awareness develops through education, we can, at a later date, expand this program.

### ALASKA FROZEN SALMON PRODUCTION



REPORT OF THE ALASKA SENATE COMMITTEE ON QUALITY

ASSURANCE IN THE SALMON FISHING INDUSTRY

BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Background and Need

The Alaska salmon industry has undergone a major change in the last ten years. This change consisted of a shift from a primary emphasis on canned salmon to a heavy emphasis on fresh and frozen salmon processing (Fig. 1). This shift is as dramatic as, and is economically more significant than the development of the tanner crab fishery.

Traditionally, the fresh and frozen salmon markets were supplied by troll-caught salmon from Southeast Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. These were high-quality silver and king salmon, bled and dressed immediately after capture and iced within a short period of time. The supply was supplemented by gillnet-caught salmon, again principally silvers and kings.

As the market for fresh and frozen salmon expanded, it had to be filled with net-caught salmon. This move was accompanied by an increase in cold storage capacity in the Gulf of Alaska and air shipments from Bristol Bay and the AYK district.

During the last four years the growth has been dramatic (Fig. 1). In 1979 over 100 million pounds of salmon, including sockeye, chums and pinks that would previously have gone into the can, went to the frozen market. This is accomplished

by "high grading" at the plant, which has resulted in an overall lowering of quality in both the canned and frozen product.

Many of the fishermen and processors who are now producing for the fresh and frozen market formerly canned all of their product. Therefore, they are not familiar with the proper methods of handling fish to attain a high quality frozen product.

In Japan and Europe the devaluation of the U.S. dollar has put salmon within the buying range of more people. The Japanese market is for high quality dressed salmon with the head on, which are sold whole on the retail market. In Europe, the demand is for frozen salmon which are thawed and split for mild curing and smoking. Both markets demand a quality fish with no external or internal blemishes or visible flaws. North America, too, is experiencing a shift toward fresh and frozen salmon for use as steaks and fillets and, to a lesser extent, the mild cure and smoking market.

European and Asian markets are looking to our competition for a high quality product. This includes Canada and Norway, both of whom have high quality standards set by government regulation.

Processors in Europe complain about bruises, soft flesh, belly burn, rancidity and poor butchering of the product they receive from the U.S., including Alaska. These are all caused by improper handling and processing.

### Problem

The Alaska fish are as good as any when they come from the water, but several million pounds of frozen salmon were condemned by state and federal inspectors after the 1979 season. Quality loss occurs in the hands of humans.

The problem of salmon quality is statewide, but is more critical in areas where the production of frozen salmon is a relatively new form of processing.

### Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to "Raise the quality of Alaska frozen salmon to a level that will meet or exceed that of any other country's product competing on a world market."

Our immediate objective is to improve the overall quality of Alaska salmon. Clearly, efforts need to be made in assisting the industry to improve the quality of salmon submitted to the world markets. Education is needed in proper techniques for handling salmon.

A committee has been appointed to determine these educational needs and the kinds of educational efforts the state should support. A broad-based educational program, directed at fishermen, tendermen and fish processors, is recommended by the committee.

### Approach

A broad-based education program will be developed. This program must be delivered to the largest number of industry members possible. The project will reach fishermen, tendermen, processors and shippers of salmon; i.e., all segments of the industry. In order to reach most of the industry, a number of different audio and visual educational techniques will be employed. These will include, but not be limited to:

1. Seminars, workshops and conferences
2. Consultation services
3. Public service radio spots
4. "How-to" fact sheets
5. Slide series on handling salmon
6. 16-mm educational film on salmon handling and processing methods
7. Salmon handler's manual

In order to provide these educational services it will be necessary to employ a full-time specialist in the care, handling and processing of frozen salmon. This will need to be a long-term project. Current practices are ingrained and will take a number of years to change.

### Outline of Education Activities

1. Seminars, workshops and conferences. Seminars and workshops will be conducted in fishing ports throughout the

state. These will be directed at fishermen and processing personnel. This mechanism is helpful in making industry members aware of the problem and will offer solutions to specific problems of each fishery and region. This has been demonstrated to be one of the best methods for provoking a desirable change.

A conference will be held to bring together the leaders of the fishermen's organizations with the objective of informing them of the problems poor quality has caused in the marketplace; to obtain their ideas for a long-range solution; and to enlist their support. A second conference will be held with the quality assurance personnel in the processing plants to inform them of the problems that occur in plants and to provide them with information and materials for training their in-plant workers.

2. Consultation services. In order to improve the quality of fish landed it will be necessary to do conversion work on many of the salmon vessels presently in use. This will include the installation of slush ice, refrigeration systems, or other types of cooling systems on the vessel. In some areas of the state the older or smaller vessels are not lined. Fish lay in the bilge or against hot engine room bulkheads. In some cases boxing may be justified. The specialist would be available to provide technical information on these and other specific problems. In many cases, the

fishermen or processors could make the necessary changes themselves with technical assistance made available through this program.

3. Public service radio announcements (PSA's). All radio stations make time available for public service announcements. Several stations have been contacted and have expressed a willingness to air educational spots relating to good handling practices for salmon. A series of PSA's will be produced and distributed to all radio stations in coastal communities. The PSA's will contain "how-to" tips as well as what not to do. They will each contain an educational message; however, their prime function will be to raise the general awareness of the necessity for good handling practices. Through personal contact with participating radio stations it is expected that the PSA's will be aired at a time most fishermen listen to the broadcast band--at the time of the marine weather forecast.

4. "How-to" fact sheets. A series of "how-to" fact sheets will be written. They will be developed for each fishery by region. It is necessary to develop them by fishery and region because of the differences in the harvesting methods employed and the different conditions existing in each region. Fact sheets will also be developed for in-plant handling. Subjects to be covered will include, but

not be limited to, effects of temperature; sanitation; use of ice; refrigeration; etc. These fact sheets will be given broad distribution to fishermen and processors and be used in workshops and seminars.

5. Slide series on salmon handling and processing.

A series of slides is presently being assembled that shows the effect of poor handling and butchering practices. This series will be expanded to show proper methods. The series will be duplicated for use in workshops and seminars and will be available for fish processors to use in their own in-plant training sessions. These slides must be considered as a tool rather than standing on their own as an educational program.

6. 16-mm movie film/television tape on salmon handling and processing methods. A 16-mm educational movie film will be developed showing proper handling and icing and the processing of frozen salmon in the plant. Television tape copies of this film will be made available for circulation to schools and educational TV, and will be used in workshops, seminars, etc. A film will not be a complete educational program but will augment the other educational efforts.

7. Salmon handler's manual. The fact sheets will be completed and supplemented with additional materials to produce a salmon handler's manual. This manual will in-

clude the why as well as the how to. The major use of this manual will be for in-plant training by company personnel. It will also be used to train new quality control people in the plants.

### Interactions

It is necessary that this project interact with present education efforts in salmon quality enhancement in both the private and public sectors. This would include the University of Alaska, the National Food Processors Association, fishermen's associations, and the state legislature.

It is recommended that a permanent advisory committee be appointed to monitor the program. This committee should meet on a quarterly basis to review progress and to identify problem areas.

## Salmon Quality Education

## BUDGET

SALARIES

Instructor 12 mo @ \$3000 mo	\$ 36,000	
Clerical assistance 1/2 time 12 mo	8,000	
	<u>44,000</u>	
Staff benefits @ 20.5%		<u>9,020</u>

TOTAL

\$ 53,020

EQUIPMENT

Office equipment	1,500	
Audio Visual	<u>950</u>	

TOTAL

2,450

EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

Recording tape	480	
35-mm film	120	
Office supplies	<u>200</u>	

TOTAL

800

TRAVEL

7,800

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

16-mm movie	40,000	
Printing (fact sheets, manual)	13,200	
Postage	1,100	
Communications	3,000	
Xerox and drafting	2,000	
Video tapes	400	
Reproduction of slide sets	500	
Subcommittee travel and per diem	<u>10,000</u>	

TOTAL

70,200

TOTAL DIRECT

134,270

TOTAL INDIRECT @ 50.8% of S &amp; W

22,352

GRAND TOTAL

\$156,622