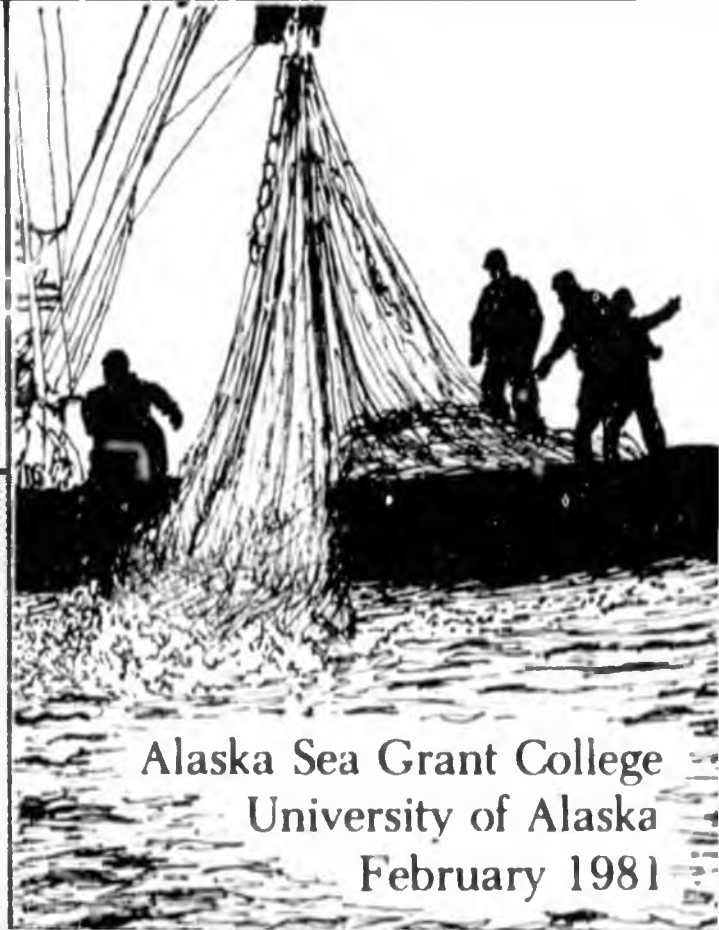


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A Training and Technology Center for Alaska's Fishing Industry



Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska
February 1981

A TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER FOR
ALASKA'S FISHING INDUSTRY

Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska

February 1981

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This brochure describes a concept for a Center to carry out training and research and development in support of the development of Alaska's fishing industry. The program and facilities described herein result from a fisheries planning effort developed for the University of Alaska under sponsorship of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, State of Alaska.

The brochure was prepared and published by the University of Alaska Sea Grant College, cooperatively supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Sea Grant College Program under Grant Number NA81AA D (00009) and by the University of Alaska with funds appropriated by the State of Alaska.

THE RESOURCES OFF ALASKA . . .

The resources off Alaska are bountiful by any standard and fully justify the bravado which usually prefaces the reports, proposals, and brochures which describe Alaska's fisheries and marine resource potentials.

- The Alaska domestic fishery is the richest fishery in the nation.
- In 1979 \$1.2 billion in fishery products were landed in Alaska by U.S. fishermen.
- Alaska has over 70 percent of the total United States Continental Shelf.
- Domestic fishing vessels and processing plants in Alaska represent \$1.22 billion in capital investment.
- Over 80 percent of the total foreign catch off the United States is off Alaska.
- The foreign catch off Alaska in 1979 was 3.1 billion pounds, valued at \$1.8 billion.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? . . .

It means that with the enactment of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the natural evolution of the development of the U.S. fishery from traditional species (such as salmon, crab, and halibut) into new species (such as pollock, cod, sablefish, and flounder) greatly accelerated. It means that the United States fishing industry will have to rapidly become economically and technologically competitive. When compared with other developing industries and to fishery development situations in other countries, it means a concrete need exists for Alaska to establish aggressive training programs coupled with strong research and development programs.



A FISHERIES PLAN

The State of Alaska has a strong constitutional and moral obligation to be concerned with the rational conservation and management of her natural resources while providing for the sound development of a fisheries industry. The University of Alaska has recognized its responsibility in assisting the state in meeting this obligation by focusing components of its educational and research programs on the problems associated with management and development of Alaska's fisheries resources.

The University has completed a study of the broad categories of the needs of management and industry and has recommended to the President and the Board of Regents a comprehensive block of programs to address these needs head-on. The programs are aimed at two types of problems, resource management, and industrial technology development.

The recommendations associated with resource management have resulted in a proposed strengthening of the University of Alaska's formal fisheries education and basic research programs. The recommendations on industrial technological development have resulted in proposed strengthening of the University's fisheries extension activities and the building of an applied research capability within the University. The purpose of this publication is to describe the strengthening of industrial technology development components of the University by establishing a new University unit—a Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

WHY A FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER?

Why should Alaska invest in a technology center, why not just increase training through existing educational and extension programs to meet the needs of the fishermen?

For the Alaska fishing industry to effectively capture the massive fishery resources off its state, it must use the most advanced technology available, adapted to the Alaskan conditions. World fishing and seafood processing has become highly technical and more scientific, and thus fishing and seafood processing have become demanding occupations. *Fishing is more than just seamanship and navigation. Processing is more than just cooking and canning.* The modern Alaskan, involved in the fishing industry must be a highly skilled technician as well as a cook or seaman. He is currently unfamiliar with and unable to adapt the sophisticated skills and technology used today by the world's fishing fleets.

Effective training or retraining of these modern Alaskans and the adaptation of modern technology to Alaskan fisheries will require a full range of professional teachers and technologists including engineers, naval architects, food scientists, and food engineers. This staff must be abreast of modern developments and techniques. This staff must be involved in the leading edge of research and development which will be required to advance the Alaska fishing industry.

Alaska must not depend upon the foreign industry to provide its technology. Alaska must have a cadre of professionals available, not only to carry out the required training and retraining, but also to adapt existing technology and to develop new technology for the Alaska fishing industry. This training and technology development program is one of the keys to making the Alaska fishing industry the most effective in the world.

E duc
T r a i n i n g
R e s e a r c h

WHY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA? . . .

Effective training and retraining of fishermen and processors around the world has been accomplished by training programs that are tightly linked to significant industrial research and development programs. The University of Alaska, a Land Grant/Sea Grant University, has as its major functions education and training, and basic and applied research.

Alaska is unique in that its educational programs must be extended over an area one-fifth the size of the "lower 48." In Alaska, such a fisheries training program cannot be effectively offered at one location. Instead, the program must be prepared to offer its training throughout the state. The University of Alaska already has in place the facilities and framework necessary to provide this statewide educational effort.

A Fishery Industrial Technology Center within the University of Alaska will take full advantage of this statewide system, allowing for training and retraining of fishermen and processors in all the regions of the state.

The organization of the Center will provide for the interaction between the University's regional training programs and industrial research and development to insure that regional fisheries technology needs are met by the Center.



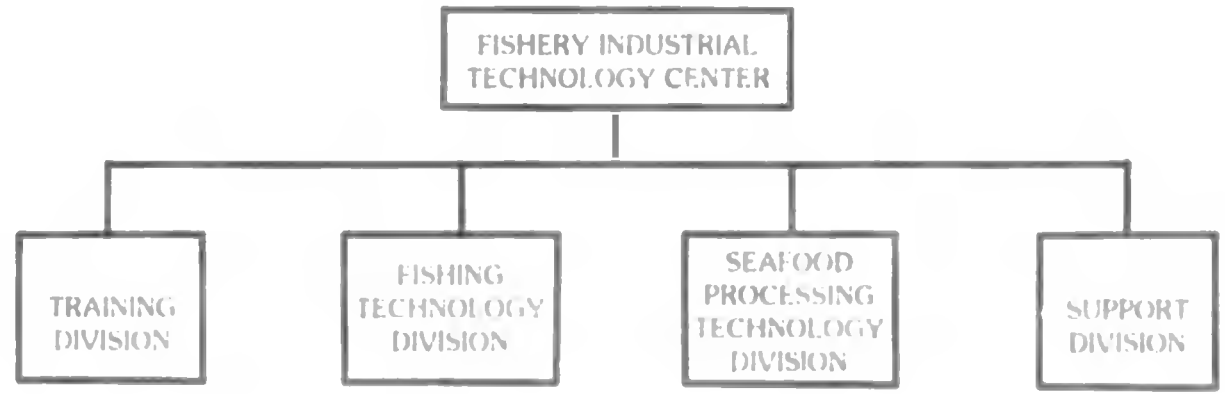
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THE CENTER, ITS PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS



TRAINING DIVISION

Scope

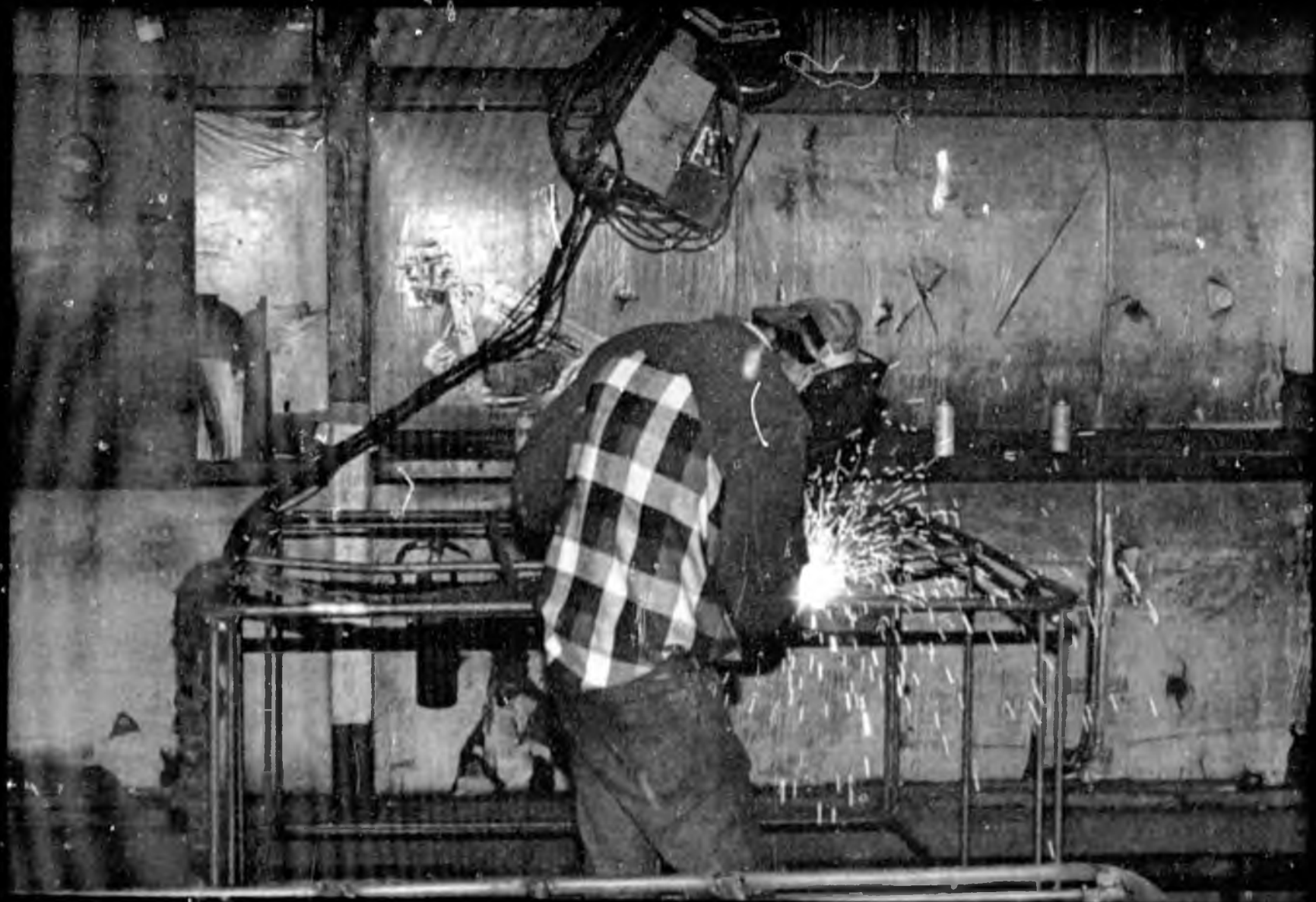
The Training Division is designed to coordinate and conduct all the Center's educational activities. Activities of the Division will be divided into two areas: formal education which will be offered through the University's statewide Community College System, and extension education which will be carried out through the University's Marine Advisory Program. Both program areas will be responsible for carrying out a full range of activities, offering training and retraining opportunities to members of the industry.

Programs

Formal Education—Formal education programs will be offered through the Community College System and will include Associate of Applied Science degrees in Marine Technology (fishing option) and Seafood Technology. Refresher courses such as seamanship, navigation, net mending, cold water survival, hydraulics, diesel engines, marine electrical systems, business management, and first aid will also be offered.

Extension Education—The Center will offer an array of special interest workshops and technical courses through the University's marine advisory network. Examples of these activities include workshops and demonstrations on fish handling, life raft and survival suit use, vessel alarms and stability, quality control, filleting and trimming techniques, business and tax management, and fisheries oceanography. Special workshops identifying specific new fisheries such as octopus, snails, and squid will be held. Special one-week courses will be developed and held on such topics as trawl fishing gear, acoustic fish detection, engine room care and maintenance, and oceanography for fishermen.





FISHING TECHNOLOGY DIVISION.

Scope

The Fishing Technology Division will be responsible for executing the research and development activities of the Center in the areas of fishing gear and fishing systems, vessel construction and engineering, fish detection, resource survey techniques, energy conservation, electronics and acoustics, hydraulics, and refrigeration. These research and development activities will be carried out by the Center's professional staff of engineers and specialists teamed up with experienced Alaska fishermen.

Programs

The Fishing Technology Division will be divided into three principal program areas.

Distant Water Fishing Technology Development—This program will address the problems associated with the large, far-ranging Alaskan fishing fleet. This area will concentrate primarily on fishing problems associated with development of the massive underutilized resources of the Bering Sea.

In Shore Fishing Technology Development—This area will work on the problems associated with conversion of the existing Alaskan fishery, allowing it to diversify its fishing activities in order to enter new and more complex fisheries.

Rural Fishing Technology Development—The program will concentrate on the research and development required to allow the rural Alaskan commercial fisherman to effectively and efficiently harvest resources within his reach using technology which is adapted to his environment. The program will primarily concentrate on the adaptation of modern fishing gear and systems to the rural fishing industry.



SEAFOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY DIVISION . . .

Scope

The Seafood Processing Technology Division is designed to conduct research and development activities associated with the needs of the expanding seafood processing industry. Research and development activities to be handled by this Division will include new product development, quality control measures, food processing techniques, food handling, and food microbiology and chemistry.

Programs

This Division will be divided into three programs:

New Product Development—This program will address the need for new fisheries products developed from Alaska's unutilized fishery resources.

Seafood Science—This program will work on problems associated with the processing of current seafood products. Emphasis will be placed on the quality and nutritional problems associated with Alaska's currently underutilized species.

Seafood Engineering—This program will carry out technology development required to effectively adapt existing technology to Alaska fisheries and to develop new technology for handling new fisheries products.

SUPPORT DIVISION. . .

Scope

The Support Division will carry out all of the day-to-day administrative and logistic support activities of the Center. Activities will include operation of special Center facilities such as a flume tank, a training vessel, mobile training facilities, and special training equipment. This Division will also be responsible for all business and personnel management as well as facilities maintenance.

Dissemination of scientific and advisory information resulting from training and development activities of the Center will be an integral function of this Support Division. Included in this task will be material preparation and production as well as distribution.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF. . .

Fishing Grounds Specialists

Materials Engineer

Hydrodynamics Engineer

Mechanical Engineers

Design Engineer

Gear Technologists

Instrumentation Specialist

Gear Systems Specialists

Seafood Scientists

Microbiologist

Chemists

Food Engineer

Biochemist/Enzymologist

Toxicologist

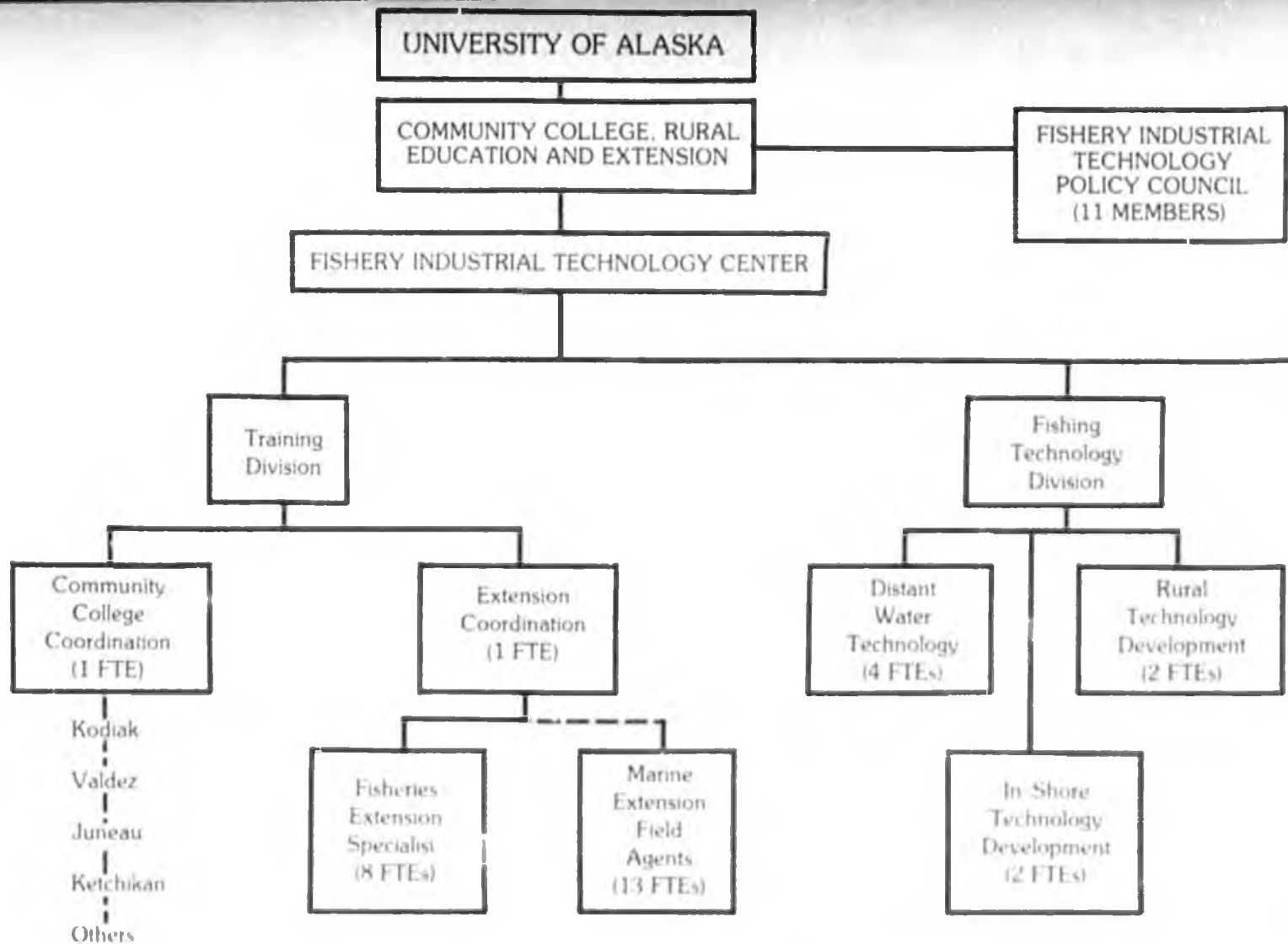
Safety Engineer

Quality Engineer

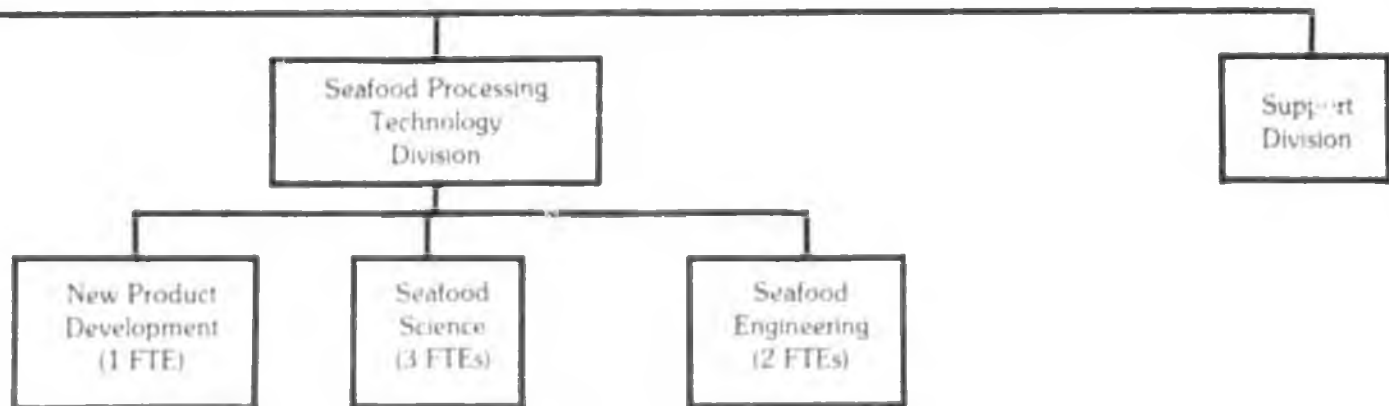
Extension Education Specialists

Community College Coordinator

Support Services Engineer



THE CENTER, PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS, PROGRAM AREAS
AND PROFESSIONAL EFFORT DISTRIBUTION



FACILITIES.

The Fishing Industrial Technology Center will be comprised of a 40,000 square foot facility housing the principal laboratories, shops, and specialized training laboratories as well as administrative and professional staff offices.

Associated with the main facility will be transient student housing, providing living accommodations for up to twenty students. This housing will allow students from elsewhere in Alaska to attend the Center's special training workshops.

The Center will also operate a fishing training vessel where students will be instructed in practical fishing and where new technology will be tested and demonstrated.

SPECIAL FACILITIES AND LABORATORIES

Training Vessel

Processing Pilot Plant

Fume Tank

Acoustics Laboratory

Gear Design Laboratory

Hydraulics and Electronics Laboratories

Food Chemistry Laboratory

Microbiology Laboratory

Communications Laboratory

Transient Student Housing

Technical Library

FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY POLICY COUNCIL. . .

A Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council will provide program and planning guidance to the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The Policy Council is composed of leaders from the fishing and processing industries. It is composed of 11 members who are appointed by the President

LOCATION. . .

The Center must be located very near the widest possible variety and quantity of all commercial species of fish and shellfish and must be located near (within blocks or minutes) major year-round processors and fishermen and their vessels and plants. The Center should also be centrally located insofar as possible to the industry as a whole.

Reliable telephone, shipping, and mail networks are necessary as are reliable transportation schedules for both people and cargo.

The Center must be located where it can attract world-class professions by providing an attractive, stimulating and academic environment.

In summary, site requirements are:

- Access to the fisheries resource
- Access to the processing industry
- Centrally located within the state
- Reliable communications
- Reliable transportation
- Attractive, stimulating living environment
- Academic environment
- Land availability and quantity

It is proposed that this facility be located in the community of Kodiak ✓

4.2.81

ESTIMATED COSTS

Capital Construction Costs

Fishing and Processing Technology Laboratory	\$12,000,000
Student Housing	1,000,000
Training Vessel	3,000,000
Warehousing	1,400,000
Special Equipment	2,000,000
Site Development, Roads, Parking, and Design Fees	4,900,000

TOTAL

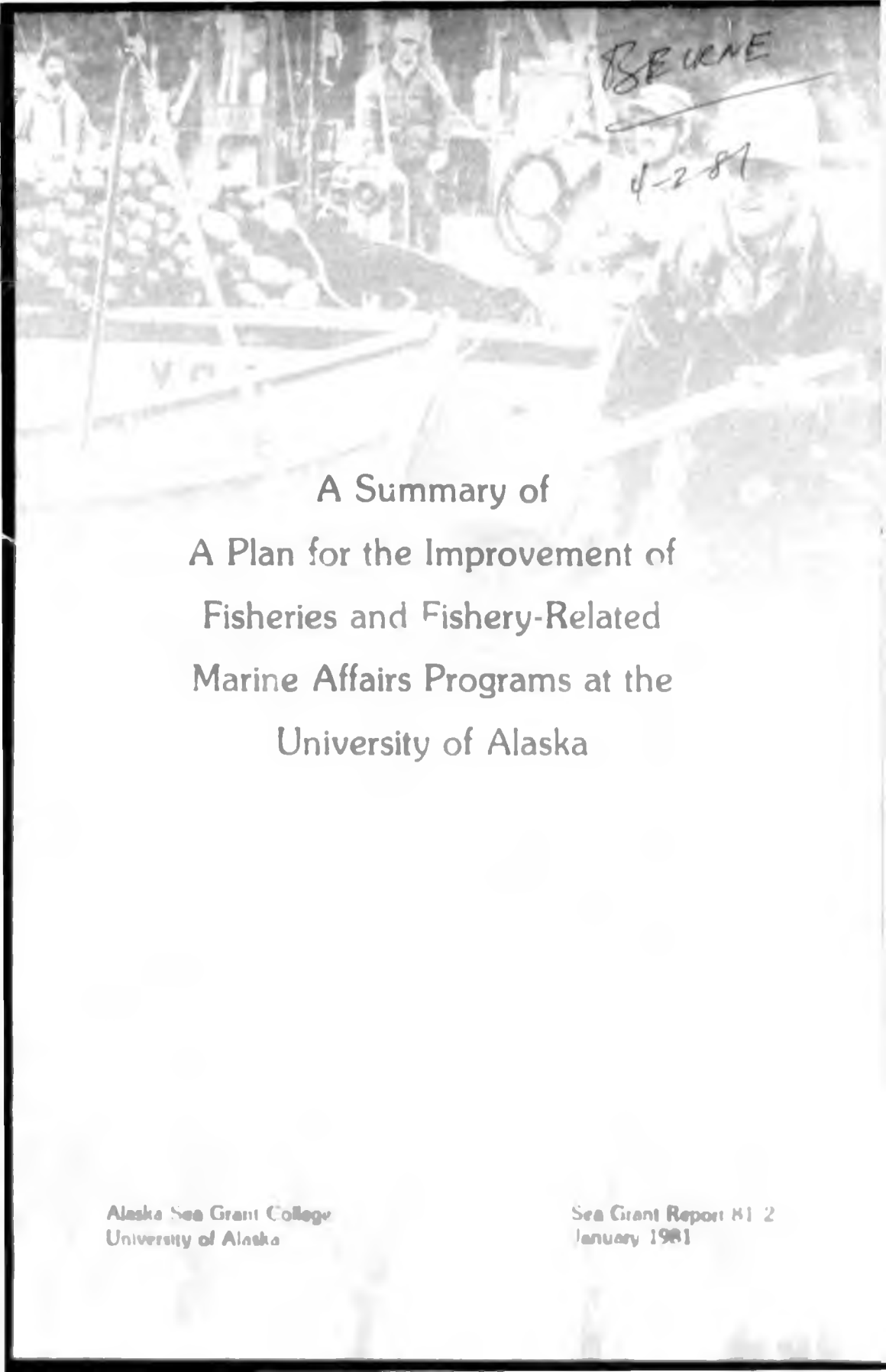
\$24,300,000 ✓

Operation Costs (per year)

Program Costs	\$ 1,818,000
Facilities Operations Cost	354,000
Vessel Operations Cost	500,000
Administrative and Support Costs	430,000

TOTAL (per year)

\$ 3,102,000 ✓



A Summary of
A Plan for the Improvement of
Fisheries and Fishery-Related
Marine Affairs Programs at the
University of Alaska

Alaska Sea Grant College
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

A Summary Of
A Plan for the Improvement of
Fisheries and Fishery-Related
Marine Affairs Programs at the
University of Alaska

by

Donald H. Rosenberg
Director
Alaska Sea Grant Program

Sea Grant Report 80-2
January 1981

Acknowledgement

This brochure summarizes "A Plan for the Improvement of Fisheries and Fishery-Related Marine Affairs Programs at the University of Alaska" (Sea Grant Report 81-1) sponsored by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, State of Alaska

This brochure was prepared and published by the University of Alaska Sea Grant Program cooperatively supported by U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Sea Grant College Program under grant NA81AA D-00009 and by the University of Alaska with funds appropriated by the State of Alaska

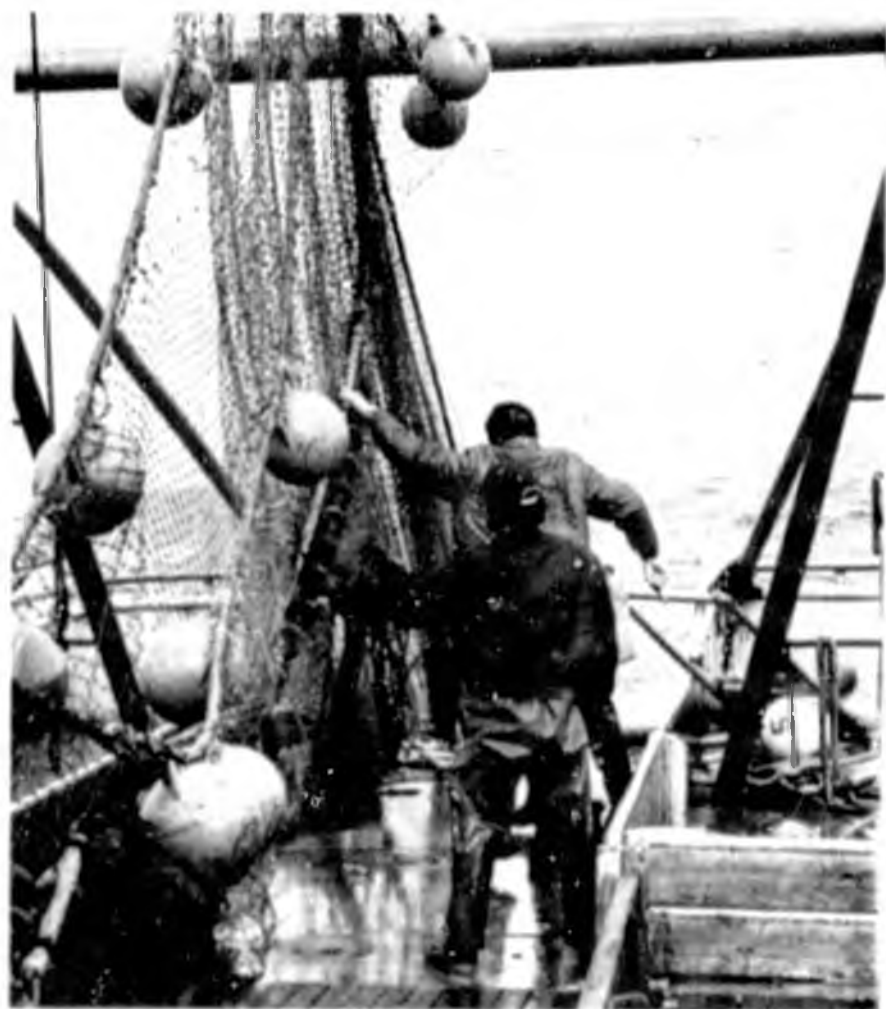
Photo Credits

Cover, Pages 8 and 12 - Courtesy of Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Page 1 - Doug Larson

Pages 2, 5, 6, 9 and 17 - Hank Peroungian

Page 14 - Courtesy of Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center



Background

Fisheries and the fishing industry are of vital importance to Alaska. Of her shores, Alaska has over 70 percent of the United States' continental shelf, the largest dollar volume domestic fishery in the nation, and over 80 percent of the foreign catch in the U.S. fisheries conservation zone.

As an industry, fisheries has parallels in agriculture and equipment manufacturing, requiring a special link with higher education, research and development and extension programs. Education as well as research and development are needed by both the resource user and the resource manager. Extension programs are essential to disseminate available information to the industry and the resource manager and to provide effective user group feedback to the education system.



Needs

Industrial Development

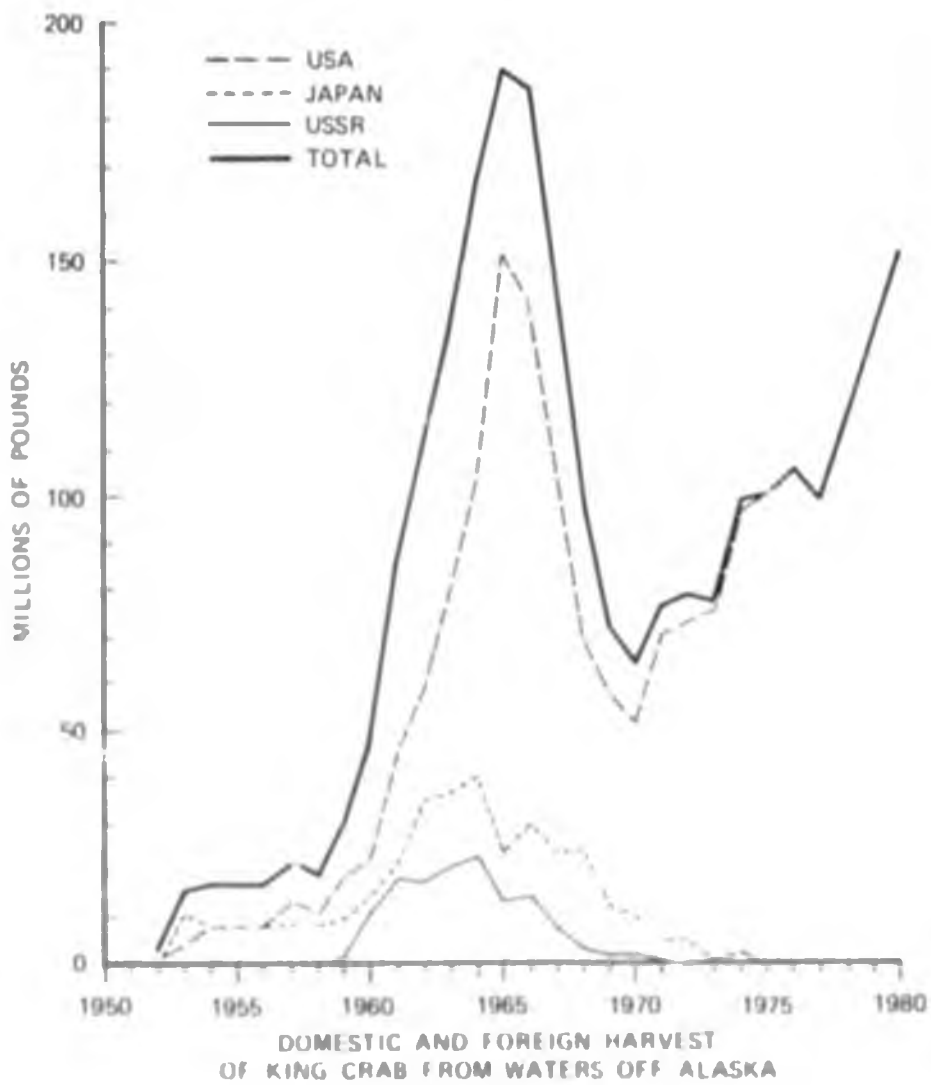
The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 has provided the Alaska commercial fishery industry with a unique opportunity to capture a sustainable wealth of living resources in "underutilized" species off our coast. To call this resource "underutilized" is misleading, because the majority of these resources are already being fully utilized, not by domestic fishermen and processors but by a massive foreign fleet.

Barriers preventing the Alaska industry from entering these new fisheries include economics and technology. For the domestic fisherman and processor, these fisheries are uneconomical. Although the technology is available, it must be adapted to the Alaska industry in such a manner as to reduce the cost, both in the harvesting and processing sectors.

Another barrier is one of inconsistent product quality. The foreign fisheries have handled this problem through regulations and spell out the handling and storage techniques. In Alaska, this problem can best be handled through technology development and education.

Lack of reliable market information and lack of consumer awareness about the products are also major barriers to be overcome through the development of a market information system and consumer education programs.

For the Alaska industry to fully develop, it must be supported by a large research and development program coupled to active education programs in the areas of vessel and gear design, fishing strategy, quality control and marketing.



Resource Management

The goal for management of the marine resources off Alaska is to protect, maintain, enhance, and develop the resources while providing for their sustained use consistent with social, cultural, aesthetic, environmental and economic needs of the public. The living marine resources, both within the state territorial sea and the 200-mile conservation zone, are enormous by any measure. The diversity and abundance of species with recognized social importance are greater in Alaska than in any other state in the nation. Further, no other state is as dependent as Alaska on these types of renewable resources.

Management of these enormous resources presently requires, and will continue to require, a large number of highly trained, management-oriented specialists. Future management of our resources will not be dependent on individuals who are trained biologists but instead fishery managers who have been exposed to many disciplines. This new breed of individual will, in addition to biology, also need to be experienced in the economic and social sciences as they relate to the job of management.

Moreover, the techniques of fisheries management are going to need to be greatly improved. Additional research is needed in the basics of fisheries science. Even today, it is often impossible to determine whether a decline in a fish population results from natural causes, environmental change, or harvesting.

For these enormous resources off Alaska to be truly renewable and to provide a long term, stable economy for the state, we must provide quality fisheries managers through education programs and new management techniques through basic research programs.





The Program

The University of Alaska recognizes these needs of the industry and the management agencies. The University's traditional manner of assistance is to train people, to do practical and basic research, and to extend information to the industry and the public. The University of Alaska has acknowledged this role for fisheries and has examined the direction and approach it should take to respond to these needs of the industry and the state.

The University of Alaska has developed a ten-year plan for expansion and improvement of its education, research and public service programs related to fisheries and the fisheries industry. This plan describes in detail the need for personnel, facilities and resources which will be necessary to allow the University of Alaska to respond to the identified needs of the industry and the management agencies.

Copies of the plan may be obtained by contacting the Alaska Sea Grant Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701, telephone (907) 479 7086.

A summary of those programs to be strengthened or added to the University is as follows:

Responsive Educational Program	Existing/Needed Capability
B S and M S Fishery Science	Present, must be strengthened
M S Fisheries Oceanography	Present, must be strengthened
M S Marine Biology	Present, must be strengthened
A A S Marine Technology (Fishing Option)	Present, must be strengthened
M S Fishery Resource Mgt (non thesis)	None, must be added
Ph D Fishery Science	None, must be added
M S Limnology	None, must be added
M S Seafood Science/Food Technology	None, must be added
B S and M S Fishing Technology	None, must be added
A A S Seafood Technology	None, must be added
M S Ocean/Marine Policy and Law	None, must be added
B S and M S Marine Affairs w/ special emphasis	None, must be added

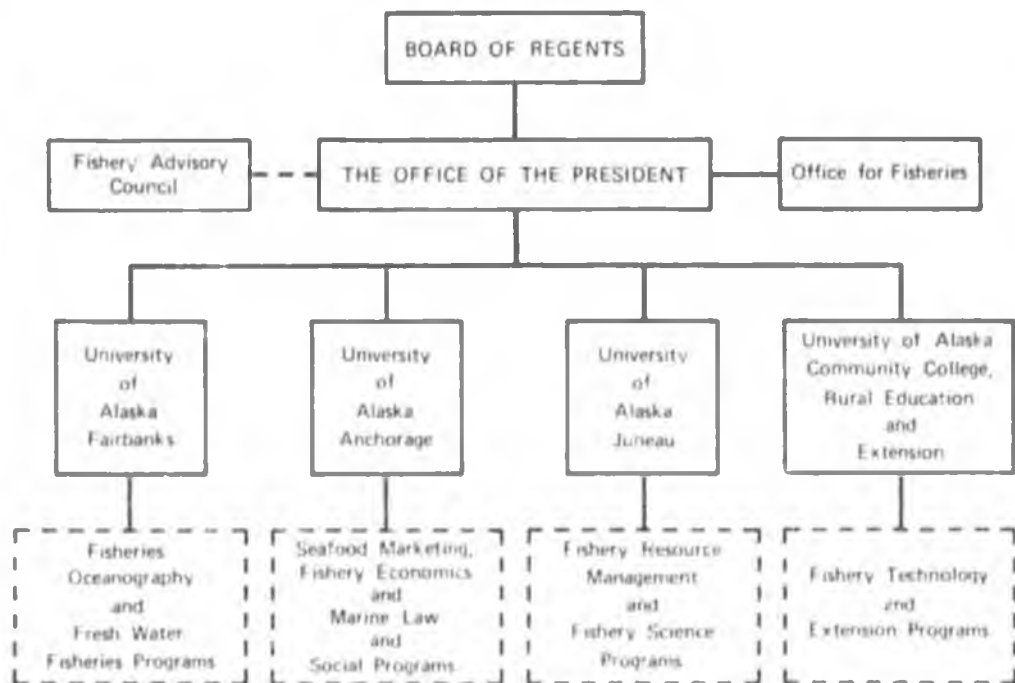
Responsive Research Program	Existing/Needed Capability
Fisheries Oceanography	Present, must be strengthened.
Environmental Assessment	Present, must be strengthened.
Ecology of Fishes (marine emphasis)	Present, must be strengthened.
Aquaculture	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishery Biology (life history)	Present, must be strengthened.
Limnology	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishery Economics	Present, must be strengthened.
Seafood Science and Technology	None, must be added.
Fish Pathology	None, must be added.
Applied Fishery Biometrics	None, must be added.
Population Dynamics	None, must be added.
Seafood Marketing	None, must be added.
Marine Social Studies	None, must be added.
Fishing Technology	None, must be added.



Responsive Public Service Programs	Existing/Needed Capacity
Seafood Processing Technology	Present, must be strengthened.
Environmental and Social Impacts	Present, must be strengthened.
Aquaculture	Present, must be strengthened.
Fishing and Gear Technology	Present, must be strengthened.
Marine Business Management	Present, must be strengthened.
Home Economics (marine product related)	Present, must be strengthened.
Recreational Fisheries	None, must be added.
Ocean Engineering	None, must be added.
Seafood Marketing	None, must be added.



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA



Administration and Organization

This fisheries program of the University of Alaska will be coordinated out of the Office of the President within a newly created Office for Fisheries.

The Office for Fisheries will provide overall coordination and unity for the University's fisheries and fishery-related marine affairs programs in the following manner:

- by coordinating the planning for fisheries programs for the University;
- by providing guidance and assistance to the Chancellors on the implementation of the program;
- by providing for continuing review and oversight for the program;
- by representing the University and the President in fisheries matters, and
- by directing the Sea Grant Program

The fisheries resource management and fishery science programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Juneau

The fishery technology and extension programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension (CCREE). It is proposed that these extension and research and development programs will be organized into one administrative unit, a Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Initial program implementation will be assisted by the Office for Fisheries.

The seafood marketing, fishery economics and marine law and social science programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The fisheries oceanography, freshwater fisheries and related marine science, limnology and marine biology programs will be the responsibility of the Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Advisors

Fishery Advisory Council

The Fishery Advisory Council will provide overall program guidance for the total University fisheries and fishery-related programs. This council is composed of leaders from fishery management agencies, industry and the public at large and reports directly to the President of the University. It is composed of 14 members who are appointed by the President.

Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council

The Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council will provide program, administrative and planning guidance to the Chancellor of the Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension with regard to the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The Policy Council is composed of leaders from the fishing and processing industries. It is composed of 11 members who are appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Chancellor.



Financial Needs

Implementation of the program is divided into three phases. Projected costs and funding by source by fiscal year for the first phase are shown in the following tables. Total projected costs and projected funding sources for all three phases are provided on page 16.

FIRST PHASE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Projected Program Cost Per Year
(In \$1,000)

Program Component	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
B.S. and M.S. Fishery Science (Education)	58.7	176.2	293.7	411.2	470.0
Fisheries Oceanography (Research)	35.0	70.1	70.1	140.2	140.2
M.S. Fishery Resource Management (non thesis) (Education)		58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
B.S. and M.S. Marine Affairs w/ special emphasis (Education)		59.9	119.8	179.6	179.6
M.S. Fisheries Oceanography (Education)			43.7	43.7	43.7
Ecology of Fishes (marine emphasis) (Research)			76.6	76.6	76.6
Applied Fishery Biometrics (Research)			58.6	58.6	58.6
Population Dynamics (Research)				76.6	76.6
Total	93.7	494.2	720.5	1,044.5	1,103.3
Projected Funding per year by source					
Federal		35.1	102.7	137.7	176.0
State	93.7	329.1	617.8	906.8	927.3
Industry					

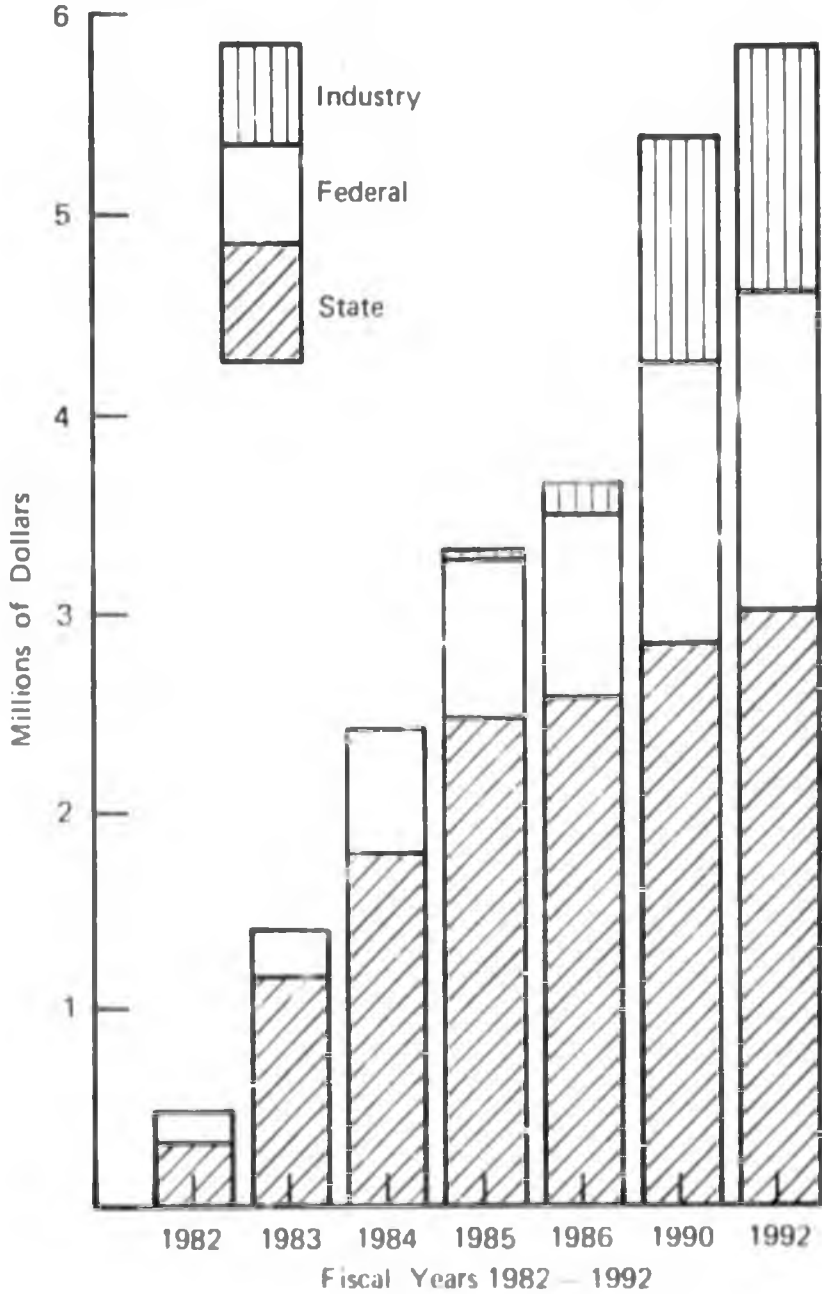


FIRST PHASE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Projected Program Cost Per Year
(In \$1,000)

Program Component	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
Fishing and Gear Technology (Public Service)	123.2	369.6	616.0	677.6	739.2
Seafood Science and Technology (Research)	180.8	271.2	361.0	452.0	542.4
Fishing Technology (Research)	85.2	255.6	426.0	596.4	681.6
Seafood Marketing (Research)		62.9	125.8	188.8	188.8
Fishery Economics (Research)		60.6	121.2	181.8	181.8
Seafood Marketing (Public Service)				59.6	59.6
Home Economics (marine product related)(Public Service)				20.0	20.0
A A S Seafood Technology (Education)				54.0	108.0
Total	389.2	1,019.0	1,650.6	2,230.2	2,521.4
Projected Funding Per Year by Source					
Federal	90.4	214.9	512.7	660.9	751.3
State	298.8	805.0	1,137.9	1,519.3	1,620.1
Industry	-	-	-	50.0	150.0

Financial Needs
All Phases

TOTAL COSTS & PROJECTED FUNDING
BY SOURCE FOR TEN YEAR PERIOD





HB 262
FISHERY INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Section by Section

- Sec 1. Sets out the Legislative funding relating to the need for a Fishery Industrial Technology Center.
- Sec 2. Amends Alaska Statute Title 16 by adding a new chapter
- 16.12.010 Establishes the Fishery Industrial Technology Center as part of the University of Alaska.
 - 16.12.020 Sets out in broad terms the duties of the Center which includes, but is not limited to; training, technical assistance, research and development on the appropriate technologies for harvesting, processing and conservation of the State's Fisheries Resources.
 - 16.12.030 Establishes a Fishery Industrial Technology Policy Council, composed of 11 members appointed from the fishing industry and Active Fishermen. The members are to be appointed by the president of the U. of A. The Council shall provide program and planning guidance to the Center.
 - 16.12.040 (a) Proposes the Center shall be located in Kodiak so that it is centrally located in so far as possible to the Fishing Industry as a whole.

(b) The Board of Regents may authorize other offices of the Center in other areas of the State.
 - 16.12.050 Requires an Annual Report be prepared and submitted to the Legislature by the Board of Regents
 - 16.12.060. Lists agencies the Center shall consult with in the Development of programs.
 - 16.12.070 Defines "Center" and "Policy Council"
- Sec 3. Gives an immediate effective date.

HB 263

Provides Funding for the initial phase of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center; specifically the Policy Council.

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 9-81

A RESOLUTION OF THE KODIAK CITY COUNCIL SUPPORTING
HOUSE BILL NUMBER 262 IN THE TWELFTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF ALASKA.

WHEREAS, The fishing industry and fishery resources
in the waters off Alaska are of vital importance to the State;
and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a fishery technology
training and research center is essential to the establishment
of an Alaska based fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, The work of the center will provide significant
employment benefits to the citizens of the State and will stimulate
development of the State's fishery resources;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the
City of Kodiak, Alaska that:

Section 1. The City of Kodiak supports the House Bill
Number 262 submitted to the Twelfth Legislature of the State of
Alaska entitled "An Act establishing a Fishery Industrial Tech-
nology Center as part of the University of Alaska; and providing
for an effective date".

Section 2. The City of Kodiak will endeavor to provide
a suitable site for the fishery industrial technology center.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 1st day of April, 1981.

CITY OF KODIAK

BY: _____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Telephones 486-5736 - 486-5737 — Box 1246

KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

March 26, 1981

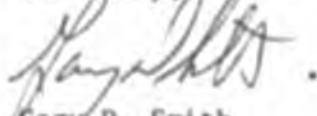
The Honorable Donald E. Clocksin
Health, Education and Social Services Chairman
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Clocksin:

The Kodiak Island Borough is cognizant of the need for a technology training and research center in the State of Alaska. Aggressive training and research development to explore the untapped fishery resources in the waters off Alaska is essential to development of this field.

With an eye toward future growth of the fishery industry, Kodiak Island Borough endorses House Bill No. 262 "An Act establishing a Fishery Industrial Technology Center as part of the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date".

Sincerely,



Gary D. Smith
Acting Manager

gds/mdd

cc: Rep. Bette M. Cato
Rep. Jim Duncan
Rep. Michael F. Beirne
Rep. Terry Martin
Rep. Fred F. Zharoff
Rep. Eric G. Sutcliffe
Sen. Rob Mulcahy

KODIAK AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



March 27, 1981

Fred Zharoff
Representative
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Fred,

This is to let you know of the Chamber's support for HB 262 establishing a Fishery Industrial and Technological Center as part of the University of Alaska.

The Chamber is well aware of the need for such a facility in Alaska and the tremendous economic impact it would have on Kodiak if located here.

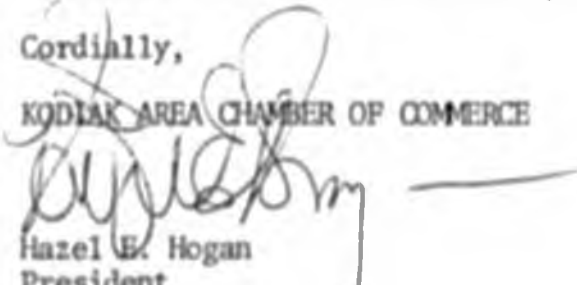
Obviously Alaska should be a leading center for fishery research and technology because of our state's huge fishery. Kodiak, with the state's largest fleet comprised of more than 1600 vessels, and our processing industry handling more than \$100,000,000 worth of product annually, make us the state's fishery capital and the only logical place for the center.

You are aware that the Chamber and City have been working closely with the University in the developmental stage of this project and will continue to do all possible to see that it is located here.

We appreciate your work on this project.

Cordially,

KODIAK AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE


Hazel E. Hogan
President

HEH:fp

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Judiciary.

Fishery Industrial Tech. Center

HOUSE BILL NO. 262, by Rep. Zharoff. Establishes a Fishery Industrial Technology Center as a part of the University of Alaska. States that the center shall create employment opportunities in the state's fishing industry and other benefits to the state by 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; by providing information and technical assistance on the adaptation of existing and new technologies to the users of the fishery resources of the state; by providing research and development activities to adapt existing technologies to enhance the economic viability of the industry; by providing research and development activities to create new technologies which will enhance the effectiveness of the industry, and provide economic benefits to state citizens; and by encouraging joint projects between industry and government in order to use industrial experience and government programs to enhance the productivity of the industry.

Establishes the Fishery Industrial Council to provide program and planning guidance to the center. Council to consist of 11 members appointed by the U of A president. Members to serve two year term. States that the principal activities of the center shall be located in Kodiak, Alaska. Provides for the issuance of an annual report and states that the center shall cooperate with other agencies in the development of its programs. Provides Act takes effect immediately.

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Finance.

Appropriation (special) (Fishery Industrial Tech. Center)

HOUSE BILL NO. 263, by Rep. Zharoff. Appropriates \$200,000 to the University of Alaska for the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Provides unexpended and unobligated portion of the appropriation lapses into the general fund 6/30/82. Provides Act takes effect on effective date of a version of HB 262.

Introduced March 4 and referred to Health, Education and Social Services, then to Finance.


Appropriation (special) (Iliamna dock)

HOUSE BILL NO. 264, by Rep. Chukwuk. Makes a special appropriation in the amount of \$175,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as a grant to the village of Iliamna for design and construction of a dock. Provides Act takes effect immediately.

Introduced March 5 and referred to Transportation, then to Finance.

4-2-81

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sect. I  3 reasons why:




262

Why U.S.A? - e.g. agric.

① - fiscal note for future - 5 yrs.

③ Location - Kodiak

② programs -
Com. College
U of A. F. I. T. C.

Rosenberg  idn. of sea grant coll. &
maritime adv. program

568 m

55000 jobs 1980

1st in U.S.

Junco + Kodiak Com. Coll both have Div. of Fisheries

Roger Painter - 2nd idn., UFA

yes

no note etc

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