

BILLS 1981 - 1982 1498
HB 313 cont. - CSHB 313 1498

1 center's institutional goals and the review of progress toward attain-
2 ment of those goals;

3 (2) encourage the development of cooperative programs at the
4 center between user groups and scientific personnel;

5 (3) report to the board on the need for new information on
6 fishery resources.

7 Sec. 16.12.060. ANNUAL REPORT. The Board of Regents of the
8 University of Alaska shall prepare an annual report on the activities of
9 the center and submit the report to the legislature by the 20th day of
10 each regular session. The report shall include a description of the
11 work and activities conducted by the center.

12 Sec. 16.12.180. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

13 (1) "board" means the Board of Trustees of the Fisheries
14 Research Center;

15 (2) "center" means the Fisheries Research Center.

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

Original sponsors: Gardiner, Grussendorf,
Zharoff, et al

Offered: 5/15/81
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 313 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to
7 appropriations to that center; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. POLICY AND FINDINGS. (a) It is the policy of the state to
11 provide facilities, improvements, and services to use, develop, and conserve
12 fishery resources for the maximum benefit of the people of the state and the
13 nation.

14 (b) The legislature finds that

15 (1) long-term research is essential to the wise use, development,
16 and conservation of fishery resources; investments are not now made in
17 long-term fishery research because of the common property nature of fishery
18 resources and because of the structure of the United States fishing industry;
19 the Alaska Fisheries Center will fulfill the need to coordinate and conduct
20 long-term research on fishery resources in the waters of the state and off-
21 shore from the coast of the state;

22 (2) there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and
23 management of Alaska fisheries; a center to gather, coordinate, and dissemi-
24 nate scientific data and information produced by these organizations is
25 needed;

26 (3) the establishment of a center in Alaska will reduce reliance
27 on out-of-state sources in the management of fisheries in the waters of the
28 state and offshore from the coast of the state.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 16 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

1 CHAPTER 12. ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER.

2 Sec. 16.12.010. ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER ESTABLISHED. There is
3 established the Alaska Fisheries Center. The center is a public corpo-
4 ration of the state. It is an instrumentality of the state in the
5 Department of Administration, but has a legal existence independent of
6 and separate from the state. Exercise by the center of the powers
7 conferred by this chapter is an essential governmental function of the
8 state.

9 Sec. 16.12.020. PURPOSE. The purposes of this chapter are to

10 (1) provide a center to conduct research and to gather,
11 organize, and disseminate scientific information on fishery resources
12 in the waters of the state and offshore from the coast of the state
13 which will encourage the wise use, development, and conservation of
14 fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and recreational pur-
15 poses;

16 (2) provide a center to improve coordination and communica-
17 tions among fishermen, seafood processors, members of the scientific
18 and fishery management communities, and the public;

19 (3) provide the principal center in the state for conducting
20 and coordinating research for the long-term improvement of the Alaska
21 and United States seafood industry and the encouragement of the develop-
22 ment of fishery resources in the waters of the state and offshore from
23 the coast of the state to help meet the world need for protein; and

24 (4) establish a center in the state which will encourage
25 cooperation among federal and state agencies, the University of Alaska,
26 and organizations which are involved in research concerning the fishery
27 resources in the waters of the state and offshore from the coast of the
28 state.

29 Sec. 16.12.030. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. (a) A board of trustees of

1 the center is established as its governing body.

2 (b) The board consists of nine members, appointed by the governor.

3 (c) At least five members of the board shall be state residents.

4 (d) The board shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers
5 from among its members. The chairman shall be a resident of the state.

6 Sec. 16.12.040. TERM OF OFFICE. (a) The members of the board
7 serve three-year terms and may be reappointed.

8 (b) The officers of the board elected under AS 16.12.030(d) serve
9 a term of three years.

10 Sec. 16.12.050. REMOVAL AND VACANCIES. (a) The governor may
11 remove a board member from office.

12 (b) A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the
13 governor. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the
14 balance of the term for which his predecessor on the board was
15 appointed.

16 (c) A vacancy on the board does not impair the authority of a
17 quorum of the board to exercise all the powers and perform all the
18 duties of the board.

19 Sec. 16.12.060. QUORUM. Five members of the board constitute a
20 quorum for the transaction of business and the exercise of the powers
21 and duties of the board.

22 Sec. 16.12.070. COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS. (a) A board
23 member who is not an official of the state or federal government may
24 receive \$150 a day while in attendance at and traveling to and from
25 meetings of the board.

26 (b) Board members may receive a per diem allowance and trans-
27 portation expenses in carrying out the duties under this chapter.

28 Sec. 16.12.080. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Members of the board are
29 subject to AS 39.50.

1 Sec. 16.12.090. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL. (a) The board shall
2 employ and determine the salary of an executive director. The salary
3 of the executive director need not conform to the pay plan in AS 39.-
4 27.011.

5 (b) The executive director may, with approval of the board,
6 select and employ additional staff as necessary.

7 (c) The executive director and all employees of the board are in
8 the exempt service under AS 39.25.

9 Sec. 16.12.100. POWERS. In carrying out the powers of the center,
10 the board may

11 (1) adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal;
12 (2) prescribe, adopt, and amend, and repeal bylaws;
13 (3) sue and be sued in the name of the center;
14 (4) enter into any agreements necessary to the exercise of
15 its powers and functions;

16 (5) accept grants from and contract with the federal govern-
17 ment and the state and its political subdivisions, and comply with the
18 provisions of federal, state, or local programs when necessary;

19 (6) accept grants and loans from and contract with entities
20 other than those in (5) of this section for the purposes of the work of
21 the center;

22 (7) appear on behalf of the center before boards, commis-
23 sions, departments, or other agencies of municipal, state, or federal
24 government;

25 (8) acquire, hold, use, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of
26 property of any kind, real, personal, or mixed, or an interest in it;

27 (9) establish and maintain one or more bank accounts for the
28 transaction of the center's business;

29 (10) conduct or sponsor research, and prepare, publish, and

1 distribute technical studies, reports, bulletins, and other materials
2 it considers appropriate;

3 (11) hold patents, copyrights, trademarks, royalties or other
4 evidences of protection or exclusivity issued under the laws of the
5 United States or any state or nation obtained by persons receiving
6 assistance from the center;

7 (12) adopt regulations governing the exercise of its powers;

8 (13) do everything necessary or desirable to carry out the
9 purposes of the center.

10 Sec. 16.12.110. DUTIES. (a) The primary functions of the center
11 shall be research and information services.

12 (b) The center shall conduct both general and applied research,
13 including but not limited to,

14 (1) stock enumeration research;

15 (2) habitat surveys;

16 (3) research on methods and strategies of resource manage-
17 ment;

18 (4) fishery technology research;

19 (5) fishery food sciences research;

20 (6) fishery marketing and economic research; and

21 (7) research on the social and economic effects and impli-
22 cations of resource management decisions and options.

23 (c) The center shall provide information services to interested
24 organizations and individuals, including but not limited to,

25 (1) library services;

26 (2) catch and status-of-stock reports; and

27 (3) marketing reports.

28 (d) The center shall provide support services to cooperating
29 organizations and agencies, including but not limited to,

- 1 (1) computer services;
- 2 (2) audio-visual facilities;
- 3 (3) research laboratories and special equipment;
- 4 (4) research vessels; and
- 5 (5) secretarial and publication services.

6 (e) The center and its facilities shall be available to under-
7 graduate and graduate students of the University of Alaska and other
8 accredited universities engaged in fisheries and fisheries-related
9 studies, and to visiting scientists and professors for research.

10 Sec. 16.12.120. USER COMMITTEE. (a) The board shall establish a
11 user committee by appointing one representative from each of the follow-
12 ing organizations and agencies from a list of nominees submitted by
13 each of the following organizations and agencies:

- 14 (1) Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;
- 15 (2) Board of Fisheries;
- 16 (3) Department of Commerce and Economic Development;
- 17 (4) Department of Fish and Game;
- 18 (5) University of Alaska;
- 19 (6) United States Department of the Interior;
- 20 (7) United States Department of Commerce;
- 21 (8) United States Department of Agriculture;
- 22 (9) North Pacific Fishery Management Council;
- 23 (10) regional aquaculture associations; and
- 24 (11) fishermen's organizations.

25 (b) In developing center programs, the board shall consult with
26 the user committee.

27 (c) The board shall meet with representatives of the organizations
28 and agencies listed in (a) of this section at least twice each year.

29 Sec. 16.12.130. TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The board may

1 establish technical advisory committees to aid in carrying out the
2 purposes and duties in AS 16.12.020 and 16.12.110.

3 Sec. 16.12.140. BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS. (a) The center is
4 subject to the Executive Budget Act AS 37.07.

5 (b) The research budget for the center shall include a statement
6 of the goals and objectives and the amount of money proposed for each
7 research project.

8 Sec. 16.12.150. ANNUAL REPORT. The board shall prepare an annual
9 report of its activities and submit it to the legislature at the
10 beginning of each regular session. The report shall include

11 (1) a description of the research and programs conducted or
12 supported by the center;

13 (2) a summary of the business conducted at user group commit-
14 tee meetings;

15 (3) a description of the use of the support facilities; and

16 (4) other information which the board determines should be
17 included to describe the work of the center.

18 Sec. 16.12.160. PRINCIPAL OFFICE. The principal office of the
19 center shall be located at a place determined by law. The board may
20 authorize the establishment of other offices of the center in the
21 state.

22 Sec. 16.12.170. COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND THE
23 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. All departments, agencies, and public corpora-
24 tions of the state, including the University of Alaska, shall provide
25 information, services, and facilities to the center on its request.
26 The center shall reimburse the department, agency, or corporation for
27 expenses reasonably incurred on the center's behalf.

28 Sec. 16.12.180. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter;

29 (1) "board" means the Board of Trustees of the Alaska

1 Fisheries Center;

2 (2) "center" means the Alaska Fisheries Center;

3 (3) "fishery resources" means the renewable resources from
4 fish and other aquatic life including groundfish, aquatic plants,
5 shellfish and salmon.

6 * Sec. 3. AS 37.25 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 37.25.035. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER.

8 An appropriation to the Alaska Fisheries Center for research or for a
9 project under AS 16.12 is valid for the duration of the research or
10 project. The unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation
11 shall be carried forward to subsequent fiscal years.

12 * Sec. 4. AS 39.25.110 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

13 (26) employees of the Alaska Fisheries Center.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 39.50.200(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

15 (44) Alaska Fisheries Center (AS 16.12)

16 * Sec. 6. APPOINTMENT OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALASKA FISHERIES
17 CENTER. The governor shall appoint the first members of the board within 30
18 days of the effective date of this Act. Notwithstanding AS 16.12.040(a),
19 the first members of the board appointed under this section shall serve a
20 term of one year. A member of the Board of Trustees appointed under this
21 section may be reappointed as a member of the Board of Trustees.

22 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL DUTIES OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES. (a) The
23 Board of Trustees of the Alaska Fisheries Center first appointed under sec.
24 6 of this Act shall recruit for and within 90 days after the effective date
25 of this Act employ an executive director.

26 (b) By January 20, 1982, the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Fisheries
27 Center and its executive director shall report to the legislature,

28 (1) a proposed organization for the Alaska Fisheries Center;

29 (2) a proposed budget for the Alaska Fisheries Center, with

1 recommendations for proposed short-term and long-term research projects

2 (3) any internal agreements or working agreements entered into by
3 the board of trustees or the executive director in establishing the Alaska
4 Fisheries Center; and

5 (4) a suggested location for the principal office for the Alaska
6 Fisheries Center, and a recommended design for the principal office of the
7 Alaska Fisheries Center and related improvements at that location.

8 * Sec. 8. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
9 070(c).

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Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

December 16, 1980

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

MEMORANDUM

TO: INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: HONORABLE TERRY GARDINER
SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RE: SEAFOODS: ALASKAS LIVING RESOURCE

I have been increasingly concerned regarding the future of the fishery resources. We as a state have an obligation to the future generations to use the common property resources in a wise manner and not destroy or irrevocably damage them.

The pressure to harvest increasing amounts of our common property resources will continue to increase. During the next 45 years world population is expected to increase and for much of the world, fishery products are the only or major source of animal protein. In addition, real income of the world, and particularly the U.S., Europe, Japan and the communist block countries, can be expected to grow. Therefore, the demand for fishery products will continue to increase. Studies by FAO, 1979, predict that MSY's of world fishery production will be reached in the early 1980's. When this happens, aggregate supply essentially becomes fixed. The major impact of a fixed supply is accelerating price increases on the world market as demand increases. Rising demand will lead to continuing pressure to exploit the common property resource and may well threaten its very existence.

Intelligent decisions will be required. Decisions based on hard factual knowledge of the resource and the entire industry. The decisions will primarily be made in an atmosphere of demands for short term benefits, both in terms of increase production of food and crises economics for the industry. The long term survival of the species will be left up to the biologist to defend with inadequate or inconclusive information. If history is a teacher then the lesson is that the short term demands usually win. Most of the viable marine resources in the world have been decimated. Knowledge of the resources takes time to gather, organize and distribute. Although we are doing a little now it is vital that we increase our efforts immediately.

The attached proposal outlines one way a approaching the challenge that lays ahead of us. Please give it your serious consideration. Send your comments to my office in Juneau.

ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER

The objective of this document is to describe in summary form; some of the primary considerations which have led to the conclusion that an Alaska Fisheries Center is critically needed in Alaska. Other factors also briefly addressed in this document include descriptions of some of the characteristics of the proposed Center.

The Need/Opportunity For an Alaska Fisheries Center

The Alaska Constitution, Article VII, Section 2, states, "The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people." The question is, what actions should the legislature take to assure this constitutional mandate is being carried out for its fisheries?

We believe the establishment of an Alaska Fisheries Center would be a major step toward meeting this constitutional obligation. In addition, we believe the establishment of such a Center would provide an effective means for carrying out Article VII, Section 5, which states, "The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements and services to... assure fuller utilization of the fisheries, wildlife and waters.

In addition to the constitutional requirements placed upon the legislature, it is also important to recognize the tremendous size and value of the Alaskan fisheries resource. In terms of value in 1979 the 900 million pounds of Alaskan commercial landings had a value of almost 600 million dollars. The value of this catch was 26.7 percent of the total U.S. harvest. By way of comparison the states with the next highest harvest values were: California \$227.5 million; Louisiana \$198.5 million; Massachusetts \$175.5 million; and Texas \$160.2 million.

If both the domestic and foreign harvest in Alaskan waters were added together, the 1.6 billion metric tons harvested in 1978 would rank Alaska 15th among the nations of the world in commercial landings.

The U.S. fishing industry employs over a quarter of a million people and provided in 1979 a \$7 billion contribution to the U.S. Gross National Product. Alaska's fishery provides a substantial contribution to this important sector of the U.S. economy.

Other countries such as Japan and the Soviet Union invest heavily in fisheries research and provide a wide variety of financial incentives to support their fisheries. In the United States a limited amount of research is provided and financial incentives are generally limited to boat and gear loans. A recent study indicates that \$24.6 million was spent in 1979 on Alaska fisheries research. Of that amount \$8.5 million was spent on research by organizations not located in Alaska.

Partly, because the fishery is a common property resource, and partly because the structure of the U.S. fishing industry does not lend itself to long-term investments in fisheries research, more knowledge and better management tools are needed, if Alaska is to provide for the effective utilization, development and conservation of its fisheries resource for the maximum benefit of its people.

The best weapon Alaska has in reducing intervention by outsiders is to know more about its resources and how they should be managed than anyone else.

Goals for the Alaska Fisheries Center

1. Gather, organize and disseminate information about Alaska fisheries which will encourage the wise utilization, development and conservation of these resources for subsistence, commercial and recreational purposes.
2. Provide for improving coordination and communication among members of the fisheries scientific and management communities, fishermen, seafood processors and the public.
3. Improve the long-term economic viability of the Alaska and U.S. seafood industry.
4. Encourage the development of Alaska's fisheries resources to help meet the world's need for protein.
5. Conduct and coordinate the research activities necessary to accomplish the above purposes.

Scope of Alaska Fisheries Center

1. The Center shall encompass the renewable marine and freshwater fishery resources including groundfish, aquatic plants, shellfish and salmon.
2. Two general types of functions would be carried out at the Center. These are:

A. Prime Functions

- Basic Research (research directed at a specific research goal)
- Applied Research (research directed at a specific resource goal)

- Stock enumerations and habitat surveys
- Management research
- Industry technology
- Fishery food sciences
- Market and economic research
- Aid to fisheries education

B. Support Functions

- Data processing center
- Library (including A/V and communications)
- Support facilities (including Center, research vessels, etc.)

Location of the Alaska Fisheries Center

The primary criteria for selecting the Center location should include the following:

1. The location must provide a pleasing professional environment which will aid in attracting highly qualified professionals.
2. It should have excellent communications and transportation facilities for domestic and international linkages and travel.
3. It should be centrally located and reasonably accessible from the various fishing areas.
4. The location should have the capacity to host state-wide, national and international fisheries meetings.

Management of the Alaska Fisheries Center

One of the following alternative forms of management could be employed in managing the Center.

1. Governance by a Board of Directors who may be composed of a majority of Alaskans with others appointed based upon their recognized expertise in the national and international fisheries scientific community. A Technical Advisory Board composed of representatives from research and management organizations (see attached list of potential sources of Advisory Board members) would be established to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Directors. An Executive Director would be appointed by the Board of Directors to carry out the executive duties and responsibilities of the Center.

2. Governance could be provided by a User Group committee comprised of representatives from Alaska fishery research and management organizations identified in the attached list.

3. The Center could also be operated along the lines of a research park in which many different organizations would use the facilities. Coordination could be formally achieved through the appointment of interagency committees and informally through such shared facilities as the cafeteria, library and data center.

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1980

TO: Dereck Poon
Floyd Heinbuch
Robert Burkett
Curt Kearns

FROM: Wallace G. Miller *WGM*

SUBJECT: Subcommittee Report on Fisheries Research Facility

In our report to the Aquaculture Policy Study Group, Mr. Wilkerson and I recognized the need to have an improved and expanded research program for an Alaskan Fisheries Resource Development Program as one means for ensuring that the legitimate state interests in protecting and developing its fisheries resources are met.

In addition to an improved and expanded fisheries research program, we further recognized the need to improve the coordination among federal, state and others involved in fisheries research in Alaska, not only to avoid duplication of effort but also to establish coordinated fisheries research priorities and programs.

In recognition of these needs the report suggests that, "Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination of research would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries research facility in Alaska." While the report discusses several additional means for securing a coordinated fisheries research program, the report recognized the importance that federal, state and tribal fisheries scientists and biologists in Washington attached to an expanded and more coordinated fisheries research program in that state.

In Washington State a \$16.0 million fisheries research facility to house federal, state and tribal fisheries researchers is currently being designed with construction scheduled to begin later this year.

The report makes the argument that in as much as Alaska, produces as much as 80% of the nation's bottomfish resources, is the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries research activities.

During the past several months I have reviewed the new Washington State Manchester Laboratory plan and have provided some general design and program information to you. In addition, I have attempted to compile staffing and budget information on organizations involved with fisheries research with a particular emphasis on identifying those organizations who perform the work at a location outside of Alaska.

Attached is a preliminary "prospectus" which discusses various aspects of an Alaskan Fisheries Research Center. In accordance with our earlier discussions about maintaining a minimum level of contact on this plan until additional review can be performed, I have limited my discussions to include only individuals who have information regarding the Manchester Lab and fisheries research expenditures and staffing.

I hope you can review the attached prospectus which I have purposely kept brief pending your further recommendations regarding this matter.

A PROSPECTUS FOR A CONSOLIDATED
ALASKA FISHERIES RESEARCH FACILITY

The Need

The need for a Consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

These are:

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaskan fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection. Through research the state can continue to develop such artificial propagation techniques as lake fertilization for salmon as well as other new propagation techniques for other species. Research in such areas as stock enumeration, reproduction, growth rates, genetics, disease, nutrition, and habitat are but a few of the areas in which increased knowledge would provide the information necessary to ensure that the state's and federal government's interests in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resources are realized.
3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous. Consider these statistics:
 - * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
 - * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
 - * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of bottomfish within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone places Alaska in the top 12 among the countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹

¹Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

*Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the Fortune 500 corporations.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

- The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- The National Marine Fisheries Service
- The University of Washington
- The University of Alaska
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation
- The U.S. Forest Service
- The North Pacific Management Council
- Alaska Sea Grant Program
- Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaskan organizations in conducting research on Alaskan Fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

Alaskan Fisheries Research

Listed below in Table I is an approximation of the expenditures for Alaskan fisheries research for selected organizations. The Table does not include research expenditures made by regional aquaculture associations or for various studies (i.e., A.D. Little, Earl Coombs, etc.) performed by private contractors and others.

Table I
Alaskan Fisheries Research Expenditures

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Research</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In Alaska</u>	<u>Outside Alaska</u>	
Alaska Dept. Fish & Game	\$3.5	-	\$3.5 (1)
Nat'l Marine Fisheries Service	3.2	\$7.4	10.6 (2)
University of Wash.	-	1.0	1.0 (3)
University of Alaska	7.3	-	7.3 (4)
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	.2	.1	.3 (5)
Alaska Fish. Develop. Corp.	1.3	-	1.3 (6)
The U.S. Forest Service	.1	-	.1 (7)
The North Pacific Mgmt. Council	.5	-	.5 (8)
TOTAL	\$16.1	\$8.5	\$24.6

(1) Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game estimate; approximately 50 employees.

(2) 1979 NMFS Budget. Research in Alaska includes \$3.1 million for Auke Bay and other southeast facilities and \$.1 million for a project at Kodiak. The \$7.4 million in Seattle is for an estimated equivalent of 100 employees performing research on Alaskan fisheries.

(3) Recently announced \$1.0 million federal grant to conduct an 18 month study of Washington salmon harvested in Alaskan waters. Information regarding other Alaskan related research projects not available.

(4) University of Alaska Fisheries Research Budget includes:

<u>(U of A 1980 Budget)</u>		
Insittute of Marine Science	111*	5.1
Sea Grant Program	27	1.6
Juneau Fisheries Program	6	.3
Other	2	.1
Subtotal	<u>146</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Cooperative Fisheries Res.Unit**	4	.2
TOTAL	<u>150</u>	<u>7.3</u>

* Includes only full-time positions.

** Fresh water fisheries research program for artic and interior areas.

- (5) Includes approximately 5 employees in Alaska and 4 in Washington.
- (6) Recently announced grant to conduct bottomfish research and test program.
- (7) U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service Laboratory-anadramous fish habitat study; 2 employees).
- (8) North Pacific Mgmt. Council estimate; primarily contract funds and one (1) full-time staff.

As the preliminary expenditure data indicates, the aggegrate, current expenditures for Alaskan fisheries re-search is approximately \$25.0 million, with over 1/3 of the research expenditures and staffing not located in Alaska.

If all Alaskan related fisheries research were performed in Alaska the total number of people employed would be over 300.

In addition to the research activity, the National Marine Fisheries Service operates two research vessels, the Miller Freeman and the Oregon whose primary function is research and related activities in Alaskan waters. The Miller Freeman has a shipboard crew of 24 and a \$990,000 annual operating budget. The Oregon has a shipboard crew of 5 and an annual operating budget of \$467,000.

Table 2
Types of Alaskan Fisheries Research Conducted Outside of
Alaska

Resource Surveys
Data Analysis
Fishery Oceanography
Survey Technology Development
Fisheries Habitat Investigations
Marine Mammals Conservation
Economics and Commercial
Fisheries Statistics

Availability of Research Funding

Research funding for fisheries research activities in Alaska is for the most part provided by the federal and state government. Because research programs are considered discretionary, as opposed to mandatory, research budgets tend to be reduced in tight budget periods. Fisheries research budgets could, however be substantially increased in the United States given the increased emphasis on fishing resulting from the enactment of the 200 mile territorial limit on fisheries. Another potential source for increased fisheries research funding is from the dedicated import tax receipts imposed by the Saltonstall Kennedy Act. Estimates indicate receipts to this dedicated fund could annually exceed \$100 million during the decade. Notwithstanding the predicted increase in fund receipts, congressional action may be necessary to remove expenditure ceilings imposed on the fund by the Office of Management and Budget.

A Consolidated Fishery Research Facility²

The National Marine Fisheries Service in cooperation with the University of Washington and other federal and state agencies are in the process of designing a \$16.0 million fisheries laboratory at Manchester, Washington. It is intended that this new facility be used for both interdisciplinary cooperative research programs and individual research projects in fisheries and marine science relating to the protection and management of the marine resource.

²A program concept for the Manchester Fisheries Laboratory, April 1979, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.

The new laboratory is intended to house 30 resident research scientists, technical assistants, visiting scientists and 10 resident postgraduate researchers. The primary research themes will be aquatic animal and plant husbandry, nutrition, physiology and reproduction, breeding and health.

The new facility will provide a 35,890 gross square feet building and 24,340 square feet of outside experimental areas.

The anticipated annual operating and maintenance cost excluding scientific and other technical laboratory personnel is estimated to be \$704,800.

Fishery Research Facility Management Options

If the State of Alaska, were to proceed with a plan to establish a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

A state agency (ADF & G) or a federal agency (NMFS) could be assigned the responsibility for the general maintenance and operation of the research center. Each agency (federal and state), who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by an operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a research policy committee.

Another less bureaucratic approach to the management of a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility could be based upon a "research park" approach which is similar in concept to that of an industrial park in which businesses with different ownerships, organizations and products independently pursue their own businesses while sharing some common buildings, other space and services.

A fisheries research park developed and operated by independent research organizations would individually pay for their capital equipment, maintenance and operations. Under this concept research policies and programs would be "coordinated" and not subjected to committee review and approval.

Fishery Research Facility Location

No attempt has been made to identify specific sites where fisheries research facilities might be located. It may be desirable to have several research facilities, at different locations, each of which specializes in some aspect of the fishery. (For example, a shellfish/bottomfish research center might be located at Kodiak, while the salmon research center might be located elsewhere).

Fishery Research Facility Cost & Source of Funds

In order to provide the State of Alaska with the fisheries research capability proposed for the new \$16.0 million Manchester Laboratory, an expenditure of \$20-25 million would be required given the higher construction costs in Alaska. Additional costs could result from specialized facilities for shellfish and bottomfish not included in the Manchester facility.

The State of Alaska and the federal government singularly or under a joint agreement could finance the capital construction costs.

Alternatively the State of Alaska could finance the capital construction of the laboratory and ask the federal government to provide research funds to the new center equivalent to those being expended outside of the State of Alaska. The state could continue to provide for state funded fisheries research through ADF & G.

STATEMENT FROM REP. TERRY GARDINER
FISH CENTER HB 313

House Bill 313 establishes a fishery center. We have spent many years searching for goals and objectives to guide us in the renewable resource area, but I think it would be more productive to instead focus attention on the means for achieving those goals.

One of the key elements which has been missing is a coordinated technical development and research effort. Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination, would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries facility, encompassing technical development and research.

Alaska produces as much as 80% of the nation's groundfish resources, it the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries activities.

THE NEED

The need for a consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaska fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed

at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection.

3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous.

Consider these statistics:

- * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
- * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
- * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of bottomfish within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and management zone places Alaska in the top 12 among countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹
- * Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the fortune 500 corporations.

¹ Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game

The National Marine Fisheries Service

The University of Washington

The University of Alaska

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation

The U.S. Forest Service

The North Pacific Management Council

Alaska Sea Grant Program

Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)

Alaska Seafood Foundation

Alaska State Legislature

Private Non-Profit Aquaculture

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaska organizations in conducting research on Alaskan fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

There is a need. But for whom should research be done and what directions will the technical and research work take? These are the difficult questions.

An analysis of the make up of the industry may shed

some light on the subject. There are approximately ten major elements to the fishing industry, some larger and more complex than others. But lets examine the progression of a fish through the industry.

First the resource, under the scope and purview of nature generally, and ADF&G is assigned to monitor natures progress and report back. In some cases ADF&G cautiously intrudes into the natural cycle with a fish hatchery, enhancement program, or fertilization. But for the most part reacts to natures whims. We spend almost 90% of ADF&G's budget on this monitoring effort.

The second element is marine survival. This is an area we know little to nothing about. Since it seems to be the area where the greatest loss of the resource occurs, even a small improvement would have a tremendous impact on the harvest.

The third element is the allocation of the resource. There are two areas: one, the resource itself, to ensure sufficient brood stock survival, secondly allocation amongst user groups. It seems that most of the problems are in this area. We are all aware of most of these issues so I won't dwell on them. Except to point out that the greater the pressure on user group allocations, the more the need for accurate, reliable information is realized.

The fourth state is the actual harvest. Both the methods of harvest and the time and place is set by the government. But again, the policy decisions are based on the technical data regarding the resource.

The fifth element is the onboard handling of the resource. Only lately has much attention been paid to this area. This is the first time in the process that the resource comes under 100% control of people. Although we expose quality control and preservation of quality we have done very little. The assumption is that from the minute the fish is removed from the water it starts to deteriorate. That process of deterioration must be slowed down as much as possible until the product is consumed in order to maximize its value.

Again, one of the goals is to develop and improve the economy of the industry and one good way is to increase the value of the product.

There are very few places where ice is available to fishermen outside of Southeast Alaska. Boat design for efficient handling of fish on board can be improved.

This is an area which can use a lot of help.

The sixth element is transporting the fish from the harvesting site to the processing facility. Again the goal is to increase the value of the product and decrease the cost of delivery. To deliver a higher quality product at a lower cost. This is particularly true in the fresh fish market. A timely efficient delivery is essential.

Basically, the elements are handling, storage and delivery time. The rising costs of energy is a major factor in the transportation portion.

The seventh element is processing the product for consumption. Generally, this is the highest capital investment in the industry. Innovations in the area are urgently needed.

In the groundfishery, there is a need for machinery to handle the smaller size pollock. New techniques for preserving the fresh fish quality for a longer period. New product forms for different markets need to be developed. And many more challenges exist.

The eight element is storage of the processed product, either fresh, frozen or canned, controlled atmosphere.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh are transportation to market, marketing, and actual consumption. The average American ate 13.3 pounds of edible meat in 1979, down from 13.6 pounds in 1978.

I only want to go through this process to emphasize the diversity of the fishing industry. It seems only too often, we only look at the resource and allocation issues and not at the economic values.

The problem we are challenged with is to help develop a coordinated effort to effectively interact with the industry.

WHERE DOES A FISHERIES CENTER FIT IN

If the State were to proceed with a plan to establish a fisheries facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

The center could be an independent entity, or operated by a State agency (ADF&G), a federal agency (NMFS), or the University of Alaska. Each agency (federal & state) who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be

responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by a operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a Research Policy Committee.

These issue and others need to be discussed and thoroughly evaluated. To be successful the center must have a close coordinated role with the Department of Fish & Game, the University of Alaska, the industry, and the federal government.

It is my intention to hold hearings on this bill and use it as a vehicle to discuss the issue of research and development in the fisheries area.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillicn, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building



Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 271-4064

April 28, 1981

Honorable Terry Gardiner
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Terry:

Clem has asked me to respond on behalf of the Council on your proposal for a fisheries center in Alaska. The Council discussed your concept at length at its meeting last week and asked me to convey their endorsement and appreciation for your efforts. More and better research into the fishery resources of Alaska is definitely needed, and the idea of a center to coordinate the approach of the State and Federal governments, the North Pacific Council, the University, and the numerous other entities that become involved in research in this area is very desirable.

The Council felt that it would be desirable to avoid creating another organization to do so, however, and suggested that a center could be developed using one or more of the existing State entities as the parent organization. It could be specifically designed to accommodate the research activities of other organizations in one complex with a very heavy emphasis on coordinating existing activities. That approach would not only improve the efficiency of the work for which we already have funding, but would make it much easier to identify work that needs to be done and to distribute that work where appropriate.

Don Rosenberg is chairman of the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee. He has kept the Council informed on the progress of your proposal. The Council is very much in favor of the concept and will work with you in any way they can to assist.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim H. Branson".

Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

cc: Don Rosenberg

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 313(fin)
 Title An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by Senator Parr Date 03-10-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Dept. of Administration
 Program Category Affected General Government
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Division of Administrative Services
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.7
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
TEMPORARY						

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

Impact of the Alaska State Fisheries upon the Division of Administrative Services is expected to be limited to the fiscal section. The preparation and processing of grant and contract documents, combined with other general vendor payments, will require the services of a current part-time accounting position to become full-time.

IV. DATE 03-10-82

PREPARED BY *Kenneth R. Ryals*
 AGENCY Dept. of Administration
 PHONE 465-2277

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

*Packet of F.W.
accompanied
last when received
in S. Finance*

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313 (Page 1 of 2) CORRECTED FISCAL NOTE
 Title An act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by House Resources Date 4/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration
 Program Category Affected Development
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center
 (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		68.0				
200 TRAVEL		45.9				
300 CONTRACTUAL		302.7				
400 COMMODITIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		1.1				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		418.2				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		418.2				
<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>						
<u>OTHER (Specify Fund Source)</u>						

POSITIONS

<u>FULL TIME</u>		1				
<u>PART TIME</u>						
<u>TEMPORARY</u>						

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

IV. DATE 5/20/81 PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Division
 PHONE 465-3795
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

5/20/81

FISCAL NOTE: HB 313 (Page 2 of 2)

CORRECTED FISCAL NOTE

Personal Services

Interim Director \$4500/mo. +26% benefits x 12 68.0

Travel

Administrative Travel:

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation 2.7
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days 1.1

Board Travel: (Assumes 5 public members &
4 state employee members)

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 5 13.5
9 trips x \$150/day x 2 days x 5 13.5

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 4 10.8
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days x 4 4.3

Total Travel 45.9

Contractual

Facilities design and support 300.0

Office space, 150 sq.ft. x \$1.50/sq.ft./mo.
x 12 months 2.7

Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

.5

Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1

TOTAL. \$418.2

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313
 Title An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by House Resources Date 4/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration
 Program Category Affected Development
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center
 (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		68.0				
200 TRAVEL		63.9				
300 CONTRACTUAL		302.7				
400 COMMODITIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		1.1				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		436.2				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		436.2				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME		1				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

See Attached

IV. DATE 4/22/81 PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Division
 PHONE 465-3795
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

4/22/81

FISCAL NOTE: HB 313

Personal Services

Interim Director \$4500/mo. +26% benefits x 12 68.0

Travel

Administrative Travel:

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation 2.7
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days 1.1

Board Travel: (Assumes 5 public members and
4 state employee members)

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 5 13.5
9 trips x \$350/day x 2 days x 5 31.5
9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 4 10.8
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days x 4 4.3

Total Travel 63.9

Contractual

Facilities design and support 300.0

Office Space, 150 sq.ft. x 1.50/sq.ft./mo.
x 12 months 2.7

Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

.5

Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1

TOTAL. \$436.2

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. Senate HESS Committee Substitute for HB 313
 Title Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by Senate HESS Committee Date 4/12/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected University of Alaska
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		52.3	590.3	1,128.3	1,666.3	2,204.3
200 TRAVEL		21.3	65.3	109.3	153.3	197.3
300 CONTRACTUAL		92.0	867.0	1,642.0	2,417.0	3,192.0
400 COMMODITIES		3.0	73.0	143.0	213.0	283.0
500 EQUIPMENT		4.0	409.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		172.6	2,004.6	3,322.6	4,749.6	6,176.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		2	16	30	44	58
PART TIME (Grad. Students)			4	8	12	16
TEMPORARY						

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

Based on recommendations contained in The Report of the Alaska Fisheries Center Study Group to the State of Alaska (Feb. 1982), as modified by the University of Alaska after analysis of start-up and program costs.

IV. DATE 4/12/82 PREPARED BY TL for Donald H. Rosenberg
 AGENCY University of Alaska
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 474-7086 (AFCSG 586-1869)
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

April 8, 1982

Fiscal Note
HB313

FY83

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel Services

Executive Director (6 mos.)	\$ 32,261
Executive Secretary (6 mos.)	10,629
Staff Benefits 22%	<u>9,436</u>

Total Personnel Services \$ 52,326

TRAVEL

Administration	6,000
Board of Trustees (2 meetings)	6,300
Advisory Committee (1 meeting)	<u>9,000</u>

Total Travel \$ 21,300

CONTRACTUAL

Facilities Planning	\$ 50,000
Program Planning (consultants)	30,000
Communications	6,000
Copying and Printing	3,000
Miscellaneous	<u>3,000</u>

Total Contractual \$ 92,000

COMMODITIES

3,000

EQUIPMENT

4,000

Two desks/chairs, 2 side chairs,
3 file cabinets, typewriter,
calculator, work table

Total Cost (1st year) \$172,626

April 8, 1982

Fiscal Note
HB313

FY84, 85, 86 and 87

Increment to be added each year.

A. RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION/LIBRARY PROGRAMS

Personnel Services (includes benefits)	
Professional Staff (6) (\$45,000)	\$ 270,000
Technical Staff (4) (\$30,000)	120,000
Graduate Research Assistants (4) (\$12,000)	<u>48,000</u>
Total Personnel Services	\$ 438,000
Travel	
In-state (research related)	25,000
Professional Meetings	<u>5,000</u>
Total Travel	\$ 30,000
Contractual	
Computer Services	40,000
Vessel Charter	100,000
Analytical Services	50,000
Communication	50,000
Equipment Maintenance	50,000
Freight (equipment & samples)	20,000
Drafting and Duplicating	30,000
Space Rental	<u>50,000</u>
Total Contractual	\$ 390,000
Commodities	50,000
Equipment*	
Library Collection	40,000
Scientific Equipment	300,000
Data Processing	<u>35,000</u>
Total Equipment	\$ 375,000
TOTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	<u>\$1,283,000</u>

B. ADMINISTRATIVE

Personnel Services (includes benefits)	
Support Staff (4) (\$25,000)	\$ <u>100,000</u>
Total Personnel Services	\$ 100,000

Travel	
In-State	10,000
Out of State	<u>4,000</u>
Total Travel	\$ 14,000
Contractual	
Equipment Maintenance	10,000
Communication	20,000
Equipment Rental	30,000
Space Rental	200,000
Utilities	75,000
Space Maintenance/Renovation	<u>50,000</u>
Total Contractual	\$ 385,000
Commodities	20,000
Equipment*	<u>30,000</u>
Office Equipment (desks, chairs)	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	<u>\$ 549,000</u>

*Initial equipment cost; \$300,000 total budgeted each year for administrative and research program combined.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. Senate HESS Committee Substitute for HB 313
 Title Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by Senate HESS Committee Date 4/12/82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected University of Alaska
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (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)

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700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		172.6	2,004.6	3,322.6	4,749.6	6,176.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		2	16	30	44	58
PART TIME (Grad. Students)			4	8	12	16
TEMPORARY						

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

Based on recommendations contained in The Report of the Alaska Fisheries Center Study Group to the State of Alaska (Feb. 1982), as modified by the University of Alaska after analysis of start-up and program costs.

SENATOR BENNET:
 As Promised -
 University's revised
 Fiscal note so
 Fisheries Center
 (HB 313)
 Tom Lane
 586-6738

IV. DATE 4/12/82 PREPARED BY Donald H. Rosenberg
 AGENCY University of Alaska
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 474-7086 (AFCSG 586-1869)
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

004518

April 8, 1982

Fiscal Note
HB313

FY83

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel Services

Executive Director (6 mos.) \$ 32,261

Executive Secretary (6 mos.) 10,629

Staff Benefits 22% 9,436

Total Personnel Services \$ 52,326

TRAVEL

Administration 6,000

Board of Trustees (2 meetings) 6,300

Advisory Committee (1 meeting) 9,000

Total Travel \$ 21,300

CONTRACTUAL

Facilities Planning \$ 50,000

Program Planning (consultants) 30,000

Communications 6,000

Copying and Printing 3,000

Miscellaneous 3,000

Total Contractual \$ 92,000

COMMODITIES

3,000

EQUIPMENT

4,000

Two desks/chairs, 2 side chairs,

3 file cabinets, typewriter,

calculator, work table

Total Cost (1st year) \$172,626

Fiscal Note
HB313

FY84, 85, 86 and 87

Increment to be added each year.

A. RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION/LIBRARY PROGRAMS

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Equipment Maintenance	50,000
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Drafting and Duplicating	30,000
Space Rental	<u>50,000</u>
Total Contractual	\$ 390,000
Commodities	50,000
Equipment*	
Library Collection	40,000
Scientific Equipment	300,000
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Total Equipment	\$ 375,000
	<u> </u>
TOTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	<u>\$1,283,000</u>

B. ADMINISTRATIVE

Personnel Services (includes benefits)	
Support Staff (4) (\$25,000)	\$ <u>100,000</u>
Total Personnel Services	\$ 100,000

Travel	
In-State	10,000
Out of State	<u>4,000</u>
Total Travel	\$ 14,000
Contractual	
Equipment Maintenance	10,000
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Equipment Rental	30,000
Space Rental	200,000
Utilities	75,000
Space Maintenance/Renovation	<u>50,000</u>
Total Contractual	\$ 385,000
Commodities	20,000
Equipment*	<u>30,000</u>
Office Equipment (desks, chairs)	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	<u><u>\$ 549,000</u></u>

*Initial equipment cost; \$300,000 total budgeted each year for administrative and research program combined.

Original sponsors: Gardiner, Grussendorf,
Zharoff, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 313 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to
7 appropriations to that center; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. POLICY AND FINDINGS. (a) It is the policy of the state to
11 provide facilities, improvements, and services to use, develop, and conserve
12 fishery resources for the maximum benefit of the people of the state and the
13 nation.

14 (b) The legislature finds that

15 (1) long-term research is essential to the wise use, development,
16 and conservation of fishery resources; investments are not now made in
17 long-term fishery research because of the common property nature of fishery
18 resources and because of the structure of the United States fishing industry;
19 the Alaska Fisheries Center will fulfill the need to coordinate and conduct
20 long-term research on fishery resources in the waters of the state and off-
21 shore from the coast of the state;

22 (2) there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and
23 management of Alaska fisheries; a center to gather, coordinate, and dissemi-
24 nate scientific data and information produced by these organizations is
25 needed;

26 (3) the establishment of a center in Alaska will reduce reliance
27 on out-of-state sources in the management of fisheries in the waters of the
28 state and offshore from the coast of the state.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 16 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

1 the center is established as its governing body.

2 (b) The board consists of nine members, appointed by the governor.

3 (c) At least five members of the board shall be state residents.

4 (d) The board shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers
5 from among its members. The chairman shall be a resident of the state.

6 Sec. 16.12.040. TERM OF OFFICE. (a) The members of the board
7 serve three-year terms and may be reappointed.

8 (b) The officers of the board elected under AS 16.12.030(d) serve
9 a term of three years.

10 Sec. 16.12.050. REMOVAL AND VACANCIES. (a) The governor may
11 remove a board member from office.

12 (b) A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the
13 governor. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the
14 balance of the term for which his predecessor on the board was
15 appointed.

16 (c) A vacancy on the board does not impair the authority of a
17 quorum of the board to exercise all the powers and perform all the
18 duties of the board.

19 Sec. 16.12.060. QUORUM. Five members of the board constitute a
20 quorum for the transaction of business and the exercise of the powers
21 and duties of the board.

22 Sec. 16.12.070. COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS. (a) A board
23 member who is not an official of the state or federal government may
24 receive \$150 a day while in attendance at and traveling to and from
25 meetings of the board.

26 (b) Board members may receive a per diem allowance and trans-
27 portation expenses in carrying out the duties under this chapter.

28 Sec. 16.12.080. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Members of the board are
29 subject to AS 39.50.

1 Sec. 16.12.090. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL. (a) The board shall
2 employ and determine the salary of an executive director. The salary
3 of the executive director need not conform to the pay plan in AS 39.-
4 27.011.

5 (b) The executive director may, with approval of the board,
6 select and employ additional staff as necessary.

7 (c) The executive director and all employees of the board are in
8 the exempt service under AS 39.25.

9 Sec. 16.12.100. POWERS. In carrying out the powers of the center,
10 the board may

11 (1) adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal;

12 (2) prescribe, adopt, and amend, and repeal bylaws;

13 (3) sue and be sued in the name of the center;

14 (4) enter into any agreements necessary to the exercise of
15 its powers and functions;

16 (5) accept grants from and contract with the federal govern-
17 ment and the state and its political subdivisions, and comply with the
18 provisions of federal, state, or local programs when necessary;

19 (6) accept grants and loans from and contract with entities
20 other than those in (5) of this section for the purposes of the work of
21 the center;

22 (7) appear on behalf of the center before boards, commis-
23 sions, departments, or other agencies of municipal, state, or federal
24 government;

25 (8) acquire, hold, use, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of
26 property of any kind, real, personal, or mixed, or an interest in it;

27 (9) establish and maintain one or more bank accounts for the
28 transaction of the center's business;

29 (10) conduct or sponsor research, and prepare, publish, and

1 distribute technical studies, reports, bulletins, and other materials
2 it considers appropriate;

3 (11) hold patents, copyrights, trademarks, royalties or other
4 evidences of protection or exclusivity issued under the laws of the
5 United States or any state or nation obtained by persons receiving
6 assistance from the center;

7 (12) adopt regulations governing the exercise of its powers;

8 (13) do everything necessary or desirable to carry out the
9 purposes of the center.

10 Sec. 16.12.110. DUTIES. (a) The primary functions of the center
11 shall be research and information services.

12 (b) The center shall conduct both general and applied research,
13 including but not limited to,

14 (1) stock enumeration research;

15 (2) habitat surveys;

16 (3) research on methods and strategies of resource manage-
17 ment;

18 (4) fishery technology research;

19 (5) fishery food sciences research;

20 (6) fishery marketing and economic research; and

21 (7) research on the social and economic effects and impli-
22 cations of resource management decisions and options.

23 (c) The center shall provide information services to interested
24 organizations and individuals, including but not limited to,

25 (1) library services;

26 (2) catch and status-of-stock reports; and

27 (3) marketing reports.

28 (d) The center shall provide support services to cooperating
29 organizations and agencies, including but not limited to,

- 1 (1) computer services;
- 2 (2) audio-visual facilities;
- 3 (3) research laboratories and special equipment;
- 4 (4) research vessels; and
- 5 (5) secretarial and publication services.

6 (e) The center and its facilities shall be available to under-
7 graduate and graduate students of the University of Alaska and other
8 accredited universities engaged in fisheries and fisheries-related
9 studies, and to visiting scientists and professors for research.

10 Sec. 16.12.120. USER COMMITTEE. (a) The board shall establish a
11 user committee by appointing one representative from each of the follow-
12 ing organizations and agencies from a list of nominees submitted by
13 each of the following organizations and agencies:

- 14 (1) Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission;
- 15 (2) Board of Fisheries;
- 16 (3) Department of Commerce and Economic Development;
- 17 (4) Department of Fish and Game;
- 18 (5) University of Alaska;
- 19 (6) United States Department of the Interior;
- 20 (7) United States Department of Commerce;
- 21 (8) United States Department of Agriculture;
- 22 (9) North Pacific Fishery Management Council;
- 23 (10) regional aquaculture associations; and
- 24 (11) fishermen's organizations.

25 (b) In developing center programs, the board shall consult with
26 the user committee.

27 (c) The board shall meet with representatives of the organizations
28 and agencies listed in (a) of this section at least twice each year.

29 Sec. 16.12.130. TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The board may

1 establish technical advisory committees to aid in carrying out the
2 purposes and duties in AS 16.12.020 and 16.12.110.

3 Sec. 16.12.140. BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS. (a) The center is
4 subject to the Executive Budget Act AS 37.07.

5 (b) The research budget for the center shall include a statement
6 of the goals and objectives and the amount of money proposed for each
7 research project.

8 Sec. 16.12.150. ANNUAL REPORT. The board shall prepare an annual
9 report of its activities and submit it to the legislature at the
10 beginning of each regular session. The report shall include

11 (1) a description of the research and programs conducted or
12 supported by the center;

13 (2) a summary of the business conducted at user group commit-
14 tee meetings;

15 (3) a description of the use of the support facilities; and

16 (4) other information which the board determines should be
17 included to describe the work of the center.

18 Sec. 16.12.160. PRINCIPAL OFFICE. The principal office of the
19 center shall be located at a place determined by law. The board may
20 authorize the establishment of other offices of the center in the
21 state.

22 Sec. 16.12.170. COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND THE
23 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. All departments, agencies, and public corpora-
24 tions of the state, including the University of Alaska, shall provide
25 information, services, and facilities to the center on its request.
26 The center shall reimburse the department, agency, or corporation for
27 expenses reasonably incurred on the center's behalf.

28 Sec. 16.12.180. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter;

29 (1) "board" means the Board of Trustees of the Alaska

1 Fisheries Center;

2 (2) "center" means the Alaska Fisheries Center;

3 (3) "fishery resources" means the renewable resources from
4 fish and other aquatic life including groundfish, aquatic plants,
5 shellfish and salmon.

6 * Sec. 3. AS 37.25 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 37.25.035. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER.
8 An appropriation to the Alaska Fisheries Center for research or for a
9 project under AS 16.12 is valid for the duration of the research or
10 project. The unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation
11 shall be carried forward to subsequent fiscal years.

12 * Sec. 4. AS 39.25.110 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

13 (26) employees of the Alaska Fisheries Center.

14 * Sec. 5. AS 39.50.200(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

15 (44) Alaska Fisheries Center (AS 16.12)

16 * Sec. 6. APPOINTMENT OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALASKA FISHERIES
17 CENTER. The governor shall appoint the first members of the board within 30
18 days of the effective date of this Act. Notwithstanding AS 16.12.040(a),
19 the first members of the board appointed under this section shall serve a
20 term of one year. A member of the Board of Trustees appointed under this
21 section may be reappointed as a member of the Board of Trustees.

22 * Sec. 7. TRANSITIONAL DUTIES OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES. (a) The
23 Board of Trustees of the Alaska Fisheries Center first appointed under sec.
24 6 of this Act shall recruit for and within 90 days after the effective date
25 of this Act employ an executive director.

26 (b) By January 20, 1982, the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Fisheries
27 Center and its executive director shall report to the legislature,

28 (1) a proposed organization for the Alaska Fisheries Center;

29 (2) a proposed budget for the Alaska Fisheries Center, with

1 recommendations for proposed short-term and long-term research projects

2 (3) any internal agreements or working agreements entered into by
3 the board of trustees or the executive director in establishing the Alaska
4 Fisheries Center; and

5 (4) a suggested location for the principal office for the Alaska
6 Fisheries Center, and a recommended design for the principal office of the
7 Alaska Fisheries Center and related improvements at that location.

8 * Sec. 8. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
9 070(c).

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THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 313(fin)
 Title An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center
 Requested by Senator Parr Date 03-10-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Dept. of Administration
 Program Category Affected General Government
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Division of Administrative Services
 (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 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.7
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
TEMPORARY						

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

Impact of the Alaska State Fisheries upon the Division of Administrative Services is expected to be limited to the fiscal section. The preparation and processing of grant and contract documents, combined with other general vendor payments, will require the services of a current part-time accounting position to become full-time.

IV. DATE 03-10-82

PREPARED BY Kenneth R. Ryals
 AGENCY Dept. of Administration

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

PHONE 465-2277

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 I LEGISLATURE

CAL NOTE

I. REC'D AFTER
 BILL R.O.

Alaska Fisheries Center
 Date 03-10-82
 Government
 Division of Administrative Services
 component is affected, separate line-item
 component in the analysis section.)

			FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 P	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.7
200 TI						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.1
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Impact of the Alaska State Fisheries upon the Division of Administrative Services is expected to be limited to the fiscal section. The preparation and processing of grant and contract documents, combined with other general vendor payments, will require the services of a current part-time accounting position to become full-time.

IV. DATE 03-10-82

PREPARED BY Kenneth K. Royal
 AGENCY Dept. of Administration
 PHONE 465-2277

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

STATEMENT FROM REP. TERRY GARDINER
FISH CENTER HB 313

House Bill 313 establishes a fishery center. We have spent many years searching for goals and objectives to guide us in the renewable resource area, but I think it would be more productive to instead focus attention on the means for achieving those goals.

One of the key elements which has been missing is a coordinated technical development and research effort. Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination, would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries facility, encompassing technical development and research.

Alaska produces as much as 80% of the nation's groundfish resources, it the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries activities.

THE NEED

The need for a consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaska fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed

at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection.

3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous.

Consider these statistics:

- * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
- * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
- * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of bottomfish within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and management zone places Alaska in the top 12 among countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹
- * Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the fortune 500 corporations.

¹ Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
The National Marine Fisheries Service
The University of Washington
The University of Alaska
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation
The U.S. Forest Service
The North Pacific Management Council
Alaska Sea Grant Program
Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)
Alaska Seafood Foundation
Alaska State Legislature
Private Non-Profit Aquaculture

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaska organizations in conducting research on Alaskan fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

There is a need. But for whom should research be done and what directions will the technical and research work take? These are the difficult questions.

An analysis of the make up of the industry may shed

some light on the subject. There are approximately ten major elements to the fishing industry, some larger and more complex than others. But lets examine the progression of a fish through the industry.

First the resource, under the scope and purview of nature generally, and ADF&G is assigned to monitor natures progress and report back. In some cases ADF&G cautiously intrudes into the natural cycle with a fish hatchery, enhancement program, or fertilization. But for the most part reacts to natures whims. We spend almost 90% of ADF&G's budget on this monitoring effort.

The second element is marine survival. This is an area we know little to nothing about. Since it seems to be the area where the greatest loss of the resource occurs, even a small improvement would have a tremendous impact on the harvest.

The third element is the allocation of the resource. There are two areas: one, the resource itself, to ensure sufficient brood stock survival, secondly allocation amongst user groups. It seems that most of the problems are in this area. We are all aware of most of these issues so I won't dwell on them. Except to point out that the greater the pressure on user group allocations, the more the need for accurate, reliable information is realized.

The fourth state is the actual harvest. Both the methods of harvest and the time and place is set by the government. But again, the policy decisions are based on the technical data regarding the resource.

The fifth element is the onboard handling of the resource. Only lately has much attention been paid to this area. This is the first time in the process that the resource comes under 100% control of people. Although we expose quality control and preservation of quality we have done very little. The assumption is that from the minute the fish is removed from the water it starts to deteriorate. That process of deterioration must be slowed down as much as possible until the product is consumed in order to maximize its value.

Again, one of the goals is to develop and improve the economy of the industry and one good way is to increase the value of the product.

There are very few places where ice is available to fishermen outside of Southeast Alaska. Boat design for efficient handling of fish on board can be improved.

This is an area which can use a lot of help.

The sixth element is transporting the fish from the harvesting site to the processing facility. Again the goal is to increase the value of the product and decrease the cost of delivery. To deliver a higher quality product at a lower cost. This is particularly true in the fresh fish market. A timely efficient delivery is essential.

Basically, the elements are handling, storage and delivery time. The rising costs of energy is a major factor in the transportation portion.

The seventh element is processing the product for consumption. Generally, this is the highest capital investment in the industry. Innovations in the area are urgently needed.

In the groundfishery, there is a need for machinery to handle the smaller size pollock. New techniques for preserving the fresh fish quality for a longer period. New product forms for different markets need to be developed. And many more challenges exist.

The eight element is storage of the processed product, either fresh, frozen or canned, controlled atmosphere.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh are transportation to market, marketing, and actual consumption. The average American ate 13.3 pounds of edible meat in 1979, down from 13.6 pounds in 1978.

I only want to go through this process to emphasize the diversity of the fishing industry. It seems only too often, we only look at the resource and allocation issues and not at the economic values.

The problem we are challenged with is to help develop a coordinated effort to effectively interact with the industry.

WHERE DOES A FISHERIES CENTER FIT IN

If the State were to proceed with a plan to establish a fisheries facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

The center could be an independent entity, or operated by a State agency (ADF&G), a federal agency (NMFS), or the University of Alaska. Each agency (federal & state) who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be

responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by a operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a Research Policy Committee.

These issue and others need to be discussed and thoroughly evaluated. To be successful the center must have a close coordinated role with the Department of Fish & Game, the University of Alaska, the industry, and the federal government.

It is my intention to hold hearings on this bill and use it as a vehicle to discuss the issue of research and development in the fisheries area.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building



Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 271-4064

April 28, 1981

Honorable Terry Gardiner
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

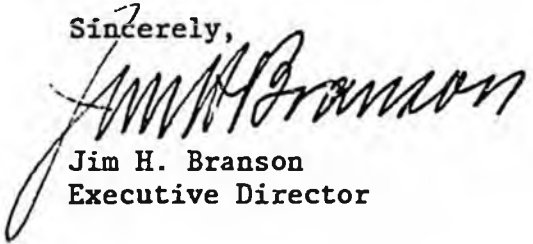
Dear Terry:

Clem has asked me to respond on behalf of the Council on your proposal for a fisheries center in Alaska. The Council discussed your concept at length at its meeting last week and asked me to convey their endorsement and appreciation for your efforts. More and better research into the fishery resources of Alaska is definitely needed, and the idea of a center to coordinate the approach of the State and Federal governments, the North Pacific Council, the University, and the numerous other entities that become involved in research in this area is very desirable.

The Council felt that it would be desirable to avoid creating another organization to do so, however, and suggested that a center could be developed using one or more of the existing State entities as the parent organization. It could be specifically designed to accommodate the research activities of other organizations in one complex with a very heavy emphasis on coordinating existing activities. That approach would not only improve the efficiency of the work for which we already have funding, but would make it much easier to identify work that needs to be done and to distribute that work where appropriate.

Don Rosenberg is chairman of the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee. He has kept the Council informed on the progress of your proposal. The Council is very much in favor of the concept and will work with you in any way they can to assist.

Sincerely,


Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

cc: Don Rosenberg

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1980

TO: Dereck Poon
Floyd Heinbuch
Robert Burkett
Curt Kearns

FROM: Wallace G. Miller *WGM*

SUBJECT: Subcommittee Report on Fisheries Research Facility

In our report to the Aquaculture Policy Study Group, Mr. Wilkerson and I recognized the need to have an improved and expanded research program for an Alaskan Fisheries Resource Development Program as one means for ensuring that the legitimate state interests in protecting and developing its fisheries resources are met.

In addition to an improved and expanded fisheries research program, we further recognized the need to improve the coordination among federal, state and others involved in fisheries research in Alaska, not only to avoid duplication of effort but also to establish coordinated fisheries research priorities and programs.

In recognition of these needs the report suggests that, "Perhaps the most important means for ensuring greater coordination of research would be the establishment of a comprehensive joint fisheries research facility in Alaska." While the report discusses several additional means for securing a coordinated fisheries research program, the report recognized the importance that federal, state and tribal fisheries scientists and biologists in Washington attached to an expanded and more coordinated fisheries research program in that state.

In Washington State a \$16.0 million fisheries research facility to house federal, state and tribal fisheries researchers is currently being designed with construction scheduled to begin later this year.

The report makes the argument that in as much as Alaska, produces as much as 80% of the nation's bottomfish resources, is the largest producer of salmon and is a major source of shellfish, Alaska should have a major center for fisheries research activities.

During the past several months I have reviewed the new Washington State Manchester Laboratory plan and have provided some general design and program information to you. In addition, I have attempted to compile staffing and budget information on organizations involved with fisheries research with a particular emphasis on identifying those organizations who perform the work at a location outside of Alaska.

Attached is a preliminary "prospectus" which discusses various aspects of an Alaskan Fisheries Research Center. In accordance with our earlier discussions about maintaining a minimum level of contact on this plan until additional review can be performed, I have limited my discussions to include only individuals who have information regarding the Manchester Lab and fisheries research expenditures and staffing.

I hope you can review the attached prospectus which I have purposely kept brief pending your further recommendations regarding this matter.

A PROSPECTUS FOR A CONSOLIDATED
ALASKA FISHERIES RESEARCH FACILITY

The Need

The need for a Consolidated Alaskan Fisheries Research Facility is based upon four major factors.

These are:

1. There is a need to have a scientific and research basis to provide the technical support to state and federal agencies which have the responsibility to manage the Alaskan fishery.
2. The State of Alaska and the federal government both have a legitimate interest in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resource. Knowledge gained through research can provide the state and the federal government with the capability to develop improved regulatory practices aimed at more effectively achieving the desired balance between allowable harvest levels and stock protection. Through research the state can continue to develop such artificial propagation techniques as lake fertilization for salmon as well as other new propagation techniques for other species. Research in such areas as stock enumeration, reproduction, growth rates, genetics, disease, nutrition, and habitat are but a few of the areas in which increased knowledge would provide the information necessary to ensure that the state's and federal government's interests in protecting and developing the Alaskan fisheries resources are realized.
3. By any standard Alaska's fishery resource is enormous. Consider these statistics:

- * Alaska's 1978 harvest of 80 million salmon amounted to 85 - 90% of the entire U.S. harvest and about 40 - 50% of the world harvest of salmon.¹
- * The 1978 harvest of Alaskan shellfish (shrimp and crab) of 300 million pounds amounted to approximately 40% of the entire U.S. harvest of these species.¹
- * The annual harvest level of 3 to 4 billion pounds of bottomfish within the North Pacific Fisheries Conservation and Management Zone places Alaska in the top 12 among the countries in world production of fisheries resources.¹

¹Contractor estimates developed with assistance of NMFS personnel and fisheries information.

*Currently the combined annual wholesale value of all Alaskan fisheries resources exceeds 2 billion dollars. By way of comparison this level of sales would rank the Alaskan fishery among the top 150 of the Fortune 500 corporations.

4. A substantial amount of Alaskan fisheries research is currently being largely independently conducted by a number of different organizations including:

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
The National Marine Fisheries Service
The University of Washington
The University of Alaska
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation
The U.S. Forest Service
The North Pacific Management Council
Alaska Sea Grant Program
Alaska Office of the Governor (Fisheries Council)

Notwithstanding the significant involvement of Alaskan organizations in conducting research on Alaskan Fisheries, a significant portion of the research staffing and expenditures are not being made in Alaska. The economic benefits from this employment and expenditures accrues to other states and it is expected that less than full benefit is received by Alaskan's from this off-site research activity.

Alaskan Fisheries Research

Listed below in Table I is an approximation of the expenditures for Alaskan fisheries research for selected organizations. The Table does not include research expenditures made by regional aquaculture associations or for various studies (i.e., A.D. Little, Earl Coombs, etc.) performed by private contractors and others.

Table I
Alaskan Fisheries Research Expenditures

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Research</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In Alaska</u>	<u>Outside Alaska</u>	
Alaska Dept. Fish & Game	\$3.5	-	\$3.5 (1)
Nat'l Marine Fisheries Service	3.2	\$7.4	10.6 (2)
University of Wash.	-	1.0	1.0 (3)
University of Alaska	7.3	-	7.3 (4)
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	.2	.1	.3 (5)
Alaska Fish. Develop. Corp.	1.3	-	1.3 (6)
The U.S. Forest Service	.1	-	.1 (7)
The North Pacific Mgmt. Council	.5	-	.5 (8)
TOTAL	\$16.1	\$8.5	\$24.6

(1) Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game estimate; approximately 50 employees.

(2) 1979 NMFS Budget. Research in Alaska includes \$3.1 million for Auke Bay and other southeast facilities and \$.1 million for a project at Kodiak. The \$7.4 million in Seattle is for an estimated equivalent of 100 employees performing research on Alaskan fisheries.

(3) Recently announced \$1.0 million federal grant to conduct an 18 month study of Washington salmon harvested in Alaskan waters. Information regarding other Alaskan related research projects not available.

(4) University of Alaska Fisheries Research Budget includes:

<u>(U of A 1980 Budget)</u>		
Insittute of Marine Science	111*	5.1
Sea Grant Program	27	1.6
Juneau Fisheries Program	6	.3
Other	2	.1
Subtotal	<u>146</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Cooperative Fisheries Res.Unit**	4	.2
TOTAL	<u>150</u>	<u>7.3</u>

* Includes only full-time positions.

** Fresh water fisheries research program for artic and interior areas.

- (5) Includes approximately 5 employees in Alaska and 4 in Washington.
- (6) Recently announced grant to conduct bottomfish research and test program.
- (7) U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service Laboratory-anadramous fish habitat study; 2 employees).
- (8) North Pacific Mgmt. Council estimate; primarily contract funds and one (1) full-time staff.

As the preliminary expenditure data indicates, the aggegrate, current expenditures for Alaskan fisheries re- search is approximately \$25.0 million, with over 1/3 of the research expenditures and staffing not located in Alaska.

If all Alaskan related fisheries research were performed in Alaska the total number of people employed would be over 300.

In addition to the research activity, the National Marine Fisheries Service operates two research vessels, the Miller Freeman and the Oregon whose primary function is research and related activities in Alaskan waters. The Miller Freeman has a shipboard crew of 24 and a \$990,000 annual operating budget. The Oregon has a shipboard crew of 5 and an annual operating budget of \$467,000.

Table 2
Types of Alaskan Fisheries Research Conducted Outside of
Alaska

Resource Surveys
Data Analysis
Fishery Oceanography
Survey Technology Development
Fisheries Habitat Investigations
Marine Mammals Conservation
Economics and Commercial
Fisheries Statistics

Availability of Research Funding

Research funding for fisheries research activities in Alaska is for the most part provided by the federal and state government. Because research programs are considered discretionary, as opposed to mandatory, research budgets tend to be reduced in tight budget periods. Fisheries research budgets could, however be substantially increased in the United States given the increased emphasis on fishing resulting from the enactment of the 200 mile territorial limit on fisheries. Another potential source for increased fisheries research funding is from the dedicated import tax receipts imposed by the Saltonstall Kennedy Act. Estimates indicate receipts to this dedicated fund could annually exceed \$100 million during the decade. Notwithstanding the predicted increase in fund receipts, congressional action may be necessary to remove expenditure ceilings imposed on the fund by the Office of Management and Budget.

A Consolidated Fishery Research Facility²

The National Marine Fisheries Service in cooperation with the University of Washington and other federal and state agencies are in the process of designing a \$16.0 million fisheries laboratory at Manchester, Washington. It is intended that this new facility be used for both interdisciplinary cooperative research programs and individual research projects in fisheries and marine science relating to the protection and management of the marine resource.

²A program concept for the Manchester Fisheries Laboratory, April 1979, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.

The new laboratory is intended to house 30 resident research scientists, technical assistants, visiting scientists and 10 resident postgraduate researchers. The primary research themes will be aquatic animal and plant husbandry, nutrition, physiology and reproduction, breeding and health.

The new facility will provide a 35,890 gross square feet building and 24,340 square feet of outside experimental areas.

The anticipated annual operating and maintenance cost excluding scientific and other technical laboratory personnel is estimated to be \$704,800.

Fishery Research Facility Management Options

If the State of Alaska, were to proceed with a plan to establish a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility, a logical concern is, who would manage the facility?

There are several alternative management plans which could be implemented.

A state agency (ADF & G) or a federal agency (NMFS) could be assigned the responsibility for the general maintenance and operation of the research center. Each agency (federal and state), who assigns research personnel to the research center, would be responsible for paying and providing benefits to their own employees. Space assignments, priority use of laboratory equipment could be resolved by an operations officer or committee composed of representatives from the various agencies performing research at the center. Research policies and programs under this concept would be subjected to the review and approval of a research policy committee.

Another less bureaucratic approach to the management of a multi-jurisdictional fisheries research facility could be based upon a "research park" approach which is similar in concept to that of an industrial park in which businesses with different ownerships, organizations and products independently pursue their own businesses while sharing some common buildings, other space and services.

A fisheries research park developed and operated by independent research organizations would individually pay for their capital equipment, maintenance and operations. Under this concept research policies and programs would be "coordinated" and not subjected to committee review and approval.

Fishery Research Facility Location

No attempt has been made to identify specific sites where fisheries research facilities might be located. It may be desirable to have several research facilities, at different locations, each of which specializes in some aspect of the fishery. (For example, a shellfish/bottomfish research center might be located at Kodiak, while the salmon research center might be located elsewhere).

Fishery Research Facility Cost & Source of Funds

In order to provide the State of Alaska with the fisheries research capability proposed for the new \$16.0 million Manchester Laboratory, an expenditure of \$20-25 million would be required given the higher construction costs in Alaska. Additional costs could result from specialized facilities for shellfish and bottomfish not included in the Manchester facility.

The State of Alaska and the federal government singularly or under a joint agreement could finance the capital construction costs.

Alternatively the State of Alaska could finance the capital construction of the laboratory and ask the federal government to provide research funds to the new center equivalent to those being expended outside of the State of Alaska. The state could continue to provide for state funded fisheries research through ADF & G.



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

December 16, 1980

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
MEMORANDUM

TO: INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: HONORABLE TERRY GARDINER
SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RE: SEAFOODS: ALASKAS LIVING RESOURCE

I have been increasingly concerned regarding the future of the fishery resources. We as a state have an obligation to the future generations to use the common property resources in a wise manner and not destroy or irrevocably damage them.

The pressure to harvest increasing amounts of our common property resources will continue to increase. During the next 45 years world population is expected to increase and for much of the world, fishery products are the only or major source of animal protein. In addition, real income of the world, and particularly the U.S., Europe, Japan and the communist block countries, can be expected to grow. Therefore, the demand for fishery products will continue to increase. Studies by FAO, 1979, predict that MSY's of world fishery production will be reached in the early 1980's. When this happens, aggregate supply essentially becomes fixed. The major impact of a fixed supply is accelerating price increases on the world market as demand increases. Rising demand will lead to continuing pressure to exploit the common property resource and may well threaten its very existence.

Intelligent decisions will be required. Decisions based on hard factual knowledge of the resource and the entire industry. The decisions will primarily be made in an atmosphere of demands for short term benefits, both in terms of increase production of food and crises economics for the industry. The long term survival of the species will be left up to the biologist to defend with inadequate or inconclusive information. If history is a teacher then the lesson is that the short term demands usually win. Most of the viable marine resources in the world have been decimated. Knowledge of the resources takes time to gather, organize and distribute. Although we are doing a little now it is vital that we increase our efforts immediately.

The attached proposal outlines one way a approaching the challenge that lays ahead of us. Please give it your serious consideration. Send your comments to my office in Juneau.

ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER

The objective of this document is to describe in summary form, some of the primary considerations which have led to the conclusion that an Alaska Fisheries Center is critically needed in Alaska. Other factors also briefly addressed in this document include descriptions of some of the characteristics of the proposed Center.

The Need/Opportunity For an Alaska Fisheries Center

The Alaska Constitution, Article VII, Section 2, states, "The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people." The question is, what actions should the legislature take to assure this constitutional mandate is being carried out for its fisheries?

We believe the establishment of an Alaska Fisheries Center would be a major step toward meeting this constitutional obligation. In addition, we believe the establishment of such a Center would provide an effective means for carrying out Article VII, Section 5, which states, "The legislature may provide for facilities, improvements and services to...assure fuller utilization of the fisheries, wildlife and waters.

In addition to the constitutional requirements placed upon the legislature, it is also important to recognize the tremendous size and value of the Alaskan fisheries resource. In terms of value in 1979 the 900 million pounds of Alaskan commercial landings had a value of almost 600 million dollars. The value of this catch was 26.7 percent of the total U.S. harvest. By way of comparison the states with the next highest harvest values were: California \$227.5 million; Louisiana \$198.5 million; Massachusetts \$175.5 million; and Texas \$160.2 million.

If both the domestic and foreign harvest in Alaskan waters were added together, the 1.6 billion metric tons harvested in 1978 would rank Alaska 15th among the nations of the world in commercial landings.

The U.S. fishing industry employs over a quarter of a million people and provided in 1979 a \$7 billion contribution to the U.S. Gross National Product. Alaska's fishery provides a substantial contribution to this important sector of the U.S. economy.

Other countries such as Japan and the Soviet Union invest heavily in fisheries research and provide a wide variety of financial incentives to support their fisheries. In the United States a limited amount of research is provided and financial incentives are generally limited to boat and gear loans. A recent study indicates that \$24.6 million was spent in 1979 on Alaska fisheries research. Of that amount \$8.5 million was spent on research by organizations not located in Alaska.

Partly, because the fishery is a common property resource, and partly because the structure of the U.S. fishing industry does not lend itself to long-term investments in fisheries research, more knowledge and better management tools are needed, if Alaska is to provide for the effective utilization, development and conservation of its fisheries resource for the maximum benefit of its people.

The best weapon Alaska has in reducing intervention by outsiders is to know more about its resources and how they should be managed than anyone else.

Goals for the Alaska Fisheries Center

1. Gather, organize and disseminate information about Alaska fisheries which will encourage the wise utilization, development and conservation of these resources for subsistence, commercial and recreational purposes.
2. Provide for improving coordination and communication among members of the fisheries scientific and management communities, fishermen, seafood processors and the public.
3. Improve the long-term economic viability of the Alaska and U.S. seafood industry.
4. Encourage the development of Alaska's fisheries resources to help meet the world's need for protein.
5. Conduct and coordinate the research activities necessary to accomplish the above purposes.

Scope of Alaska Fisheries Center

1. The Center shall encompass the renewable marine and freshwater fishery resources including groundfish, aquatic plants, shellfish and salmon.
2. Two general types of functions would be carried out at the Center. These are:

A. Prime Functions

- Basic Research (research directed at a specific research goal)
- Applied Research (research directed at a specific resource goal)

- Stock enumerations and habitat surveys
- Management research
- Industry technology
- Fishery food sciences
- Market and economic research
- Aid to fisheries education

B. Support Functions

- Data processing center
- Library (including A/V and communications)
- Support facilities (including Center, research vessels, etc.)

Location of the Alaska Fisheries Center

The primary criteria for selecting the Center location should include the following:

1. The location must provide a pleasing professional environment which will aid in attracting highly qualified professionals.
2. It should have excellent communications and transportation facilities for domestic and international linkages and travel.
3. It should be centrally located and reasonably accessible from the various fishing areas.
4. The location should have the capacity to host state-wide, national and international fisheries meetings.

Management of the Alaska Fisheries Center

One of the following alternative forms of management could be employed in managing the Center.

1. Governance by a Board of Directors who may be composed of a majority of Alaskans with others appointed based upon their recognized expertise in the national and international fisheries scientific community. A Technical Advisory Board composed of representatives from research and management organizations (see attached list of potential sources of Advisory Board members) would be established to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Directors. An Executive Director would be appointed by the Board of Directors to carry out the executive duties and responsibilities of the Center.

2. Governance could be provided by a User Group committee comprised of representatives from Alaska fishery research and management organizations identified in the attached list.

3. The Center could also be operated along the lines of a research park in which many different organizations would use the facilities. Coordination could be formally achieved through the appointment of interagency committees and informally through such shared facilities as the cafeteria, library and data center.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE - CORRECTED -

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313

Title An act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center

Requested by House Resources Date 4/22/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Administration

Program Category Affected Development

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center

(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		68.0				
200 TRAVEL		45.9				
300 CONTRACTUAL		302.7				
400 COMMODITIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		1.1				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		418.2				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		418.2				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		1				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

IV. DATE 5/20/81

PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst

AGENCY Legislative Finance Division

PHONE 465-3795

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

FISCAL NOTE: HB 313

Personal Services

Interim Director \$4500/mo. +26% benefits x 12 68.0

Travel

Administrative Travel:

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation	2.7
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days	1.1

Board Travel: (Assumes 5 public members &
4 state employee members)

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 5	13.5
9 trips x \$150/day x 2 days x 5	13.5
9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 4	10.8
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days x 4	<u>4.3</u>

Total Travel 45.9

Contractual

Facilities design and support 300.0

Office space, 150 sq.ft. x \$1.50/sq.ft./mo.
x 12 months 2.7

Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

.5

Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1TOTAL. \$418.2

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 313
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 Requested by House Resources Date 4/22/81

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Agency Affected Department of Administration
 Program Category Affected Development
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Alaska Fisheries Center

(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		68.0				
200 TRAVEL		63.9				
300 CONTRACTUAL		302.7				
400 COMMODITIES		.5				
500 EQUIPMENT		1.1				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		436.2				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		436.2				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		1				
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

See Attached

IV. DATE 4/22/81 PREPARED BY Elmer Lindstrom, Fiscal Analyst
 AGENCY Legislative Finance Division
 PHONE 465-3795

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

FISCAL NOTE: HB 313

Personal Services

Interim Director \$4500/mo. +26% benefits x 12 68.0

Travel

Administrative Travel:

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation 2.7
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days 1.1

Board Travel: (Assumes 5 public members and 4 state employee members)

9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 5 13.5
9 trips x \$350/day x 2 days x 5 31.5
9 trips x \$300/trip transportation x 4 10.8
9 trips x \$60/day x 2 days x 4 4.3

Total Travel 63.9

Contractual

Facilities design and support 300.0

Office Space, 150 sq.ft. x 1.50/sq.ft./mo. x 12 months 2.7

Total Contractual 302.7

Commodities

Equipment: 1 ea: desk, chair, file cabinet, calculator 1.1

TOTAL. \$436.2



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gardiner
FROM: Sund
DATE: 8/May/1981
RE: Amendments, CSHB 313

Page 1, line 20.

After the word "waters", insert the "of the State and".

Page 1, line 27.

After the word "waters", insert "of the State and".

Page 2, line 12.

After the word "waters", add "of the State and".

Page 2, line 21.

After the word "waters", add "of the State and".

Page 2, line 26.

After the word "waters", add "of the State and".

Page 8, line 18.

After the word "act", delete "of the nine members first appointed
(1) three shall serve the term for one year;
(2) three shall serve the term for two years;
(3) three shall serve the term for three years."

Page 8, line 18.

Add the following: "The members appointed to the initial board of trustees shall serve a term of one year. Any or all of the individual members who serve on the board of trustees shall be eligible for reappointment to a full term pursuant to the provisions of the Sec. 16.12.030 after the initial year."



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Finance Committee

FROM: Rep. Terry Gardiner *T.G.*

DATE: May 11, 1981

RE: Sectional Analysis, CS HB 313

*Sec. 1. Policy and Findings. This section outlines some concepts from Article 8 of the constitution dealing with natural resources and outlines three or four reasons for the need for a fisheries center; long-term research; coordination of research activities; dissemination of scientific data and information; establish an ability within the State to manage the fisheries in the State.

*Sec. 2. 16.12.010. This establishes a fishery center which is a complete and total instrumentality of the State but has a legal existence of its own and is attached to a line agency in the Department of Administration.

*Sec. 16.12.020. Purpose. This section outlines the basic purposes for the center in the statute, including those set out in the findings and the following: conduct research; gather, organize, and disseminate scientific information; improve communications and coordination among fishermen, processors, and members of the scientific and management communities and the public; provide for a principle center within the State for coordinating the long-term research activities of the fisheries industry; and to provide a center where all the various state and federal agencies involved in the fisheries of the State could be provided central office space.

*Sec. 16.12.030. The center is set up to be run by a board of trustees, consisting of nine (9) members appointed by the governor. Five (5) of the members of the board shall be State residents, and the chairman of the board shall be a State resident. The chairman is selected by the members of the board.

*Sec. 16.12.040. The members of the board shall serve a three (3) year term and may be subject to reappointment.

*Sec. 16.12.050. Removal and vacancies. The governor may remove a board member from office. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by

appointment by the governor to the unexpired term of the vacant office holder.

*Sec. 16.12.060. Quorum. Five (5) members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

*Sec. 16.12.070. Compensation of board members. Board members who are not officials of the State or federal government, may receive \$150. per day while in attendance at and traveling to and from meetings of the board. All board members receive a per diem allowance and transportation expenses.

*Sec. 16.12.080. Conflicts of interest. Members of the board are subject to AS 39.50. This is the Title in the statutes dealing with conflicts of interest' statements.

*Sec. 16.12.090. Employment of personnel. This section gives the board the power to employ and determine salary of an executive director, and that the salary need not necessarily conform to the pay plan in AS 39.27.011. The executive director, with the approval of the board, select and employ additional staff as necessary and the executive director and all employees of the board are in the exempt service under AS 39.25.

*Sec. 16.12.100. Powers. These are general powers designed to allow the center to operate under its own leadership.

*Sec. 16.12.110. Duties. The duties are layed out in three (3) basic sections. (b) The center shall conduct both general and applied research for the following: stock enumeration research, habitat survey, research on methods and strategies of resource management, fishery technology research, fishery food sciences research, fishery marketing and economic research, and research on the social and economic effects and implications of resource management decisions and options.

(c) deals with providing information services. Specifying that the library services and all the status of stock and marketing reports are provided for the public.

(d) sets up the duty that allows the center to provide support services to cooperating organizations and agencies and allows them to be housed at the facility and available to use the computer and library facilities, research laboratories, research vessels, and secretarial and publication services.

(e) states that the center and its facilities shall be available to under-graduate and graduate students at the University of Alaska and other accredited universities engaged in fisheries and fishery linked studies.

*Sec. 16.12.120. User of Committee. This section sets up a user committee to be advisory to the board of trustees of the center. The listed agencies and entities are the major governmental and educational entities involved in the fisheries industry in Alaska.

*Sec. 16.12.130. Technical Advisory Committees. Allows the board to establish technical advisory committees to help lay out its operations and research programs.

*Sec. 16.12.140. Budget and Appropriations. This specifies that the center is subject to the executive budget act and that the research budget for the center shall include a statement of goals and objectives and the amount of money proposed for each research project.

*Sec. 16.12.150. The annual report. This specifies that the board shall prepare an annual report and submit it to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session and outlines topics to be included in the report.

*Sec. 16.12.160. The principle office. This section states that the principle office of the center shall be located at a place determined by law. That provides that the legislature in the next legislative session will have to specifically state where this center shall be located. This section blends in with Section 6 of the bill dealing with transition for the establishment of the center.

*Sec. 16.12.170. Cooperation with other state agencies and the University of Alaska. This Section mandates that the center shall cooperate with all departments, agencies, public corporations of the State including the University of Alaska.

*Sec. 16.12.180. Definitions.

*Sec. 3. This amends the present existing statute AS 37.25 which subjects the appropriations for the Alaska fishery center to the executive budget act and provides that appropriations for research do not lapse at the end of the fiscal year but the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation is carried forward into subsequent fiscal years.

*Sec. 4. Amends AS 39.25.110 which places employees in the exempt service.

*Sec. 5. Amends AS 39.50.200(b) which subjects the Alaska fishery center to the conflicts of interest provisions of the statutes.

*Sec. 6. The transitional paragraph for the establishment of the center. My reason for the transition section- is that we should pass the legislation this year; the idea is a good idea which has wide general support, although there are two (2) major issues left unresolved. Those issues are where the center shall be located and how it shall be structurally organized.

The idea behind this legislation is to pass the legislation and establish it in law with the provision that:

-The governor shall appoint the first nine (9) members to the board of trustees within thirty (30) days after passage of the legislation.

-That board of trustees shall be appointed for one (1) year.

-That board will take the legislation that is passed, an appropriation or fiscal note along with the legislation, and complete out and study the implementation of the center and report back to the legislature at the beginning of next session with the items which are outlined in the transitional section.

Those items are: (1) proposed organizations for the Alaska fishery center; (2) proposed budget for both short and long-term research projects; (3) any internal agreements or working agreements between coordinating agencies which would utilize the fishery center; and (4) a suggested location for the principle offices of the Alaska fisheries center- including a recommended design for the principle office and related improvements.

The Board would bring back a complete package to the next legislative session which could make the decision whether to proceed or not. It is my firm belief that this is a much better way to proceed. By doing it in this fashion, we have placed the legislation in effect; we have appointed a board which will be respective of the boards to be appointed in the future; and they will have had to wrestle with the concepts, ideas, and implementation of the idea.

That process will produce a much better product than merely just hiring some consultant to go out and come back with an idea which that consultant probably will not be involved with at any time in the future. This way also gives the legislature a second way to review and look at this project before implementing it on a major scale. We will have a chance to review the work product of a working board and decide whether they are headed in the right direction or not, and if what they propose is totally unacceptable mere non-action by the next legislative session will effectly annul any further action on this center. Without any money or principle location or organizational structure they will obviously not function.

Original sponsors: Gardiner, Grussendorf,
Zharoff, et al

Offered: 4/27/81
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 313 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to
7 appropriations to that center; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. POLICY AND FINDINGS. (a) It is the policy of the state to
11 provide facilities, improvements, and services to use, develop, and conserve
12 fishery resources for the maximum benefit of the people of the state and the
13 nation.

14 (b) The legislature finds that

15 (1) long-term research is essential to the wise use, development,
16 and conservation of fishery resources; investments are not now made in
17 long-term fishery research because of the common property nature of fishery
18 resources and because of the structure of the United States fishing industry;
19 the Alaska Fisheries Center will fulfill the need to coordinate and conduct
20 long-term research on fishery resources in the waters offshore from the
21 coast of the state;

22 (2) there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and
23 management of Alaska fisheries; a center to gather, coordinate, and dissemi-
24 nate scientific data and information produced by these organizations is
25 needed;

26 (3) the establishment of a center in Alaska will reduce reliance
27 on out-of-state sources in the management of fisheries in the waters offshore
28 from the coast of the state.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 16 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

1 (c) At least five members of the board shall be state residents.

2 (d) The board shall elect a chairman and other necessary officers
3 from among its members. The chairman shall be a resident of the state.

4 Sec. 16.12.040. TERM OF OFFICE. (a) The members of the board
5 serve three-year terms and may be reappointed.

6 (b) The officers of the board elected under AS 16.12.030(d) serve
7 a term of three years.

8 Sec. 16.12.050. REMOVAL AND VACANCIES. (a) The governor may
9 remove a board member from office.

10 (b) A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the
11 governor. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the
12 balance of the term for which his predecessor on the board was
13 appointed.

14 (c) A vacancy on the board does not impair the authority of a
15 quorum of the board to exercise all the powers and perform all the
16 duties of the board.

17 Sec. 16.12.060. QUORUM. Five members of the board constitute a
18 quorum for the transaction of business and the exercise of the powers
19 and duties of the board.

20 Sec. 16.12.070. COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS. (a) A board
21 member who is not an official of the state or federal government may
22 receive \$150 a day while in attendance at and traveling to and from
23 meetings of the board.

24 (b) Board members may receive a per diem allowance and trans-
25 portation expenses in carrying out the duties under this chapter.

26 Sec. 16.12.080. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. Members of the board are
27 subject to AS 39.50.

28 Sec. 16.12.090. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL. (a) The board shall
29 employ and determine the salary of an executive director. The salary

1 (11) hold patents, copyrights, trademarks, royalties or other
2 evidences of protection or exclusivity issued under the laws of the
3 United States or any state or nation obtained by persons receiving
4 assistance from the center;

5 (12) adopt regulations governing the exercise of its powers;

6 (13) do everything necessary or desirable to carry out the
7 purposes of the center.

8 Sec. 16.12.110. DUTIES. (a) The primary functions of the center
9 shall be research and information services.

10 (b) The center shall conduct both general and applied research,
11 including but not limited to,

12 (1) stock enumeration research;

13 (2) habitat surveys;

14 (3) research on methods and strategies of resource manage-
15 ment;

16 (4) fishery technology research;

17 (5) fishery food sciences research;

18 (6) fishery marketing and economic research; and

19 (7) research on the social and economic effects and impli-
20 cations of resource management decisions and options.

21 (c) The center shall provide information services to interested
22 organizations and individuals, including but not limited to,

23 (1) library services;

24 (2) catch and status-of-stock reports; and

25 (3) marketing reports.

26 (d) The center shall provide support services to cooperating
27 organizations and agencies, including but not limited to,

28 (1) computer services;

29 (2) audio-visual facilities;

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Original sponsors: Gardiner, Grussendorf,
Zharoff, et al

Offered: 4/27/81
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 313 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Alaska Fisheries Center and to
7 appropriations to that center; and providing for an
8 effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. POLICY AND FINDINGS. (a) It is the policy of the state to
11 provide facilities, improvements, and services to use, develop, and conserve
12 fishery resources for the maximum benefit of the people of the state and the
13 nation.

14 (b) The legislature finds that

15 (1) long-term research is essential to the wise use, development,
16 and conservation of fishery resources; investments are not now made in
17 long-term fishery research because of the common property nature of fishery
18 resources and because of the structure of the United States fishing industry;
19 the Alaska Fisheries Center will fulfill the need to coordinate and conduct
20 long-term research on fishery resources in the waters offshore from the
21 coast of the state;

22 (2) there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and
23 management of Alaska fisheries; a center to gather, coordinate, and dissemi-
24 nate scientific data and information produced by these organizations is
25 needed;

26 (3) the establishment of a center in Alaska will reduce reliance
27 on out-of-state sources in the management of fisheries in the waters offshore
28 from the coast of the state.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 16 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

