

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FILES,

1993-1994

1019

93

Annette Island School District FY93 State Foundation Calculations

Funding Community	ADM	K-12 Units	Bi/Bic Units /1	Special Ed. Units	Voc. Ed. Units /1	Total Units
Annette	404.00	32.93	1.00	5.21	1.00	40.14

Total PL81-874 /2	\$1,952,942				1.03 Area Cost Differential
Less Indian Land Add-on	(357,023)				41.34 Adjusted Units
Less Special Ed. Add-on	(167,823)				\$61,000 Unit Value
PL81-874 Eligible for Deductions	1,428,096				2,521,740 BASIC NEED
Statutory deduction	90%				
	<u>1,285,286</u>			>>>>>>>	1,285,286 Less Deductible PL81-874
					<u>\$1,236,454</u> State Foundation Aid

/1 minimum of 1 unit for the district if providing services.

/2 PL81-874 are Federal payments direct to school districts.

Funding Community	ADM	K-12 Units	Bl/Bic Units /1	Special Ed. Units	Voc. Ed. Units /1	Total Units
Bruce Hill	6.00	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	
Craig	14.00	2.80	0.00	0.25	0.00	
Ecina Bay	18.00	3.60	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Hollis	22.00	4.25	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Howard Valentine	40.75	6.59	0.00	0.33	0.10	
J. R. Gilderleeve	19.00	3.80	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Kasaan	6.45	2.00	0.10	0.25	0.10	
LaBouchere Bay	22.00	4.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	
Meyers Chuck	5.00	2.00	0.10	0.25	0.00	
Naukati	32.40	5.55	0.00	0.34	0.10	
Polk Inlet	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Port Alexander	22.80	4.35	0.00	0.43	0.10	
Port Protection	12.00	2.40	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Rowan Bay	8.30	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	
Smith Cove	7.65	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Thorne Bay	153.65	16.24	0.00	1.45	0.11	
Whale Pass	18.00	3.60	0.00	0.34	0.10	
Hold Harmless /3		6.84				
Total	418.00	76.27	1.00	5.64	1.21	84.12

Total PL81-874 /2	\$687,273	1.04 Area Cost Differential
Less Indian Land Add-on	(22,921)	87.48 Adjusted Units
Less Special Ed. Add-on	(4,665)	\$61,000 Unit Value
PL81-874 Eligible for Deductions	659,687	5,336,280 BASIC NEED
Statutory deduction	90%	
	<u>593,718</u> >>>>>>>	593,718 Less Deductible PL81-874
		<u>\$4,742,562</u> State Foundation Aid

/1 minimum of 1 unit for the district if providing services.

/2 PL81-874 are Federal payments direct to school districts.

/3 Hold Harmless provision; when K-12 units decrease 10% or more in one year. First year is 75% of the difference, second year is 50% third year is 25%. The base year in this case is the 1991 school year.

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SINGLE SITE SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSORTIUM
985 KSD WAY
CHEVAK, ALASKA 99563
858-7713 FAX 858-7328

January 24, 1994

Honorable Richard Foster
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: HB 267

Dear Representative Foster:

On behalf of the Single Site School District Consortium, I wish to thank you again for introducing HB 267. For the last several years, single site school districts have received supplemental appropriations in recognition of the inherent inequity in the foundation formula as regards single sites. In fact, the formula used for computing these supplemental appropriations the last two years is the precise formula contained in your bill.

As you know, the inequity affecting single sites is the result of the "front-end load" in the formula. A single site district gets the advantage of the front-end load once, but multiple site districts benefit again and again for each funding community. A concrete example of this can be seen by comparing two districts with almost identical average daily membership (ADM)-- Chugach, a multiple site district, and Skagway, a single site district.

The tables below compare FY '95 projected revenues for these two districts at the \$61,000 unit value and at the proposed \$59,855 unit value, and the tables compare state revenues with and without the single site supplemental funds. Comparisons exclude the area differential, a component of the formula intended to equalize dollars across the state.

The first table compares revenues generated solely from K-12 units. As can be noted, the single site district accrues substantially less revenues from K-12 units than does the multiple site district with comparable ADM.

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$61,000 UNIT VALUE

<u>District</u>	<u>ADM</u>	<u>K-12 Revenue</u>
Chugach	133	\$1,381,040
Skagway	135	<u>915,000</u>
Difference		(\$ 466,040) (33.8%)

The next table shows the impact of the single site supplement based on the formula used for the last two years and contained in HB 267. Note that the single site district accrues substantially less K-12 revenues, even including the single site supplement.

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$61,000 UNIT VALUE & SINGLE SITE SUPPLEMENT

<u>District</u>	<u>K-12 Revenue</u>	<u>Single Site Supplem't</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chugach	\$1,381,040	-0-	\$1,381,040
Skagway	\$ 915,000	\$ 109,800	<u>1,024,800</u>
Difference			(\$ 356,240) (25.8%)

The last table shows the impact of the proposed proration of the FY '95 unit value to \$59,855. This represents a reduction of 1.9% in the unit value. (For some city and borough districts, the reduction might slightly exceed 1.9% because of decreases that might occur in the local contribution and/or increases that might occur in the PL 874 deductible as a result of the decrease in the unit value.)

FY '95 PROJECTIONS-- \$59,855 UNIT VALUE vs \$61,000

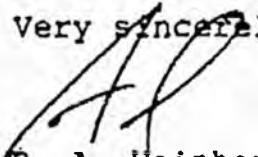
<u>District</u>	<u>K-12 Revenue @ \$61,000 w/ S S Supplem't</u>	<u>K-12 Revenue @ \$59,855 w/o S S Supplem't</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Chugach	\$1,381,040	\$1,355,117	(\$ 25,923) (1.9%)
Skagway	\$1,024,800	\$ 897,825	(\$126,975) (12.4%)

The obvious facts to be discerned from the tables above are:

1. By virtue of the front-end load in the formula, single site districts accrue substantially less K-12 revenues than do multiple site districts of comparable ADM;
2. In the event of a downward proration of the instructional unit value accompanied by a loss of single site supplemental funds, single site districts will suffer substantially greater decreases in state funding than will multiple site districts of comparable ADM.

Thus, HB 267 is essential to ensure the parity among districts that has been created in the past several years with supplemental appropriations to single site districts.

Very sincerely,


B. A. Weinberg, Chairperson
SINGLE SITE SCHOOL DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

SINGLE SITE

#2

This transcription is verbatim from the State Board of Education tapes, received from the Library for the Blind and Handicapped. During the middle of the discussion, where June Nelson is speaking, one tape ended and they started recording on a new tape. Subsequently, a portion of the discussion was lost during the changing of tapes.

I also reviewed the tape which I did here in the office, via teleconference. On this tape, I have the motion made by Stowell and only portions of the discussion. During this portion of the teleconference, the equipment which was being used at the Library for the Blind and Handicapped required Board members to hold down their microphone button in order for me to hear the conversation. Because Board members did not do this, I was unable to hear much of the discussion. I only have the portions which are in italics.

Patti The Board will be taking a position on the single site school districts funding issue.

Stowell I move that the State Board of Education support HB267, contingent upon appropriation of sufficient additional funds to implement it.

June And I will second the motion.

John Could Stowell explain what you just said.

Stowell This would establish a position where if it is passed with that contingency, no district would loose funds on account of the single site supplemental formula. That is the purpose of the motion, I can go into it in greater depth, but I don't think you want me to.

John I guess my question to Stowell is, are we doing anything by making this motion. If it is not going to take money away from other districts and there is no other money out there, then basically we are not really supporting it.

Stowell Well I think that we are lending a great deal of support by the State Board taking a position that we are in favor of that particular scenario that is outlined in HB267, but we also, I think, don't want to be in a position of appearing not to support those other districts that are out there that would loose money if in fact that comes out of the initial foundation formula.

June I think it does

(end of tape)

(beginning of next tape)

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 3

To	<i>Al Weinberg</i>	From	<i>Keonetta</i>
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	<i>465-2802</i>
Fax #		Fax #	<i>465 41570</i>

June ... politicians take care of it, this way we are saying that if the legislature allocates money we support it, and if they don't allocate money we are not crucified and not hurting any districts.

Patti They allocate a special amount of money, and not take it out of.

June And it is worded like that.

Patti Stowell would you read the motion again.

Stowell Let me pass it to you.

June It is worded - sufficient additional funds to implement it, appropriation of sufficient additional funds to implement it.

June Did Jeanette get this?

Stowell Yes.

Patti The key word here is additional funds.

Judy *Yes, I have been very torn on what to do about this. I like, I am going to support Stowell's motion because I do think it is important that the State Board of Education, even though I do not think, in this state, we are going to have all the money that we have had in the past, and most certainly will not cure all the educational ills, I do want fair and equitable funding for every district in the state. And I think that it depends on whether you are from a small or large district of whose perception is fair, and to me this is saying that yes we know that the single site districts do cost more to run and need the money, but I will say that if you are going to appropriate money for single sites, be sure you give money, you do not take it from the other districts. And so I am going to support Stowell's motion because of that.*

Patti Any other comments from Board members. Are you ready for the question?

Patti I would like a roll call vote on the motion, please Jeanette.

Patti Did you go home Jeanette?

Jeanette No I did not go home.

Patti I would like a roll call vote on the single site issue please.

Jeanette Ok.

Roger - yes

Don - yes

*John - yes
Stowell - yes
June - yes
Judy - yes
Patti - yes*

(Bob Walp and Beverly Ranney were not present.)

Jeanette Morton passes.



ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

326 Fourth Street • Suite 404 • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1101 • (907) 586-9702 • FAX (907) 586-5879

LEADERSHIP
FOR LEARNING

November 19, 1993

Representative Richard Foster
P.O. Box 1030
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Representative Foster,

I hope you have had a restful summer and fall and are looking forward to your return to Juneau for the next session of the Alaska Legislature.

As you the issue of school funding has been a topic of discussion by the Department of Education as a part of Alaska 2000. They had appointed a committee to take a critical look at the funding mechanism. They attempted to design an Alaska School Price Index to replace the Area Cost Differential as well as addressing the single site issue.

Unfortunately, the DOE's committee on school funding was not able to come to a conclusion and the design for their fix to the single site issue leaves several of the schools identified as single site, without to proper funding they have been receiving within the supplemental appropriations over the past several years.

Our organization, the Alaska Association of School Administrators, at their annual conference in October took action which supports your legislation which provides the necessary fix for the long term to the single site issue.

Your House Bill # 267 "An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership; and providing for an effective date" provides for a permanent, fair, and equitable solution to this issue.

We offer any assistance we can provide to see that this piece of legislation is successful during the early days of the coming session.

We hope you will consider this legislation a priority by requesting hearings early in the coming session. Working together, we believe it will successfully pass both houses.

Your House Bill #267 will finally put this issue to rest.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. McPhetres
Executive Director



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

February 16, 1994

TO: Representative Con Bunde, Chair
Members: House HESS Committee

FROM: Claudia Douglas, President
NEA-Alaska

RE: SS HB. 267; "An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership; and providing for an effective date."

NEA-Alaska strongly supports and encourages your favorable consideration of SSHB 267, which will permanently "fix" the concern for single site funding. We urge you to support the formula presently in SS House Bill 267 "An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership..."

A disparity has existed in the public school foundation formula relative to single site districts since Alaska instituted the Instructional Unit technique of funding in 1987-88. The result has been an inordinate financial burden on these communities and the reduction or elimination of critical programs and services. These districts have not been able to attain prior funding levels under the current formula.

These inequities in the formula with regard to small single-site school districts have been before the legislature each year since enactment of the present foundation formula. It is not fair that they have had to withstand additional legislative scrutiny relative to their basic needs under a funding formula that is supposed to treat all districts equitably.

For most years, under the present law, supplemental appropriations to small school districts have been passed. The formula in SSHB 267 is the same as that which has been appropriated for these 21 districts over the past two years.

We urge your early support for this legislation. It would be not only unfair, but irresponsible to place these single-site districts in another political game, as they

experienced last year. All children and communities of Alaska need to be treated fairly and with dignity; none need to be placed in a position of coming to Juneau to beg for equal funding.

All 21 districts are in accord with this proposal. Although the Department of Education has proposed other possible solutions, the State Board has indicated that they support single site funding if it is not prorated from other districts and based on full funding at the \$61,000 Instructional Unit.

The formula in SSHB 267 is supported by the Single Site School District Consortium, the Alaska Association of School Administrators and NEA-Alaska. We urge you to take a position in support of SSHB 267, a formula seen as resolving the single site schools' issue.

Thank you for consideration of our recommendation.



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

#4

January 11, 1994

TO: State Board of Education
c/o Commissioner Jerry Cove

FROM: Claudia Douglas, President
NEA-Alaska

RE: Single-Site School Districts

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal me. to 7671		# of pages *
To	WANDA COOKSEY	From
Co.		Co.
Dept.		Phone #
Fax #		Fax #

From: DONN
 Co: NEA-AK
 Phone #: 586-3090

NEA-Alaska opposes any reduction in the funding of REAA's.

We understand the State Board of Education will consider a position on single site supplemental formula at its January 12 meeting in Anchorage. We support and urge you to support the formula presently before the Alaska Legislature in House Bill 267 "An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership..."

Inequities in the formula with regard to small single-site school districts have been before the legislature each year since enactment of the present foundation formula. For most years, under the present law, supplemental appropriations to small school districts have been passed. The formula in HB 267 is the same as that which has been appropriated for these 21 districts over the past two years.

All 21 districts are in accord with this proposal. Although the Department of Education has proposed other possible solutions, the Commissioner has indicated he is not opposed to either the formula proposed at the rate of approximately \$3.4 million.

The formula in HB 267 is supported by the Single Site School District Consortium, the Alaska Association of School Administrators and NEA-Alaska. We urge you to take a position in support of HB 267, a formula seen as resolving the single site schools issue.

CITY OF DILLINGHAM
Dillingham, Alaska

RESOLUTION NO. 93-46
Support Single Site School Funding

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA,
SUPPORTING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR SINGLE SITE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section I of the Constitution of the State of Alaska requires the state to establish and maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the state and the City of Dillingham believes that state funding should be appropriated to provide an equal education to all children of the state, and

WHEREAS, the present public school funding act was passed in the 1987 Legislative Session, and

WHEREAS, there was much discussion in Legislative hearings concerning the adequacy of the funding formula for small single site school districts of up to 1,000 (750, 525, 100-525) in enrollment, and

WHEREAS, no one was sure of the impact of the new formula on these districts and an appropriation of two million dollars was made to the State Department of Education to address unique and emergency circumstances substantiated by school districts to the Department, and

WHEREAS, subsequent fiscal year appropriations were made to the Department for specific school districts, the majority of which were single site school districts, and

WHEREAS, a review of testimony of HB126 (Chapter 91, SLA 1987), shows that the Legislature believes there is need for some adjustment in the foundation program for single site school districts and the passage of supplementals for FY88(2) 90, 91, 92 and 93 shows there is continuing need for additional support to single site districts, and

WHEREAS, there has been general agreement that single site districts as large as the Dillingham City School District need substantial adjustment, and

WHEREAS, the 4 mills property tax paid as required by State Law does not add revenue money to the single site school districts but offsets State moneys, and

WHEREAS, 4 mills of local contribution in fact subsidizes those districts larger than 1,000 student population and those districts where no contribution is required, and

Resolution No. 93-46

Page two

WHEREAS, the Dillingham School District has cut school programs, laid off personnel, increased the student/teacher ratio in the classrooms, and initiated fund raising programs to provide for the education of the children of Dillingham, and

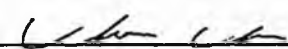
WHEREAS, in FY94 the City of Dillingham has contributed additional mills above the mandatory 4 mill contribution in an effort to provide only the most basic academic and social education for our children, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Dillingham City Council requests the Department of Education and the Alaska Legislature permanently revise the school foundation formula funding program to make sure the single site school districts of less than 1,000 students are adequately funded each year, and

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council encourages the other municipalities in the state that are also single site school districts to join in our effort to secure adequate permanent funding for our schools.

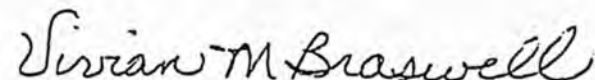
APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 18 day of November, 1993.

SEAL:

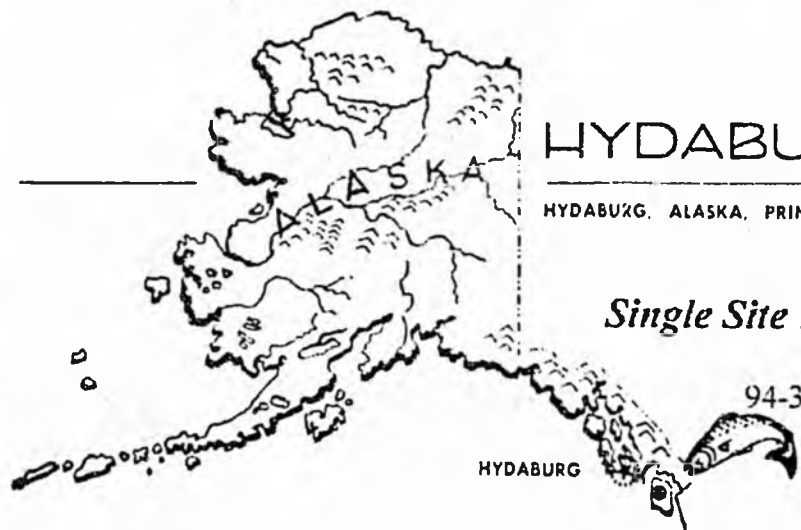


Thomas Tilden, Mayor

ATTEST:



Vivian M. Braswell, City Clerk



HYDABURG CITY SCHOOL

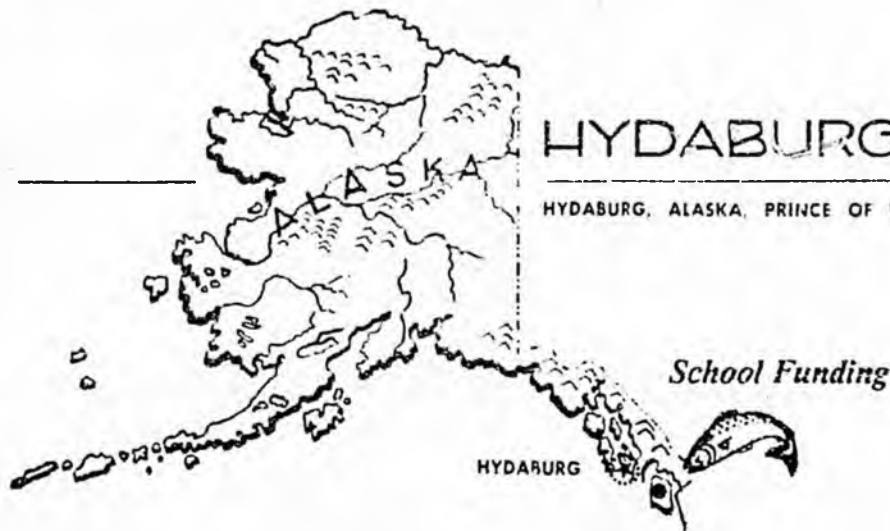
HYDABURG, ALASKA, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND 99922

Single Site Funding

- Whereas:** The Hyدابург City School District recognizes the deficiencies within the State of Alaska funding formula, and
- Whereas:** The funding deficiencies have been confirmed by several studies, and
- Whereas:** Supplemental funds have been obtained for four out of the last five years, but no change has been made to the formula to fix the deficiencies, and
- Whereas:** The lack of assurances of funds, places a financial planning burden on the districts which has a negative impact upon children.
- Therefore**
Be It Resolved: That the Hyدابург City School District continues to support legislation which will resolve the inequities which exist in the current foundation formula.

Respectfully Submitted by the Hyدابург City School District

Adopted 2/17/94



We recognize the difficulties which are facing the legislature as a result of the declining oil revenues, but we hope that legislators will carefully consider the ramifications involved in the reduction of school funding. Children represent the future of our state. Less money means that schools will have to absorb the loss by reducing teachers, cutting services, curtailing improvement plans, and decreasing maintenance. Class sizes will grow, new improvements will slow, and children will have to get by on less.

Alaska 2000 represents a statewide effort to improve education. Schools have been criticized for years at both a state and national level, and they have responded in a massive effort to improve education. New standards are being set, restructuring is taking place in many districts, and we have seen a tremendous growth in the use of technology. Schools are looking at student outcomes, and redefining graduation requirements. We are getting away from the old 1950 educational model, and establishing systems that are preparing students for the future. Colossal changes are taking place in the districts across the state, and we are confident that the things which we are doing now will have a positive and lasting impact on the lives of children. If funding is cut, many of the improvements which we are working on will have to be placed in limbo, and many districts will have to go into a holding pattern until money becomes available. Successful businesses invest a great deal of their money in research, and development. They recognize that in order to survive, and prosper, they must continually improve their product. We must have the same philosophy in education. If you want a Cadillac, you can not expect to get it for the price of a motor scooter.

We have a great many plans for improvements in our district. If we lose funding on the instructional unit, and single site, we will not be able to provide the educational services that our children need. The inability to settle the funding issues early in the legislative session further complicates the problem. Careful educational planning is the key to providing innovative, and progressive programs. Many times we are forced to pink slip non-tenured teachers, and withhold important decisions until May or even June when the Governor finally signs a bill. We have lost good teachers that are difficult to replace, and spent additional money to train new staff members. We have squandered money to just get back to where we were in February.

We have the ability and the commitment to provide the quality educational system that is needed and demanded, but we need the money, and stability necessary to make it a reality. Its time to make children a priority, and take them out of the political arena.

POSITION PAPER: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Revised 2/01/94

Division School Finance Bill Number HB267(sponsor sub)

Bill Title An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in ADM; and providing an effective date.

Sponsor Representatives Foster, Mackie, Menard

This legislation proposes to give more state aid to public school districts that serve less than 800, K-12 students in a dense community, connected by road. The increase will result from a declining percentage increase in the number of K-12 instructional units as the districts, grouped by size, increase in average daily membership. This approach provides a significant difference in funding based on one student for a district at the break points between groups.

Without supplemental funding, the Governor's current budget proposal will short fund the foundation program in fiscal years 1994 and 1995. Based on projected enrollment, twenty two single site school districts will benefit from this legislation, prior to being pro-rated.

By design, single site districts generate less instructional units and less basic need than do the multiple site school districts of the same average daily membership (ADM). This is due to the minimum K-12 units, or front loading, earned by each additional funding community, within a multiple site district. This difference, or perceived inequity, can be resolved one of two ways: 1) amend the formula to reduce the effects of the front loading for multiple site school districts or 2) amend the formula to increase basic need for single site school districts. This bill proposes the latter.

Based on the districts that would benefit from this statutory change, it appears that when a district generates enough K-12 units it is not disadvantaged by the current formula. At some point economies of scale must fit the current formula, indicating that a greater need may exist in districts which earn the least instructional units. Although, this proposed formula is based on a declining percentage increase in the number of K-12 units, it in fact, awards a greater number of units and absolute dollars as district size increases.

The Board of Education does not support any increase to single site school districts, if that increase will result in a loss to any other school district. Although the Board acknowledged no inequity in the current formula, the Board did agree that contingent upon an appropriation of sufficient additional funds to implement the legislation, then it could support HB267.

APPROVED:

Director Deane F. Guiley Division SCHOOL FINANCE

Signature [Signature] Date 2/1/94

Commissioner/Deputy MIKE MATHER

Signature [Signature] Date 2/1/94

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9) Date Referred: January 31, 1994 FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/1/94

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered: SSHB 267

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 267

REVISE FOUNDATION FORMULA, SMALL SCHOOLS

"An Act increasing elementary and secondary instructional units for certain school districts with 800 or fewer students in average daily membership; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS: the same title
 be replaced with _____ a new title

- have attached amendments(s)
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendations
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)
 fiscal impact Education fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note _____ zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Auley Olberg</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	
<i>Vene Nicholas</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	
<i>Tom Brice</i>	✓	<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	
		<i>[Signature]</i>		✓	

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

As concerned parents, we are strong supporters of HB267. Small districts have very little leeway in adjusting their budget. Supplemental funding has been unpredictable and arrives after planning and hiring decisions already had to take place. Quality education costs money. Dedicated teachers, staffs, and parents cannot deliver without it. We see this bill as part of the solution in reaching our goals for the education of Alaska's children.

Marlene Cushing, Chair
Legislative Committee
Petersburg PTSA
Box 929
Petersburg, AK 99833

PETERSBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Fact Sheet

Petersburg, a community of approximately 3,500, is located on Mitkof Island in S.E. Alaska and is accessible only by air, ferry and boat. The community has a long tradition of pride in its educational system. The following facts provide a glimpse of the Petersburg school district.

Enrollment

711 districtwide

- ◆ elementary, grades K-5 372
- ◆ middle school, grades 6-8 165
- ◆ high school, grades 9-12 174

Facilities

- ◆ Rae C. Stedman Elementary School (with community swimming pool,
- ◆ Petersburg Middle School/High School (with gym and auditorium)
- ◆ Vocational Education building
- ◆ community gym is also on the campus

School Board

- ◆ five member board
- ◆ adopted goals in areas of
 - 1) high expectations
 - 2) communications
 - 3) staff development
 - 4) at-risk students

Staff

- ◆ superintendent, two principals
- ◆ 51 teachers
- ◆ 34 other support personnel

Finances

- ◆ annual operating budget of \$4,639,647
- ◆ additional federal and state grants of approximately \$292,000
- ◆ 34% of total revenues are from local support

Other Success Indicators

- ◆ high school fully accredited since 1934
- ◆ K-12 attendance rate of 93%
- ◆ drop out rate 2.4%
- ◆ vandalism is nil
- ◆ 65% of graduating seniors pursue continuing education
- ◆ 1987 recipient of National Secondary Schools Recognition Program award
- ◆ participation in student activities 86%
- ◆ two National Merit Scholars

HB

268

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 1, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/12/93

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 268

HOUSE BILL NO. 268

EXTEND BOARD OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS

"An Act extending the termination date of the Board of Dispensing Opticians; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS: [] the same title
 be replaced with _____ [] a new title

[] have attached amendments(s)

[] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendations

[] individual recommendations

[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

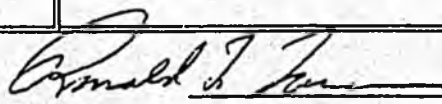
[] fiscal impact _____

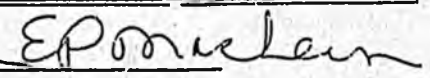
[] fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note DCED

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Eileen P. Macbean</i> / Macbean	←				
<i>Ronald J. Larson</i> / Larson					
<i>Mark Hanley</i> / Hanley	X				
<i>Terry Martin</i> / Martin	2				
<i>Arthur Hannell</i> / Hannell	X				
<i>Jay Brown</i> / Brown	-				
<i>Richard [unclear]</i> / [unclear]	*				


 CO CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE
 LARSON


 macbean

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. 4B 268

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce & Economic Development
 Title: An Act extending the termination date BRU: Occupational Licensing
of the Board of Dispensing Opticians;.... Component: Operations
 Sponsor: Rep. James
 Requestor: House Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1844

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	.0	.0	.0	.0	0	.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year (FY 93) Impact: \$ None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 HB 268 extends the termination date of the Board of Dispensing Opticians to June 30, 1996. Funding for the board is included in the department's FY 94 operating budget request; therefore, new funds are not required.
 Average Annual Costs: \$11.7
 Average Annual Revenue: \$6.8 *
 *NOTE: A regulation project to adjust fees is currently under review in the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Officer Phone: 465-2144
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: 4/1/93
 Approved by Commissioner: Paul Fuhs Date: 4/1/93
 Agency: Commerce & Economic Development

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HB 268

HIB

269

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 2, 1993

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/21/93

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 269

HOUSE BILL NO. 269

APPRO: EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION PROJECTS

"An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HB 269 (Fin) the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<u>Eileen P. Maclean</u> <small>MACLEAN</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ronald J. Larson</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Terry Martin</u> <small>MARTIN</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mark Hanley</u> <small>Hanley</small>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<u>Sean Parnell</u> <small>Parnell</small>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<u>Ben Grussendorf</u> <small>Grussendorf</small>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<u>Ann Hoffman</u> <small>Hoffman</small>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<u>Mike Navarre</u> <small>Navarre</small>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<u>Tom Brown</u> <small>Brown</small>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<u>Gene Therriault</u> <small>Therriault</small>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<u>Richard Foster</u> <small>Foster</small>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Ronald J. Maclean
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

Back-up

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA**

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

130 Seward Street, Suite 409
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

MEMORANDUM

April 21, 1993

SUBJECT: CSHB 269(FIN): Lapse date for section 5

TO: Representative Eileen MacLean, Co-chair
Representative Ron Larson, Co-chair
House Finance Committee

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

The House Finance Committee has passed out CSHB 269(FIN), an Act making appropriations related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 5 of the bill was amended in committee to authorize use of the appropriation for shellfish nursery research, as well as construction of a shellfish hatchery and technical center. Because the shellfish nursery research is an operational activity and not a capital project, the capital project lapse date specified for this appropriation by sec. 14 of the bill should be amended to reflect this expansion of the purpose of the appropriation.

Ideally, the operational and capital components of the appropriation should be separated into distinct appropriations. Crafting a workable lapse provision for a mixed operational and capital appropriation is difficult.

If I can provide assistance in addressing this issue, please contact me.

GU:mi:gc
93-074.mai



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366

SUMMARY

HB 269 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269. HB 269 violates the intent of the Exxon criminal settlement which is that the money received is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects."

HB 269 makes only a token nod to that intent:

- Most of the funds allocated by HB 269 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries -- which are not restoration projects.
- Nature is the best agent of restoration. The best and the most effective way that the areas impacted by the spill can be restored to their pre-spill health, is to protect critical and productive habitat areas from further destruction.
- There is widespread public support for habitat acquisition.
- The public has been ignored: few of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill were consulted during the drafting of this legislation.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that HB 269 be redrafted to reflect the concerns and the interests of the public.

from representatives of commercial fishing, sport fishing, Native, tourist and environmental organizations, in addition to countless individuals have demonstrated the overwhelming support for the use of the settlement funds to buy and protect critical wildlife habitat.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that HB 269 be redrafted to reflect the concerns and the interests of the public.

4/7/93

CORRECTION

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



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366

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- The public has been ignored: few of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill were consulted during the drafting of this legislation.

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HB 269 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269. HB 269 violates both the intent and the spirit of the Exxon criminal settlement. Exxon's Plea Agreement, which is quoted in the bill itself, states that the settlement is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects, within the state of Alaska relating to the 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill." But HB 269 makes only a token nod to the settlement's intent. It allocates just \$10 million to projects unequivocally restorative. Most of the rest is spent on concrete.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was a crime against nature. The criminal settlement was to be in restitution for that crime by, in some small way, repairing the catastrophic damage done to the animals, plants, land and sea in the oil impact area.

The best and the most effective way in which we can return Prince William Sound and the other areas impacted by the spill, to their pre-spill health, is to protect them from further threats and damage. Nature is the best agent of restoration. If given a chance, the natural workings of the ecosystem will replenish the fish, bird and wildlife populations. It will clean the beaches and flush the waters. There is nothing that humans can do at this point that can be more effective than to let nature take her course.

In order for nature to be able take her course, critical and productive habitat areas must be protected from further destruction. The more habitat lost, the harder it will be for wildlife populations to recover. It is for these reasons that environmentalists and many other people and organizations across the state have overwhelmingly endorsed the acquisition of habitat as the best use of the criminal settlement money.

But most of the funds allocated by HB 269 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries. Building tourist facilities will not restore the environment. If anything, tourists will only add to the pressure now on fish and wildlife populations. Hatcheries are not the best way to restore wild stocks. More cost effective methods exist such as fish rehabilitation, in-stream incubation boxes and the stocking of streams.

The purchase of the Kachemak State Park inholdings is one of the few projects that truly fulfill the intent of the settlement and which the environmental community enthusiastically supports. Similar purchases should be made in Prince William Sound and Kodiak.

In addition to the bill's content, the Alaska Environmental Lobby objects to the dismissal of the public process. Few, if any, of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill and which have an interest in the disposition of the Exxon criminal settlement funds were consulted during the drafting of this legislation. Opportunities for the people of Alaska to review and comment on the bill have been extremely limited by the single committee referral and by its rapid scheduling.

Restoration of the damage caused by the oil spill is a high priority for the people living in the oiled communities and elsewhere in the state. Public testimony before the Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as at hearings on HB 411 last year and HB 10 and SB 98 this year

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB • ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
ANCHORAGE AUDUBON SOCIETY • ARCTIC AUDUBON SOCIETY • CLEAN AIR COALITION • DENALI CITIZENS' COUNCIL
DENALI GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY • JUNEAU, GROUP, SIERRA CLUB
KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • KENAI PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY • KNIK CANOERS AND KAYAKERS
KNIK GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • KODIAK AUDUBON SOCIETY • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION • NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY • SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

from representatives of commercial fishing, sport fishing, Native, tourist and environmental organizations, in addition to countless individuals have demonstrated the overwhelming support for the use of the settlement funds to buy and protect critical wildlife habitat.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that HB 269 be redrafted to reflect the concerns and the interests of the public.

4/7/93



April 12, 1993

Chairman and Committee Members
State of Alaska
House Finance Committee
State Capitol, Room 519
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: HB 269

Greetings:

On behalf of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC), I would request that this letter of support for HB 269 be included as a matter of record at this teleconference today, Monday, April 12, 1993.

We support the passage of the appropriation of \$2 million for the Main Bay Hatchery in Prince William Sound. The operation of this facility was transferred to PWSAC with the intent that funding would be provided to achieve the completion of this facility. This facility is an authority in the sockeye salmon enhancement and the first for major sockeye salmon enhancement development within the state. Completion of the May Bay Hatchery facility will benefit all the communities of Prince William Sound which are involved with the state's fisheries by further diversifying the Sound's economy by expanding its product base.

We respectfully request your positive consideration and passage of the funding for this project.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Van Brocklin
Chairman of the Board

Corporate Office • Post Office Box 1110 • Cordova, Alaska 99574-1110
phone: 907/424-7511 * fax: 907/424-7514



CWN BOARD RESOLUTION ON SB 183/HB 269

FUNDING FOR PROJECTS RELATING TO THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska received \$50 million in restitution in a settlement of a criminal case involving the Exxon Valdez oil spill for restoration projects; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska received additional monies in reimbursements for certain expenditures made by the state in responding to the oil spill; and

WHEREAS, these monies were to be used for projects restoring, replacing and enhancing affected resources; acquisition of equivalent resources and services; research for the prevention, cleanup and amelioration of oil spills and other similar purposes; and

WHEREAS, SB 183 and HB 269 introduced in the Eighteenth Legislature by Governor Hickel utilizes restitution and reimbursement monies to fund projects which appear to meet the intended purposes in an effective and balanced manner; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commonwealth North has examined in detail the proposed Sea Life Center in Seward which is proposed for funding in the legislation; and

WHEREAS, the Sea Life Center would specifically meet research, rehabilitation and enhancement purposes of the criminal restitution monies in the spill areas; and

WHEREAS, the Sea Life Center would additionally result in a financially viable recreational and educational attraction which would contribute significantly to the long-term economic health of the entire region;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commonwealth North supports the goals and expenditure of Exxon Valdez spill monies contained in SB 183 and HB 269.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Commonwealth North strongly supports the expenditure of restitution monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund for the Sea Life Center proposed in Seward.

*Founding Co-Chairmen Governor Walter J. Hickel and the late Governor William A. Egan
Richard F. Barnes, President • Judith M. Brady, Vice President • Dr. Les Gorsuch, Vice President
Perry Eulon, Vice President • Susan Huddy, Secretary • Michael E. Stone, Treasurer • Bill Allen • Jonn Angvik
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James Hermillar • Archbishop Francis Hurley • Marr Langlund • Loren H. Lounsbury • Stephen McAlpine
William McHugh • Governor William Sheffield • William J. Tobin • Dr. F. Thomas Trotter*



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Finance
 committee name
 committee on HB 269, dated 4-2-93
 bill/subject

We oppose this bill and the appropriations it makes in the spending of the restitution monies. Most of the major appropriations are not related to restoration and Kodiak is entirely left out (where are any habitat acquisitions or help for our fisheries - both resources damaged by the EVOS).

Instead we ask you support HB 10 - this bill more accurately and successfully identifies relevant projects in the affected communities and works toward the goal of restoration.

NO ON HB 269! It's a tourism bill, not a restoration bill.

Signed: Kelly Schactler
 Testifier
Area K Seiners Assoc.
 Representing (Optional)
Po Box 2399 Kodiak
 Address
486-4686
 Phone No



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House - Finance
committee name

committee on Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration, dated April 12, 1993

bill/subject
my Name is Mary Forbes. I'm speaking on behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society.

Despite our strong support ~~of~~ for allocating money from the criminal settlement for acquisition of Kotzebok Bay state park inholdings, ~~and~~ land along the Kenai River Watershed ~~we cannot support this bill~~ and the Kodiak Fish Tech center, we cannot support this bill. Last year's HB 411, which the legislature passed, was the result of hard work and consensus building by people in the oil spill affected areas. That same effort has gone into HB 10 and SB 98. Those are the bills this legislature should be considering, but they are being ignored. The Governor has opportunistically taken advantage of the situation and introduced a bill reflecting how he thinks the money should be spent. His project oriented bill contains only a few token restoration type projects. The criminal settlement is a result of breaking Federal Environment Statutes and the settlement money is ~~not~~ designed for Environmental Restoration. We fail to see how building cabins & docks, supporting Anchorage sport fishermen with the Ft. Richardson Hatchery or allocating 15 million General Fund dollars to design a road from one Seaward Hwy. to the Port of Whittier qualify as restoration projects. We would like to see serious consideration given to HB 10 & SB 98 or at least a compromise version of HB 10, HB 209, SB 98 and SB 183. Thank you

Signed: Mary Forbes
Testifier

Kodiak Audubon Society Conservation Chair

Representing (Optional)

418 Mill Bay Rd Kodiak

Address

486 - 2685



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

House Finance

committee name

committee on

HB 269

bill/subject

, dated

4/12/93

Please consider every part of the HB 269 which effects Research & Rehab for the implementation of the Sealife Center. Important for the preservation of many species of fish and economic considerations for the entire state of Alaska.

Signed:

Arlene D. Willey

Testifier

Koni Rom. Tourism & Marketing Council

Representing (Optional)

(H) P.O. Box 618 - Seward, AK

Address

224-5563

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Finance
committee name

committee on HB 269, dated 4-12-93
bill/subject

Must pass bill HB 269
for the betterment of
all Alaskans

Signed: Armeda Benson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address
PO Box 2094 Seward AK 99664

Phone No. 224-8921

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number: SB 183 (Sec.10), HB 269 (Sec.10), ssHB 10 (Sec.16)

Project Source: Kodiak Island Borough & University of Alaska Fairbanks

Project Title: Expansion of Fisheries Science and Technology Center in Kodiak

Project Category: Technical Support/Services

Lead Agency: University of Alaska Fairbanks

Cooperating Agencies: University of Alaska Fairbanks,
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
Fishery Industrial Technology Center
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Parks Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Weather Service

Project Cost: Approximately \$20 million total, \$7.5 million for State/University portion

INTRODUCTION

During the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill many fisheries were closed due to the presence of oil in the water and on the beaches. Major lethal effects on fish were documented for pink and sockeye salmon and herring, chronic and sub-lethal effects have also been measure. The planning and design funds for the next phase of the multi-agency fisheries science and technology center (FSTC) would enable the user agencies to (1) initiate research projects on the efficacy of restoration practices, (2) the enhancement of fishery resources in the effected areas, such as salmon, crab, sea urchins, and molluscan shellfish, (3) the enhanced utilization of equivalent fishery resources to those in spill area, such as arrowtooth flounder, and (4) to initiate long term research programs to better understand and ameliorate the effects of oil spills on the fisheries of the western Gulf of Alaska. Seven federal and two State agencies, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, Kodiak Island Borough, and the City of Kodiak have all participated in the planning for the multi-agency facility.

The first phase of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (SFOS), Fishery Industrial Technology Center (FITC) has been completed. It is the first building of the proposed multi-agency fisheries science and technology center (FSTC). The FITC Owen Building is being used by the University of Alaska Fairbanks and National Marine Fisheries Service-Utilization Research Division personnel. Co-location of these two groups has resulted in efficient use of facilities and encouraged pooling of expertise to pursue efficient use fishery resources to produce diverse, high quality products, and eliminate waste.

Currently the other agencies interested in co-locating are isolated from each other, the public and the fishing community, and occupy out dated and inadequate facilities. The importance of the fisheries in the western Gulf of Alaska to the State and nation are expanding, and the oil spill emphasized the need for more specific information on these fisheries. Many of the fisheries activities in Kodiak are expanding to meet these needs. The multi-agency fishery technology and research facilities will be necessary to meet the agencies needs and the public's need for better access to information and training in a timely manner.

The City of Kodiak has donated the land for fisheries research facilities on Near island. The City of Kodiak is committed to using its revenue bonding power to fund construction of portions of these facilities to the extent that lease monies are committed by user groups and agencies, and other funding sources are not available. As one of the users of the expanded facilities the National Marine Fisheries Service has been authorized by congress to lease space on Near Island at an annual lease not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year and has appropriated \$100,000 for planning the federal needs in the facility.

WHAT

The \$100,000 in this project will be used to match the federal planning money to initiate planning and design of expanded multi-agency fisheries science and technology center on Near Island, Kodiak, Alaska. This proposed expansion of FITC follows the Board of Regents Programmatic Master Plan for FITC (1985), the recommendations of the SFOS Advisory Council and the FITC Policy Council (1992) and a preliminary feasibility investigation by Kodiak Island Borough. The University of Alaska Fairbanks, SFOS, in conjunction with NOAA and ADFG, will lead the development. The next phase of this facility which is most critical for restoration, enhancement, enhanced utilization of fishery resources, and better understanding and ameliorating the effects of oil spills in the western Gulf of Alaska will include a gravity fed seawater system, wet and dry marine laboratories, public education facilities and associated systems. The laboratories must be built on a scale which will accommodate behavioral studies on adult fish of commercial species.

The seawater system and associated facilities will be designed to enhance research on fish behavior, physiology and perception, marine biology, and aquatic toxicology of normal and stressed fisheries. Stressed conditions will include a variety of human activities and anthropogenic stresses, including fish harvesting and exposure to spilled crude oil. The FSTC will provide a variety of analytical testing and monitoring capabilities within Kodiak Island Borough. These capabilities were severely lacking during the oil spill when all samples had to be sent off-island for analysis.

The combined use of state and federal lease monies with funds from the civil EVOS settlement to finish construction of the FSTC will help provide the State of Alaska with state-of-the-art capabilities to undertake critical studies on the restoration, enhancement, and enhanced utilization of fishery resources in the western Gulf of Alaska. These facilities will also provide Alaska's fishing industry with research and technical assistance during the rehabilitation of Alaska's vertebrate and invertebrate fisheries resources. The new facilities will be located on the two tracts around the existing FITC facilities. These facilities will accommodate

NOAA/NMFS and other fisheries research and management groups in addition to the FITC. Land for development of these facilities is being held in trust by the City of Kodiak. Development of these facilities would provide the University of Alaska, State, and Federal agencies resources for evaluating toxicological, physiological, and behavioral effects related to the presence of hydrocarbons. A major support facility for FSTC is a running seawater system with associated mechanical support and filter beds. Additional facilities include food safety, physiology and toxicology laboratories.

The FSTC will house the biotechnology, fisheries science, fish harvesting technology, food safety, and toxicology programs of FITC/SFOS in addition to significantly expanding the public education activities of all parts of the center. Alaska Department of Fish and Game research efforts will probably focus on shellfish enhancement and rehabilitation. In addition to management data acquisition National Marine Fisheries Service activities are expected to include marine mammal studies and the observer program in addition to the Resource Assessment and Conservation and Utilization Research Divisions.

WHY

The FSTC will improve the quality, timeliness, and cost effectiveness of fisheries information, research findings, technology transfer and educational materials in the following areas:

- I. Technology development and transfer
 - A. Restoration and Enhancement
 - B. Fish Harvesting Technology
 - C. Seafood Processing Technology
 - D. Oil Spill Mitigation and Response

- II. Resource Management
 - A. Fisheries Management
 - B. Marine Mammal Protection
 - C. Off-Shore Oil and Mineral Management
 - D. Management of Public Lands in Kodiak area

- III. Fundamental and Applied Research
 - A. Ocean Sciences
 - B. Marine Biology
 - C. Marine Mammals
 - D. Aquatic Toxicology
 - E. Fisheries Science
 - F. Food Science

- IV. Instructional Programs
 - A. Fisheries Science
 - B. Food Science & Nutrition
 - C. Marine Biology

D. Oceanography

V. Public Education

- A. General Public
- B. Public Schools
- C. Industry

Specific examples of EVOS Settlement related activities at the FSTC include:

I. Damaged Resource: Pink and Sockeye Salmon

- A. Developing more profitable secondary products will increase the profitability of the salmon harvest even in the face of more restrictive management.
- B. Developing improved aquaculture feeds and lake fertilizers from fishery by-products will improve the quality and decrease costs of the restoration and enhancement projects using hatchery fish.
- C. Developing alternate fisheries such as arrowtooth flounder or giant grenadier will provide options for continued commercial fisheries even if other fisheries are limited to assist restoration.
- D. Developing a flatfish pot fishery is particularly appropriate for salmon seiners and tenders, many of whom now pot fish for cod.

II. Damaged Resource: Pacific Herring

- A. Developing alternate fisheries such as arrowtooth flounder or giant grenadier will provide options for continued commercial fisheries even if other fisheries are limited to assist restoration.
- B. Developing a flatfish pot fishery is particularly appropriate for herring seiners and tenders, many of whom now pot fish for cod.

III. Damaged Resource: Other finfish, especially pollock, cod and flatfish

- A. Developing selective fishing gear such as square mesh cod ends, patterned nets, or exclusion panels will assist management in targeting specific species and year classes of fish.
- B. Developing alternate fisheries such as arrowtooth flounder or giant grenadier will provide options for continued commercial fisheries even if other fisheries are limited to assist restoration.
- C. Better understanding of early life stage distributions and physiology,

including development of a juvenile index, will improve the ability to predict abundance of commercial flatfish several years before the year classes appear in the commercial fishery.

- D. Developing an arrowtooth flounder fishery will help reduce the predation from over a million tons of this major predator on species needing restoration and enhancement, and on the food sources for species needing restoration and enhancement.

IV. Damaged Resource: Marine Mammals

- A. Developing selective fishing gear such as square mesh cod ends, patterned nets, or exclusion panels will assist management in targeting specific species and year classes of fish. The use of management restrictions to limit the taking of small fish may be necessary to ensure the food sources for harbor seals and Stellar sealions.
- B. Developing an arrowtooth flounder fishery will help reduce the predation from over a million tons of this major predator the food sources for marine mammal species needing restoration and enhancement.
- C. Developing public education materials on marine mammals and the effects of human activities and pollution on them by the Marine Mammal Specialist will mitigate some of the human factors limiting marine mammal restoration.
- D. Developing an effective research platform for UAF and NMML personnel to enhance the understanding of declining marine mammal populations in the EVOS spill area and the western Gulf of Alaska is critical to understanding the status of these species and the impacts of various fisheries on the marine mammals.

V. Damaged Resource: Coastal Habitat / Shellfish Resources

- A. Mariculture enhancement projects, such as sea urchin grow out, or clam depuration studies, on species minimally impacted by the oil spill will help develop alternate resources for commercial and subsistence use. Thus sparing the harvest pressure on damaged species.
- B. Improving toxicological testing will help assure the safety and quality of shellfish.

VI. Damaged Service: Commercial Fishing

- A. Developing more profitable secondary products will increase the profitability of the salmon harvest even in the face of more restrictive

management.

- B. Developing improved aquaculture feeds and lake fertilizers from fishery by-products will improve the quality and decrease costs of the restoration and enhancement projects using hatchery fish.
- C. Developing alternate fisheries such as arrowtooth flounder or giant grenadier will provide options for continued commercial fisheries even if other fisheries are limited to assist restoration.
- D. Developing a flatfish pot fishery is particularly appropriate for salmon seiners and tenders, many of whom now pot fish for cod.
- E. Better understanding of early life stage distributions and physiology, including development of a juvenile index, will improve the ability to predict abundance of commercial flatfish several years before the year classes appear in the commercial fishery.
- F. Improving toxicological testing will help assure the safety and quality of all commercial seafood products.
- G. The FSTC will provide commercial users with one stop shopping for fisheries information from weather, management regulations and forecasts to gear technology and handling recommendations.

VII. Damaged Service: Subsistence

- A. Improving toxicological testing will help assure the safety and quality of all subsistence foods.
- B. Improving the nutritional data available on both commercial and subsistence foods will facilitate evaluation of the dietary impacts from changes in traditional diets.
- C. Developing a strong food science and nutrition program and public education programs focusing on foods and toxicological testing will help enhance the level of understanding and trust among subsistence users of analyses of subsistence foods. The FSTC is a local center run by local people. This often makes a big difference.

VIII. Damaged Service: Recreation

- A. The FSTC will provide recreational users with one stop shopping for fisheries information from weather, management regulations and forecasts to information on the physiology, behavior and nutritional attributes of specific species.

- B. Better understanding of early life stage distributions and physiology, including development of a juvenile index, will improve the ability to predict abundance of sports caught flatfish several years before the year classes appear in the fishery.
 - C. Developing improved aquaculture feeds and lake fertilizers from fishery by-products will improve the quality and decrease costs of the restoration and enhancement projects using hatchery fish.
 - D. Developing a wide cross-section of public education programs will enhance the quality of the recreational experience for all users visiting the Kodiak area.
- IX. Damaged Service: Public trust in the mitigation, response and damage assessment process
- A. Developing analytical facilities to accurately detect levels of hydrocarbons in environmental samples in a timely manner.
 - B. Developing a core response capability to address food safety and toxicology issues locally in a timely manner.
 - C. Developing a core of scientists and baseline data to assure a more complete response to future oil spills.
 - D. Developing a public education and outreach program with the community and public schools to enhance the food safety and aquatic toxicology information reaching the citizens of the EVOS spill area.
 - E. The development of a high quality fisheries science and technology center in Kodiak will provide the community and the fishing industry with a much greater feeling of local control over the destiny of this fishing community.

The expanded fisheries research center will provide the technical capabilities to address both food safety and aquatic toxicology issues within the community of Kodiak, at the cross roads of spilled oil coming out of either Cook Inlet or Prince William Sound.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Project compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will be assessed during the planning and design phase. Until project specifications are finalized, specific NEPA requirements cannot be determined. The seawater system will require a Corps of Engineers' permit and compliance with the Alaska Coastal Management Plan will be required. The required State and Federal permits will be identified and incorporated into the planning process.

WHEN

The initial "requirements study" has just started using a congressional appropriation to NOAA. Further engineering and design using this appropriation after approval of a financial plan and feasibility study by the Governor and UA Board of Regents. The total project cost for the UAF-Fishery Industrial Technology Center portion of the facility will require 7.5 million dollars above and beyond the funds previously identified. If these funds were available for phased construction during FY95 and FY96, the facilities will be operational by the end of 1996. Careful phazing of the project could make key aspects of the facility operational sooner.

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Voice: 486-1505, FAX: 486-1540

or

Mr. James Allan
UAF Planning and Project Services
University of Alaska Fairbanks
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Voice: 474-5026, FAX: 474-7554



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366

SUMMARY

HB 269 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269. HB 269 violates the intent of the Exxon criminal settlement which is that the money received is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects."

HB 269 makes only a token nod to that intent:

- Most of the funds allocated by HB 269 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries -- which are not restoration projects.
- Nature is the best agent of restoration. The best and the most effective way that the areas impacted by the spill can be restored to their pre-spill health, is to protect critical and productive habitat areas from further destruction.
- There is widespread public support for habitat acquisition.
- The public has been ignored: few of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill were consulted during the drafting of this legislation.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that HB 269 be redrafted to reflect the concerns and the interests of the public.





Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-463-3366

HB 269 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269. HB 269 violates both the intent and the spirit of the Exxon criminal settlement. Exxon's Plea Agreement, which is quoted in the bill itself, states that the settlement is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects, within the state of Alaska relating to the 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill." But HB 269 makes only a token nod to the settlement's intent. It allocates just \$10 million to projects unequivocally restorative. Most of the rest is spent on concrete.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was a crime against nature. The criminal settlement was to be in restitution for that crime by, in some small way, repairing the catastrophic damage done to the animals, plants, land and sea in the oil impact area.

The best and the most effective way in which we can return Prince William Sound and the other areas impacted by the spill, to their pre-spill health, is to protect them from further threats and damage. Nature is the best agent of restoration. If given a chance, the natural workings of the ecosystem will replenish the fish, bird and wildlife populations. It will clean the beaches and flush the waters. There is nothing that humans can do at this point that can be more effective than to let nature take her course.

In order for nature to be able take her course, critical and productive habitat areas must be protected from further destruction. The more habitat lost, the harder it will be for wildlife populations to recover. It is for these reasons that environmentalists and many other people and organizations across the state have overwhelmingly endorsed the acquisition of habitat as the best use of the criminal settlement money.

But most of the funds allocated by HB 269 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries. Building tourist facilities will not restore the environment. If anything, tourists will only add to the pressure now on fish and wildlife populations. Hatcheries are not the best way to restore wild stocks. More cost effective methods exist such as fish rehabilitation, in-stream incubation boxes and the stocking of streams.

The purchase of the Kachemak State Park inholdings is one of the few projects that truly fulfill the intent of the settlement and which the environmental community enthusiastically supports. Similar purchases should be made in Prince William Sound and Kodiak.

In addition to the bill's content, the Alaska Environmental Lobby objects to the dismissal of the public process. Few, if any, of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill and which have an interest in the disposition of the Exxon criminal settlement funds were consulted during the drafting of this legislation. Opportunities for the people of Alaska to review and comment on the bill have been extremely limited by the single committee referral and by its rapid scheduling.

Restoration of the damage caused by the oil spill is a high priority for the people living in the oiled communities and elsewhere in the state. Public testimony before the Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as at hearings on HB 411 last year and HB 10 and SB 98 this year

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB • ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
ANCHORAGE AUDUBON SOCIETY • ARCTIC AUDUBON SOCIETY • CLEAN AIR COALITION • DENALI CITIZENS' COUNCIL
DENALI GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY • JUNEAU, GROUP, SIERRA CLUB
KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • KENAI PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY • KNIK CANOEERS AND KAYAKERS
KNIK GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • KODIAK AUDUBON SOCIETY • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION • NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY • SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

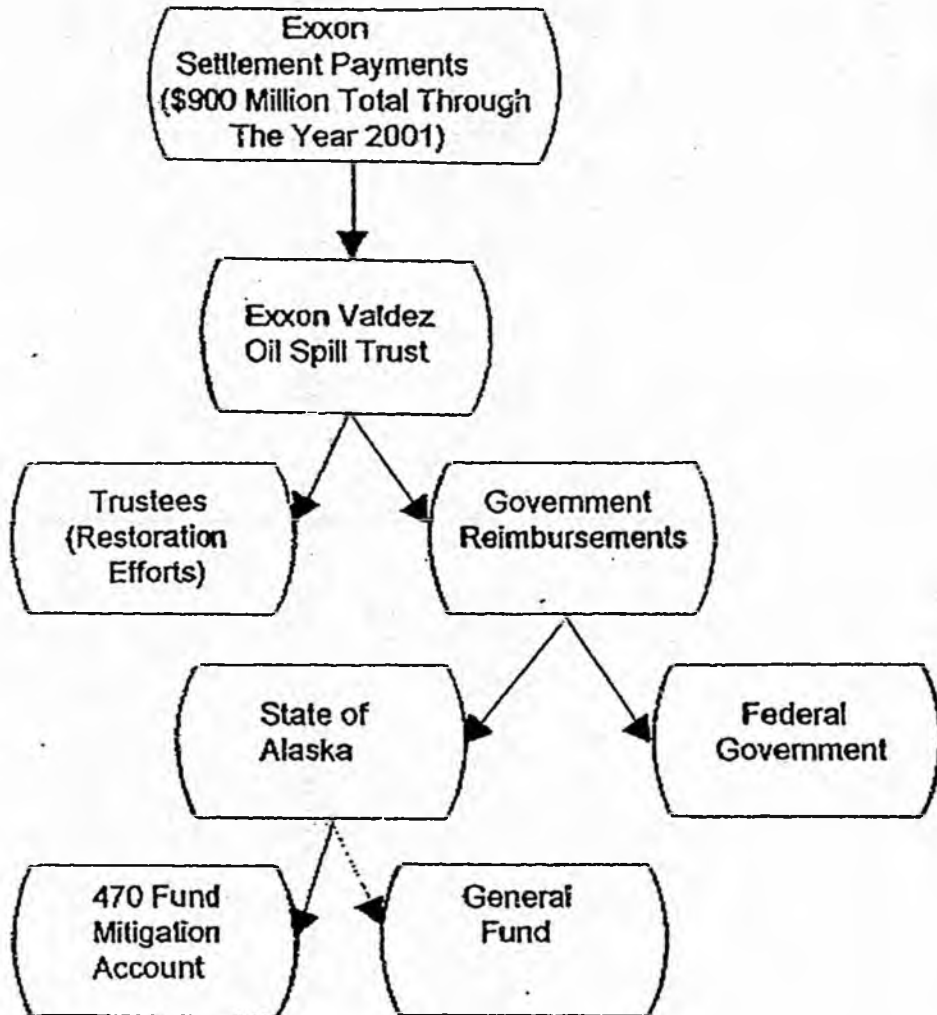


from representatives of commercial fishing, sport fishing, Native, tourist and environmental organizations, in addition to countless individuals have demonstrated the overwhelming support for the use of the settlement funds to buy and protect critical wildlife habitat.

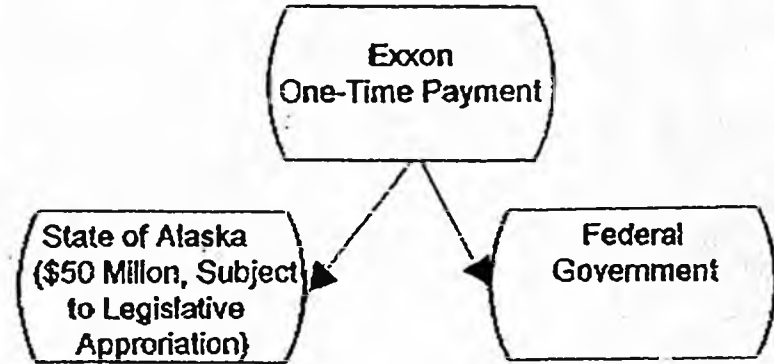
The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that HB 269 be redrafted to reflect the concerns and the interests of the public.

4/7/93

Civil Settlement



Criminal Settlement



WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



HB 269
P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 2, 1993

*The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182*

Dear Speaker Barnes:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that provides for special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects.

The state and federal governments each received \$50,000,000 in restitution as a result of the plea agreement and judgment entered in the criminal case filed by the United States against the Exxon defendants arising out of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. United States v. Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Corporation, A90-015 CR. The restitution money paid to the state was placed in a separate fund, established by the Department of Revenue, named the "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund." Under the terms of that final judgment, the restitution money is required to be used exclusively for "restoration projects, within the State of Alaska, relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill." Under the judgment, "restoration" is defined as including "restoration, replacement, and enhancement of affected resources; acquisition of equivalent resources and services; and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, and amelioration of oil spills." This restitution money is in addition to the \$900,000,000 civil settlement entered into between the state, the United States, and Exxon in October 1991, which established a joint trust fund for restoration and provided for certain reimbursements.

Sections 2 - 12 of the bill would appropriate a total of \$50,000,000 plus interest earned on the criminal case restitution payment since it was received by the state.

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes

April 2, 1993

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Section 2 appropriates \$12,500,000 to the Department of Administration for payment as a grant to the City of Seward for the development of the Alaska Sea Life Center. This center would serve as a recreation and marine mammal rehabilitation center and as a center for education and research related to the natural resources injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to the prevention and amelioration of marine oil spills.

Section 3 appropriates \$7,000,000 to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to purchase certain holdings inside the Kachemak Bay State Park. A total of \$22,000,000 is needed for the purchase under the agreement entered into in March 1993 between the state, the Seldovia Native Association, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and the Timber Trading Company. The appropriation in sec. 3 of the bill is one of three sources of funds required to finance the purchase. The state and federal trustees have committed to contribute \$7,500,000 from the joint trust fund established by the Exxon Civil Settlement. Another \$7,500,000 is due as a result of the settlement of the oil spill litigation between the state and federal governments and the Alyeska defendants in November 1992. This latter amount is not addressed in this bill.

Section 4 appropriates \$500,000 to DNR to construct a Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center.

Section 5 appropriates \$3,250,000 from the restitution payment to the Department of Fish and Game to develop a shellfish hatchery and technical center. This project will assist in the restoration of shellfish resources and subsistence services affected by the oil spill and will provide technical support to the efforts of many individuals and firms that have been attempting to develop a mariculture industry in the area impacted by the oil spill.

Section 6 appropriates \$4,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game to construct a water delivery system connecting the Anchorage Municipal Water Utility with the Fort Richardson hatchery. The integration of these facilities will enhance sport fishing services lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 7 appropriates \$4,750,000, plus interest accrued on the restitution payment, to DNR to construct or acquire recreational amenities such as cabins, trails, mooring buoys, and floating docks.

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes

April 2, 1993

Page 3

Section 8 appropriates \$3,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game to undertake restoration and enhancement projects within the Kenai River watershed to help protect commercial and sport fish species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 9 appropriates \$2,000,000 to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development for payment as a grant to the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to upgrade the Main Bay hatchery. Recent damage assessment information suggests that the injury to commercial salmon species in Prince William Sound may be more extensive than originally thought. This project will help to restore or replace commercial and sport fishing resources lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 10 appropriates \$3,000,000 to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Fishery Industrial Technology Center for design and construction of an addition to the existing research facility that would facilitate long-term environmental monitoring and restoration work in the area affected by the oil spill.

Section 11 appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants to unincorporated rural communities to assist in restoration, replacement, and enhancement of subsistence resources or services injured or lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This appropriation will allow the state trustees and the local villages and communities to work together to develop local projects designed to deal with specific dislocations and injuries caused by the spill.

Section 12 appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Environmental Conservation to enter into contracts for research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, or amelioration of oil spills in the state.

The Exxon Civil Settlement also requires reimbursement of certain state damage assessment, response, and litigation costs incurred as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Section 13 of the bill appropriates, to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, \$20,000,000 of the estimated reimbursements due to be paid to the state on September 1, 1993. Of the \$20,000,000 appropriation, \$15,000,000 is for the construction of a road to Whittier and \$5,000,000 is for the design and construction of an

The Honorable Ramona L. Barnes

April 2, 1993

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oil spill response assistance ferry. The goal of these projects is to increase the ability to respond to oil spills in Prince William Sound by providing road access to Whittier, a logical staging area in the event of a future spill in Prince William Sound, and by providing a specially fitted vessel for use by the state in response actions. Although there are no legal restrictions on the use of the reimbursements made under the Exxon Civil Settlement, it is the view of this Administration, after consultation with the legislative leadership, that it would be appropriate to invest that money in oil spill preparedness and in enhancing access to Prince William Sound for recreational users of all types.

The purpose of this bill is to fund projects and programs that will assist in the restoration of resources or services lost or injured as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, to support long-term environmental monitoring of such resources, and to enhance access to the recreational resources that remain abundant in the area impacted by the spill. The bill also will support projects and programs that will promote oil spill preparedness and response capability.

I believe that the projects and programs in secs. 2 - 12 of the bill are consistent with the purposes set out in the federal court's restitution order in the Exxon criminal case and that the passage of this bill would be a prudent use of the restitution money. Although the money is the subject of a special restoration charge from the court, that purpose, quite frankly, mirrors the objectives of this Administration and, I believe, of most Alaskans. We have just observed the fourth anniversary of an environmental calamity that has affected all of our lives. I believe that it is time for specific, properly focused restoration work to commence. I urge you to pass this bill this session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Walter J. Hickel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with large, connected letters.

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

SEWARD ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF MARINE SCIENCE (SAAMS)
P. O. Box 1329
Seward, Alaska 99664

April 16, 1993

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hickel:

It is a pleasure today for our SAAMS board to present to you a petition of support for the Alaska Sea Life Center signed by 504 residents of the Anchorage, Eagle River, Mat-Su area.

These signatures were obtained by the Seward Chamber of Commerce information booth staff at the Great Alaska Sportsman Show held in Anchorage last weekend. The last day of the show, Easter Sunday, the two people operating the booth set up an ALASKA SEA LIFE EXHIBIT and put out the attached petition for people to sign if they thought it was a good project and usage of the Exxon settlement monies.

In just a few short hours on the closing day of the show these 504 people left their names, addresses and, in some cases, their phone numbers to express to you and the Legislature how much interest they have in seeing a facility of this scope built.

Nothing we have done before in our process could have established more emphasis on how great an attraction this facility will be to and for our State and its people! If this many would take the time and effort to sign this statement to you in these short hours, how many will travel to visit it?

Thank you again for your continued support. The passage of the Exxon settlement bills, SB 183 and HB 269, will enable us to move forward on this project this year.

Sincerely



Willard E. Dunham, Chairman

To: Governor Wickers & the
Alaska Legislature

We support the Sealife Article
Measure & Mammal Research Center -
"SAMMS" project for
the State of Alaska

Name

Address

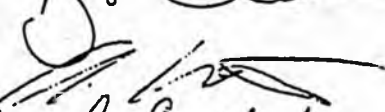
1	Rita Adams	7750 Jaguar Cr	Anch 99502
	Kendra Conroy	7217 Foxridge #1	99518
1	JOAN Badgley	8244 Bearberry	Anch 99502
1	MILR. HARRIS	17608 Kilocana	Eagle River 99517
-	J.R. JOHNSON	3507 W. 33RD	ANCH AK 99517
.	A. MOONEY	17631 KATHLINA DR.	Eagle River 99517
.	Joyce McEwan	7800 ACOOT	ANCH 99502
-	SHERRI McLAIRD	374-383A CONTACT	EAFFB, AK 99506
7	CLAY GALLAGHER	2340 HST EAFFB, AK	99506
2	Randy Smith	7313 E. 17TH	ANCH AK 99504
1	Jan Podvin	4132 HAMPTON	ANCH AK 99504
2	Mary Podvin	4132 Hampton	ANCH AK 99504
13	Jim W. Chastwood	Box 670143 Chugiak	AK 99567
11	Alicia Crandall	6200 Bubbling Brook,	Anch, AK 99516
5	Blaine Swinbly	4660 Arka Hill #7	ANCH AK 99508
6	Audrey Poljimi	6705 Eileen Cir,	Anch. AK. 99507
17	Lay Becker	P.O. Box 977	Girdwood AK, 99587
18	Genevieve Becker	P.O. Box 177	Girdwood, AK 99587

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- 20 ~~Mike Miller~~
- 21 Danny D. Jensen
- 22 Ed M. Swiney 1208 W Diamond Anch.
- 23 Michael R. ... 30-344 CHERY DR. EAFB AK
- 24 KERRY L JOHNSON P.O. 141855 Anch. AK 99514
- 25 Nancy Pyle P.O. 141855 Anch AK 99514
- 26 ~~Sharon K...~~
- 27 Richard McElroy 903 W 30th B-4 Anch. AK. 99503
- 28 Ron Gorka 903 W 30th B-1 Anch. AK. 99503
- 29 LARRY COYNE 21-4446 CITRUS EAFB AK 99506
- 30 ~~Samuel Williams~~ 21-4446 CITRUS EAFB AK 99506
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- 32 Tana Heussner 3807 W 30th Ave Anch AK 99502
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- 34 MIKE DUBIE 4020 LAKERIDGE CT Anch 99502
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- 47 Terry Watson. 2912 McCallie Ave Anch AK 99517 248-4861
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- 51 Todd Kemp 6544 E 6th #C Anch AK 337-55
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R P O O	416-B F R A 99505
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SAMMAS

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Wendy Alloway	2923 Lily St Anch. AK. 99508
HEIDI COOPER	2923 Lily ANCH. AK 08
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Mal J. Miller	" " " "
Dan Polito	" " " "
Bob Reiss	853 W 73rd Anch. AK 99518
Dan Miller	" " " "

100

"SAMMS" Project

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Alice J. Collins	PO BOX 341 ANCHOR PT AK 99536
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Kathy Fanning	2131 Washington Anch 99515

"SAMMS" Project

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Vinson Simmons	8828 Brookridge Anch, AK 99504
William Musser	PSC #228 Bx 7373 Apr Apr 9657
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Mary Louise Heller	1605 Bellevue Cir. 99515
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To: Governor Hickie and the
Alaska Legislature

We support the Sealife,
Arctic Marine & Mammal
Scientific Center - "SAMMS"
project for the State of Alaska!

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Alaska Shellfish Development Corp.



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POSITION ON BUILDING AND SITING OF A SHELLFISH HATCHERY AND MARICULTURE TECHNICAL RESEARCH FACILITY

April 12, 1993

The Alaska Shellfish Development Corporation is a consortium composed of private shellfish grower's and native villages and associations in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. The consortium receives technical advice from state resource agencies and members of the scientific community.

A main focus of the consortium is the establishment of a shellfish hatchery and technical development center. These components are critical to the success of the mariculture industry in Alaska.

The technical center is necessary for the development of cost effective techniques for culturing and growing a variety of commercially viable shellfish species and aquatic plants. The role of the shellfish hatchery is to develop culture technology for the production of commercial quantities of seedstock of several species of shellfish and aquatic plants. These components are fundamental to every successful mariculture operation in the world. They currently do not exist in Alaska.

We are appreciative of efforts to include these facilities in HB 269. We also endorse the requirement that a feasibility study be conducted prior to construction. We are concerned however, that the location requirement in the bill is too restrictive. Because these facilities are of crucial importance, site selection must be based on sound scientific and economic parameters. We recommend that the siting language be expanded to include the entire Kenai Peninsula. We recommended that Section 5 be amended to read:

Sect 5. The sum of \$3,250,000 is appropriate from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Fish and Game to aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services, lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, through the development of a shellfish hatchery and technical center to be located on the Kenai Peninsula, at whichever site is considered by the Department of Fish and Game to be most appropriate. The appropriation made by this section may be used for feasibility studies, design and engineering work, and construction of the facility, on the condition that no money may be expended for design and engineering work or construction until the Department of Fish and Game has completed a feasibility study, including a financial and operating plan.

Oyster Spat Nursery System

Feasibility Project

Project Summary

A bivalve nursery project is proposed to evaluate the potential to provide a secure spat source, accelerated growth, and shorten the growing time for pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) cultured at aquatic farms in Alaska. The primary goal of the proposed nursery study is to grow oyster spat from 4-6 mm size to 30 mm in shell length to be available to shellfish farmers by June of the first summer growing season. Oyster spat, available at the target size and date, will provide a more secure source for oyster spat, reduce equipment cost to oyster farmers by as much as 30-40%, and will accelerated the farm production schedule. Upon completion, a prototype design of a shellfish nursery will be published and made available to shellfish farmers.

Introduction

The United States oyster culture industry is in a state of crisis. Sanitation problems have surfaced in recent years that have raised the level of consumer concern for the safety of shellfish (Leonard and Slaughter 1990; Anderson and Anderson 1991). In December 1987 contaminated blue mussels cultivated at Prince Edward Island caused the illness of 235 people and resulted in 2 deaths (Seafood Business 1988). Oysters harvested from the Gulf states have caused serious illness and death to those who have eaten the product raw (Seafood Trend Newsletter 1991). The shellfish sanitation issue is so serious that the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is proposing warning labels be placed on shellfish explaining the risk of eating the product raw (Seafood Leader 1991). California is also proposing the ban on shipment of Gulf state oysters into the state. The west coast also has major problems with water pollution. It is estimated that industrial pollution