

SCOMM

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Utermohle

2/21/96

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 265()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the export of live dungeness crab."

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

3 * Section 1. AS 16.10.240 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

4 (b) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, live dungeness crab, species Cancer
5 magister, may be taken, shipped, transported, or sent from the state by means of
6 surface transportation if the crab are taken at a time and location in the state for which
7 the Department of Environmental Conservation does not require seafood processors to
8 test dungeness crab for the presence of marine toxins.

**For the District
Re: Dungeness Crab Bill HB 265**

If John Servier asks:

At present, everyone in the state can transport or export dungeness crab by air. Now with HB 265, crabbers can transport dungeness via water or land if DEC has a PSP testing exemption for that area. This is very unlikely for the Kodiak area as this area is known as a "hot" area with high incidence of PSP.

HB 265 was replaced with CSHB 265 (FSH) which makes the intention of legislation clearer.

Alaska State Legislature



Representative William K. Williams

Committees:

House Resources
Co-Chairman
World Trade &
State Federal Relations
Transportation
Rules
Oil & Gas

During Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3424
Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
352 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 247-4672
Fax (907) 225-8546

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Committee Substitute House Bill 265
An Act relating to the export of live dungeness crab.

Committee Substitute for House Bill 265 is an economic development bill. I introduced this bill in response to constituents who are struggling to develop a live crab market in British Columbia. Currently, if you have established an out-of-state live dungeness market, you are required by law to ship your product through the air. Air transportation of live crab is tricky and in many cases cost prohibitive. As we all know, there are frequent weather and other delay problems associated with flying in Alaska. These problems don't particularly lend themselves to crab surviving the journey to the marketplace. Despite these obstacles, air transportation is the only way to get live crab to markets which are many miles away.

I have constituents who are trying to make inroads into the British Columbia live dungeness market. Requiring them to air freight their catch to either Prince Rupert or Seattle has a crippling affect on their ability to capture a place in the growing B.C. market.

Committee Substitute for House Bill 265 would remove the "air transportation only" restriction when shipping live dungeness crab out of state. The bill goes further by answering concerns about marine toxins, particularly PSP, by not allowing "surface transportation" to occur in areas where the Department of Environmental Conservation is requiring the testing of crab for marine toxins.

This requirement will address concerns for areas outside of Southeast Alaska. For instance, the Kodiak fishery tests "hot" nearly all the time requiring crab to be sectioned and the viscera removed. There are no other areas in the state where dungeness fisheries occur in any significance. There is a small fishery in the Port Moller area.

Alaska State Legislature



Representative William K. Williams

Sponsor Statement

House Bill 265, "An Act relating to the export of live dungeness crab"

Plain and simple, House Bill 265 is an economic development bill. I introduced this bill in response to a constituent who was struggling to develop a live crab market in British Columbia. Currently if you have established an out of state live dungeness crab market, you are required to ship your product through the air. Air transportation of live crab is tricky and in many cases cost prohibitive. As we all know, there are frequent weather and other delay problems associated with flying in Alaska. These problems don't particularly lend themselves to crab surviving the journey to the marketplace. Despite these problems, air transportation is the only way to get live crab to markets which are many miles away.

There are markets which are much nearer to Alaska that could be developed if the cost of air transportation wasn't involved. I have constituents who are trying to make inroads into the B.C. live dungeness market. Requiring them to airfreight their catch to either Prince Rupert or Seattle has a crippling effect on their ability to capture a place in the growing British Columbia market. House Bill 265 would remove the "air transportation only" restriction when shipping live dungeness crab out of state. This would allow entrepreneurs to use other means in transporting dungeness crab to the nearby markets of B.C. This is beneficial for a couple of different reasons. First it would lower shipping costs and secondly it could improve the survivability of the product on its way to market.

The passage of House Bill 265 is just one small step we can take to help Alaskans better compete in the international marketplace. I urge your support for House Bill 265. Thank you.

During Session:
State Capitol
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In Ketchikan:
352 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
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Fax (907) 225-8546

All the reporting requirements are in place for this fishery to occur. All the appropriate taxes will be paid and the catch statistics gathered. In your packets you will find a memorandum from the Legislative Research Agency on this subject.

This bill will allow fishermen to expand their markets. It will provide an opportunity for diversification and is a good economic development bill.

Legislative Research Agency

Alaska State Legislature



130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196

Phone: (907) 465-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

March 30, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bill Williams

FROM: Linda Brooks *LB*
Legislative Analyst

RE: **Live Crab Exports to Canada: Reporting Requirements**
Research Request 95.171

You posed this question: if Alaska fishermen could deliver live crab to Canadian ports by boat, how would the volume of these sales be recorded? That is, are there reporting requirements that would allow U.S. authorities to know the extent of the trade?

Alaska fishermen who export crab must comply with four state reporting requirements, but the data collected from those reporting requirements would not reveal the volume of live crab being exported to Canada. It appears that information about the amount of Alaska crab exported to Canada could be obtainable from Canadian and U.S. Customs data.

State Reporting Requirements

Alaska fishermen who sold crab directly from their boats to processors in Canadian ports would be classified as "catcher-exporters," and they would have to comply with four state reporting requirements:

- Intent to Operate Application
- Fish tickets
- Processors' annual reports
- Fisheries business license tax return

The fishermen would first file "Intent to Operate" applications with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). They would also obtain Fisheries Business Licenses from the Alaska Department of Revenue. Fishermen could not begin to export crab until ADF&G approved their Intent to Operate applications. As a condition for approval, fishermen would have to provide

Representative Williams

March 30, 1995

Page 2

ADF&G with proof that they had met the Alaska Department of Revenue's surety bond and fisheries business license tax prepayment requirements.

After fishermen satisfied the Department of Revenue's requirements and obtained approval of their Intent to Operate applications, ADF&G would provide them with fish tickets. Fishermen would have to submit completed fish tickets for their catches to ADF&G before exporting any live crab (5 AAC 39.130). Fishermen would record on the tickets where they caught the crab, the number of pots used, and the number of pounds of crab sold on each ticket.

Fish tickets would be a continuous reporting requirement. Fishermen who directly exported crab would complete a fish ticket for each catch. Fishermen "catcher-exporters" also would face two annual reporting requirements: completion of an Alaska Commercial Operator's Annual Report and a Fisheries Business License Tax return. Both the report and the return would have to be filed by April 1st and would cover all activity from January to December of the preceding year. Fishermen "catcher-exporters" would record on the annual report the amount of crab caught by fishing area and would indicate the price received when sold. Tax forms for the fisheries business license tax would be obtained from the Alaska Department of Revenue, and fishermen "catcher-exporters" would be responsible for paying the tax due.

Nevertheless, while the fishermen "catcher-exporters" would have to comply with the different state reporting requirements, the data collected through these reporting requirements would not reveal the volume of live crab being exported by Alaska fishermen directly into Canadian ports. Fish tickets provide ADF&G with data on the amount of crab being harvested in various areas of the state so that biologists have the information necessary to manage the fishery. The fish tickets would quantify the amount of crab harvested, but they would not indicate the geographical destination of any crab that was exported and sold out-of-state. Likewise, annual processors' reports and business license tax returns would provide no information about the geographical destination of live crab exported from Alaska.

The State of Alaska would have both fiscal and fishery management interests in assuring that fishermen "catcher-exporters" complied with the state reporting requirements. Normally fish processors handle fish tickets, processors' annual reports, and fisheries business license taxes so that fishermen who sell their catches in Alaska are not personally involved in any of these reporting requirements. However, fishermen who act as "catcher-exporters" would be responsible themselves for initiating the reporting processes and complying with all requirements. Some "catcher-exporters" might evade compliance to avoid paying the fisheries business license tax; others might be unaware of the reporting requirements. Failure to submit fish tickets would nonetheless hamper ADF&G's ability to manage the fishery properly. Fish and Wildlife officers from the Alaska Department of Public Safety enforce the ADF&G fish ticket regulations, but fishermen "catcher-exporters" who failed to submit fish tickets would only face a \$3,000 fine for a first offense. In terms of fish tax revenues, the amount lost would depend on the number of "catcher-exporters" who failed to obtain licenses and to pay taxes. The Alaska Department of

Representative Williams
March 30, 1995
Page 3

Revenue enforces tax laws, but the penalty for first-time offenders who failed to obtain a fisheries business license would only be a \$5,000 dollar fine.

U.S. and Canadian Customs Data

U.S. and Canadian Customs data offer the best hope for tracking the volume of live crab exported by Alaska fishermen into Canadian ports. The North American Free Trade Agreement has eliminated the requirement for fishermen to file export declarations, but import data are still kept. Bill Aberle, who works at the Alaska Center for International Business at the University of Alaska, explained that Canada and the United States exchange import data with each other. The United States relies upon Canadian import data to gauge the volume of U.S. exports into Canada. Mr. Aberle said that the Canadians' import data would be detailed enough to track the volume of Alaska dungeness crab received in Canadian ports. Because airports and seaports are tracked separately, it would also be possible to discern the amount of crab arriving by vessel. Mr. Aberle was only unsure of whether or not live crab could be differentiated from other types such as frozen crab.

Furthermore, while Alaska fishermen no longer need to file export declarations with U.S. Customs, they still have to stop en route to Canada at U.S. Customs. At U.S. Customs the fishermen "catcher-exporters" would obtain permits that allow them to conduct trade in foreign ports. Upon their return from Canada, the fishermen again would be required to stop at U.S. Customs. Alaska fishermen re-entering the state would have to file cargo declarations with U.S. Customs. Doug Harmon, port director for the U.S. Customs office in Ketchikan, said that for documentation purposes, they would generally ask fishermen to produce fish tickets for cargo that they might have sold in Canada. Although the Ketchikan U.S. Customs office does not track goods sold in Canada on a regular basis, Mr. Harmon thought that his office might be able to enter into an interagency law enforcement agreement with the Alaska Department of Revenue or the Alaska Department of Public Safety to ensure that fishermen "catcher-exporters" were complying with state reporting requirements for live crab that they sold in Canada. If Alaska officials wished to establish such an agreement, Mr. Harmon said they should contact Mr. Jensen or Mr. Blackmore in the U.S. Customs Enforcement Office in Anchorage.

Finally, in addition to customs data, Alaska fishermen who sold live crab in Prince Rupert would have to obtain permits from the Prince Rupert Fisheries and Oceans Office. A Canadian fisheries official said that each permit would describe the approximate weight of the product, who the product was sold to and its approximate value. The Canadian fisheries official thought his office might be able to share such information with the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Office, if U.S. officials requested information about the amount of Alaska dungeness crab being sold in Prince Rupert.

We hope this information is useful to you. Please do not hesitate to call if you have further questions.

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

**DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
555 CORDOVA STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501**

**Telephone: (907) 269-7644
Fax: (907) 269-7654**

January 23, 1996

The Honorable Bill Williams
House of Representatives
Room 128, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Williams:

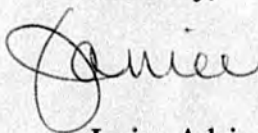
This letter is in response to your request that we provide you with a summary of DEC's recent actions relating to the testing of crab viscera for PSP.

In early October, 1995 our Food Safety Lab compiled the results of the viscera testing that had been conducted over the past 2 years. It was clear that during the winter months in Southeast and the Bering Sea, PSP is not a problem in crab viscera. We took that information to FDA for their concurrence. With it, we were able to suspend the winter PSP testing of crab viscera in these two areas. The testing is still required in and around Kodiak.

I've enclosed a copy of the press releases we issued on this topic. They outline the timelines for which the testing is not required as "winter" varies between the two areas. As you'll note, and I think it's important to point out, we will be doing "spot" monitoring to be sure the PSP levels aren't on the rise. If we find increases, the PSP testing requirement would be reinstated.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Janice Adair
Director

JA/la (g:\eh\PSP.WILLIAMS)

Enclosures

cc: Michele Brown, Acting Commissioner
Shari Kochman, Governor's Legislative Office

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 4, 1995

The Honorable Bill Williams
Representative
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: House Bill No. 265
Export of Dungeness Crab

Dear Representative Williams:

This is a response to a request by Pete Ecklund of your office for written comments on constitutional concerns presented by House Bill No. 265 (HB 265) and the underlying statute AS 16.10.240.

AS 16.10.240 prohibits transport of live king, Dungeness, or Tanner crab except via air freight after prepackaging. HB 265 would remove the restriction on Dungeness crab. The current statute burdens interstate commerce, but may be defensible due to health and safety concerns. Removal of Dungeness crab from the statute would undermine these health and safety arguments and would probably place the statute in violation of the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

AS 16.10.240 was adopted during the 1960's, prior to the development of much of the modern law concerning burdens on interstate commerce under the U.S. Constitution. In Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc., 397 U.S. 137 (1970), the Supreme Court held that an Arizona statute, requiring the packaging of Arizona cantaloupes in Arizona, was an impermissible burden on interstate commerce. In Hughes v. Oklahoma, 441 U.S. 322 (1979), the Supreme Court invalidated an Oklahoma statute which prohibited the export of minnows which were procured from the natural waters of Oklahoma. The Court overruled Geer v. Connecticut, 161 U.S. 519 (1896), which had treated restrictions on wildlife differently than other restrictions on interstate commerce, and adopted a three-part analysis for statutes burdening interstate commerce.

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

PLEASE REPLY TO:

- ☐ 1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1994
PHONE: (907) 269-5100
FAX: (907) 276-3697
- ☐ KEY BANK BUILDING
100 CUSHMAN ST., SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4679
PHONE: (907) 451-2811
FAX: (907) 451-2846
- ☒ P.O. BOX 110300-DIMOND COURT HOUSE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 465-6735

Under the three-part analysis, the first question is whether the statute discriminates against interstate commerce on its face or regulates "evenhandedly" with only "incidental" effects on interstate commerce. Facial discrimination invokes strict scrutiny for the remaining analysis. The second question is whether the statute serves a legitimate local purpose, and the third question is whether alternative means could achieve this purpose without discriminating against interstate commerce. Hughes v. Oklahoma, 441 U.S. at 336-37. Local processing requirements, because of their protectionist nature, are virtually per se invalid because of their effects on interstate commerce. See, e.g., South Central Timber Development, Inc. v. Wunnicke, 467 U.S. 82, 100 (1983).

Where a statute facially burdens interstate commerce, the state bears a difficult burden in justifying both the statute's purpose and the means used to achieve it. Id. at 336. However, in Maine v. Taylor, 477 U.S. 131 (1986), the Supreme Court upheld a Maine statute forbidding the importation of live baitfish, where there was no satisfactory way to inspect shipments of live baitfish for parasites or commingled species which could potentially disrupt Maine's fisheries. Id. Similarly, state legislation intended to promote safety or protect consumers from contaminated or unfit goods may survive despite placing burdens on interstate commerce. See Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc., 397 U.S. at 143.

As a result of Commerce Clause analysis, the existing statute may be unconstitutional unless it serves a legitimate purpose, such as protection of health and safety, which cannot be accomplished through less discriminatory means. We understand that crab which are packaged and airfreighted are sampled for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and that crab processed in Alaska are also sampled for PSP. Many other states do not require sampling for PSP in imported crab. Therefore, despite the fact that the current statute burdens interstate commerce, it may be defensible.

However, Dungeness crab are the species most likely to present health concerns due to the presence of PSP. There is less incidence of PSP in the two species that would remain subject to the export restriction if HB 265 is passed. Thus, the public health rationale for AS 16.10.240 would be weakened. Unless there are other legitimate concerns of which we are unaware at this time, the passage of HB 265 would thus make AS 16.10.240 more vulnerable to challenge under the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The Honorable Bill Williams
House Bill No. 265

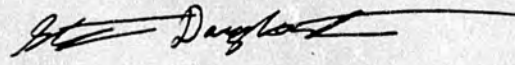
April 4, 1995
Page 3

We hope this analysis is of assistance to you. We will be happy to provide additional information or clarification if needed.

Sincerely,

BRUCE M. BOTELHO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:


Steven A. Daugherty
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Pat Pourchot
Legislative Director
Office of the Governor

Bruce Botelho
Attorney General

Barbara Ritchie
Deputy Attorney General

Deborah Behr
Assistant Attorney General
Legislation and Regulations Section

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

POSITION PAPER

Bill No. HB 265

Sponsor: Representative Williams

Division: Commercial Fisheries Management and Development

Bill Title: Export of Live Dungeness Crab

Department Position: Support

Background/Legislative Intent:

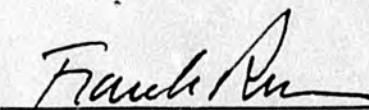
AS 16.10.240 was adopted by the Legislature in 1962 in response to industry concerns about crab which had been shipped live out-of-state and had arrived either dead or spoiled. The concern was that if such activities continued the markets for Alaskan crab the industry was attempting to create would be destroyed. Since the early 60s, the markets for live crab, particular Dungeness crab, have grown significantly. Additionally, improvements in the methods of retaining and shipping crab live, such as refrigerated sea water systems, have been made.

Since the subject has been raised through this bill, the Legislature might also consider repeal of the prohibition for red king crab and Tanner crab species *C. bairdi*. It should be noted that the current statute does not prohibit or restrict the live shipment of blue and brown king crab, opilio Tanner crab, or hair crab; fisheries that have developed since the last amendment to the statute in 1969.

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects:

Passage of this bill or repeal of the statute will have not impact on the division's programs.

Commissioner's Signature



Frank Rue, Acting Interim Commissioner

Date

3-24-85

Don Munhoven
F/V Blue Fin
P. O. BOX 6335
Ketchikan, Ak.
99901
(907-225-5328)

IAR 1 8 199:

Attn: Bill Williams,

We are in favor of lifting the ban of shipping live crab only via air freight
in regards to Alaska Statue Sec. 16.10.240.

We know this creates unnecessary hardship on the fishermen and their
markets and only financially benefits the airlines.

Lifting the ban would allow fishermen to create a better quality product
and would create more jobs.

Thank-ycu,

Don Munhoven

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Don Munhoven', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

3-17-95

Don Munhoven

Attn: Pete Ecklund,

In regards to lifting the ban on only shipping crab live I have listed the reasons why it should be changed and to show there are adequate safeguards in keeping track of the crab deliveries.

For instance in trading with Canadian markets there are numerous procedures one must follow through with in order to sell live seafood.

One must go through U.S. Customs and Canadian Customs.

One must notify D.F.O. (Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans) and also have a landing permit each time you unload. You must report back to U.S.

Customs with your fish tickets. One must file Alaska Dept. of Fish and

Game fish tickets being a licensed processor and buyer and deal with a

licensed customs broker. (ONE MUST BE a licensed processor)

Also the State of Washington requires you to have a business and wholesale license and a landing permit with the Dept. of Fish. Lifting the ban better allows

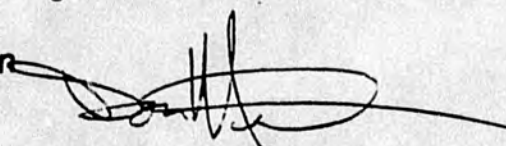
Alaska fishermen to compete with the current crab markets and allows them

better quality control of their product where by air freighting fishermen

must deal with costly packaging, freight charges not to mention the chance

their live product will be bumped or the chance of losing their entire load.

Don Munhoven



3-17-95



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-3715

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Alan Austerman
Chair, House Special Committee on Fisheries

FROM: Representative Bill Williams *W. Williams*

DATE: February 11, 1996

RE: Scheduling of House Bill 265 - Export of live dungeness crab

I respectfully request the scheduling of HB 265 for a hearing. The difficulties encountered the last time you heard the bill have been resolved.

My staff, Cheryl Sutton, will work with Representative Moses to answer his concerns. Both the Department of Fish & Game and Environmental Conservation have met to discuss this bill and their questions have been answered.

I would be glad to have Cheryl work with you and Amy in advance of a hearing to provide any information you may need. Thank you for considering my request.

DEC NEWS RELEASE

**Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Environmental Health Division
555 Cordova St. 5th Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 269-7501 Fax: 269-7510**

November 3, 1995

Contact: Manny Soares or Mike Ostasz, DEC Anchorage

CRAB MONITORING PROGRAM REVISED FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Weekly sampling of Southeast Alaska commercial crab for paralytic shellfish poison (PSP) is no longer required of processors, following review of two years worth of lab data by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

"We can lift this requirement from processors for the time being, and will do periodic testing to ensure the levels remain low," said Janice Adair, Director of DEC's Division of Environmental Health. "If levels go back up, we will likely need to reinstate the weekly monitoring to ensure unsafe product isn't being sold." Adair said that the change applies to the crab fishery between October 1 - March 31.

Widespread testing of crab for PSP was initiated several years ago to meet federal requirements when the toxin was found in the viscera of commercially-caught crab. Testing will continue in other parts of the state where toxin levels remain high.

DEC reviewed the PSP data for crab from Southeast Alaska, for a two year period, to re-evaluate the appropriateness of the fall/winter monitoring requirement. This work by the Palmer Laboratory showed that levels now are and have been well within the action limits, with little or no detectable toxin.

The change in the monitoring program applies to all species of crab caught in Southeast Alaska, and allows the sale of crab with the viscera intact, in live or whole-cooked form.

###

crabPSP11/3/95.rel

DEC NEWS RE

Alaska Department of Environmental

Environmental Health Division

555 Cordova St. 5th Floor

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Phone: (907) 269-7501 Fax: 269-7510

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages » 1
To	MANNY S.	
Co.	Jal	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax #	269-7510	

December 26, 1995

Contact: Mike Ostasz shellfish coordinator
(907) 269-7638 or

Manny Soares, manager, Seafood program
(907) 269-7640

REVISED OPILIO TANNER CRAB MONITORING PROGRAM FOR BERING SEA

The Department of Environmental Conservation has announced that, effective immediately, weekly PSP crab sampling of Opilio Tanner crab from the Bering Sea is no longer required by seafood processors for the period of January 15, 1996, until the close of that fishery by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

According to Manny Soares, manager of DEC's seafood program, the agency has just completed review of Paralytic Shellfish Poison (PSP) data from a three year period for the Bering Sea crab to re-evaluate the winter monitoring requirement.

Soares said, "Evaluation of the PSP test result data from DEC's Palmer Laboratory for this time period has shown the levels are well within the action limits, with little or no detectable toxin. As a result, we've discontinued the weekly testing requirement but will test periodically to ensure the levels remain low."

The announcement applies to Opilio Tanner crab from the Bering Sea and allows the sale of crab with the viscera intact, live, or whole cooked form.

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 265

Revision Date: _____
Title: Export of Dungeness Crab
Sponsor: Rep. Williams
Requestor: (H) FSHDepartment Affected: Environmental Conservation
BRU: Environmental Health
Component: Seafood/Sanitation Inspections

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1936

Expenditures/Revenues:	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

CHANGE IN REVENUES () 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

FUND SOURCE

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

HB 265 allows the shipment of Dungeness crab by any means of transportation such as truck, boat, air, etc.

Prepared by: Larry Jones
Division: Director, Division of Administrative Services

Phone: 465-5010

Date: 3/24/95

Approved by: Commissioner
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 3/24/95

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 265

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affect Fish and Game
 Title: Export of Live Dungeness Crab BRU: CFMD
 Component: Fisheries Management
 Sponsor: Rep. Williams
 Requester: House Special Committee on Fisheries **COMPONENT SERIAL NO.** 1941

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Bob Clasby
 Division: CFMD
 Approved by Commissioner: Frankie
 Agency: _____

Phone: 465-4210
 Date: 3/22/95
 Date: 3-24-95

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS HB265(FSH)

Revision Date: 2/22/96
Title: Export of dungeness crab

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: CFMD
Component: Fisheries Management

Sponsor: Rep Williams
Requester: House Fisheries

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1941

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other						
TOTAL						

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Paul Larson
Division: Commercial Fisheries Management and Development
Approved by Commissioner: Frank Rue
Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 485-6120

Date: 2/22/96

Date: 2/22/96

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 265 (FSH)

Revision Date: 22-Feb-96
 Title: Export of Live Dungeness Crab
 Sponsor: Rep. Williams
 Requestor: Rep. Williams

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation
 BRU: Environmental Health
 Component: Seafood and Sanitation Inspections

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1936

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Janice Adair
 Division: Director, Division of Environmental Health

Phone: 907-269-7645
 Date: 2/22/96

for/Approved by Commissioner: *Lawrence*
 Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 2/23/96

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 265

Revision Date:		Dept. Affect	Fish and Game
Title:	Export of Live Dungeness Crab	BRU:	CFMD
		Component:	Fisheries Management
Sponsor:	Rep. Williams		
Requester:	House Special Committee on Fisheries	COMPONENT SERIAL NO.	1941

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY95) cost: \$ 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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Bob Clasby
 Division: CFMD
 Approved by Commissioner: Franklin
 Agency: _____

Phone: 465-4210
 Date: 3/22/95
 Date: 3-24-95

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