ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1959 SRES HB 313 - HB 453 /959

Similar data are not available for other species; the estimates in Table 9 are based on permit and license data obtained from the CFEC and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Data are insufficient to provide a regional breakdown.

TABLE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF PERMITS AND GROSS EARNINGS IN ALASKAN FISHERIES
1979

Fishery	Total	Alaska Residents	Per-cent	Non Resident	Value of Catch ($000)	Estimated Value of Catch by AK Resident ($000)
Halibut	4,282	4,001	93%	281	$31,225	$29,039
Black Cod	329	265	81%	64	935	757
Shrimp	674	629	93%	45	12,867	11,966
King Crab	1,829	1,278	70%	51	148,745	104,122
Tanner Crab	1,070	802	75%	268	71,992	53,994
Dungeness	454	395	87%	59	4,166	3,624
Clams	363	331	91%	32	92	84
Herring	1,161	1,012	87%	149	32,709	28,457
TOTAL	10,162	8,713	86%	1,449	302,731	232,043

There is reason to believe that share of permits held does not accurately reflect share of value of catch. Note (see Table 8) that Alaskan residents held 72 percent of salmon permits but earned only 59 percent of gross fisheries income. If this relationship applies to other fisheries as well, the Alaskan share of other fisheries income is approximately 70 percent of total income in the fisheries rather than the 86 percent implied by the share of permits held. Averaging salmon fishery income and income from other fisheries indicates that Alaskan fishermen's share is about 64 percent of the total gross value of seafood landed in Alaska.[14]

[14] The actual percentage of resident income may be somewhat lower, because this methodology does not account for variances in specific fisheries or vessel sizes. For example, while Alaskans held 70% of king crab permits statewide, the percentage of Alaskan crab earnings in the Bering Sea was probably substantially less than this, because more "outside", large boats fish there and take a larger share of the catch.

The conclusion that 64 percent of the harvest (in terms of gross value) was landed by Alaskan fishermen does not imply that 36 percent of the $652 million gross income left the state. Food and fuel are two major expense items that tend to decrease the amount of gross income which leaves Alaska. Some payments for maintenance work and a portion of crew shares might also be expected to remain in Alaska, but the amounts are a matter of speculation. Rough calculations based on data from the Sea Grant survey indicate that about 83 percent of gross income from seafood harvests remains in Alaska.

Secondary Impact--Seafood Processing[15]

Employment. The indices of seasonality presented in Figure 6 show that seafood processing is a highly seasonal industry. The data in Table 4 on the next page show that processing employment ranges from less than 2,700 in slack periods to over 15,000 at the peak of the season. The Cook Inlet area reports the highest peak employment (3,678 jobs), although both the Aleutian and Kodiak regions have higher average annual employment because of shellfish processing there. About one-quarter of the Cook Inlet processing employment was in Anchorage.

Almost no fish is landed in Anchorage directly by fishermen, but a large volume of salmon is flown in each summer from Bristol Bay, Bethel, and other areas for processing. In 1979, Anchorage plants processed about 18.5 million pounds of salmon, or approximately 12 percent of the statewide fresh, frozen and cured pack.[16] The 1980 processing capacity in Anchorage more than doubled from 1979 levels, substantially increasing processing employment.

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[15] The employment and income estimates discussed in this section were obtained from the Research and Analysis Section of the Department of Labor. The estimates are higher than those reported by the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute because these figures include employment and income in fish tendering and packing and cold storage activities. The estimates may be low because they are based on employment covered by unemployment insurance. To the extent that tenders and packers are self-employed or working on contract rather than as employees of a covered employer, both employment and income will be underreported. Correction of potential understatement would require a survey of processors and/or tenders and packers. No formal survey was performed and no estimate made of the number of jobs and amount of income not reported to the Department of Labor.

[16] Capacity Analysis of the Anchorage Salmon Industry, Dames & Moore, prepared for the Municipality of Anchorage, June 1980.

According to the Department of Labor formula for computing full-time equivalent positions, statewide average annual employment in seafood processing was 7,272 in 1979. Table 10, below, shows processing employment and wages for each region in the state. Figure 8 (page 41) shows that average processing employment was 4.4 percent of total employment in Alaska in 1979.

TABLE 10

1979 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN SEAFOOD PROCESSING

Region	Average	Low	Peak	Dollar Value
Southeast	1,128	506	2,832	$ 15,135,211
Prince William Sound	325	90	828	5,921,431
Cook Inlet	1,480	412	3,678	16,180,749
Kodiak	1,586	748	2,466	24,089,446
Bristol Bay	669	95	2,617	14,506,073
Aleutian Islands	1,746	670	2,740	29,706,612
Rest of State	338	50	918	3,696,829
Total	7,272	2,692	15,142	109,236,361

Source: Department of Labor, Division of Research and Analysis; House Research Agency, 1/15/82

Unpublished data available from the Department of Labor show that about 21,400 individuals worked in the processing industry during 1979. This is the number of individuals who worked at any time during the year and is therefore higher than the 15,142 peak generated by the Department of Labor's formula for estimating representative employment. Standard practice for adjusting these data includes deleting "casual workers" from the count. Casual workers are defined as those workers who earned less than the $1,000 minimum requirement to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. After this adjustment, the number of seafood processing workers is 16,700.

Income. The average annual wage of these 16,670 workers was about $6,150, but more than half of all processing workers earned less than $4,000 in 1979. Despite low average earnings--average and median income in processing were lower than in any other sector of Alaska's economy--and high seasonality, 83 percent of processing workers reported no other income in Alaska outside the processing industry in 1979. Two probable explanations for this high degree of dependence on processing as a source of income are that 1) other employment opportunities are scarce in many areas where processing occurs and 2) a high proportion of processing workers report no other earnings in Alaska because they leave the state. The latter point will be discussed after reviewing the payroll data in Table 10.

Table 10 shows that total wages paid to seafood processing workers was $109.2 million in 1979. Figure 8 (page 41) shows that this is about 2.9 percent of total income from wages and salaries plus net income from fishing. The Aleutian region had the largest share of processing income--$29.7 million, or 27 percent--followed by Kodiak with $24.1 million, or 22 percent. Bristol Bay had a far lower share of processing payroll (13 percent) than of value of catch (24 percent). The Kodiak and Cook Inlet regions share of processing income was higher than the shares of catch in those regions. The Cook Inlet region showed the largest gain; approximately five percent of gross value of fish harvested was in Cook Inlet, but 15 percent of the processing payroll can be attributed to the area.

The variations within the state in share of harvest and share of processing payroll may be due to several factors. Transporting fresh fish from Bristol Bay to Anchorage, crab from the Bering Sea to ports in the Aleutians, and other incidences of processing in regions outside the area of harvest may explain a large portion of the shift. Type of catch can also have an impact on processing income. For example, crab is a high value catch but processing is relatively mechanized so requires relatively less labor than salmon.

Payroll arrangements of the processors offer a third explanation for relatively high payrolls in Kodiak and Cook Inlet. Processing plants in remote areas may pay relatively low wages but provide food and lodging to workers while Anchorage processors may pay higher wages but do not provide similar benefits to employees. In-kind payments are not reflected in the payroll data reported to the Department of Labor. The lower wages in Dutch Harbor, for example, relative to wages in Anchorage would tend to reduce the Dutch Harbor share of total statewide processing wages.

Resident and Non-resident Employment and Income. Information provided by the Department of Labor shows that about 47 percent of unemployment insurance claims filed in 1981 by former processing employees were

filed from outside Alaska.[17] Unemployment insurance data is the best available indicator of residency of workers. Employment data collected by the Department of Labor do not record the residency status of employees. Unemployment insurance files do indicate the location from which a claim was initiated. If we assume that the tendency of residents and non-residents to file unemployment insurance claims is similar and that non-residents return to their permanent homes before collecting unemployment compensation, unemployment statistics will offer a good approximation of residency of workers.

1981 claims reflect earnings during 1980. Data corresponding to earnings in 1979 have insufficient detail to identify processing workers separately. The data also show that non-resident processing employees who collected unemployment compensation earned about $250 per year more than did residents and that non-residents collected benefits an average of one week longer than residents. No regional breakdown of these data is available, nor do the data allow conclusions on the proportion or amount of processing wages that were spent in the state.

Induced Impact--Other Sectors of the Alaskan Economy[18]

Induced impact refers to the jobs and income created when income from a given source is used to purchase goods and/or services. Induced impact is often referred to as the "ripple effect" or the "multiplier" because the income ripples through other sectors of the economy and multiplies the impact of the original amount of employment or income.

National or regional employment multipliers are generally expected to fall in the range of 1.8 to 2.5, meaning that .8 to 1.5 additional jobs result from each new position created. Due to relatively high dependence on supplies of goods and services from outside its borders, multipliers for Alaska will generally be 1.7 or less. The multiplier

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[17] Source: Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study, Alaska Department of Labor, December 1981.

[18] The induced effects discussed in this section were determined by a special run of the econometric model used by the Division of Budget and Management, Office of the Governor. Although the results appear reasonable, the reader should be aware that the figures were produced by computer simulation and not by actual measurement of employment or income. The base of comparison is the control forecast which appears in the October 1981 issue of "The Alaska Economic Information and Reporting System." The special run made only one change to the input of that model; anticipated fish harvest in 1982 was increased by ten percent over the estimate used in the base scenario.

for fish processing employment will be one of the lowest in Alaska's economy because of the relatively low income of processing employees and the relatively high proportion of non-resident workers. Low income implies that less money for re-spending in other sectors will be generated by processing jobs. High non-resident employment implies that leakage outside Alaska will be higher than in other sectors. Both factors tend to reduce the multiplier effect.

Employment Multiplier. Table 5 compares output from this special run of the model to output from the original model and indicates the induced employment impact of processing employment on other sectors of Alaska's economy. The multiplier applicable to average annual employment is 1.28, which means that 28 additional jobs in other sectors result from each 100 jobs in the processing sector. The 723 additional full-time equivalent positions in processing which are the projected result of increased harvest levels create 202 other jobs. Maximum effects occur in the third quarter, when 291 jobs (in addition to those in the processing sector) are created. Sectors most affected by increases in processing employment are service (which include fuel and maintenance facilities) with 157 jobs; transportation, with 47 jobs; and government, with 39 jobs.

This exercise cannot determine a multiplier for employment in fish harvesting because adding fishermen does not necessarily mean that more fish will be caught. Weather, harvest limits, and other factors outside the control of fishermen influence yield and income so that it is impossible to specify a fixed linkage between employment in fish harvesting and employment and income in other sectors of the economy.

The multiplier for the processing industry was determined by increasing processing employment by an arbitrary amount and then examining changes in other sectors of the economy. A ten percent increase in the quantity of fish harvested was chosen as the means of generating a second set of model output with higher processing employment. The model was not designed to specify a precise relationship between fish harvest and processing employment and may not accurately enumerate processing employment resulting from increased harvest levels. However, the purpose of the analysis was to determine the effects of processing employment on other sectors of Alaska's economy, so this point is not critical to the analysis.

TABLE 11

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN SEAFOOD PROCESSING EMPLOYMENT*

	Average Annual Employment			Additional Employment			
	Base	New	Difference	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Mining	8,835	8,835	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	14,299	14,309	10	2	8	14	16
Food	8,162	8,885	723	439	723	1,178	553
Transportation	18,779	18,807	28	21	18	47	25
Utilities	6,167	6,176	9	3	5	12	14
Trade	2,900	26,910	10	3	6	8	16
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	8,623	8,624	1	0	1	1	2
Service	31,928	32,030	102	57	93	157	98
Government	56,890	56,926	36	22	31	39	53
Miscellaneous	669	669	0	0	0	0	0
Total	187,553	188,478	925	551	891	1,469	787

* The "base" case assumes no change in fisheries harvests or seafood processing employment; the "new" case assumes a 10 percent increase in total pounds of seafood landed. See text for detailed explanation.

Source: Alaska Economic Information and Reporting System Computer Model, House Research Agency

1/15/82

As discussed earlier, only those workers covered by unemployment insurance are reported to the Department of Labor. Because the model uses input from that source, it does not include self-employed individuals in the processing industry and may not accurately reflect self-employed individuals in projections of impact on other sectors of the economy. This omission may be of particular importance in the transportation sector. Individuals who transport fish by small aircraft may be underrepresented in the model projections.

Income Multiplier. A multiplier for income can also be determined by comparison of model output, and is estimated to be 1.84. This means that each $100 dollars of additional income to the processing sector results in an increase of $184 throughout the economy. Personal income was about $20 million higher in the special model run than in the original run. About $10.9 million of this amount was paid to the additional processing workers, leaving $9.1 million to be distributed among the induced employment.

No regional breakdown of the model is available, but all jobs are created within Alaska. The multipliers for Anchorage and other major cities may be slightly higher than the statewide figures and multipliers for remote areas may be slightly lower. This variation would occur if a greater proportion of workers in remote areas tend to leave the area when the processing season is completed and if the more developed economies of Anchorage and other cities absorb a larger share of expenditures before these dollars leak outside the state. Additional research would be required to document this possible variation in multiplier effects in different regions and communities of Alaska.

It is important to note that higher income multipliers, in the range of 2.7 to 4, are sometimes cited for the fishing industry. The main reason for the higher multipliers is that these studies are often based on the multiplier effects of the value of seafood landings, rather than the value of wages paid to processing workers, as in the above analysis. By using the value of seafood landings as the multiplier base, such studies are simply starting one step earlier in the production process.

Short-Term Multipliers

The above discussion has focused on long-term multiplier effects, or the number of additional jobs created year after year by an expansion in fisheries employment. The short-term multiplier effects of major fisheries developments may be substantially larger, particularly for new processing plants or other facilities established in localities lacking basic support services like docks, roads, water & sewer facilities, etc. The establishment or expansion of a major processing operation may result in significant short-term additions to employment in construction, transporation, and other sectors.

For example, if a major bottomfish processing facility were established in Unalaska or another remote community, the existing docks, water system, and other systems would likely need considerable improvement or expansion. The employment multiplier resulting from the additional fish processing employment may therefore be substantially higher than the figure of 1.8 cited above, until this additional development is completed.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

As noted earlier, the value and employment figures developed in this section have been based mainly on 1979 information, the most recent available. However, the harvest levels and prices of Alaskan fisheries products are highly variable from year to year, and it is therefore necessary to consider more than just one year's production when evaluating the long-term value of Alaska's fishing industry. There is a wide variance of opinion on the probable direction of fisheries harvests and values.

Both the salmon and shellfish fisheries had relatively high harvest levels in 1979 which some fisheries managers and others do not believe can be sustained over the next ten years or longer. This group believes that mild winters, favorable survival conditions, and other factors which are unlikely to persist for any length of time have been largely responsible for the current high harvest levels; therefore, average harvest levels over the next 10 years or so are expected to be lower for most fisheries. The Division of Commercial Fisheries has estimated the short-term average value of all Alaska fisheries to be approximately $394 million, nearly 40 percent less than the $640 million value of the 1979 harvest.[19]

Other individuals associated with the fishing industry feel that this projection is very conservative, and does not adequately reflect factors which will continue to have a positive influence on fisheries harvests and values. These factors include the reduced Japanese high seas interception of North American salmon stocks, aquaculture production, bottomfish development, and marketing efforts. According to this point of view, fisheries values in future years are not likely to drop below the 1980-1981 levels of about $600 million (ex-vessel value), and may be substantially higher.

Although the probable direction of future fisheries harvests and values is subject to debate, some observations can be made on the effects of increased, or reduced, harvests on fisheries employment. In the harvesting sector, the number of fishermen does vary somewhat from year to year based on expectations of harvest and earnings levels, but these

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[19]Source: Memorandum to Regional Supervisors from John Clark, Chief Fisheries Scientist, March 20, 1981. This estimate is based on 1980 average prices, by species by area, and the short-term harvest objectives of the Division of Commercial Fisheries. The short-term harvest objectives are, in turn, based on average survival conditions, current funding levels, and present management technology. The objective for salmon is 65.2 million fish, and for shellfish is 327 million pounds.

fluctuations tend to be much smaller than the variances in harvests and values. Fishermen's earnings are closely linked to harvest and price levels, however. On the processing side, more substantial changes in employment could be expected with increased or reduced harvest levels.

One concrete and recent example of this linkage is the processing plant layoffs associated with the poor 1981 fall king crab harvest. In Unalaska, workforce reductions of 30 to 60 percent in processing employment had taken place by midseason, which ended with a harvest of only 31 million pounds, less than one-quarter of the previous year's 130 million pound catch. Projections of an equally poor harvest for the February, 1982 tanner crab season have also led to planned reductions in processing employment for that fishery, with one Unalaska processor expecting to start the season with only half of its usual 500 person workforce.[20]

On the other hand, the effect of increases in harvest levels on processing employment can be seen by comparing the 1977 salmon season, in which a total of about 50.8 million fish were landed, to the 1979 season, when 89.4 million salmon, or 76 percent more, were caught. Peak seafood processing employment in July of 1979 was 14,252, about 55 percent higher than the peak 1977 level of about 9,250 employees. Although there are other factors affecting processing employment besides harvest levels, these comparisons demonstrate that there is a definite relationship between the two.

Despite the recent high harvest levels, the fishing industry is saddled with several serious problems: high interest rates, poor product markets and prices, and increasing production costs. These problems may continue to limit the growth of the industry in coming years. However, there are a number of prospects for the further development of the Alaska fisheries in the mid- to long-term which may substantially boost fisheries production, employment, and income. Among the most significant or likely of these prospective developments are the following:

1. Increased harvest levels, primarily of salmon, through the further development of aquaculture facilities and improvements in propagation techniques, disease control, and other factors.

2. Greater demand, and higher prices for Alaskan seafood products through marketing efforts of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and other programs.

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[20]Source: Alaska Fisherman Newspaper, "The King Crab Boom is Over in Dutch," December 1981.

3. Higher levels of participation by Alaskans in groundfish harvesting and the utilization of presently unfished species.

4. Increases in harvests resulting from improved management capabilities, based on advances in technology and/or higher funding levels, thus allowing more accurate control of harvest and escapement levels.

5. Higher employment and value added from increased in-state processing and cold-storage capabilities.

Discussions of future trends in economic or industrial development are almost always highly speculative, especially for an industry as variable as the Alaska fisheries. The intent of this discussion is not to forecast future developments, but simply to summarize the probable effects on fisheries employment and income levels of the development possibilities listed above to whatever extent they might occur. Possible regional impacts are noted where appropriate.

Aquaculture

The successful artificial rearing of fish, primarily salmon, has been a goal of fisheries managers and others for a number of decades. Aquaculture has proven to be an expensive investment and has been saddled by a number of problems, such as brood stock diseases and uncertainties about the effects of artificial propagation on the genetic diversity and health of wild fish stocks. However, substantial progress has been made in handling these problems and hatchery fish are now beginning to make a significant contribution to Alaska salmon harvests.

In 1981, more than three million salmon released from FRED Division hatcheries returned as adults. Three years earlier (1978), the number of returning salmon was less than 50,000. Private non-profit hatcheries contributed an additional 2.5 million salmon to the 1981 return. FRED Division facilities now on line are expected to produce an annual return of 10 to 12 million salmon when full capacity is reached. Based on 1980 prices, this number of fish would be worth approximately $30 million to the fishermen, and about double that in wholesale value. Although 10 to 12 million salmon are not a great number in comparison to a harvest such as the 135 million fish expected in 1982, hatcheries are most valuable in the years of poor survival conditions when natural runs are severely reduced. Over the long term, the FRED Division's objective is to eventually produce, in conjunction with the private non-profit hatcheries, adult salmon returns in the range of 47 million fish. The FRED Division produces a detailed annual report each January which provides more information on the Division's operations and objectives.

The geographic distribution of harvests and income to fishermen from hatchery production can be expected to correspond to the general locations of hatcheries around the state. Figures 10 and 11 show the locations of existing and planned FRED and private hatcheries.

Marketing

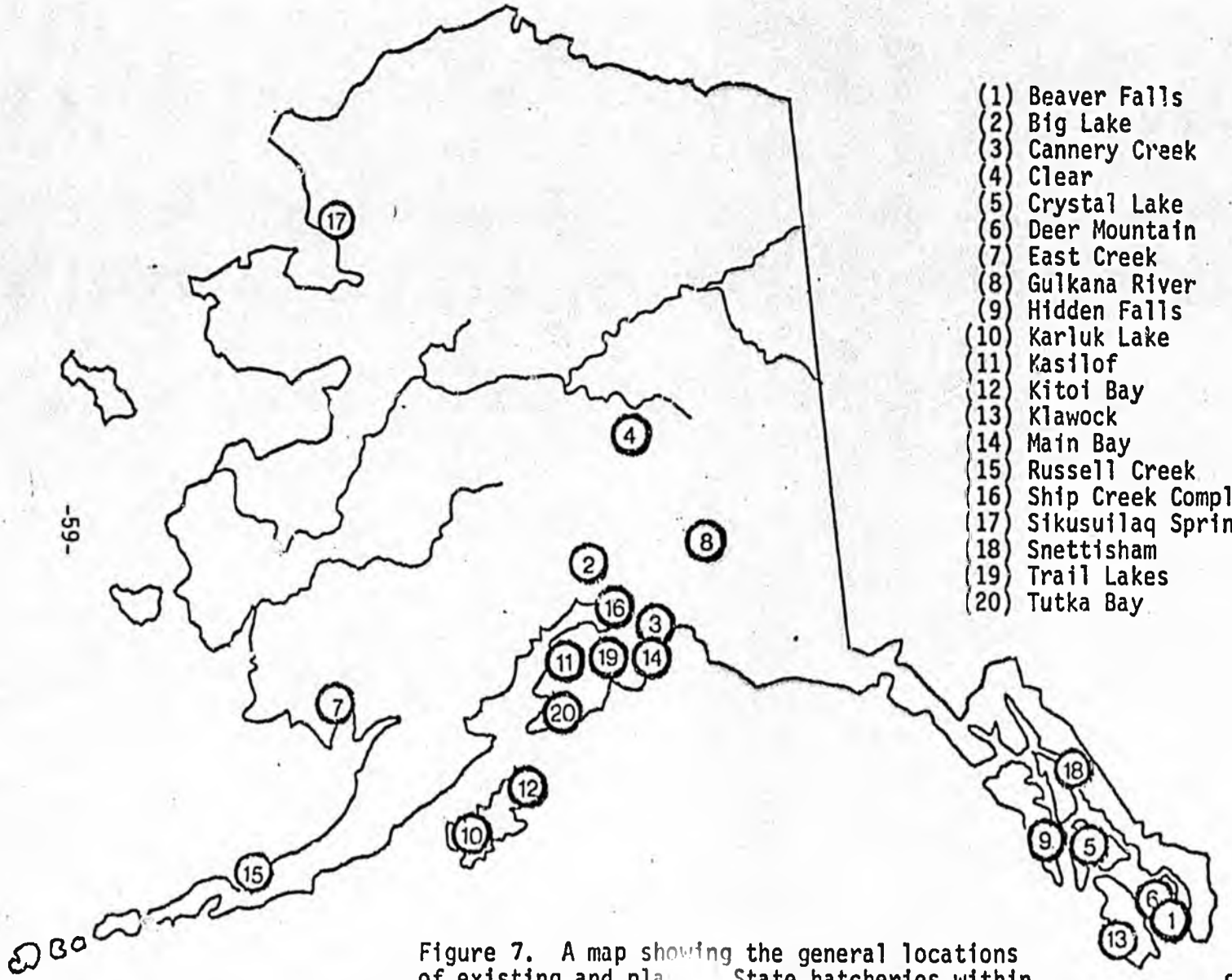
Over the long term, low returns of wild salmon stocks are likely to occur in some years, and hatcheries will help balance the yearly fluctuations in salmon harvests. In the short term, however, Alaska salmon fishermen and processors are faced with what is almost too many fish.

As mentioned earlier, the 1982 salmon harvest is forecast to reach an all-time high of 135 million fish. With salmon markets in a generally depressed condition since the 1979 season and large backlogs of unsold salmon, processors are concerned about difficulties in finding buyers for such a large volume of salmon, and fishermen face the possibility of low prices and insufficient processing capacity. Marketing is therefore one of the seafood industry's highest priorities.

The State's present involvement in marketing is primarily through funding of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI). Although the Institute will probably not be able to have more than a marginal impact on price levels and markets for the 1982 salmon season, its efforts over the mid to long term may help prevent a recurrence of the current market difficulties by expanding markets and increasing demand for Alaska seafood products. ASMI's current advertising and marketing budget is divided according to the value generated by each type of seafood. About 47 percent of the total budget will be targeted to salmon marketing, 44 percent to crab, and whitefish species, including halibut and shrimp, will receive 9 percent. Canned salmon is presently ASMI's first priority, because of the large pink salmon harvest expected in 1982 and the fact that most pink salmon are canned.

Bottomfish/Underutilized Species

The extent and potential of Alaska bottomfish resources has been well documented and publicized in recent years. Although the pace of development of Alaskan bottomfish harvesting has been slower than some had projected or hoped for, significant progress appears to be occurring. Harvests of bottomfish by U.S. vessels in Alaska's offshore waters have nearly doubled in every year since 1978, and increased from about 85 million pounds in 1980 to 237 million pounds (preliminary estimate) in 1981 -- a nearly three-fold increase. About 211 pounds of this amount was taken in joint ventures between U.S. fishermen and foreign processing vessels, primarily Soviet and Korean, with limited participation by the Japanese and Poles. The shore-based catch of 26 million pounds was also a large increase from the 1980 level of about 14 million pounds.



(1) Beaver Falls
(2) Big Lake
(3) Cannery Creek
(4) Clear
(5) Crystal Lake
(6) Deer Mountain
(7) East Creek
(8) Gulkana River
(9) Hidden Falls
(10) Karluk Lake
(11) Kasilof
(12) Kitoi Bay
(13) Klawock
(14) Main Bay
(15) Russell Creek
(16) Ship Creek Complex
(17) Sikusuilaq Springs
(18) Snettisham
(19) Trail Lakes
(20) Tutka Bay

FIGURE 10

Figure 7. A map showing the general locations of existing and pla State hatcheries within Alaska, 1980.

SOURCE: FRED Division Annual Report

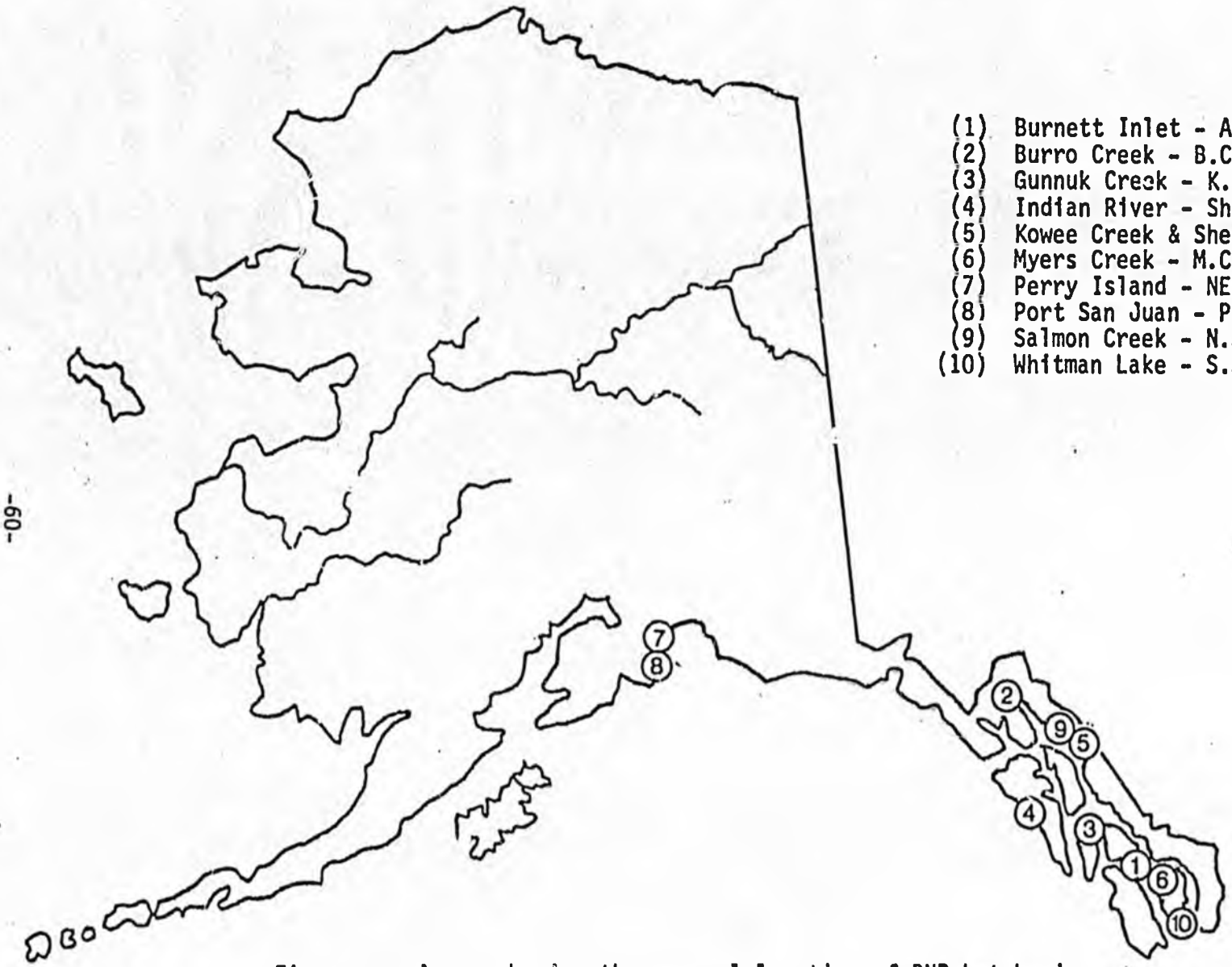


FIGURE 11

Figure 8. A map showing the general location of PNP hatcheries within Alaska, 1980.

SOURCE: FRED Division

On-shore processing of Alaska bottomfish still appears to be somewhat marginal in terms of profitability. Icicle Seafoods in Southeast Alaska has discontinued most of its bottomfish operations, and the Alaska Food Co. bottomfish plant in Kodiak has filed for a Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization. However, a salted cod plant is being constructed in Unalaska by Jangaard Fisheries and bottomfish plants are planned for Akutan and Sand Point. Alaska Food is still purchasing bottomfish, as is the Universal Seafoods plant in Kodiak. It appears that bottomfish development is likely to have the greatest impact in the Aleutian Chain, primarily Unalaska, and in Kodiak, Seward, and Sitka. Other communities such as Anchorage would benefit indirectly from the provision of support services to the industry.

The joint venture bottomfish harvest in 1982 may increase substantially over 1981 levels. The U.S. State Department is withholding 50 percent of the foreign bottomfish allocations pending a review of joint venture arrangements. A goal of 20 percent of the total bottomfish harvest has been proposed for the U.S. harvest, including both joint ventures and on-shore processing. This goal, which would be about 800 million pounds of bottomfish, is a very large increase from 1981 harvest levels and appears fairly optimistic. However, it is clear that the State Department is willing to use the leverage of the foreign allocations to encourage bottomfish development in Alaska.

Another potential long-term development is the harvest of presently underutilized species, such as capelin. There are several fish species which are now harvested only as incidental catches, but which are present in large enough concentrations to be commercially harvested if a market were available. Capelin is one of the major fisheries in the North Sea, with recent landings of over four times (in pounds) the total domestic Alaska landings for all species. The lack of marketing channels, processing capacity, and fishing experience for underutilized species make such development primarily a long-term prospect.

Improved Management Capabilities

State and federal fisheries management capabilities have been strengthened considerably in recent years, but there are still possibilities for further improvements which could raise harvest levels for some Alaska fisheries. Recent management actions may also have a strong continuing impact on harvest levels in future years. The reduction in the high seas interception of Alaska salmon by Japanese and other nations is generally believed to have played a major role in the recent increases in salmon harvests to record levels. The reduction was a result of treaties negotiated by the U.S. State Department during the establishment of the 200 mile limit, and should continue to have a favorable impact on salmon harvests in future years.

Future management improvements may be realized through both technological developments such as more accurate sonar fish counters, and additional management resources from increased funding levels. For example, it is now difficult to monitor salmon escapements in heavily glaciated or silted rivers, as both visual salmon counting and existing sonar equipment are inadequate. Research is currently under way to develop sonar gear which will provide accurate fish counts in such rivers, thereby ensuring that escapements are adequate and that surplus fish can be harvested by fishermen. Additional management funding could allow closer monitoring of individual fisheries, greater separation of mixed stock fisheries, and so on.

Several fisheries are suffering continuing declines in harvest levels or are in danger of declining, and could therefore particularly benefit from improvements in management techniques or resources. These include the Southeastern king, coho, and chum salmon stocks, Copper River sockeye, Cook Inlet coho, and Kotzebue chum salmon. Crab harvests in several regions are also declining. Although fisheries managers generally expected the crab decline and attribute it mainly to less favorable survival conditions, additional research into the crab fisheries could prove beneficial to long-term yields.

Expanded Fish Processing/Storage Capacity

One way in which the economic value of Alaska's fisheries could be increased without catching more fish is to develop more in-state processing and storage capability. While most Alaska seafood products are currently processed in the state, much of the storage and marketing of the processed products occurs in cities outside of Alaska, primarily Seattle. Greater cold storage capacity in the state could therefore increase the amount of fisheries value remaining in the state, as well as potentially increasing control over the marketing process. A 1980 study of the Anchorage salmon processing industry found that cold storage capacity was very limited, so much so that a few day's disruption of marketing channels from weather or other factors could require reductions in the volume of fish processed. A number of the processors interviewed believed that a major cold storage facility in Anchorage could be a major benefit to the industry, although the economic feasibility has yet to be determined.

The processing of seafood into higher value products is also a possible development strategy. The trend in recent years toward more frozen processing of salmon, rather than canning, is an example of higher value processing. The marketing of fresh, smoked, and other specialty seafood products has also increased substantially, and offers additional development potential.

APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF STATE AGENCIES

Source: Coastal Fisheries Assistance Program, Final Report, Department of Fish and Game, November 1981

Source: Coastal Fisheries Assistance Program, Final Report, Department of Fish and Ga November 1981

INVENTORY OF STATE AGENCIES

A. Office of the Governor

1. Special Assistant on Natural Resources - Provides guidance on State policy regarding fisheries and other natural resource issues.

2. Division of Budget and Management - Analyses budget proposals for fishery related departments and programs.

3. Division of Policy Development and Planning

a. Policy and Program Specialist for Fisheries

1. Responsibilities

a. Monitors compliance of fisheries development projects with program policies.

b. Develops options for regional planning process in Aleutian Islands.

b. Office of Coastal Management

1. Oversees the development of coastal management plans by local governments. These plans identify sites which are used for subsistence, recreation or commercial fishing, important habitat, or suitable for fisheries related facilities.

2. Coordinates State review of Federal permitting processes which regulate activities which may impact fisheries habitat.

4. Alaska Fisheries Council - The Council is composed of the Commissioners of Fish and Game and Commerce and Economic Development; State legislators; the Director of FRED Division (Department of Fish and Game); representatives from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Board of Fisheries and the Office of the Governor; and private citizens. The Council played an active role in developing the State's private non-profit hatchery program and presently monitors the progress of fisheries enhancement and development programs. The special Projects Coordinator, Office of the Governor, coordinates the Council and for this reason the Council is described here.

B. Department of Commerce and Economic Development

1. Commercial Fisheries Development Division

a. Lead agency for fisheries development, coordinates programs in other agencies which deal with development. The State's Tokyo and Copenhagen offices previously under the Office of International Fisheries and External Affairs will be directed by this division.

b. Present and planned programs include:

1. Mustad autoline production trial

2. Prince William Sound jigging system trial (with Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation)

3. Marketing of food herring (with Danish consultant)

4. Production and marketing of herring (with Alaska Federation of Natives)

5. Marine Advisory System (with Bering Straits Fishermen's Association)

6. Quality control for Bristol Bay sockeye (with IMAKPIAK Regional Aquaculture Association)

7. Bottomfish profiles - review of stock information by species to help fishermen locate large concentrations of bottomfish.

2. Division of Business Loans

a. Commercial Fishing Loan Program - Up to $50,000 may be loaned at 9.5% for the construction, purchase, or renovation of fishing vessels.

b. Fisheries Enhancement Loan Program - Up to $6,000,000 to regional associations and $1,000,000 for other nonprofit hatchery corporations, at 9.5% for 30 years for hatchery preconstruction and and construction activities and operating costs.

3. Commercial Fisheries and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) - Makes loans to commercial fishermen and farmers. The Bank has been established as a public corporation with a legal existence independent of the State. It is, by statute, also an instrument of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and for this reason is listed here.

C. Department of Community and Regional Affairs

1. Commissioner's Office - Rural Development Council

a. Composed of 3 commissioners, 3 federal officials, 2 legislators, the Director of DPDP, and 6 representatives from rural areas.

b. Responsibilities. Newly formed, it is not yet clear what role the Council will play in fisheries.

2. Division of Community Planning

a. Assists communities in planning for infrastructure needs resulting from development. Administers Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEID) which provides funding for studies which determine the effects of energy development.

b. Recent and current programs include:

1. an evaluation of 5 communities as potential sites for support facilities for the bottomfish industry. Evaluation of 5 more communities is underway.

2. funding planners in Unalaska, Sand Point, King Cove, and Yakutat.

3. funding wildlife evaluations and salmon tagging program.

D. Department of Education, Adult and Continuing Education Unit.

Provides statewide interagency coordination and development of fisheries education.

2. Assists in developing new fisheries education programs.

3. Develops instructor training programs and education research capabilities.

E. Department of Environmental Conservation

1. Coordinates State's environmental management efforts. Establishes water quality standards and reviews and certifies development projects which may impact salmon spawning streams.

2. Meat and Seafood Inspection Program - Inspects quality of seafood produced in Alaska. Products which are contaminated are confiscated.

F. Alaska Board of Fisheries - The seven member Board of Fisheries is appointed by the Governor to establish seasonal fishing regulations. The Board's activities are coordinated by a staff located within the Department of Fish and Game.

G. Department of Fish and Game

1. Commercial Fisheries Division

a. Implements and maintains the State's commercial and subsistence management programs.

b. Conducts management related research covering domestic fisheries with particular emphasis on stock status and fishery performance.

c. Serves as scientific staff to the Board of Fisheries which establishes fisheries regulations.

d. Coordinates interaction between the State and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

2. Fisheries Rehabilitation Enhancement and Development

a. Develops, maintains and coordinates State plan for present and long range rehabilitation.

b. Operates State hatchery facilities and other enhancement projects such as fish ladders, lake fertilization and stocking and stream clearances.

c. Conducts research on fish culture technology, genetics and pathology.

3. Sports Fish Division

   a. Manages and develops sport fish resource.

   b. Stocks fish in freshwater systems.

   c. Conducts harvest, life history, and land use studies.

4. Habitat Section

   a. Responsible for the protection, maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife, habitat.

   b. Regulates by permit process activities in anadromous streams, game refuges and critical habitats. Reviews and monitors projects associated with pipeline and Haul Road.

   c. Participates in land use planning and coastal management program.

   d. Solicits nominations for critical habitat areas.

5. Subsistence Section

   a. Compiles existing data and conducts studies on the role of subsistence activities in lives of State residents.

   b. Provides information and anlysis to the public, agencies, and other organizations.

   c. Assists the Department and Boards of Fisheries and Game in classifying subsistence users, uses, and methods of harvest.

6. Public Communication Section

   a. Issues news releases and prepares public service announcements.

   b. Publishes Fish Tails and Game Trails, the Department's magazine.

7. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (The Commission is grouped with ADF&G for administrative purposes, but functions autonomously). Responsible for determining optimum gear levels for sustaining economic viability of the State s fisheries.

   a. Application Section - Evaluates initial permit applications.

   b. Permit Section - Permit renewal and vessel licensing.

   c. Data Processing Section

   d. Research and Planning Section - Last year helped develop limited entry program for hand troll fishery. This year will review capitalization trends and classification by fishery, gear type, and resident/nonresident status.

8. Alaska King Crab Marketing and Quality Control Board (The Board is grouped with Fish and Game for administrative purposes, but functions autonomously) - Promotes king crab through marketing and quality control programs.

H. Department of Labor

1. Commissioner's office - Responsible for mediating price disputes when asked by industry to participate. The Bristol Bay strike was the only dispute they were brought into formally this year.

2. Wage and Hour Division - Responsible for bonding of fish buyers and processors to ensure that they will pay employees and fishermen. A $10,000 bond must be posted by all buyers and processors.

3. Employment Security Division, Employment Services - Administers program for placing Alaskan residents in processing jobs. Focus is on identifying problems with hiring residents and rural recruitment.

4. Research and Analysis

   a. Conducted survey on the intent of fishermen and processors to participate in bottomfish fisheries.

   b. Conducted survey of fisheries education programs.

   c. Plans to develop employment statistics to aid in policy analysis and decision making.

I. Department of Law

1. Provides legal council to the State on fisheries related issues. The Department works closely with all state agencies listed in this section.

2. Works closely with attorneys in the National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of the Interior and U.S. Justice Department regarding joint investigation and enforcement activities as well as cooperation with federal legal officers regarding prosecutions involving illegal activities that represent violations of both state and federal laws.

J. Department of Natural Resources

1. Division of Forest, Land, and Water Management

   a. Classifies State lands, sale of State lands, mineral resources, sand, gravel and timber.

   b. Develops land use plans which include designation of fish and wildlife habitats (plans for two areas have been completed).

2. Division of Parks - Responsible for park management. Conducting a comprehensive outdoor recreational plan which will include assessment of the importance of sports fisheries to the State's park system.

K. Department of Public Safety.

1. Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection

a. Responsible for the enforcement of state laws and regulations pertaining to the fish and game resources for vessels and persons licensed by the state for fishing.

b. Enforces provisions of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission regulations.

c. Enforces state fishing license provisions required by state statute.

d. Conducts patrols in state and offshore waters, investigating, apprehending and prosecuting violations of state fisheries laws and regulations.

e. Maintains close liaison with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Board of Fisheries, the U.S. Coast Guard and other fisheries orientated agencies in order to develop enforcement programs which are compatable with management goals and the maintenance of cooperative associations with federal and state agencies.

2. Aircraft Section

a. Provides and maintains department aircraft for fisheries enforcement.

3. Vessels Section

a. Operates and staffs Marine Section vessels; carrying out fishery enforcement programs, search and rescue missions. Develops and evaluates department vessel needs, procures vessels through competitive bidding, schedules maintenance, trains and evaluates vessels operators performance.

4. Investigative Support Unit (I.S.U.)

a. Conducts complex investigations into major fisheries violations preparing case material and obtaining evidence for prosecution by the Alaska Department of Law. Maintains a criminal laboratory and staff capable of performing complex scientific studies on evidence.

5. Information and Education Section

a. Develops and participates in informational and public educational programs through the use of presentations to schools, public and private organizations and through newspaper, radio and television media networks to gain public compliance and support of divisional programs and goals.

6. Division of Alaska State Troopers

   a. Though primarily responsible for the enforcement of criminal laws, the Alaska State Troopers often assist Fish and Wildlife Protection in enforcing Fish and Game Laws and in protection of the public's safety. Examples of this would be their participation in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery strike related activity last summer and expectedly again this summer. Being "brother" enforcement divisions within the same department activities are often exchanged when the need arises.

L. Department of Revenue

1. Administers fish taxation programs.

2. Alaska Renewable Resources Corporation - Serves as a venture capital bank to finance development of the State's renewable resources. Over $18 million have currently been invested in various fisheries projects. ARRC operates independently from the Department of Revenue, but is associated with the Department for administrative purposes.

M. University of Alaska

1. College of Environmental Sciences, Sea Grant - Conducts programs in education, research and public service dealing with marine science, fisheries harvesting and processing, and food technology. Long term plans include upgrading bachelor's and creating a masters degree program in fisheries and developing a fisheries technology center.

2. Marine Advisory Program - Serves as a communication link between scientific, educational and marine industrial communities. Has provided technical assistance and training to aquaculture industry, harvestors and processors.

1981 SPECIAL REPORTS
HOUSE RESEARCH AGENCY

81-1 Petroleum Refining and Consumption in Alaska: Implications for Management of Royalty Oil
May 1981

81-2 Potential for Local Coal Use in Rural Alaska
January 1982

81-3 Personal Income in the Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region: An Overview of Income, Government Services and Transfer Payments
January 1982

81-4 Financing Agriculture in Alaska
January 1982

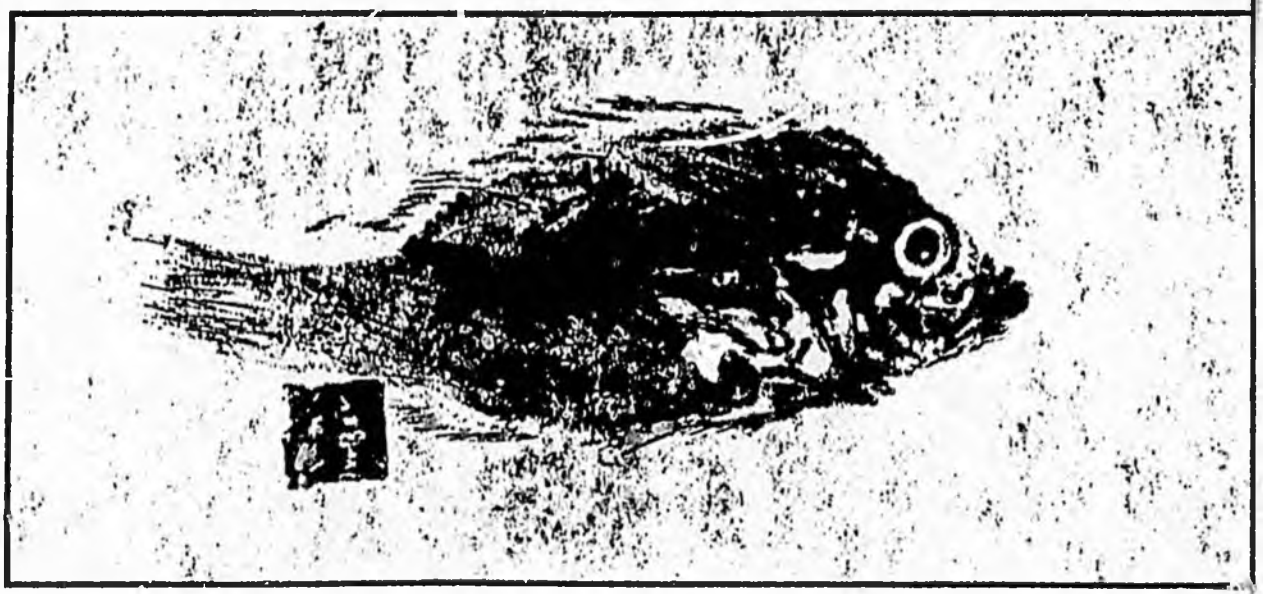
81-5 The Alaska Fishing Industry: An Overview of State Expenditures and Economic Benefits
January 1982

81-6 Import Substitution in Rural Alaska
January 1982

81-7 Rural Economic Development: An Analysis of State Policies
January 1982

*All reports will be available by February 1, 1982

The Report of the Alaska Fisheries Center Study Group to the State of Alaska



February 1982

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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THE REPORT OF THE

ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER STUDY GROUP

TO THE

STATE OF ALASKA

February 1982

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alaska's fisheries, both marine and freshwater, constitute the state's most valuable renewable resource. The use of this resource for recreational, subsistence and commercial purposes plays a major role in the lifestyle and economy of the state.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the need for and feasibility of the State of Alaska developing an expanded program of fisheries research. The Governor appointed a 12-member study group to undertake this evaluation and to report their findings to the state.

Three specific needs relating to Alaska's fisheries resources are identified:

1. An urgent public need for increased economic, social and biological knowledge and understanding concerning Alaska's fisheries.
2. A need to strengthen the capabilities of Alaska's fisheries management program.
3. A critical need for improved communication and coordination among Alaska's fisheries resource users and researchers.

The benefits to the state of establishing a well organized research program as well as the consequences of taking no action are identified.

Various alternatives, ranging from an increase in activities within existing agencies and institutions to the establishment of an independent state research agency, are analyzed. The recommendation represents a consolidation of various components from several of these alternatives.

The Study Group recommends that the State of Alaska establish a fisheries research center with the goal of providing the information and a foundation upon which fishery management programs can be developed and executed. The center's principal activities will be the acquisition and dissemination of information and the development of methodology required for wise management. The center, in addition to its own research staff, must develop cooperative research efforts with existing fisheries groups and agencies.

The center should be established under the University of Alaska with a Board of Trustees providing policy and planning guidance. The Study Group also recommends two advisory committees, one representing users and the other the scientific community.

The staffing of this center will consist of approximately 40 professionals requiring 70,000 square feet of office and laboratory space. The projected facility costs are $21.7 million and when fully operational, the annual operating costs are estimated at $14.7 million.

A schedule of implementation is provided. Costs for the first year are $525,000. During the second year, $2.0 million are required to establish research activities.

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INTRODUCTION

Alaska's fisheries, both marine and freshwater, constitute the state's most valuable renewable resource. The use of this resource for recreational, subsistence and commercial purposes plays a major role in the lifestyle and economy of the state. The challenge to the state is to provide for the long-term viability of this resource while continuing economically sound use. Currently there is insufficient methodology and data upon which to base decisions to maximize the benefits to Alaska as well as to preserve the long-term viability of the resource.

This document is the report of the Alaska Fisheries Center Study Group to the Governor of Alaska and to the Alaska Legislature. The report presents the findings of an investigation of Alaska fisheries research needs and recommends a program for the state to satisfy those needs. The Study Group, in developing these findings and recommendations, was assisted by a report prepared by Dames and Moore entitled "Fisheries Research Alternatives for the State of Alaska."

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the need for and feasibility of an Alaska Fisheries Center as the principal entity for conducting fisheries research in the state. As a part of that assessment, the Study Group determined the optimal direction and organization of fisheries research in Alaska and the most appropriate level of state involvement.

The Study Group addressed the following questions:

1. What should be the State of Alaska's goals in fisheries research and what benefits will Alaska derive from an expanded fisheries research program?
2. What are the current fisheries research activities in existing agencies and institutions?
3. What additional capability is required and what is the appropriate means of providing additional capability?

During the 1981 Legislative session, a bill (HB 313) was introduced in the Alaska House of Representatives to establish an Alaska Fisheries Center. The center was to be the principal agency in the state for conducting fisheries research, gathering and disseminating information on fisheries resources, and improving coordination and communications among agencies and groups involved in fisheries research. A nine-member board of trustees appointed by the Governor was to manage the center and representatives from specified fishery-related agencies were to serve as advisors. The bill passed the House and is currently under consideration by the Alaska Senate.

The bill was introduced because of concern that insufficient support was being provided for fisheries research in the state, and that the research was dispersed through a variety of agencies, and not always well-coordinated. In addition, much of the research on Alaska's fisheries was conducted by agencies located in other states. While there was general support for the objectives of the proposed legislation, many felt that the concept of a center for fisheries research required further evaluation. As a result, the Legislature requested that the Office of the Governor conduct a study of the need for and feasibility of such a center. The Governor established an Alaska Fisheries Center Study Group and appointed 12 members with a wide variety of fishery-related backgrounds. The Study Group met in September, 1981 to formulate a plan of action and agreed that there was a need for increased fisheries research in the state. The Study Group hired an executive director and retained a team of consultants (Dames and Moore) to assist in the evaluation of methods for providing increased fisheries research.

This report contains the findings and recommendations of the Study Group's investigation.

NEED

The importance of Alaska's fisheries resources to the citizens of Alaska is impossible to fully quantify. Alaska's fisheries resources support a very important segment of the state's recreational and tourist industry. Commercial use of these resources maintains

one of the state's major industries. Moreover, a large portion of the state's population depends upon these resources for its principal source of subsistence.

The State of Alaska, by constitutional mandate, must provide for the utilization, development and conservation of these fisheries resources for the maximum benefit of the citizens of the state. Appropriate management will be required in order to satisfy increasing demands on these resources while allowing for important subsistence needs.

During the next decade these resources will experience increasing demand for their use and major conflicts will develop between user groups. Increases in tourism and recreation will require greater allocation of these resources and expansion of the state's commercial fishing industry is expected.

The Study Group has reviewed the current status of state, federal and other research activities which are providing information to mitigate these demands. Three specific needs have been identified:

1. An urgent public need for increased economic, social and biological knowledge and understanding concerning Alaska's fisheries to provide for appropriate development and conservation.
2. A need to strengthen the capabilities of Alaska's fishery management programs in order to contribute to the wise utilization, conservation and development of Alaska's fisheries resources and to provide the maximum economic and social benefits to the citizens of the state.
3. A critical need for improved communication and coordination among Alaska's fisheries resource users and researchers in order to make optimum use of scientific and financial resources.

The benefits the state will derive from a well organized fisheries research program are:

1. The capability to continue high quality recreational fisheries, a choice not open to many states and foreign countries who have neglected their resources.
2. The assurance of the availability of fisheries resources for subsistence.
3. The continuation of a healthy, competitive commercial fishery that provides the state's major private employment.
4. The capability to develop and manage new fisheries; doubling the current employment and increasing fish production by 500 to 1,000 percent.
5. The opportunity to develop management techniques which encourage efficiency in the industry.

The implication of not addressing these needs could be severe. Some possible consequences of taking no action are:

1. Continuation of loss to the industry and the state from fishery disasters.
2. Continuation of reliance on non-Alaskan fisheries researchers and institutions.
3. Continuation of under-achievement of harvest.
4. Continuation of inefficiencies and duplication in fisheries research.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED

The Study Group determined that an enhancement of fisheries research capabilities of the state is required. Various alternatives to provide those enhanced capabilities were developed and analyzed. Primary analysis of these alternatives was undertaken by the contractor. A review of the contractor's analyses and the Study Group's findings follow.

Existing Agency Alternative

The initial assumptions in this alternative were that the basic organizational structure of agencies involved in fisheries research would remain intact and that increased funding for fisheries research would be passed directly to those agencies. In order to

accommodate an enhanced research program, however, changes were recommended in:

1. The internal organization of some agencies.
2. Interagency coordination and cooperative agreements.
3. Procedures for setting goals and objectives.
4. Information dissemination.
5. Standardization of research methods and reporting.

This alternative includes the creation of an Alaska Fisheries Research Steering Committee in the Office of the Governor. The steering committee would not modify the authority or responsibility of any agency, but would provide advice to the legislative and executive branches and would review research programs and proposals on a cooperative basis. Additional changes include:

1. The creation of a Fisheries Research Division in Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).
2. A central fisheries research library.
3. The establishment of a fisheries journal.
4. Fisheries conferences and workshops.
5. New research facilities for ADF&G.
6. Expansion of the National Marine Fisheries Service Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory.
7. Implementation of the University of Alaska's fisheries plan.

This alternative would provide an enhanced research capability with a minimum of disruption to the status quo, but would also offer the highest risk of a fragmented effort. The Study Group believes that increasing fisheries research funding to existing agencies would not be productive without substantial changes in agency structure.

Research Park Alternative

This alternative would provide common support facilities and services to agencies performing fisheries research. Increased funding for fisheries research would be provided directly to the agencies. A board of trustees would manage the research park, establish institutional goals, publish reports and develop criteria for facilities use.

The Study Group feels that this alternative could provide the means for closer contact between agencies but would not be conducive to the long-term stability and coordination of fisheries research in the state.

Cooperative Institute Alternative

This alternative would involve the creation of an institute, in addition to existing agencies and facilities, to augment the state's fisheries research capability. The institute would be housed in a state agency and would be under the direction of a board of trustees. The institute would maintain a research staff and facilities and would emphasize cooperative interagency research programs. Research goals and priorities would be set by the institute rather than by individual agencies. Research and user committees would advise the institute.

The Study Group feels that this alternative would provide for long-term fisheries research and required long-term institutional stability.

Research Center Alternative

The center proposed under this alternative would be associated with either the University of Alaska or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. It would be managed by a director reporting to the president of the University of Alaska or the commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game. The center would have its own

research capabilities while also providing for cooperative research activities. Policy committees would make recommendations to the center's director.

The Study Group feels that the organizational relationship to a parent agency would assure long-term stability but that the close association with the parent agency would impede cooperative programs.

Other Considerations

In addition to the above alternatives, the Study Group considered an independent fisheries research center which would be responsible for all fisheries research functions in the state. The Study Group concluded that such an approach would disrupt fisheries management and academic programs and would be counterproductive.

RECOMMENDATION

The Study Group reviewed the report of the contractor, including the background information concerned with existing fisheries research efforts. It is important to note that the alternatives developed were designed to provide the State with a capability for undertaking the more fundamental research needed to improve the management and conservation of the living marine and freshwater resources in and adjacent to Alaska.

To achieve this goal, the Study Group determined that a new institutional arrangement is required to protect the researcher from the pressures associated with resource management agencies and to provide a research environment attractive to the scientific community. The program of research will require a guidance mechanism to insure that it conforms to the fisheries research needs of the state and does not duplicate programs of existing state and federal research agencies. Finally, the capacity of the center to serve as a focal point for state, national and international seminars and to assist in the coordination of state and federal fisheries research efforts was considered important in influencing all recommendations.

The Study Group feels that these features and needs are partially met in all of the alternatives evaluated. However, no single alternative was considered adequate to meet the required goal. The Study Group's recommendation has, therefore, combined components from several of the proposed alternatives.

Establishment of a Fisheries Research Center

In order to further address the state's responsibility to its citizens to provide for proper and wise utilization, development and conservation of the fisheries resources both within and adjacent to the state, the Study Group recommends the establishment of a Fisheries Research Center.

Goal

The goal of the Fisheries Research Center will be to provide information and a foundation upon which fishery management programs can be developed and executed which will provide for the wise utilization, development and conservation of Alaska's fisheries resources.

Scope of Activities

The principal activities of the center will be the acquisition and dissemination of information and development of methodology required for the wise management of Alaska's fisheries resources. The center should not duplicate the research activities of existing agencies and groups. It should not be involved in the collection and analysis of information required for immediate management nor the collection of fishing statistics.

The center will develop cooperative research efforts with existing groups and agencies. Research will be directed toward development of fundamental approaches to fisheries management, filling basic gaps in our knowledge about the resources in-

cluding biological, social and economic data required for sound management programs. The center's activities should also include research that leads to an understanding of the problem of "multiple use" of the fisheries resources and the effects of various natural and man-made impacts.

The center must provide an environment to encourage excellence in fisheries research. Involvement of renowned visiting fisheries scientists to address specific research problems is essential to that environment. Association of Alaska's scientific and academic community with visiting scientists will encourage excellence in performance and serve as a unique "in-service training" program.

Additionally, the center should provide for improved coordination and communication among members of the scientific and management communities, fishermen, processors and the public by providing a forum (workshops and conferences) for discussion and information dissemination.

Organizational Structure

The Study Group recommends that the Fisheries Research Center be established under the University of Alaska. Establishment of the center under the University of Alaska would maximize the center's ability to attract top scientific personnel. This arrangement would be most conducive to providing for the long-term stability of the center's research activities and would provide maximum protection of the center's activities from immediate management pressures. Additionally, this arrangement would provide for a direct interaction between the center's research and information activities and the university's academic and public service programs.

The Study Group recognizes that it is exceedingly important that the center's activities support the needs of the primary management agencies. The proposed administrative structure and funding mechanism will reduce any tendency of the center to be solely influenced by the university environment.

Administrative Structure

Board of Trustees

The Study Group recommends that the principal policy and planning body for the center be a Board of Trustees. The board would provide policy and program guidance for the center. At a minimum, membership should include:

1. Commissioner or representative, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
2. President or representative, University of Alaska.
3. Alaska Regional Director or representative, National Marine Fisheries Service.

Other members of the board will be appointed by the President of the university based upon recommendations from the Governor.

Other board members should be selected for their ability to represent the research needs of all fisheries interests. Membership of the board should not exceed seven and the majority of members should be Alaskan residents.

The duties of the board shall include but not be limited to:

1. Establishment of institutional goals and objectives for the center.
2. Review and approval of selection of the center's Executive Director.
3. Review of the programs of the center to insure that they are providing meaningful contributions and are responsive to the institutional goals and objectives.
4. Active encouragement of the development and support of cooperative research programs.

Executive Director

An Executive Director will be the principal scientific and administrative officer for the center. The Executive Director will be responsible for all activities and personnel of the center. The Executive Director will serve as a non-voting member of the Board of Trustees.

Other administration

Further refinement of the administrative structure of the center will depend upon the magnitude of the activities. These could include a research program director, a cooperative program director and an information services program director. Additionally, as the center grows, an administrative manager will be necessary to oversee the day to day administrative functions.

Advisory Committees

The Study Group recommends that the Fisheries Research Center have two advisory committees, a research advisory committee and a user advisory committee.

Research Advisory Committee

The Research Advisory Committee will advise the board of trustees and the executive director on the scientific activities of the center. The committee will play a major role in the scientific evaluation of the center's programs. The committee will prepare for the Board of Trustees periodic reports on the need for research to solve fisheries problems. The committee will make recommendations on and encourage the development of cooperative research programs within the center. Membership on the committee will be by appointment by the Board of Trustees. Principal membership is expected to be from primary state and federal fisheries management agencies (ADF&G, NMFS) and universities but it is noted that membership should also include scientific staff from user groups.

Balance should be maintained between scientific disciplines with the majority of the membership representing fisheries science, marine science and the economic and social sciences as applied to fisheries resources.

User Advisory Committee

The User Advisory Committee will advise the Board of Trustees and the Executive Director on information needs of the various fisheries resource user groups. The committee will play a major role in the development of the center's institutional goals and objectives and in the review of the center's progress toward the attainment of those goals and objectives. The committee will prepare for the Board of Trustees periodic reports on the need for new information on fisheries. The committee would actively encourage cooperative programs within the center between user groups and scientific personnel.

Membership on the committee will be by appointment by the Board of Trustees. Membership will be from the principal fisheries user groups and the public at large. Balance should be maintained between these groups.

Staffing and Facilities

In considering the staffing requirements for the center the Study Group determined the following:

1. It is unlikely that any additional fisheries research effort will be provided by the federal government.

2. It would be physically impossible to fulfill all of the state's fisheries research needs.
3. To be most effective a critical level of staff must be provided.
4. If a single company or individual had exclusive rights to Alaska's fisheries resources, it would likely spend as much as $100 to $200 million on research and development.

The Study Group recommends that the center be staffed, when fully developed, with approximately 40 professionals. The Study Group feels that this level of staffing will make major contributions toward providing information upon which effective fisheries management programs can be developed and executed.

The Study Group recommends that facilities be developed to support the center's activities including sufficient space to allow cooperative programs. The facility should contain approximately 70,000 square feet.

Cost

Based upon the contractor's analysis, the Study Group estimates the following capital and operating costs for the center:

Capital Costs

Facilities (70,000 sq. ft.)	$21,000,000.00
Equipment	
Data Processing	200,000.00
Library Collections	300,000.00
Audio-Visual and Copy	100,000.00
Office	110,000.00
Total Capital Costs	$21,710,000.00

Annual Operating Costs

Management/Technical Services	2,019,000.00
Professional Staff and Programs	12,700,000.00
Total Operational Costs	$14,719,000.00

Funding for the center and its activities must be by line item within the University of Alaska's budget. Principal funding for all center activities should be provided by appropriation from the state. Funding of the center should be considered independent of the other program requirements of the universi v. Existing management and research programs should not be reduced to fund this program.

Location

The Study Group recommends that the following criteria be considered by the University of Alaska in recommending the location for the Fisheries Research Center. The criteria are ranked in order of importance.

1. Accessibility, proximity, and relationship to the major state, federal, and educational agencies and institutions with resource management and research responsibilities.
2. Proximity to existing research and support facilities.
3. Communication and transportation linkages, both domestic and international.
4. The attributes of the location that would aid in attracting highly qualified professionals.
5. The capability to host statewide, national, and international meetings.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

After evaluating House Bill 313, the Study Group has included a modified version in the appendix of this report. This modified version would implement the recommendations in this report.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Study Group recommends that the Fisheries Research Center be immediately established. Acquisition of staff and facilities should be undertaken in a phased manner to be completed within eight years.

The university should undertake the following activities during the center's first year:

1. Appointment of Board of Trustees
2. Appointment of advisory committees
3. Appointment of Executive Director and initial support staff
4. Phase planning for facilities acquisition
5. Planning for research programs and staff acquisitions
6. Development of cooperative arrangements
7. Initiation of conferences and workshops and information services

It is estimated that the first year of activities will cost $525,000.

During the second year the center should establish research activities using existing state, federal and university facilities. The state must plan on funding these research activities at a level of approximately $2 million. The state should plan on increasing program funding by $2 million annually until full funding is reached.

APPENDIX

RECOMMENDED SUBSTITUTE

FOR HB 313

ALASKA FISHERIES CENTER STUDY GROUP

RECOMMENDED SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 313

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

A Bill

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the Fisheries Research Center and to appropriations to that Center; and providing for an effective date."

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

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

(b) The legislature finds that

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

(2) there are at least 19 organizations involved in research and management of Alaska fisheries; a Center to gather, coordinate, and disseminate scientific data and information produced by these organizations is needed;

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

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

CHAPTER 12. FISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER.

Sec. 16.12.010. FISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER ESTABLISHED.

There is established a Fisheries Research Center as part of the University of Alaska.

Sec. 16.12.020. PURPOSES. The purposes of the Center are to:

(1) conduct research and gather, organize, and disseminate scientific information on fishery resources in the waters of the state and offshore from the coast of the state which will encourage the wise use, development, and conservation of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and recreational purposes;

(2) improve coordination and communications among fishermen, seafood processors, members of the scientific and fishery management communities, and the public;

(3) be the principal Center in the state for conducting and coordinating research for the long-term improvement of the Alaska and United States seafood industry and the encouragement of the development of fishery resources in the waters of the state and offshore from the coast of the state;

(4) encourage cooperation among federal and state agencies, the University of Alaska, and organizations which are involved in research concerning the fishery resources in the waters of the state and offshore from the coast of the state.

Sec. 16.12.030. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. (a) A Board of Trustees is established to provide policy and planning guidance to the University in the operation of the Center.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall consist of 7 members.

(c) The majority of members of the Board of Trustees shall be residents of the State of Alaska.

(d) Three members of the Board of Trustees shall be:

(1) Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or representative;

(2) President of the University of Alaska or representative;

(3) Alaska Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service or representative.

(e) Other members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed by the President of the University of Alaska based upon recommendations from the Governor.

(f) The members of the Board of Trustees serve three-year terms and may be reappointed.

Sec. 16.12.40. DUTIES. (a) The primary functions of the Center shall be fisheries

research and information services.

(b) The Center shall conduct both general and applied research,

(c) The Center shall provide information services to interested organizations and individuals,

(d) The Center shall provide support services to cooperating organizations and agencies.

Sec. 16.12.50. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. (a) The Board of Trustees shall establish a Research Advisory Committee and appoint the members thereof. The Research Advisory Committee shall:

(1) advise the Board of Trustees on the scientific activities of the Center, and assist in the scientific evaluation of the Center's programs;

(2) encourage the development of cooperative research programs within the Center;

(3) report to the Board of Trustees on the need for research to solve fishery resource problems.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall establish a User Advisory Committee and appoint the members thereof. The User Advisory Committee shall:

(1) advise the Board of Trustees on the information needs of various fishery resource user groups, and assist in the development of the Center institutional goals and the review of the Center's progress towards attainment of those goals and objectives;

(2) encourage the development of cooperative programs within the Center between user groups and scientific personnel;

(3) report to the Board of Trustees on the need for new information on fishery resources.

Sec. 16.12.60. ANNUAL REPORT. The University of Alaska shall prepare an annual report of the Center's activities and submit a copy of the report to the legislature by the 20th day of each regular session. The report shall include a description of the work conducted by the Center and any other information which the Board of Regents determines should be included to describe the Center's activities.

Sec. 16.12.60. DEFINITION. In this chapter "Center" means the Fisheries Research Center.

* Section 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: None

6/19/81

Date: ______

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSHB 318(Resources)

control of bee disease

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[X] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for ______ [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends ______

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the ______ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

S 60 (Rev. 12/78)

Reso

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

January 15, 1982
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room
211 - Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Bradley
Senator Eliason
Senator Gilman
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturgulewski

Hearing:

CSHB 318 (Res) An Act relating to the control of bee disease

Senator Gilman noted the following revisions to CSHB 318 (Res): Changes definitions of used beekeeping equipment; names specific disease organisms; outlines specific methods for treating equipment if disease is found.

Mark Wittow, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, stated that the Division of Agriculture favors the bill. He indicated the Fiscal Note could be updated by moving the dates forward a year. Total funding would not change. Senator Fahrenkamp requested that he provide an updated Fiscal Note to the Committee as soon as possible.

Senator Gilman asked unanimous consent to move the language on page 1, line 24-26 of the draft, starting with the word "the" and ending with the word "destroyed.", to page 2, line 9, numbering it "(c)" and renumbering the follcwing section. There were no objections.

Senator Fahrenkamp stated for the record that written testimony in support of CSHB 318 (Res) was received from David E. Webber,

Interior Beekeepers' Association; Cook Inlet Beekeepers' Association; and testimony forwarded from the House Committee on Resources.

Senator Mulcahy put forth the motion to move the Senate Committee Substitute for CSHB 318 (Res) with the noted change on page 1, line 24-26, with individual recommendations.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 1:45 p.m.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRAD BRADLEY
DICK ELIASON
DON GILMAN
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

TO: Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senate Resources Committee Staff

DATE: January 13, 1982

RE: HB 318, "An Act relating to the control of bee disease."

Please find attached some background information, including proposed changes, on HB 318, "An Act relating to the control of bee disease."

This bill is up for hearing Friday, 1/15/82, at 1:30 in Room 211 Capitol.

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

SCHEDULE

Friday, 1:30 p.m.
January 15, 1982
Room 211 - Capitol

Hearing

HB 318 An Act relating to the control of bee disease.

1/11/82 Fiscal Note
assigned
waiting for reducing copying

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Bettye Fahrenkamp,
Chairman

FROM: Resa King R.K.

DATE: 1/21/82

RE: CS HB 318 (The Bee Bill)

Met this afternoon with Rep. Hugh Malone and staff, Tam Cook LAA Legal, Bob Berry of Senator Gilman's staff and Mark Whitow of Department of Natural Resources on HB 318 and the questions Ms. Cook had raised in her memo.

GENERAL: It was agreed that a work draft will be written by Ms. Cook to leave entact the Beekeepers concerns, address the administrative and legal questions raised in her memo.

---

1. Regarding who will certify the apiary inspector: The department will determine the qualified apriary inspector.

2. Regarding quarantine; there will be language to indicate that the department will impose it and remove it when the department determines it is free of disease.

3. Regarding other approved gases; there will be language to indicate the department will decide what the other approved gases are.

4. Rep. Malone will check with the Beekeepers to find out just what they mean by page 2, line 8. It was unclear just what the beekeepers wanted in this section. He will supply his findings to Ms. Cook.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No. SCSHB 318
Title Control of Bee Disease
Requested by Senate Resources Date 1-15-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected Dept of Natural Resources, Div of Agriculture
Program Category Affected Economic Development
BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Agriculture Management
(Note: If more chan one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL		2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
300 CONTRACTUAL		12.0	46.0	46.0	71.0	71.0
400 COMMODITIES		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
500 EQUIPMENT		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS,CLAIMS,ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		15.1	50.1	50.1	75.1	75.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Assume regulations and inspections supervised by existing personnel and performed by contract

IV. DATE 1-18-82 PREPARED BY Dominic L. Carney, Director
AGENCY Natural Resources, Agriculture
PHONE 376-3276

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

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB318

Title Control of Bee disease

Requested by Malone, Rogers & Phillips Date 3/11/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Natural Resources

Program Category Affected Economic Development

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Ag Management

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

		FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	40.0	40.0	65.0	65.0	
200	TRAVEL	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
300	CONTRACTUAL	12.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
400	COMMODITIES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
500	EQUIPMENT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
600	LAND & STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
	TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	15.1	50.1	50.1	75.1	75.1	
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	-0-	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Assumes: 1) Regulation and inspection through FY82 done by contract

2) ½ time Entomologist in FY83 (½ by u of A Exp Station)

3) Full time Entomologist in FY85

Mark Walker

IV. DATE March 17, 1981 PREPARED BY Domonic L Carney, Director

AGENCY Dept of Natural Resources/Div of Agric

PHONE 376-3276

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 10/78)

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
LEGISLATION CHECKLIST

BILL NUMBER ~~HB 318~~

IDENTIFICATION:

BILL NAME: Control of fire disease

SPONSOR(S): Malone, Rogers, Phillips

RELATED BILLS PENDING: -0-

DATE INTRODUCED: ~~5/27/81~~ 3/11/81 2. 6/19

REFERRALS Res

INITIAL RESEARCH:

INITIAL BILL SUMMARY COMPLETED

SUMMARY BY LEGAL DIVISION:
DEPT. OF LAW SUMMARY:

SPONSOR CONTACTED FOR BACKUP MATERIALS:

FISCAL NOTE: 5/27

AGENCY RESPONSE:

OTHER INTERESTED SENATORS OR REPS. NOTIFIED:
Gilman

BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

SIMILAR BILLS INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LEGISLATURES: -0-

RESPONSES FROM INTERESTED PERSONS AND/OR GROUPS: -1-

OTHER STATE OR FEDERAL PRECEDENTS, REGULATIONS, LAWS:
Per Jim Caplen - U.S. Forest Service S 1504 in congress to give Secretary emergency powers in case like the Med Fly in Calif. wd. bring over a copy

HEARING PREPRATION:

CHAIRMAN BRIEFED:

DATE AND PLACE SET: 1/15/82

STAFF MEMO TO COMMITTEE:

TELECONFERENCE -0-

BACKGROUND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED

PSA/PRESS RELEASE -0-

LIST OF WITNESSES:

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS/CS DRAFTED:

✓ Gilman

✓ DNR Mark Whitlow Gelman will not testify - have a resource? pusa

✓ Malone - will testify, per phone 1-12-82

~~Dept of Law - Anchorage~~

HB 318 TITLE & SPONSOR SUMMARY 08:52 4/05/82 PAGE 1 OF 3
AMENDED TITLE: CSHB 318(RES)
AN ACT RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF BEE DISEASE

GENERAL DOLLARS: $15,100 (F. NOTE)

PRIME SPONSOR: MALONE.

OTHER DOLLARS: $0

CO-SPONSORS: ROGERS, PHILLIPS.
CURRENT STATUS: 3/30/82 IN (S) RULES

HB 318 HOUSE ACTION 09:53 4/05/82 PAGE 2 OF 3

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
03/11/81	01	0513	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
05/27/81	02	1753	RES -- CS08
05/27/81	03	1753	RES F/NOTE HSE SUPPL #49
06/01/81	04	1849	FIN COMM REFERRAL ADDED BY UNAN CONSENT
06/01/81	05	1848	MOVED FROM RLS TO FIN BY UNAN CONSENT
06/09/81	06	2052	FIN -- DNP01, RES CS06
06/09/81	07	2052	FIN F/NOTE HSE SUPPL #54
06/12/81	08	2190	SECOND READING
06/18/81	09	2190	RES CS ADOPTED BY UNAN CONSENT
06/18/81	10	2190	ADVANCED TO 3RD READING BY UNAN CONSENT
06/18/81	11	2190	THIRD READING
06/18/81	12	2191	PASSED BY DIV 37-01-02
****	**	**	*** *** ***

HB 318 SENATE ACTION 09:53 4/05/82 PAGE 3 OF 3

DATE	SEQ	PAGE	LEGISLATIVE ACTION
06/19/81	13	1535	FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
01/18/82	14	0075	FIN COMM REFERRAL ADDED BY UNAN CONSENT
01/21/82	15	0100	RES -- CS06
03/30/82	16	0728	FIN -- CS06
03/30/82	17	0728	FISCAL -- SEN SUPPL #22
			RULES
			RULES
****	**	**	*** *** ***

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

MEMORANDUM January 18, 1982

SUBJECT: Regulation of bees
(SCS CSHB 318)

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Legislative Counsel TBC

Here is the final version you requested of SCS CSHB 318 with no changes made to the draft that was supplied to our office, except for corrections as to form. Aside from drafting problems, this bill contains some technical problems.

1. Sec. 03.47.020 requires that a health certificate be signed by a "certified apiary inspector" without indicating who will certify the inspector. I assume that the idea is that the state from which the bees originate will certify apiary inspections, but I suspect that many states do not in fact certify apiary inspectors. So far as I know, Alaska does not. This is why HB 318 originally took the approach of requiring health certificates signed by an apiary inspector determined by the department to be qualified.

2. Sec. 03.47.030 requires "colonies or equipment" to be quarantined. Neither word is defined. Does the section mean "bees or used beekeeping equipment", both of which are defined? Also, (1) provides for fumigation using ethylene oxide or "other approved gases" but does not make clear who is going to approve other gases for this use. (3) provides for scorching "boxes, top and bottom boards". I assume these are parts of a bee hive, but this is unclear. (4) requires equipment to be burned and buried. Once again, is this "used beekeeping equipment", which is defined, or some other equipment? (c) is totally ambiguous. It provides that the quarantine not be removed until tests prove the equipment is free of disease. What quarantine? What test? Administered

by whom? What sort of disease? Does this mean that a quarantine imposed under this section may not be lifted until the division determines the used beekeeping equipment is free of bee disease?

I recommend that this bill be entirely redrafted. If I can help in any way, please contact me.

TBC:ljb

Enclosure

HB 318

Received 12/30/81 HFin

IN THE HOUSE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the control of bee disease."

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

* Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 47. BEES AND BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT.

Sec. 03.47.010. PROHIBITION. The importation into the state of Alaska of bees on bee combs and the importation of used beekeeping equipment is prohibited.

Sect. 03.47.020. IMPORTATION OF BEES. All bees not on bee combs imported into the state shall be accompanied by a health certificate, which states that they come from an apiary apparently free of disease and which is signed by a certified apiary inspector.

Sec. 03.47.030. DUTIES OF THE DIVISION. (a) The division shall investigate reported cases of diseased bees and cases of diseased bees discovered by the division.

(b) The division shall take action necessary to prevent the spread of bee diseases. Colonies or equipment found to contain the causative organisms of American Foulbrood (Bacillus larvae) or European Foulbrood (Streptococcus pluton) shall be immediately quarantined and treated by one of the following methods within five days. The quarantine shall not be removed until tests prove the equipment is free of disease or the infected equipment has been destroyed.

move to page 2 line 9

(1) Chamber fumigation using Ethylene Oxide or other approved gases.

(2) Sterilization by boiling in lyewater for at least 15

minutes.

(3) Destruction of bees, combs, and frames by burning followed by burying 18 inches deep. Boxes, top and bottom boards may be salvaged by scorching inside surfaces and edges using flame to produce a light brown charring of the wood.

(4) Equipment deemed in poor condition through weathering, rotting, ant tunnelling shall be destroyed by burning in its entirety and the ashes buried 18 inches deep.

(c) The guarantee shall

(d) The division shall adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 03.47.040. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "bees" means honey producing insects of the genus Apis and includes the adults, eggs, larvae, pupae, and other immature stages of the insects;

(2) "used beekeeping equipment" means equipment which has been used to feed or house bees, including hive boxes, frames, pollen traps, queen excluders, inner covers, supers, tops, bottom boards, slatted racks, and bee combs, or any other wooden or plastic beehive parts that have been in contact with honeybees.

(3) "division" means the Division of Agriculture Department of Natural Resources.

S 1504 Reading

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1 This Act may be cited as the "Standby Petroleum Allocation Act of 1981".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC 2 (a) (1) Shortages of crude oil, residual fuel oil and refined petroleum products caused by reduction in imports may occur at any time;

(2) Such shortages could be sufficiently large to cause severe economic dislocations and hardships within various segments of the economy, both regional and national, and constitute a threat to the public health, safety and welfare; and

(3) The national security and economic well-being of the United States require that the President have authority during a severe petroleum supply shortage, to allocate crude oil, residual fuel oil and refined petroleum products so as to minimize adverse effects on the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to grant to the President limited and temporary authority to allocate crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products in the event of a severe petroleum supply shortage. The authority granted under this Act shall be exercised for the purpose of minimizing the adverse impacts of such a shortage on the American people and the domestic economy.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Severe petroleum supply shortage" means a national or regional petroleum supply shortage which the President determines,

(A) is, or is likely to be, of significant scope and duration;

(B) may cause major adverse impact on national security, the national economy, or the economy of any of the several regions of the United States,

(C) results, or is likely to result, from an interruption in the imported petroleum supplies of the United States, including supplies of imported crude oil, residual fuel oil and petroleum products, or from sabotage or an act of God, and

(D) may not be reasonably manageable

(i) by reliance on free market pricing and allocation, or

(ii) under other authorities available to the President.

(2) "United States" means the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 4. (a) If the President finds that a severe petroleum supply shortage exists, he may, subject to subsection (d), implement a standby regulation providing for the mandatory allocation of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and any refined petroleum product throughout the United States or in any seriously affected region of the United States. Such allocation shall be administered in a manner which shall

(1) insure protection of public health, safety and welfare and the national defense and

(2) provide for maintenance of public services and essential needs, including, but not limited to, agricultural operations, and processing and transportation of agricultural products.

(b) The allocation authority pursuant to subsection (a) may include limitations on the price of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and any refined petroleum product, but only to the extent that

(1) such price controls are necessarily related to and required for effective administration of the mandatory allocation authority and

(2) such controls are limited to margin and nondiscriminatory pricing.

(c) The President, not later than ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall promulgate a general standby regulation for administration of the allocation authority pursuant to this section, to be implemented, with such additional provisions as may be determined to be necessary at the time, in the event the President institutes mandatory allocation pursuant to this section.

(d) The President shall not implement any mandatory allocation pursuant to this section unless he has transmitted notice to the Congress in an energy action message pursuant to section 551 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, and neither House of Congress has disapproved the message within 15 calendar days of continuous session of Congress in accordance with the procedures specified in section 551.

(e) The standby regulation under section 3 may continue in effect for no more than ninety days after implementation except that the period of effectiveness of such regulation may be extended for an additional sixty days upon a finding by the President that the severe petroleum supply shortage continues in effect and mandatory allocation must be continued to meet the objectives of subsection (a). Thereafter, the authority of the President pursuant to this section shall terminate, unless he has submitted a new message pursuant to subsection (d) and the message has not been disapproved.

(f) The authority of this Act shall not be used to impose or implement any tax, tariff, user fee or a program for the assignment of rights for end-user purchases of gasoline or diesel fuel, as described in section 203(a)(1)(A) and (B) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6263).

ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 5 (a) Whoever violates the requirements of the standby regulation or any order issued pursuant to this Act shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $40,000 for each violation.

(b) Any penalty under paragraph (a) may be assessed by the court in any action brought in any appropriate United States district court or any other court of competent jurisdiction.

Any such penalty collected shall be deposited into the general fund of the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) There shall be available as a defense to any action brought for breach of contract in any Federal or State court arising out of delay or failure to provide, sell, or offer for sale or exchange crude oil, residual fuel oil, or refined petroleum products that such delay or failure was caused solely by compliance with the provisions of this Act or with the regulation or any order under this Act.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Act shall cease to have effect on January 1, 1988, but such expiration shall not affect any action or pending proceeding, administrative or civil, not finally determined on such date, nor any administrative or civil action or proceeding, whether or not pending, based on any act committed or liability incurred prior to such expiration date.

By Mr. HAYAKAWA:

S. 1504. A bill to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of plant pests; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. HAYAKAWA: Mr. President, the Mediterranean fruit fly crisis in California has the potential to become a disaster of national proportion. One positive aspect of the infestation is that it provides us with an opportunity to review Government's ability to deal with a major plant pest.

A policy deficiency which surfaced early in the crisis has to do with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to take quick action in an infestation such as we are currently experiencing in California. Rather than having the authority to take action which would have eradicated the pest at an early stage—Secretary Block was limited to threatening a quarantine of host produce if the State did not take action.

The Secretary of Agriculture currently has the authority to move decisively on livestock disease outbreaks. The legislation I am introducing will provide the Secretary with similar authorities in dealing with plant pests. Specifically, the Secretary would be given the power to employ such effective measures as pesticide spraying and product seizure or quarantining. Mindful that the responsibility to deal with plant pests falls first with State officials, this legislation would authorize the Secretary to take action only if adequate measures are not being taken by the State.

All precautions must be taken to guarantee that plant pest crises, like the one we are dealing with in California today, do not occur in the future. This legislation which I am introducing today is a necessary step toward insuring that both the Nation's agriculture will be adequately protected and that the Nation's consumers will be able to continue to enjoy a plentiful supply of farm produce.

Mr. President, I introduce the legislation for consideration at the appropriate date, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1504

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Plant Pest Act (71 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 150aa) is amended—

(a) in section 105 by renumbering subsections (b), (c), and (d) as (c), (d), and (e) and adding a new subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) Whereas the existence of a plant pest new to or not theretofore known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States on any premises in the United States would constitute a threat to crops, other plant life and plant products of the Nation and thereby seriously burden interstate or foreign commerce, whenever the Secretary determines that an extraordinary emergency exists because of the presence of such plant pests on any premises in the United States, and that the presence of such plant pest anywhere in the United States threatens the crops, other plant life or plant products of the United States, he may (1) seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, in such manner as he deems appropriate, any product or article of any character whatsoever, or means of conveyance which he has reason to believe is infested or infected by or contains such plant pest; (2) quarantine, treat or apply other remedial measures to, in such manner as he deems appropriate, any premises, including articles on such premises which he has reason to believe is infested or infected by any such plant pest: *Provided,* That such action shall be taken under this section only if the Secretary finds that adequate measures are not being taken by the

cc: EC, EDA, LMHW, S&OF-3 TM

State or other jurisdiction before any action is taken in any such State or other jurisdiction pursuant to this section"; and

(b) in section 107 by adding after the second semicolon the following: "to stop and inspect without a warrant any person or means of conveyance moving intrastate upon probable cause to believe that the person or conveyance is carrying any product or article subject to treatment or disposal under the provisions of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder;"

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 131

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN) were added as cosponsors of S. 131, a bill to incorporate the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

S. 881

At the request of Mr. RUDMAN, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to strengthen the role of the small, innovative firms in federally funded research and development, and to utilize Federal research and development as a base for technological innovation to meet agency needs and to contribute to the growth and strength of the Nation's economy.

S. 970

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 970, a bill to establish as an executive department of the Government of the United States a Department of International Trade and Investment, and for other purposes.

S. 1035

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1035, a bill to provide appropriate authority to individuals to make financial contributions, in connection with the payment of their Federal income tax, for the advancement of the arts and the humanities.

S. 1235

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1235, a bill to exempt certain matters relating to the Central Intelligence Agency from the disclosure requirements of title 5, United States Code.

S. 1373

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) and the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1373, a bill to authorize the President to call a White House Conference on Veterans.

S. 1469

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. SIMPSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1469, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain modifications of the existing Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

S. 1429

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1429, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to make the margin requirements for domestic purchasers of securities applicable to foreign purchasers of securities in certain significant transactions involving the U.S. securities markets, and for other purposes.

S. 1448

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1448, a bill to provide for the issuance of a postage stamp to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 98

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BOSCHWITZ), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 98, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating October 16, 1981, as "World Food Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 148

At the request of Mr. PACKWOOD, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 148, a resolution calling for a moratorium of indefinite duration on the commercial killing of whales.

SENATE RESOLUTION 181—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO PAY A GRATUITY TO BEATRICE MOODY

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 182

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Beatrice Moody, widow of Johnnie Moody, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to six and one-half months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO PAY A GRATUITY TO ARTHUR J. BUTO, DAVID W. BUTO, KATHLEEN A. BUTO, AND ROBERT C. BUTO

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 183

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Arthur J. Buto, David W. Buto, and Robert C. Buto, sons of Ann K. Buto, and Kathleen A. Buto, daughter of Ann K. Buto, an employee of the Senate at the time of her death, a sum to each equal to one-fourth of eight and one-half months' compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO PAY A GRATUITY TO SHIRLEY A. NELSON

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 184

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Shirley A. Nelson, widow of Raymond N. Nelson, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the position gross rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO PAY A GRATUITY TO MARGARET O. RIKER

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 185

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Margaret O. Riker, widow of Reamer J. Riker, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to seven months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO PAY A GRATUITY TO MICHAEL R. SEITH

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 186

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Michael R. Seith, widower of Denise G. Seith, an employee of the Senate at the time of her death, a sum equal to three months' compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SENATE RESOLUTION 187—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED RELATING TO THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE MANUAL

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported the following original resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. RES. 187

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Administration hereby is directed to prepare a revised edition of the Senate Rules

Proposed Committee Substitute for CSHB 318 (Res) Changes:

Page 1, line 12 deletes the words "made exclusively of glass or metal"

Page 1, line 15 - 17 is deleted starting with the word "which" and replaced with "apparently free of disease and which is signed by a certified apiary inspector."

Page 1, line 17 both of the words "department" are deleted and replaced with "division"

Page 1, line 20 the word "department" is deleted and replaced with "division"

Page 1, line 21 the word "department" is deleted and replaced with "division"

Page 1, line 22 after the word "diseases" delete the (,) and replace with a (.)

Page 1, line 22 and 23 delete the words "including destroying bees and beekeeping equipment found to be contaminated." The language in the proposed Committee Substitute starting on page 1, line 21, starting with the word "Colonies" through page 2, line 8 is new.

Page 1, line 24 delete the word "department" and replace with "division"

Page 2, line 3 add "pollen traps, queen excluders, inner covers, tops, slatted racks, or any other wooden or plastic beehive parts that have been in contact with honeybees."

Page 2, line 20 of the proposed Committee Substitute adds a new section "(3) "division" means the Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources."

S.R. 61019
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
December 21, 1981

Addressee: See List Below

Enclosed is a copy of the revised, proposed Bee Bill for your comments and suggestions. The changes requested during the teleconference have been made. Dave Tozier is going to handcarry a copy of this proposed bill to Bettye Fahrenkamp's office on Wedresday, December 23rd.

Sincerely,

Cathy Kovatch

Cathy Kovatch
Secretary
Interior Alaska Beekeepers Association

Addressees:
Don Murell, P.O. Box 1055, Delta Jct, AK 99737
Ed Knutson, Box 1525, Soldotna, AK 99669
Fletcher F. Miller, Box 8-173, Anchorage, AK 99504
Senator Don Bennett, c/o Paul Pesika, Box 2201, Fairbanks, AK 99707
Alaska Farm Magazine, P.O. Box 1049, Delta Jct, AK 99737, Attn: Kay
Ray Morgan, SR 40461-B, Fairbanks, AK 99701
Wayne VanDyke, Cooperative Extension, Anchorage, Alaska
Representative Hugh Malone, P.O. Box 9, Kenai, AK 99611
Representative Ramon Barnes, P.O. Box 3382, Anchorage, AK 99510

HB 310

Recieved 12/30/81

IN THE HOUSE

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the control of bee disease."

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

* Section 1. AS 03 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

CHAPTER 47. BEES AND BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT.

Sec. 03.47.010. PROHIBITION. The importation into the state of Alaska of bees on bee combs and the importation of used beekeeping equipment is prohibited.

Sect. 03.47.020. IMPORTATION OF BEES. All bees not on bee combs imported into the state shall be accompanied by a health certificate, which states that they come from an apiary apparently free of disease and which is signed by a certified apiary inspector.

Sec. 03.47.030. DUTIES OF THE DIVISION. (a) The division shall investigate reported cases of diseased bees and cases of diseased bees discovered by the division.

(b) The division shall take action necessary to prevent the spread of bee diseases. Colonies or equipment found to contain the causative organisms of American Foulbrood (Bacillus larvae) or European Foulbrood (Streptococcus pluton) shall be immediately quarantined and treated by one of the following methods within five days. The quarantine shall not be removed until tests prove the equipment is free of disease or the infected equipment has been destroyed.

(1) Chamber fumigation using Ethylene Oxide or other approved gases.

(2) Sterilization by boiling in lyewater for at least 15

minutes.

(3) Destruction of bees, combs, and frames by burning followed by burying 18 inches deep. Boxes, top and bottom boards may be salvaged by scorching inside surfaces and edges using flame to produce a light brown charring of the wood.

(4) Equipment deemed in poor condition through weathering, rotting, ant tunnelling shall be destroyed by burning in its entirety and the ashes buried 18 inches deep.

(c) The division shall adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 03.47.040. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

(1) "bees" means honey producing insects of the genus Apis and includes the adults, eggs, larvae, pupae, and other immature stages of the insects;

(2) "used beekeeping equipment" means equipment which has been used to feed or house bees, including hive boxes, frames, pollen traps, queen excluders, inner covers, supers, tops, bottom boards, slatted racks, and bee combs, or any other wooden or plastic beehive parts that have been in contact with honeybees.

(3) "division" means the Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources.

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB318

Title Control of Bee disease

Requested by Malone, Rogers & Phillips Date 3/11/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Natural Resources

Program Category Affected Economic Development

Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Ag Management

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

		FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 8
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	40.0	40.0	65.0	65.0	
200	TRAVEL	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
300	CONTRACTUAL	12.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
400	COMMODITIES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
500	EQUIPMENT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
600	LAND & STRUCTURES						
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
	TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	15.1	50.1	50.1	75.1	75.1	
FEDERAL FUNDS	—					
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	-0-	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Assumes: 1) Regulation and inspection through FY82 done by contract

2) ½ time Entomologist in FY83 (½ by u of A Exp Station)

3) Full time Entomologist in FY85

IV. DATE March 17, 1981 PREPARED BY Domonic L Carney, Director

AGENCY Dept of Natural Resources/Div of Agric

PHONE [illegible]

[illegible]: Legislative Finance

[illegible]: Budget and Management

S.R. 61019
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear

Enclosed is a copy of a proposed bill, which the state's three beekeeping associations would like passed by the legislature this session. The three beekeeping associations have discussed this proposed legislation and fully agree and support its presentation to the legislature.

Sincerely,

David E. Webber

Dave Webber, President
Interior Alaska Beekeeping Association

Cook Inlet Beekeeping Association

Kenai Beekeeping Association

Allen Johnson 1/14/82

DW/cmk

Billy Berrier
Director
Legal Services

FROM: Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman

DATE: 1/15/82

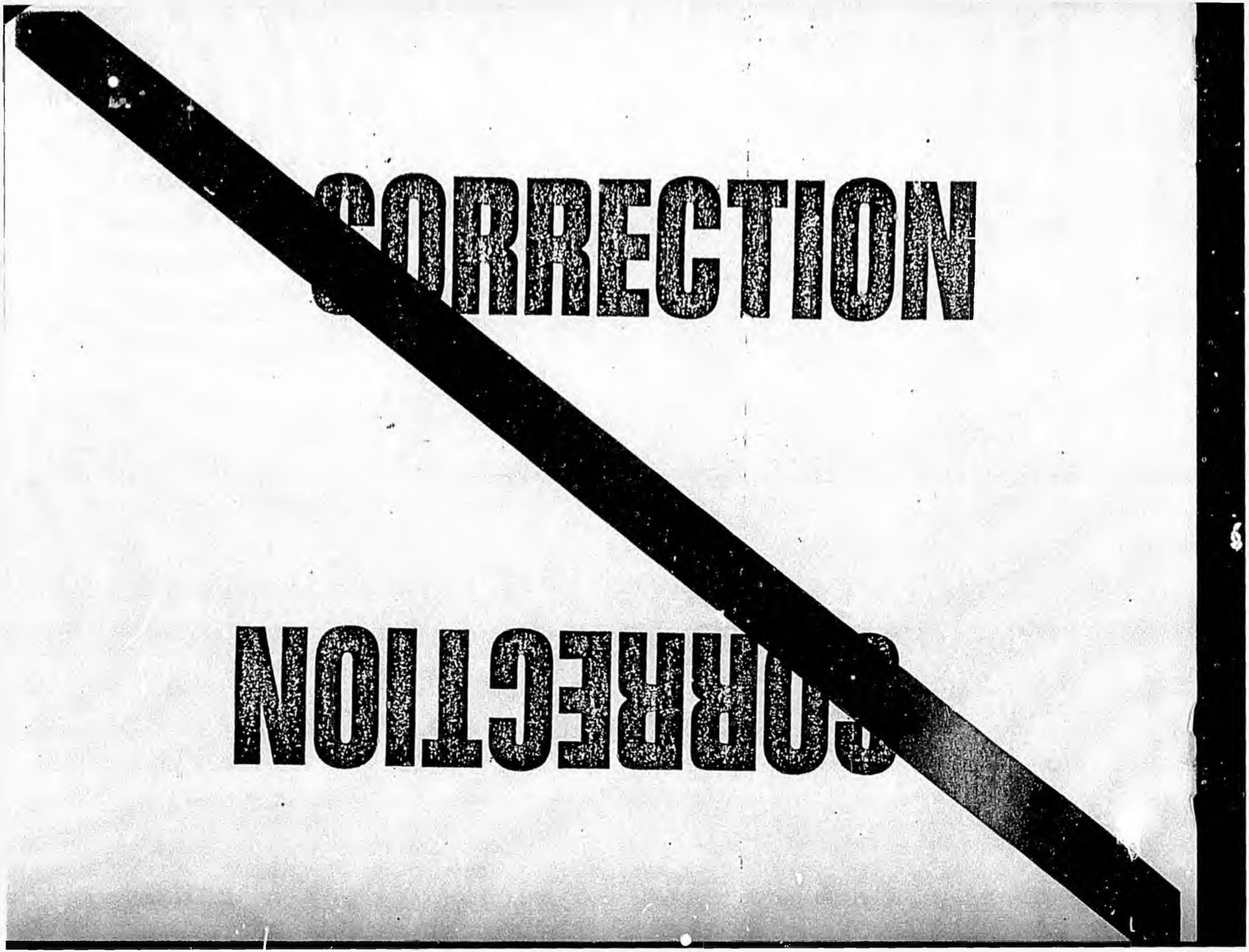
RE: CSHB 318 (Res)

Please have written a Senate Committee Substitute for CSHB 318 (Res) utilizing the attached draft. I would like to draw your attention to the committee's action of moving the language on page 1, line 14 - 16, of the draft, "The quarantine shall not be removed until tests prove the equipment is free of disease or the infected equipment has been destroyed." to page 2, line 9 numbering it "(c)" and relettering the following section.

I would appreciate the final version being returned to Rosa King, Room 211, Capitol Building. If you have any questions you can contact her at 465-3834.

Attachments

1/15/82 : Mark Whitsitt to supply an updated Fiscal Note


CORRECTION
CORRECTION

TO: Billy Berrier
Director
Legal Services

FROM: Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman

DATE: 1/15/82

RE: CSHB 318 (Res)

Please have written a Senate Committee Substitute for CSHB 318 (Res) utilizing the attached draft. I would like to draw your attention to the committee's action of moving the language on page 1, line 14 - 16, of the draft, "The quarantine shall not be removed until tests prove the equipment is free of disease or the infected equipment has been destroyed." to page 2, line 9 numbering it "(c)" and relettering the following section.

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Attachments

1/15/82: Mark Whitsitt to supply an updated Fiscal Note

MEMORANDUM

FEB 23 1982

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

TO:

Mark Wittow

DATE: February 8, 1982

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 376-3276

FROM: Nick Carney
Director

SUBJECT: Beekeeping Bill

HB318 File

SECTION 1. Chapter 47. Bees and Beekeeping Equipment

010 Prohibition: Cut and dried, should help alleviate the spread of disease comin in from outside. If beekeepers feel that they can live wit this ok. Could possibly cause economic hardship for someone wanting to get started.

020 Importation of Bees: This is common with many states, the only addition might be to add after Health Certificate: not more than 30 days prior to shipment.

030 Duties of the Division: (a) ok (b) I would like to see something other than the listing (1), (2), (3) - possibly deleting (b) to read: The Director of the Division may promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as in his judgement are necessary to control, eradicate or prevent the introduction, spread or dissemination of any bee diseases. In the control or eradication of dangerous bee diseases, may destroy by burning or other methods, any infected bees, hives, honey or appliances that he deems necessary for such control or eradication, without remuneration to the owner. If, (b) is left the same as it reads the ending of the five day limit should be deleted and left to our discretion when we write the regulations. (c) ok, (d) ok, (e) ok

040 Definitions: Add (4) "Dangerous bee diseases" means American Foulbrood (bacillus larvae), European Foulbrood (streptococcus pluton) or other diseases detrimental to the genus apis species.

cc: Malone
SResources
Tom Cook
Gilman

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: None

EX

6/8/81 Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSHB 350(Res)

mineral leasing

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[X] replace with CS for CSHB 350(Res) [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends do pass

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

S 60 (Rev. 12/78)

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRAD BRADLEY
DICK ELIASON
DON GILMAN
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

June 8, 1981
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room
211 - Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Fischer
Senator Bradley
Senator Eliason
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturgulewski
Senator Gilman

Hearing:

SB 588 and HB 350 An Act relating to mineral leasing.

HB 434 An Act relating to pipelines and merging the Alaska Pipeline Commission with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

HB 507 An Act relating to the fishermen's mortgage and note program under AS 16.10.650 - 16.10.720.

HB 196 An Act relating to establishment of the Alaska State Climate Center and a State Weather and Climate Program.

SCR 31 Relating to the southeastern Alaska troll fishery.

Staff discussed SB 588 and HB 350 .

Phil Holdsworth, Alaska Miners Association, stated that the proposed SCS CSHB 350 (res) is supported by his association.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to move SCS CSHB 350 (res) with individual recommendation.

Karen Corey, Chairman, Alaska Pipeline Commission, stated that she supports HB 434.

Carolyn Guess, Chairman, Alaska Public Utilities Commission, stated she supports HB 434.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to correct the

typographical errors on page 3, line 2 and page 3, line 20.

Senator Sturgulewski put forth the motion to move the corrected HB 196 with individual recommendations.

Senator Mulcahy stated that CSSB 507 is designed to provide mortgage loans to rural Alaskans.

Senator Mulcahy put forth the motion to move CSSB 507 with individual recommendations.

Senator Eliason requested that SCR 31 be held one day in order to work on the resolve clause.

HB
434

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

5/27/81

FURTHER: Finance

Date: 6/19/81

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSHB 434(Jud) am

merging the Alaska Pipeline Commission with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[X] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[X] replace with CS for _____ [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

_____

CHAIRMAN

S 60 (Rev. 12/78)

Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3034
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

June 8, 1981
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room
211 - Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp
Senator Fischer
Senator Bradley
Senator Eliason
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturgulewski
Senator Gilman

Hearing:

SB 588 and HB 350 An Act relating to mineral leasing.

HB 434 An Act relating to pipelines and merging the Alaska Pipeline Commission with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

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Alaska State Legislature

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR ED DANKWORTH
CO-CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SENATOR DON BENNETT
CO-CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

THRU: SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FROM: JIM PALMER
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE STAFF

RE: DRAFTING ERROR IN RESOURCES COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 434

DATE: JUNE 19, 1981

An act relating to pipelines + merging the Ak Pipe Comm w/ the Ak Pub Util Comm + providing for an effective date

---

On page 5 of the SCS for CS for House Bill No. 434 (Resources), additional wording was left out on line 15 which was intented to be included in the committee substitute. This missing language was intented to be included after the word "section" and is "or prohibited from disclosure under state or federal law".

line 20

Please insert this language when this measure comes before you for committee consideration.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRAD BRADLEY
DICK ELIASON
DON GILMAN
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATE RESOURCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: RESOURCE COMMITTEE STAFF

RE: COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR CSHB 434

DATE: 6-8-81

Attached is a proposed committee substitute for CSHB 434. The changes from the House bill are contained in section 13.

HB
453

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

4/22/81

FURTHER: Finance

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HB 453(efd failed)

making a special appropriation for the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[ ] replace with CS for _____ [ ] same title [ ] new title

and recommends _____

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

S 60 (Rev. 12/78)