

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6455 SENATE RESOURCES

Board of Fish

REVISION DATE: 2/20/89

FISHERIES

MEMBER		APPT	REAPT	REAPPT	TERM
Mike P.O. Box 39294 Ninilchik Public	Chihuly 99639	88/09/19	0/00/00	0/00/00	91/01/31
Don Comm., & G, Box 3-2000 Juneau Comm./Ex-Officio	Collinsworth 99802	83/02/28	0/00/00	0/00/00	0/00/00
Joseph 2724 Fourth Avenue Ketchikan Public	Demmert, Jr. 99901	87/02/24	0/00/00	0/00/00	90/01/31
John Box 1 Alakanuk Public	Hanson 99554	89/02/08	0/00/00	0/00/00	92/01/31
Bud 6661 Lawlor Circle Anchorage Public	Hodson 99502	87/11/20	89/02/08	0/00/00	92/01/31
Robert P.O. Box 2023 Kodiak Public	A Lochman 99615	88/02/22	0/00/00	0/00/00	90/01/31
H. "Robin" Box 412 Dillingham Public	Samuelson 99576	89/02/08	0/00/00	0/00/00	92/01/31
Gary P.O. Box 205 Petersburg Public Chair	Slaven 99833	87/02/24	0/00/00	0/00/00	90/01/31

BOARD: FISHERIES, BOARD OF

BOARD NUMBER: 37

TITLE: Board of Fisheries

DEPT: Department of Fish and Game

AUTHORITY: AS 16.05.221

STATUS: ACTIVE

REQUIREMENTS: LEGISLATIVE CONFIRMATION AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

PROHIBITIONS:

TERM: 3 years

DESCRIPTION: 7 members appointed by Governor: residents of the state, appointed without regard to political affiliation or geographical location of residence; Commissioner of the Dept. of Fish and Game is not a member, but serves as ex-officio secretary.

SPECIAL FACTS: Regulatory; quorum - majority; may be removed for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office. Serve at pleasure of the Governor.

FUNCTION: Conservation and development of fishery resources.

COMPENSATION: \$150/day and travel for regular board meetings (\$100/day for other meetings/conferences).

MEETINGS: At least once a year (board selects time/place); also yearly meetings/hearings in each of 5 general areas (16.05.300).

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Executive Director, Division of Boards, Dept. of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802 F.O.NE: 465-4110



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PO BOX V
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

January 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair
Resources Committee

FROM: Nancy Quinto *nq*
Secretary of the Senate

RE: Confirmation of Governor's Appointees

Pursuant to AS 39.05.080 and Article III Sections 25 and 26 of the Alaska Constitution, President Kelly has referred the positions noted to your committee for a hearing, recommendation and report:

Big Game Commercial Services Board

Alsworth, Glen - Port Alsworth
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90

Clark, Art - Anchorage
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93

Doody, Michael J. - Eagle River
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90

Johnson, Paul E. - Elfin Cove
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92

Mahay, Stephen T. - Talkeetna
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91

McClintock, Sharon - Chugiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92

Murray, Remie "Nell" - Kodiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93

Whitney, Clark - Soldotna
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Listowski, Richard F. - Juneau
Original term began 3/15/83 reappointed 7/14/89
expires 7/1/93

Page 2
Boards & Commissions

Board of Fisheries

Ivey, Bernard "Bud" R. - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Lyons, Deborah - Petersburg
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Martin, Michael R. - Anchorage
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

Board of Game

Huntington, Sidney - Galena
Original term began 2/2/81 reappointed 1/31/90
expires 1/31/93
Maher, Rosemarie - Northway
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Wallen, R.T. "Skip" - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

NQ/hc

w/attached resumes



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

PO BOX V
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair
Resources Committee

FROM: Nancy Quinto *NQ*
Secretary of the Senate

RE: Confirmation of Governor's Appointees

Pursuant to AS 39.05.080 and Article III Sections 25 and 26 of the Alaska Constitution, President Kelly has referred the position noted to your committee for a hearing, recommendation and report:

Board of Game

Pope, Douglas - Anchorage
Term began 3/5/90 expires 1/31/92

NQ/hc

w/attached resume



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PO. BOX V
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

April 10, 1990

The Honorable Tim Kelly
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear President Kelly:

In accordance with AS 39.05.080, the Senate Resources Committee reviewed the qualifications of the following appointments to the Governor's Board and Commissions:

Big Game Commercial Services Board

Alsworth, Glen - Port Alsworth
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90
Clark, Art - Anchorage
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93
Doody, Michael J. - Eagle River
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90
Johnson, Paul E. - Elfin Cove
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92
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Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91
McClintock, Sharon - Chugiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92
Murray, Remie "Nell" - Kodiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93
Whitney, Clark - Soldotna
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Listowski, Richard F. - Juneau
Original term began 3/15/83 reappointed 7/14/89
expires 7/1/93

Board of Fisheries

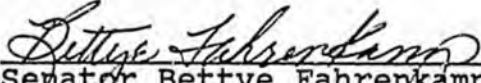
Ivey, Bernard "Bud" R. - Juneau
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Lyons, Deborah - Petersburg
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Martin, Michael R. - Anchorage
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

Board of Game


Huntington, Sidney - Galena
Original term began 2/2/81 reappointed 1/31/90
expires 1/31/93
Maher, Rosemarie - Northway
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Pope, Douglas - Anchorage
Term began 3/5/90 expires 1/31/92
Wallen, R.T. "Skip" - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

There were no stated objections to confirmation of the above named individuals by committee members. This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against the individuals during further sessions for the purpose of consideration.

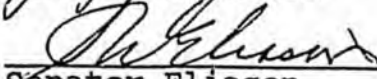
Respectfully,



Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp,
Chair



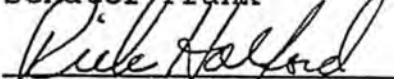
Senator Kerittula



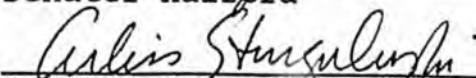
Senator Eliason




Senator Frank



Senator Halford



Senator Sturgulewski



Senator Zharoff

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Resources Committee

Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senator Jay Kerttula, Vice Chairman
Senator Dick Eliason
Senator Steve Frank
Senator Rick Hallford
Senator Arliss Stimpfleski
Senator Fred Zharoff



PO Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-1907

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Committee Members, Senate Resources Committee
From: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman *Bettye*
Re: Confirmation of Governor's appointments
Date: April 4, 1990

I am attaching a list of Governor's appointees to Boards and Commissions that have been referred to the Senate Resources Committee for consideration.

Please review these lists and indicate which, if any, appointees you would like to see before the committee for a hearing. Please contact my staff, Nancy Petersen, if you need additional information, at 465-3834.

RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

Big Game Commercial Services Board

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Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90
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Wallen, R.T. "Skip" - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

Wagstaff, Pope & Clocksin
Lawyers

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1990

Robert H. Wagstaff
Douglas Pope
Ben Clocksin
312 West North Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 277-8611

February 22, 1990

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
Hobbs, Struss, Dean & Wilke
1819 K Street, N.W. Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 788-5100

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor for the State of Alaska
3rd Floor Capitol Building
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

FEB 27 1990

Dear Governor Cowper:

The purpose of this letter is to state my interest in the vacant seat on the State Board of Game.

As you know, I've long been interested in and participated in development of natural resource policy in Alaska. I am a consumptive as well as a nonconsumptive user of the fish & game resources of this state, and have been for my entire life in Alaska. I believe that the many important issues regarding the management and harvest of our game populations require a measured approach by members who are willing to listen to and consider the views of all interested parties. I also believe that the Department of Fish & Game, specifically the Game Division, has done a good job over the years and that their professional input should be given considerable weight.

My qualifications for the position are as follows:

Born in Fairbanks, Alaska, in 1945.

Attended and graduated from the University of Alaska with a Bachelor of Science in 1970.

Graduated from Willamette University, in Salem, Oregon in 1973 with a Doctorate in Jurisprudence. My graduate thesis involved researching and preparing a law review article regarding then emerging case law restraining administrative agency decisions by applying provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

In the years 1976 through 1978 I was on staff to the Rules Committee and the Judiciary Committee in the Alaska State House of Representatives. My primary involvement as a staff member involved natural resources related legislation, including Alaska's first subsistence law, the land use planning legislation for the Department of Natural Resources, land disposal legislation, and the legislation establishing

Hon. Steven Cowper
February 22, 1990
Page 2

the Permanent Fund Board of Trustees and the Permanent Fund management structure.

In 1979, I was selected by the special Legislative Committee on Limited Entry to study and make findings and recommendations as to whether there had been any unjust discrimination in the implementation of Limited Entry Regulations in the fresh water fisheries of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. That project required extensive travel in the villages, managing a staff biologist, considerable interaction with the Department of Fish & Game and with the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, and preparing a report of findings and recommendations to the Legislature.

In 1983 I was appointed by then Governor Sheffield to the Alaska Guide Licensing and Control Board, and was selected by the members of that Board to be the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules and Regulations. I remained on the Board until 1986.

In 1984, I was appointed by the Mayor of Juneau to participate in the Special Advisory Committee on Mining, which was chaired by Judge Thomas Stewart, to review the proposed lease with private mining companies of the old A.J. Mine.

I am married with two sons and a step daughter. My family and I have traveled throughout the state for years, utilizing the fish & game resources in a consumptive and nonconsumptive way.

Although I am engaged in a professional practice, I am not aware of having represented anyone in the past, and I certainly do not represent anyone now, who has an interest that may be brought before the Board of Game. I certainly have no problem in complying with the applicable conflict of interest laws requiring disclosure.

Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any further questions about my qualifications.

Sincerely,



Douglas Pope

DP/ekl

cc: Penny Forsmo

P. 1 *Big Game*

GLEN R. ALSWORTH, SR.
 LICENSE #2170443
 THE FARM
 PORT ALSWORTH, AK. 99653
 (907) 781-2211

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

JUL 5 1989

PERSONAL HISTORY & EDUCATION

Born Anchorage	February 26, 1954
1959 - 1963	Grades 1 - 4 at Port Alsworth via Correspondence
1967 - 1969	Grades 6 - 8 at Newhalen School in Iliamna
1969 - 1973	Grades 9 - 12 at Victory High School - Graduated
May 1973	Private Single Engine Land and Sea Rating
1973 - 1974	Grand Rapids School of the Bible and Music
April 1974	Commercial Airplane Single Engine Land and Sea Rating
May 1974	Instrument Single Engine Land Rating
1974 - 1977	Arctic Bible Institute - Graduated May 1977
1967 - 1974	Commercial Fisherman
1982 - to Present	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve Subsistence Commission
February 1984	Rotorcraft - Helicopter Rating
February 1984	Airplane Multi-Engine Land Rating
May 13, 1988	Air Transport Pilot Rating
Member	Alaska Air Carrier's Association
Member	Alaska Air Safety Foundation
Life-Member	National Rifle Association
1987 - 1989(Member)	InterAct Ministries
Member	Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Vice President	Tanalian, Inc.
1989 - Mayor	Lake and Peninsula Borough

WORK EXPERIENCE

May 1974 - August 1974	PENINSULA AIRWAYS, INC. PILOT POINT, ALASKA PILOT IN COMMAND
June 1977 - To Present	LAKE CLARK AIR SERVICE THE FARM PORT ALSWORTH, AK. 99653 OWNER/OPERATOR CHIEF PILOT DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

ARTHUR L. CLARK
P.O. Box 241424
Anchorage, AK 99524
562-7166 hm./564-9261 msg.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Title: Property Inspector
520 E. 34th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99503

June 1988 to present

This is a continually evolving position. My present duties consist of working with the Property Disposition staff in the supervision and maintenance of properties owned by the Corporation. I am responsible for physical inspections of properties to determine the actual condition of the properties. I also conduct on-site inspections of files of the real estate brokers that list properties for the Corporation. Inspections of broker files is to determine the adequacy and accuracy of information pertaining to the maintenance of real estate owned by the Corporation.

In order to perform these duties I am responsible for organizing and maintaining tracking systems for property condition and broker performance. I also participate in special projects for the Corporation within my department, and occasionally for other departments.

Northern Appraisers Title: Real Estate Appraiser
1416 Gillam Way
Fairbanks, AK 99707

April 1987 to June 1988

In this position I was responsible for the appraisal of real properties. Under the supervision of my employer, I appraised single family houses, duplexes, four-plexes, mobile homes, recreational lots, and raw land. I participated in work for Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, FNMA, FDIC and private individuals.

Kodiak Oilfield Haulers Title: Assistant Manager
2150 Phillips Field Road
Fairbanks, AK 99707

August 1985 to August 1986

I coordinated office management, driver dispatch and setting up loading schedules. I maintained shop condition and inventories and was responsible for the hire and supervision of casual labor.

Resume - Arthur L. Clark
Page 2

Wien Air Alaska
International Airport Rd.
Fairbanks, AK

Title: Customer Service Agent
Cargo

May 1974 to November 1984

My customer service duties consisted mainly of loading and unloading of aircraft, acceptance for shipping, and routing of freight. On several occasions I performed in a supervisory role as a leadman (foreman). In that capacity I was responsible for the supervision of employees, and properly loading of aircraft.

As the Teamster Shop Steward for my department at Wien, I had direct dealings with my supervisors in resolving disputes involving employees and the maintenance of proper safety procedures. I also participated in the negotiating process for our union contract.

EDUCATION

Associates of Arts Degree - Electronic Technology
University of Alaska, Fairbanks
May 1974

Lathrop High School
Fairbanks, Alaska
May 1970

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Co-Chairman, Finance Commission/Special Assistant to the Regional Campaign Manager - Cowper for Governor Campaign

October 1985 to November 1986

This was a volunteer position, full-time for the final 3.5 months. My duties were as official liaison with the Finance Committee and supervision of fund-raising activities. I also represented the campaign at community functions.

Member of the Guide Licensing and Control Board for the State of Alaska

October 1987 to June 1989

As a member of this Board, I was jointly responsible for the review of Guide activity and licensing. As a Board, we had broad, but restricted, powers in the review of licensing of new guides, awards, transfers of guide areas and disciplinary actions for illegal activities by guides.

Resume - Arthur L. Clark
Page 3

Loan Executive for the United Way

Fall 1987

This is a program where I helped raise funds for the United Way.

OTHER INTERESTS

I have been participated in many sports activities. My main interests have been softball and basketball in which I have been active in league and team organizations.

I have also participated in the Arctic Winter Games and other sports events as a volunteer worker.

AWARDS

Outstanding Young Men of America - 1987



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS RESUMÉ

INSTRUCTIONS

A separate application is required for each position for which you apply. Complete and specific answers will aid in rapid and accurate processing of your resumé. The initial determination of whether you qualify for the position specified will be based on this application.

Please type or print legibly in ink. Forward to the above address. Be sure your answers are true. A willfully false answer may result in your disqualification or removal from office if you are appointed.

Position for which I am applying:
Commercial use permit holder on the "Big Game Commercial Services Board"

Please list any other Board or Commission on which you serve:
None

Name <i>MICHAEL Doody (DOODY)</i>		Previous Name applied under
Mailing Address <i>Box 771853</i>	Residence Address <i>Mile 6, Eagle River, AK.</i>	
City, State and Zip Code <i>EAGLE RIVER, AK. 99577</i>		
Home Telephone <i>694-7471</i>	Business or Message Telephone <i>694-7471</i>	

REPORT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE CHANGES PROMPTLY

AS 39.05.100 requires that a person appointed to a board or commission be a registered voter before the last general election:

Are you a registered voter? YES NO

Voter Registration Number (Optional) _____ Social Security Number (Optional) *325-38-2877*

Have you ever been convicted of a misdemeanor within the past five years or a felony within the past ten years? YES NO

If "YES", explain the circumstances on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this application. A conviction is not necessarily grounds for disqualification. The number of convictions, nature, recency and relationship to the board position applied for will be evaluated and a determination will be made after a review of all relevant facts.

A policy in the Governor's Office pertaining to boards and commissions is that a member attend at least 75% of the meetings. Are there any circumstances in either your professional or personal life which would prevent you from participating at the required authorized meetings? YES NO

If "YES", explain on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this application.

This position may require that the member travel to either urban or rural (or both) areas. Are there any circumstances which would prevent you from participating? *None*

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: Certain Boards and Commissions require full disclosure of personal financial data under AS 39.50.010. If required for the board or Commission for which you are applying, are you willing to do so? YES NO

Could you or any member of your family be affected financially by decisions to be made by the Board or Commission for which you have applied? YES NO If "YES", explain.

EDUCATION & EXPERIENCE: (If résumé attached, it is not necessary to complete items A-D)

List any professional licenses, certifications, or registrations and dates obtained that may be used as qualifications:

List both formal and informal education and training experiences: (Use additional paper if necessary)

B.A., B.S., WINONA ST. U., WINONA MINN. (ENGLISH, EDUCATION)
Graduate work BEMIDJI ST. U., BEMIDJI, MINN. (ENGLISH)

List any community service positions, municipal government positions, state positions held, and list any awards received. These include both compensated and uncompensated positions (for example, president of a service organization or a mayor). Also include length of time served in the positions.

Employment work history: paid, unpaid or voluntary: (Use additional paper if necessary)

I have taught for the Anchorage School District since 1983.
at Cheyenne H.S. (Eagle River) Prior to that I worked
Construction for Dwyne Young Const. Co. Bemidji, Minn.
for 4 years. Earlier work was intermittent with
my college studies
- I was coach at ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY (WRESTLING - 1986-8)
- Will be coaching at Cheyenne H.S. this season.

The Office of the Governor and the State of Alaska have an Affirmative Action Equal Employment Opportunity Program. To assist in the program, you are asked to voluntarily answer the following questions to provide the information necessary for reporting purposes. Under State and Federal law, the information you provide will not be used to illegally discriminate against you.

SEX Male Female
ETHNIC BACKGROUND
 White Black Hispanic Alaska Native Asian or Pacific Islander American Indian

Date of Birth: 2-15-47
Military Service (if applicable, give dates): None

CERTIFICATION: I swear that the information I have entered on this form is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if I deliberately conceal or enter false information on the form my application may be rejected, I may be removed from the list of eligible candidates or I may be removed from the position. I agree that the Office of the Governor may contact present or former employers or other persons who know me to obtain additional information about my skills and abilities. I understand that the information on this application is public information and may be released through a legal request for such information.

Signature in Ink

Michael J. Doady

Date

2-18-89

RESUME

Paul E. Johnson
P.O. Box 22
Elfin Cove, AK 99825
(907) 239-2211

May 1988

Employment Experience

1984 to Present	Middle Fork Mining Co.; Treazurer; Elfin Cove; Placer mining company.
1975 to Present	CHICHAGOF CHARTERS; OWNER; ELFIN COVE GUIDING AND CHARTERING.
1975 to Present	Elfin Wet Goods; Owner; Elfin Cove Package liquor store.
1975 to Present	Elfin General Supply; Owner; Elfin Cove Grub and gear store.
1974 to Present	Elf Inn; Owner; Elfin Cove Country Inn with rooms and dining.
1973 to Present	J. & M. Fish Co.; Owner; Elfin Cove Fish buying company.
1970 to 1972	F.V. Nova; deck hand; Elfin Cove Crab and salmon fisheries.
1965 to 1970	Juneau Cold Storage; laborer; Juneau Fish processing plant.

Community Service

1986 to Present	Fish and Game Southeast Regional Council Member
1986 to Present	Community of Elfin Cove Non-profit Corporation; Vice-chairman
1985 to Present	Elfin Cove Fish and Game Advisory Council; Chairman
1985 to Present	Elfin Cove Utility Commission; Chairman

Resume
Paul E. Johnson
May 11, 1988

1980 to 1985	Elfin Cove Fish and Game Advisory Council Member
1980 to 1984	Community of Elfin Cove Non-profit Corporation; Director

Licenses/Certifications

1980	REGISTERED GUIDE; STATE OF ALASKA
1980	Passenger Carrying Vessel Certification, U.S. Coast Guard
1977	Scuba Diving Certification; P.A.D.I.
1976	CLASS A GUIDE; STATE OF ALASKA
1975	ASSISTANT GUIDE; STATE OF ALAKSA
1970	Private Pilot; F.A.A.

Education

1970 to 1973	University of Alaska, Fairbanks; Resources
1970	Graduated Juneau-Douglas High School

References

Available upon request.

Mahay

*Big Game
Transport, and*

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

JUN 20 1989

733-2223 (W)

733-2307 (H)

RESUME'

STEPHEN THOMAS MAHAY

Personal References:

Business References:

① Chris Batin (Writer of fishing news magazines)
1-800-446-2286

② Bob Crockett
258-7065

③ Allen Swenson (Morris Air)
1-800-478-8900

④ Gene Jenne (Personal friend: business involvement)
733-2276

PERSONAL DATA

BORN: 1947 - SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK,
HEALTH: EXCELLENT; WT 165, HT 5'10"; JOGGER, WORKS WITH
FREE WEIGHTS.

EDUCATION

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - 1966- NEW YORK STATE DIPLOMA &
REGENCY DIPLOMA

COLLEGE - 1968/70 - STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALFRED
MAJOR IN AGRONOMY
1985 - UNIV OF ALASKA AT SEWARD
COAST GUARD LICENSE COURSE/SIX PACK

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING - EMT I COURSE - 1983
EMT II COURSE - 1984
EMT III COURSE - 1985
CPR INSTRUCTOR - 1985
ADV CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT - 1986
FED EMER MGMT AGENCY COURSES

WORK EXPERIENCE

1977-1988
MAHAY'S RIVERBOAT SERVICE INC
BOX 705
TALKEETNA, AK 99676

President and manager of company currently handling
approximately 4000 tourists per season, 21 employees.
I personally started this business in 1977. Through the
development of marketing skills, public relations and
promotion, this business has grown to it's present
proportions.

1980-1983

In 1980 I organized the Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce and
presided as president for three consecutive years.

1988-1989

Charter Member and Board Member Trout Unlimited / Susitna Chapter

1989

Board of Directors Matanuska Susitna Convention and Visitors Bureau

1981-1986

In 1981 I joined the Talkeetna Volunteer Fire Dept and was active until I resigned my position as Captain in 1986 to devote more time to emergency medicine.

1983-1989

EMT with the Talkeetna Ambulance Dept. Chief of Dept for the past 3 years.

1986-1989

Board Member Matanuska Susitna Borough Emergency Medical Services.

1974-1977 1980-81

WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL
501 E INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RD
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

Operated a drilling rig for seismic research.

1971-1973

Laborer on construction jobs.

1969-1971

College

1966-1968

FEACE CORP VOLUNTEER
Agricultural Advisor

Nature Foundation
side 1

RESUME'

SHARON E. MCCLINTOCK
Box 671089
Chugiak, Alaska 99567
(907) 688-4143 Home - 5 - 4499
561-7452 Work -

Summary of Qualifications

Sixteen years of professional experience in ANCSA and ANCSA land implementation. Directly involved with incorporation of ANCSA village corporations, organized land selection seminars, completed and submitted land selection applications, completed resource evaluations, and easement and navigability studies, identified third party interests, participated in planning and development of private land, and development of land use policies and lands records system.

Familiar with public land laws, Alaska State land laws, thorough knowledge of ANCSA, ANILCA and 1991 bill provisions, and general knowledge of Canadian land settlement issues. Studying international aboriginal claims.

Extensive familiarity with statewide village corporation land issues gained from employment with a regional corporation, a village corporation, and a statewide nonprofit organization responsible for statewide technical assistance in ANCSA 14(c) implementation.

Established, designed and implemented ANF's successful statewide ANCSA 14(c) technical assistance program. Developed numerous training sessions on 14(c) issues.

Writing skills include principal authorship of ANF's Village Land Reconveyance Planning, A Handbook on ANCSA § 14(c), now in its fourth edition. Editor of ANF's Land Newsletter. Many land articles published in regional and statewide newspapers.

Extensive travel to numerous villages in all regions of the state. Familiar with traditional land use patterns and customs, particularly of Inupiat people of Northern Alaska.

Extensive public speaking experience gained from facilitating workshops, seminars and lectures on land selection, 14(c), 1991, public land laws, land management, board member responsibilities, trespass, easements, townsites, and ANCSA and ANILCA implementation to groups ranging from several to over 200 people. Frequent guest lecturer on ANCSA to high schools and universities, at regional seminars and through statewide audio teleconference. Keynote speaker at two village corporation annual shareholders meetings and commencement speaker at one village high school graduation.

Certified instructor on ANCSA through the University of Alaska in Anchorage, Northwest Community College in Nome, and the Kuskokwim Community College in Bethel.

Responsible for initiating the establishment of a statewide Native Allotment Advocacy Group.

Responsible for initiating working relationship between ANF and the Alaska Bar Association Alaska Native Law Section. In process of developing a comprehensive board member training manual.

Leadership and management capabilities include presidency of a nonprofit organization, supervision for four member staff, chairmanship of a major subcommittee of the Alaska Native Land Managers Association and owner of own business. Involved also with day to day operations of the ANF.

Professional Experience:

10/83-Present ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

Director of ANF's 14(c) Technical Assistance Program which provides technical assistance and training to ANCSA village corporations in meeting the reconveyance obligation of ANCSA Section 14(c). Supervisor of four member land staff. Responsible for development of program, coordination of services, funding, budgeting, reporting, and overall program management. Editor of bi-monthly ANF Land Newsletter. Principal author of ANF's 14(c) Handbook, Village Land Reconveyance Planning, which is now in its fourth edition. Project includes identification of statewide 14(c) legal issues and overseeing actual legal research. Chairperson of Alaska Native Land Managers Association Federal Townsite Committee. Involved in project to develop model land lease for village corporations. Personally provided workshops to in every region, and provided direct assistance to over 150 village corporations. Extensive travel.

4/83-10/83 QUEENE ALICE GOLD MINING COMPANY

Self-employed in family placer gold mining operation in interior Alaska.

3/81-4/83 ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION

ANCSA Land Specialist for the Village Management Assistance Program. Resource person for village corporation board member/land staff on land issues. Development and design of assistance program for ANCSA 14(c) reconveyance to village corporations. Principal author, Village Land Reconveyance Planning. Conducted 14(c) workshops and technical assistance to village corporations. ANF representative on AFN Land Managers Association and member of its DOT/PF 14(c)(4), Land Planning and Access/Easement Committee. Researched Native land issues. Extensive statewide travel. Provided 14(c) assistance to 112 village corporations.

3/78-2/81

COHO TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Majority partner and manager of consulting firm. Performed land status research, mining claim validity checks, mining claim staking as well as consultant in ANCSA land matters. Worked in support of survey crew and general office management.

10/76-11/77

LARSON, TIMBERS AND VANWINKLE

Paralegal Investigator and Juvenile Youth Advocate for Nome law firm. Investigation of criminal and juvenile cases. Research into background and social histories of clients. Conducted interviews, took witness statements and affidavits. Legal research, agency contact, court appearances and preparation of defenses in cases. Technical report writing. Extensive travel in Northwest Alaska and contact with numerous villages. Upkeep of law books.

8/74-10/76

SITNASUAK NATIVE CORPORATION

Land Planner. Responsible for setting up land department. Primary responsibility for implementation of ANCSA for large Native corporation. Established land management and selection criteria after extensive public and land committee meetings and data gathering. Responsible for village land selection and application. Organized permanent land committee, land records system, and initiated resource study and inventory. Developed criteria in 14(c)(1) which has been used by other Native corporations. Extensive study into 14(c)(3) municipal reconveyance and alternatives for community expansion. Extensive mapwork and identification of third party interest using aerial photos and status plats. Title searches. Performed on-site inspections of various leases, campsites, and alternative village sites. Coordinated efforts with BIA in identification of Native Allotments on village lands. Compiled and updated existing information for village profile. Represented corporation in easement hearings. Navigability study and mining claim validity checks. Coordinated with regional corporation in land matters.

7/73-8/74

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

Land Clerk and Research Specialist for BSNC land department. Organization of village training seminars in 12(a) and 12(b) land selections. Responsible for coordination of meetings with various land committees and board of directors regarding land selections priorities. Extensive travel. Map work and identification of third party interest on village

lands. Conducted regional resource studies and evaluation. Coordinated with the FSLUPC in village meetings in land selection and resource evaluations. Participated in land intern training program sponsored by the Alaska Native Foundation in Anchorage Conducted evaluation of the training project which enabled ANF to continue program. Emphasis of training in land matters, including selection, planning, and development of land, legalities of land transference, ownership, and recordation of land under state and federal recording systems. Easement and navigability study. Agency familiarization for land information.

6/72-9/72

CITY OF NOME

Employment Officer. Job placements, interviews and aiding in filling applications for jobs.

6/70-9/70

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Clerk Typist. Typing, correspondence, filing and general office work.

6/69-9/69

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Clerk Typist. Typing, correspondence, filing and general office work.

Education:

1970

NOME HIGH SCHOOL
Nome, Alaska

1970-73

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - Major: Political Science
Fairbanks, Alaska

1975-77

NORTHWEST COMMUNITY COLLEGE - Major: Criminal Justice
Nome, Alaska

1979

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - Major: Justice
Anchorage, Alaska

1981

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - Major: Planning
Anchorage, Alaska

1973

ALASKA NATIVE FOUNDATION
Anchorage, Alaska
Completed Land Intern Training Program
BLM Ratings as Supervisor Field Investigator and Realty Specialist

Professional Affiliations:

1985- Interagency Cadastral Coordinating Council Member
1984- International Right-of-Way Association member
1981 ANF Representative, Alaska Natives Land Managers Association
1984 Chairperson of ANLMA Townsite Committee
1982 Nonlawyer Member, Alaska Bar Association, Paralegal Committee
1981 Alaska Native Women's Statewide Organization, Anchorage, Alaska
1983 Alaska Association of Legal Assistants Member
1975-77 President, Board of Directors, Nome Community Center, Nome, Alaska
1974-77 Sitnasuak Native Corporation Land Committee, Nome, Alaska
1976 Chairman, BiCentennial Committee, City of Nome
1974-75 Secretary, Arctic Native Brotherhood, Nome, Alaska
1972-73 President, Native Student Organization, U.A. Fairbanks

Special Recognition .

ANF Board of Directors citation for service, 1985.
Recognition Plaque from the Unalakleet Board of Directors and Shareholders,
November, 1985
AFN Citizen of the Year Nomination, 1986

References: Emil Notti, President
Alaska Native Foundation
561-7452

Jane Angvik, former President
Alaska Native Foundation
277-6903

Robert Fagerstrom, President
Sitnasuak Native Corporation
443-5296

Bryan Timbers, Attorney
Larson, Timbers and Van Winkle
Box 80
Nome, Alaska 99762

Remie Nelle Murray:

15-year resident of Alaska; B.A. in botany; married to fisheries biologist.

She has worked in Homer in a cannery; for a hunting/fishing lodge on Lake Illiamna; as a fishery biologist for Fish & Game which included: reports on herring biologist; supervising Frazer Lake field camp; working as biologist/crewman on the FV Smolt (ADF&G research/management vessel).

For several years following her 4-year employment with F&G, she trapped and hunted on Kodiak Island and Prince William Sound; worked as a packer; and was a caretaker for Park Munseys Bear Camp in Uyak Bay.

1979 commercial fishing; 1980 roughneck and pit watcher at Prudhoe Bay.

She hunts, traps and runs business "Western Alaska Furs". She hunts sheep goat and deer; and includes her child in her activities.

Public
Murray & Clark

Synopsis

I have been a resident of Alaska for the last 15 years. I first moved to Homer after receiving my B.A. in botany from Humboldt State University (May 1973). My ambition at that time was to work in the field of natural resources for the State of Alaska. However, a one year residency was required for state employment.

During that year I worked in a cannery in Homer; as a cook/maid for a hunting/fishing lodge on Lake Illiamna; as a clerk in a bakery in Kodiak; and finally as a substitute teacher for the junior and high school in Kodiak. I became a temporary employee for Fish and Game in June 1974 as a Technician III. I was promoted to a fishery biologist I in 1975 and worked at that position for the next 4 years. My ADF&G work year varied from 5-9 months per year depending upon the projects I was working on. My duties included writing preliminary reports as the herring biologist; supervising Frazer Lake field camp (with 2 technicians); and working as the biologist/crewman on the FV Smolt (ADF&G research/management vessel).

During the fall and winters 1975-1979 I trapped and hunted on Kodiak Island and Prince William Sound. I worked as a packer for Pinnell and Talifsons Bear Camp and I was a caretaker for Park Munseys Bear Camp in Uyak Bay. I also traveled in South America for 3 months.

In 1979 I decided to go into commercial fishing. I spent that summer gillnetting herring and processing it as food fish. It was a small operation where we (2 partners) caught, hand packed and delivered our catch to the cannery.

In January 1980 I accepted a job with Rowan Drilling Company in Prudoe Bay. I worked as a roughneck and pit watcher for 8 months. During that time I also married my husband, John Murray. He is presently the Area Management Biologist for Sport Fisheries for Kodiak and the Aleutians.

The job on the slope enabled me to save enough money to get into a partnership on a salmon gill net site on the west side of Kodiak Island. I worked on the site for 2 years. In 1983 I bought my own salmon gill net permit and every summer I fish that in the Olga/Moser Bay section of the Alitak Bay district on the south end of Kodiak.

During the fall and winters since 1980 I hunt, trap and run my business, Western Alaska. I have successfully sheep hunted in the Brooks Range, goat hunted on Kodiak and I deer hunt every year on Kodiak. I had a baby in December 1983 and for the last 4 years I have always included her in my activities.

I like a job with a challenge and with new things to learn. Although I am not familiar with most of the immediate problems concerning guiding in Alaska, I feel comfortable in my abilities to research problems through guides, through the Department of Fish and Game, through Fish and Wildlife Service, through clients and through the general public. I can bring a lot of energy to the Guide Board and perhaps some fresh perspective.

Remie Nelle Murray

P.O. Box 2181

Kodiak, Ak. 99615

Social Security Number - 551-80-1822

Date of Birth; 13, January 1950

Place of Birth; Omaha, Nebraska

I attended City College of San Francisco in San Francisco and graduated with an A.A. degree in biology in 1970.

I attended Humboldt State University in Arcata, California and graduated with a B.A. in botany in 1973.

I am qualified to operate outboard motors, 2 cycle motors, 30-40 foot boats, boat electronics (fathometer, radar, radios), and forklifts. I have a current six passenger Coast Guard license and I have been a certified NASDS scuba diver.

From the time I graduated from high school in June 1968 until I graduated from the University in March 1973, I had numerous part time and temporary positions. I was a museum aide for the J.D. Randall Junior Museum for 1½ years. I was in charge of care and maintenance of the live animal museum and of the natural history displays. I also assisted in teaching Natural History and Horticulture classes. I worked as a clerk in a bookstore. I worked as a switchboard operator. I worked as an assistant for a Delaware assessment company. I tutored math and chemistry. I was a lifeguard. I was also an assistant senior Girl Scout leader (voluntary).

7/73-8/73; I was employed by Whitmey Fidalgo Cannery in Homer, Ak. My duties were packing and cleaning crab.

10/73-11/73; I was employed by Rainbow King Lodge at Lake Illiamna, Ak. My duties were those of a cook and maid.

1/74-2/74; I was employed by the Kodiak Island Borough as a substitute teacher. I taught Biology, English, Woodshop and Math. My salary was \$35 per day.

3/74-4/74; I was employed by Island Maid Bakery. I was a sales clerk and my salary was \$3.65 per hour.

6/74-9/74; I was employed by the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game. (Box 686, Kodiak, Ak. 99615). I was hired as a Fish Tech III. During the summer I worked at the Upper Station Lake system operating the weir facilities there. During the fall I worked at the Kitoi Bay hatchery determining egg planting densities, and preparing for next springs salt water rearing project. My supervisor was Ken Manthey. My salary was \$7.31 per hour.

10/74-2/75; I put together my collection o Kodiak Plants and gave them to ADF&G. I traveled in Mexico.

3/75-11/75; I was employed by ADF&G in Kodiak at a salary of \$9.31 per hour. My position was a Fisheries Biologist I. For 6 weeks I worked with the pink salmon preemergent project. Until June I supervised 10 fin clippers at the Kitoi Bay hatchery during fry emergence. During the summer I was stationed at Frazer Lake to determing the amount of spawning ground available for the transplanted reds and to maintain the weir, ladder and sampling gear. From Sept-Nov. I supervised the transplanting of red salmon from Upper Station Lakes to Akalura Lake and analysed the success of the project by field surveys.

12/75-3/76; During this time I traveled in South America.

4/76-10/76; I was employed by ADF&G in Kodiak as a FB I at \$9.31 per hour. During the spring I maintained a mini red salmon hatchery (experimental) determining survival of the fry and efficiency of the project. During the summer I worked at the Frazer Lake system determining salmon spawning distribution, success of the ladder operation and maintaining the weir, ladder and sampling gear. I supervised 2 technicians whom I directed in our work on a daily basis. My supervisor was Ken Manthey.

10/76-2/77; During this time I was a packer for Morris Talifson's Bear Camp at Red Lake on the south end of Kodiak Island. My duties included skinning, spotting and locating bears, packing hides and equipment, and doing miscellaneous camp chores. I also trapped otter and beaver on the south end of the island.

3/77-10/77; I was employed by ADF&G as a FBI at \$9.78 per hour. MY supervisor was Ken Manthey. For 6 weeks I worked with the pink salmon preemergent project. I was stationed on the M/V Smolt from April-Oct. During this time I conducted field sampling and data analysis on the herring sac roe fishery. I maintained salmon closure markers, monitored salmon openings, collected estuarine temp/salinity data, conducted numerous foot surveys on salmon streams, collected electrophoresis samples, tagged red salmon for migration studies, frequently skippered the M/V Smolt, and acted as stream guard.

11/77-2/78; During this time I was caretaker of Park Munsey's Bear Guide Camp (south end of Kodiak Island) and conducted surveys of raccoon distribution for the Fish and Wildlife Service. I trapped otter and mink in Prince William Sound during January and February using a klepper kayak for transportation.

3/78-11/78; I was employed by ADF&G as a FBI at \$10.26 per hour. My supervisor was Ken Manthey. For 6 weeks I worked with the pink salmon preemergent project. I was stationed on the M/V Smolt April- Oct., conducting field sampling and data analysis on the herring roe fishery and summer herring. Part of my duties were monitoring spot salmon openings, collecting estuarine temperature/salinity data, and collecting electrophoresis samples. In the last few weeks I did a literature search for the OCS project on the commercial and biological herring and shrimp data available since 1914.

12/78-2/79; I trapped otter and beaver on the west side of Kodiak Island running my trap line on foot and by kayak.

3/79-6/79; I was employed by ADF&G as a FBI at \$10.76 per hour. My supervisor was Ken Manthey. For 6 weeks I worked with the Kodiak Pink salmon preemergent project forecasting the 1980 run. The job required

basic maintenance and repair of our 2 cycle water pump, knowledge of the sampling locations in our 41 streams and collaborating past data for our forecast. I was stationed on the F&G vessel M/V Smolt from 15 April till end of June. During this time I conducted field sampling of the commercial herring catch in addition to my own gillnet sampling. (which I had also done in previous years) I coordinated the data analysis from this project. I also conducted extensive surveys of major herring spawning areas and mapped all of the known major herring spawning bays for intertidal vegetation. For these surveys I used scuba gear, hiking and airplanes. I was the only deck hand on the Smolt during this time (and for the previous 2 years) and thus frequently skippered the boat and accumulated the required hours for my Coast Guard 6 passenger license. My assistant was a fishery technician whose field work and lab work I directed and coordinated to cover the field season.

7/79-9/79; I was gillnetting herring from a small boat and processing it by the Scotch method up to the final edible state. The work included maintaining and repairing my own nets, boats and outboard motors.

11/79-12/79; I trapped beaver and fox on the east side of Kodiak Island by skiff and on foot.

1/80-8/80; I was employed by Rowan Drilling Co. 601 W. 5th Ave Suite 531 Anchorage, Ak. 99501, as a roughneck and a pitwatcher on an oil rig near Prudoe Bay. I mixed, measured and tested the drilling mud on an oil rig. The job required a basic knowledge of chemistry, lifting 100# sacks, fork lift operation, hoist operation, connecting drilling pipe, maintenance of rig gear and the ability to do these and other tasks in winter North Slope temperatures.

10/80-3/81; I trapped and hunted fox, beaver, otter and deer on Kodiak.

Spring 81; I was a substitute welding instructor for the Kodiak High School.

5/81-9/81; I was a partner in a salmon set net site on the west side of Kodiak Island. Hanging and repairing web, repairing outboard motors and being a basic handyman were all requirements for the job.

10/81-3/82; I went sheep hunting in the Brooks Range in August. I started my own business, initially called Pete & Nelle's Etc., now called Western Alaska Furs. The business includes trapping, fur sewing and being an agent for New Method Fur Dressing (a tannery). I have a taxidermy license from the state and two federal permits to tan marine mammals. I use the animals that I trap to sew into hats, mittens and mukluks. I sell my items through local stores and bazaars.

5/82-9/82; Fished the west side of Kodiak,with my partner,for salmon.

10/82-3/83; Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning.

4/83; My husband and I welded two aluminum skiffs for my fishing operation.

5/83-9/83; I bought my own salmon gill net operation on the south end of Kodiak. I sold my half of the partnership to my partner on the west side. I hired one person to help me fish.

10/83; I worked as a substitute ferry boat operator for the Kodiak Harbormaster's Office.

10/83-3/84; Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning.

5/84-9/84; This summer my little girl was 6 months old with a congenital heart defect. I received a medical transfer for my fishing permit and only fished for about 3 weeks myself.

10/84-3/85;Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning.

5/85-9/85;I fished my salmon set net site on the south end of the island.

10/85-3/86; Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning

5/86-9/86; I fished my salmon set net site on the south end of Kodiak Island

10/86-3/87; Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning/

5/87-9/87; I fished my salmon set net site on the south end of Kodiak Island.

10/87-3/88; Western Alaska Furs; trapping, fur sewing and tanning.



ALASKA WILDERNESS TRIPS

AUG 2 1989

(907)
262.4979

Clark Whitney
43735 Sport Lake Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Hunting
Fishing
Photography

August 1, 1989

To: Office of the Governor
Director of Boards and Commissions
Juneau, Alaska

FAX No: 463-3454

From: Clark G. Whitney - D.O.B. August 19, 1935
43735 Sportlake Road
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Re: Big Game Commission Services Board Appointment,
representing Interim Guide/Outfitters.

Education: B.S., Education, University of Maine, 1958.
Masters, Rural Ed. and Administration, University of
Alaska, Fairbanks, 1968.

Local, State and National Memberships in Professional Organizations:

Alaska Association of Professional Sportsmen
Alaska Class "A" Assistant Guide
Alaska Trappers Association
Alaska Bowhunters Association
Chairman, Southcentral Area Bristol Bay Driftnetters Assoc.
National Rifle Association
National Trappers Association

Work Background in Alaska:

Science and Math Teacher, Wrangell - 1963-1967
Principal, Fort Wainwright Schools - 1968-1969
Supt., Lake Illiamna District - 1969-1973
Principal, Soldotna Elementary School - 1973-1979

During this time I held numerous leadership positions, including
President of each local District Education Association, and the
Governor's task force which was formulated to facilitate the spin-off
of State Schools to local control.

To: Director of Boards and Commissions

From: Clark G. Whitney

Page 2

After retiring in 1979 from the Education field, I continued to expand my field of interest and job opportunity in the fishing and outfitting business, in which I participated only part time prior to that date. For the past ten years we have operated "Alaska Wilderness Trips", which provides hunting, fishing, and photographic services. During this time we have complied with all State guidelines and policies pertaining to the operation of this business. For a part of each summer we operate a drift boat in Bristol Bay, and each winter my wife and I enjoy time working our registered trapline in the Lake Clark area.

During all these years in many parts of Alaska, I have had a sincere interest and participated actively in matters pertaining to the management and harvest of Alaska's fish and game - both consumptive and non-consumptive uses.

My membership in several wildlife-related organizations has allowed close contact and exposure to those issues facing our State during the past 25 years, and problems likely to be encountered during this transition period we are undergoing at the present time. I feel my close association with these issues and organizations, as well as work with local and State legislators, has provided the background necessary to qualify me for this Board appointment, and would like to be considered for such a position.

Sincerely,

Clark G. Whitney

Clark G. Whitney

PERSONAL RESUME

RICHARD F. LISTOWSKI
615 Basin Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907)586-1842

CIVIL STATUS: Born July 4, 1941 in Chicago, Illinois
SSN: 332-34-2973
Marital status, single
Alaska resident, 21 years

EDUCATION: National Judicial College, University of Nevada
December 1984 - Evidence Graduate Session
November 1983 - Administrative Law: Fair Hearing

Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois
Degree: BS
Major: Political Science
Minor: Economics
1964-1968

Chicago Vocational High School
Chicago, Illinois
1954-1959

MILITARY SERVICE: U.S. Army
Specialist 4/C
Honorable Discharge; not in reserves
1959-1962

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS: Cartographic and statistical assistant to the
Supreme Court appointed Masters' on Reapportionment,
1972.

PUBLICATIONS

AND STUDIES: Alaska's Manpower Outlook - 1970's: Research and
Analysis, Department of Labor

The Economic Impact of Changes in the Harvesting Labor
Force in the Alaska Salmon Fishery: Rogers, Listowski,
Brakel

A Limited Entry Program for Alaska's Fisheries: Governor's
Study Group on Limited Entry

Richard F. Listowski
Resume - page 2

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:

June 1983 to Present

Presently serving as a Commissioner on the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

May 1978 to Present

Own and manage two successful business in Juneau: Juneau Newspaper Distribution and Percy's Liquor Store.

September 1977 to January 1982

Chairman, Alaska Public Offices Commission

Appointed as member of the Alaska Public Offices Commission for a five-year term.

September 1977 to May 1978

Research Assistant, Institute of Social, Economic Research

Provided statistical support services to Dr. George Rogers, Economist, as a contracted employee. Updated a completed study concerning commercial fishermen employment.

June 1977 to August 1977

Commercial Fisherman

Worked as a crewmember on a Southeast Alaska troller.

October 1975 to October 1976

Business Agent, United Fishermen of Alaska

As business agent, I was responsible for management of United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) fleet insurance plan, director of the Juneau office staff, and representative of the commercial fishermen viewpoint before the State legislature, the administration, and the U.S. Congress. During my tenure, major legislation was passed on both a State and Federal level, such as the non-profit hatchery corporation law, a vessel loan program, and the establishment of the 200-mile limit.

Richard F. Listowski
Resume - page 3

July 1975 to September 1975

Commercial Fisherman

Worked as a crewmember on a Southeast Alaska salmon gillnetter.

January 1975 to June 1975

Lobbyist, Rural Community Action Program

The Rural Community Action Program employed my services as a lobbyist to advocate rural Alaska legislation. It was my responsibility to ensure that bills designated as high priority legislation by the Citizens Participation Committee (CPC), received full consideration before the State legislature.

October 1973 to December 1974

Statistical Consultant, Taku Consultants

Manager of my own consultant firm which was based in Juneau. During this period, worked on several contracts for the Alaska Department of Law, and as a sub-contractor with the Human Resource Planning Institute of Seattle.

September 1972 to June 1973

Chief of Statistical Research, Governor's Study Group on Limited Entry

Responsible for the collection, analysis, and publication of the statistics which supported the passage of Alaska's Limited Entry Law in 1973.

September 1971 to September 1972

Research Assistant, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska

Provided statistical support services to Dr. George W. Rogers, Professor of Economics, University of Alaska, in conducting a \$40,000 commercial fishermen survey of Alaska in connection with limited entry. The project was funded by the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration. Also provided support services to the Legislative Pipeline Impact Committee under contract with Dr. Rogers. My services were contracted to a private consulting firm in preparing an impact statement for Alyeska Pipeline Company. The Alaska Supreme Court appointed me cartographic and statistical assistant to the Masters' Reapportionment Plan in 1972.

Richard F. Listowski
Resume - page 4

October 1970 to September 1971

Alaska Department of Labor
Manpower Economist III
Supervisor of the Social Research Unit with the Research and
Analysis Section, Employment Security Division.

Responsible for securing research monies, construction of research proposals, supervising research teams, and making formal presentation of research results. Involved in two separate programs encompassing a staff of four individuals. Programs were the Wage Information and Reporting System (WIRES) and the Applicant Characteristic Bank (ACB). The WIRES project required my creating an atmosphere of cooperation between state agencies to gain funding for it.

October 1969 to October 1970

Alaska Department of Labor
Manpower Economist II

Gave direction, as project lead on the Vocational Education Project, Alaska's Manpower Outlook - 1970's, to two professional staff members and one technical assistant; constructed an employer survey of the state which included questionnaire construction and implementation and sample selection. Designed, edited and published four major publications concerned with the project. Was one of the five writers who contributed to the content of those four publications. Worked in association with Dr. George W. Rogers, Project Consultant, University of Alaska, on this study.

July 1968 to October 1969

Alaska Department of Labor
Statistician I - Manpower Economist

Supervised the Labor Market Information Unit, which included two professional level staff members and three technical assistants; held responsibility for the federally funded current employment information program (BLS-790), publishing and editing monthly publication, Alaska Economic Trends, and updating and publishing the Employment Service - 202. This position also required the answering of special information requests on the Alaska economy.

RESUME

Bernard R. Ivey
9438 Patricia Place
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907)789-4957

PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: October 8, 1935
Place: McGrath, Alaska
Health: Excellent

RESUME CAPSULE

College graduate with bachelor degree in education and master degree in administration. Twenty-two years salmon gillnet fishing and 25 years halibut fishing. Fishing experience is all in Southeast Alaska except for one year in Bristol Bay drift gillnet.

FISHING EXPERIENCE

1968 - present Salmon Drift Gillnetter, vessel owner/operator
1963 - present Halibut Fishing, crewman, vessel owner/operator
1963 - 1964 Troller

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1987 - present Retired
1961 - 1987 Asst. Superintendent of Schools, Juneau School District,
7 years
Principal, Juneau School District, 8-1/2 years
Teacher (all Alaska experience), 10-1/2 years

TRAINING

M.Ed., Educational Administration, 1972, University of Alaska, Anchorage
B.S., Education, 1961, University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Undergraduate coursework at Western Washington University, Bellingham
Graduate coursework at University of Alaska, Juneau

AFFILIATIONS/MEMBERSHIPS

Member, United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association
Past Member, United Fishermen of Alaska
Charter Member, Phi Delta Kappa, Juneau Chapter
Member, American Association of School Administrators
Past President, Juneau School Administrators Association
Member, Alaska Association of School Administrators
Member, Board of Directors, APEA Legal Trust Fund
Consultant, Alaska Department of Education Talent Bank
Past Member, Local 942 (Fairbanks) Laborers Union

RESUME FOR DEBORAH A. LYONS
NOMINEE FOR THE BOARD OF FISH

DEBORAH A. LYONS NE CARPENTER

907-772-3572

BOX 296

PETERSBURG, AK. 99833

AGE 38

MARRIED TO DAVID R. LYONS OWNER F/V KRAKEN

FISHERIES EXPERIENCE: Handtrolled 1978 thru 1983. Holder of S.E. Handtroll permit. Skiffman F/V FANTASIA abalone 1980. 1985 thru 1989 fished aboard F/V KRAKEN, longlined for sablefish and halibut in areas 2C and 3A during those years, as well as power-troll Cape Addington to Yakutat.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE: Contractor for pre-commercial tree thinning to USFS 1976 thru 1985. Successfully completed contracts in Sitka, Petersburg and Ketchikan Districts. Working alone in 1984 I completed over 90 acres. In 1986 David and I began Sea Otter Seafood Farm. We delivered our first crop of oysters to SPC Sitka Nov. 1989. We are involved in a prototype processing and marketing program for shellfish with them. Before coming to Alaska I worked with Hoedads Co-op, a multi-million dollar reforestation business. I was a Contract Representative responsible for negotiations with the USFS. Prior to this my work experience consisted of seasonal employment to pay for college. I worked two summers as a camp counsellor for Easter Seal Society with handicapped children and adults. I worked one summer as a cook at a summer camp run by Portland YWCA. I taught soil science with the Multnomah School District Outdoor School program for one season. I also worked for Del Monte at a fruit cannery where I was promoted to shift manager my second year.

EDUCATION: I last attended Oregon State as a Junior with a General Science Major. Most of my classes were in biological science.

PUBLIC SERVICE: 1983 thru 1987 I represented Edna Bay Homeowners and Edna Bay Community Concerned Citizens in correspondence and two appeals of USFS logging plans which impacted the community. These appeals dealt with degraded fisheries values, loss of carrying capacity for deer and furbearers, and other subsistence issues. I also obtained original community funding for such projects as the dock system

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Edna Bay Home-owners Association 1983. Member of the Board of Directors, Alaska Shellfish Growers 1989.

ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATIONS: Salmon Bay Protective Association, SEACOPS, Alaska Trollers Association, SEACC, World Wildlife Fund, Audobon Society, National wildlife Association and National Rifle Association.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: I also trapped for five winters and have worked on a part-time basis at The Taxidermy Shop, Sitka. In 1985 I researched, wrote and filed a report with the USFS titled "Subsistence and Other Uses of Shakan Bay, Deweyville and Other Areas". I have worked actively to discourage salmon farming. I would come to the Board of Fish with support from commercial gear groups and processors.

MAJOR DRAWBACKS OR HANDICAPS: I am a lousy typist.

BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

DEC 6 1989

Michael R. Martin
13300 Venus Way
Anchorage, Alaska 99515
907-345-0349

REC-1

DEC 11 1989

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

December 3, 1989

Governor Steve Cowper
P.O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Cowper,

I would like to be considered for The Board of Fisheries seat which will be vacant in January, 1990 with the departure by Mr. Robert Lochman from Kodiak.

My wife and family are all local Alaskans. Kim, my wife, is from Soldotna and is a Registered Nurse. We have two sons, Michael, 2 years, 2 months and Ryan, 2 months. I am a second generation Alaskan, born and raised in Kodiak where I grew up in the fishing industry. As my father owned and operated a processing plant and a fishing vessel I started working with him at the age of six and have stayed in the industry to the present day. I'm a full time commercial fisherman, committed and dedicated to the future and viability of Alaska's fishing resources.

I've been directly involved in numerous different fisheries. These include: pot fishing for King, tanner and Opilio crab, longlining for halibut and cod, and purse seining for herring and salmon from Bristol Bay to Kodiak and Southeast Alaska. I've even survived combat fishing on the Kenai river.

I understand the conflicts and problems associated with the different fisheries and was directly involved in the Exxon negotiations this past summer as the Kodiak liason. I've never had any civil or fishing violations, sport or commercial, of any kind. I have the time and interest to devote to this Board. I try to be fair, objective and open minded. If you have any questions please call, I'll be more than happy to answer them for you.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Martin

Michael R. Martin

cc: Penny Forsmo
Senator Fred Zharoff
Representative Cliff Davidson

References for Michael R. Martin for Board of Fisheries seat

Senator Fred Zharoff, 486-5259
Representative Cliff Davidson, 486-8116
Robert Lochman, 487-2546
Ron Jolin, President, UFMA, 486-5949
Nick Szabo, 486-3853
Thorvold Olsen, 486-5387
Tim Blott, All Alaskan Seafoods, 486-5271/3266
Sid Omlid, President, Setnetter's Association, 486-5633
Bill Barker, 486-8229
Fred Brechan, 486-3646
Theo Matthews, UFA President, 283-3600
Sid Cox, UCIDA President, 283-3600

RESUME

Sidney Huntington

Birthdate: May 10, 1915

Education: Grades 1 through 4

Family: Raised 14 children, adopted 1 child ~~now 4 years old~~ (old resume)

Occupational

Activities: Hunted and trapped over 50 years, full and part time.
Built roads to Hogatza mining and built 40 man permanent camp.
Foreman building mining dredge.
Foreman Morrison Knutson Construction, 3 years.
Foreman carpenter for Air Force, 11 years.
Manage own business for over 20 years, still have it.

Civic

Activities: Member/Chairman of Huelia School Board, 1958-1962.
Member of Galena School Board, 1963 to present.
Member of Alaska Board of Game, 1974 to present.

No jail record.

Non drinker.

Game

<p>Rosemarie Maher P.O. Box 474 Northway, AK 99764 778-2226 home 452-4755 work</p>	<p>BOARDS & COMMISSIONS</p> <p>JAN 16 1990</p>
--	---

Education

Alaska Business College - Anchorage - 1 year
 East Anchorage High School Graduate - 1965

Employment

- 1984 - Present
 Doyon, Limited
 201 First Avenue
 Fairbanks, AK 99701
 452-4755

Chairman of Doyon, Limited Board of Directors. Develops agendas and presides over all meetings of the Board of Directors. Develops, monitors and controls Board of Directors budget. Monitors corporate operations; represents company in areas of corporate development and public relations; maintains working knowledge of parliamentary procedures; works closely with President and Chief Executive Officer on policy formation and implementation.
- May 1989 -Sept. 1989
 VECO

Oil Recovery Technician working on the Valdez oil spill. Operated hoses, steamers and equipment used to clean oil from contaminated beaches. Skiff operator responsible for setting booms to contain the oil, clean up oil after it was washed off the beaches.
- June 1975 - May 1987
 Northway Natives, Inc.
 P.O. Box 401
 Northway, AK 99764
 778-2298

President of the village corporation of Northway. Responsible for planning and building office complex. All phases of management of corporation including completing land selections; management of investment portfolio, facilitate board meetings; organize and coordinate annual report and meeting of shareholders; and managed a construction contract to provide flagmen and pilot car services for 2 years, supervising 25 employees.
- Oct. 1978 - May 1987
 Naabia Nilgn, subsidiary
 Northway Natives, Inc.

President. Planning, building and start-up of a mini-mall which included a coffee shop, laundromat, grocery store, campground, arts and crafts shop, and apartment buildings. Managed and operated the entire complex supervising up to 10 employees.
- 1984 - 1986
 Greater Northway Inc.
 P.O. Box 474
 Northway, AK 99764

President working part-time for non-profit organization. Was one of the original incorporators. Received grants to build a fire hall and purchase equipment such as fire trucks, ambulance and communication equipment; received grant for building community hall. Total operations of \$1 million.
- July 1974 - Aug. 1975
 Tanana Chief Conference
 201 First Avenue
 Fairbanks, AK 99701

Subregional Director for Tok office. Responsible for all phases of organizing and managing the office; liaison between five village councils and TCC central office in Fairbanks addressing social, health, education and other concerns of the communities.

(over)

1973 - 1974
BLM
Fairbanks
Personnel Clerk working in one person office processing all paperwork for full-time and part-time employees of BLM located in Fairbanks.

1972 - 1973
BIA
Fairbanks
Clerk in plant management responsible for paperwork for maintenance and operations of BIA schools.

1970 - 1972
Dept of Army
Ft. Wainwright, AK
Personnel Clerk processing paperwork for all civilian personnel for Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely maintaining personnel files.

Other Affiliations

1979 - Present, Board Member of Doyon, Limited
1985 - Present, Board Member of Alaska Gateway School District
1975 - 1987, Board Member and President of Northway Natives, Inc.
1978 - 1987, Board Member and President of Naabla Nlign
1976, Executive Board Member of Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
1976 - 1985, Committee Member of Northway Johnson O'Malley Program
1976 - 1985, Committee Member of Northway Indian Education Program

References Available Upon Request

R. T. (Skip) Wallen

Born: Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Jan. 3, 1942

Education: B.S. Zoology, University of Wisconsin

Background information relevant to Game Board Appointment:

1958: Summer fish trap watchman and maintenance person, Port Protection, Alaska. Gillnetter.

1962: Archaeological project in Aleut prehistory and ecology conducted by the University of Wisconsin. Excavate portion of 3000+ year old Chaluka Midden at Nikolski, Umnak Island, Alaska. Sort and identify thousands of faunal remains. Observe, identify and collect contemporary material, including plants, invertebrates, fishes, birds and mammals, from Umnak Island.

1963, 1964, summers: Experimental Fur Station, Petersburg. Feeding experiments using cannery waste products, (fish scraps) for fur bearing mammals.

1964-1969. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Game Biologist. Participated in many projects, including:

1965, winter and spring. Department observer of spring walrus hunt on Little Diomedede Island. Collect biological specimens of marine mammals. Observe and participate in hunt. Observe, record and report on spring migration and movements of wildlife, including marine mammals, sea birds, waterfowl. Discourage the killing of female walruses beyond those needed for hides for the maintenance of "oomiaks".

1965, 1966, and 1967. Participate in Department project to translocate sea otters from Amchitka Island and Prince William Sound to Southeast Alaska and British Columbia.

1968. Participate in Department project to translocate musk oxen from Nunivak Island to places on the Alaska mainland, re-establishing this species in its former range.

1965-1969. Staff artist. Between times spent on various management and research projects I wrote and illustrated informational publications for the Fish and Game Department on wildlife. This work took me to several regions of the state for work on many species, including grouse, ptarmigan, caribou, moose and brown bear.

1969 to present: Self employed artist. Much of my work is involved with wildlife. Much time spent in the field in many parts of the state.

1964 to present. I have been active in a number of regional projects concerned with habitat protection. Among them, the establishment of the Juneau Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge, the classification of a portion of the Chilkat River as Critical Habitat for bald eagles, and the establishment of Admiralty Island National Monument.

1965 to present: As an adopted member of a Hoonah family, I have participated in subsistence activities, from gathering and preparing edible roots, greens and berries, to collecting medicinal plants, and have participated in the hunting and fishing that is so much a part of the daily life of this traditional Tlingit family.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

P.O. BOX V
CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

The Honorable Tim Kelly
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear President Kelly:

In accordance with AS 39.05.080, the Senate Resources Committee reviewed the qualifications of the following appointments to the Governor's Board and Commissions:

Big Game Commercial Services Board

Alsworth, Glen - Port Alsworth
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90
Clark, Art - Anchorage
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93
Doody, Michael J. - Eagle River
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/90
Johnson, Paul E. - Elfin Cove
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92
Mahay, Stephen T. - Talkeetna
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91
McClintock, Sharon - Chugiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/92
Murray, Remie "Nell" - Kodiak
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/93
Whitney, Clark - Soldotna
Term began 8/29/89 expires 6/30/91

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Listowski, Richard F. - Juneau
Original term began 3/15/83 reappointed 7/14/89
expires 7/1/93

Board of Fisheries

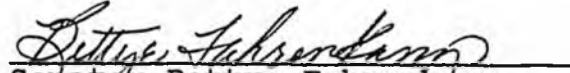
Ivey, Bernard "Bud" R. - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Lyons, Deborah - Petersburg
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Martin, Michael R. - Anchorage
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

Board of Game

Huntington, Sidney - Galena
Original term began 2/2/81 reappointed 1/31/90
expires 1/31/93
Maher, Rosemarie - Northway
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93
Pope, Douglas - Anchorage
Term began 3/5/90 expires 1/31/92
Wallen, R.T. "Skip" - Juneau
Term began 1/31/90 expires 1/31/93

There were no stated objections to confirmation of the above named individuals by committee members. This does not reflect an intent by any of the members to vote for or against the individuals during further sessions for the purpose of consideration.

Respectfully,

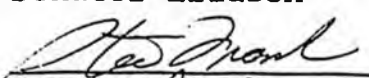


Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp,
Chair

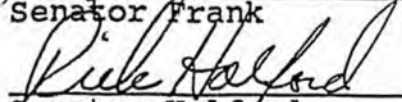
Senator Kerrettula



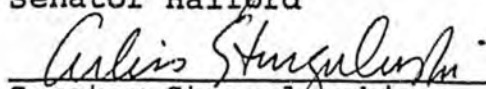
Senator Eliason



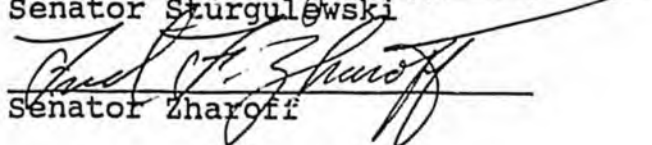
Senator Frank



Senator Halford



Senator Sturgulowski



Senator Zharoff

Finfish Farming Task Force

Alaska

FINFISH FARMING TASK FORCE

REPORT

to the

ALASKA

LEGISLATURE

January 15, 1990

Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force

REPORT TO THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE

January 15, 1990

Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force
P.O. Box AM
Juneau, AK 99811
907/465-3568

THE ALASKA FINFISH FARMING TASK FORCE

Members:

Ken Castner, Homer -- Representative of Commercial Fishermen
Mary Lou Cooper Elton, Juneau -- Public Member
Theodore Merrell, Juneau -- Fisheries Biologist, Chairman
Brent Paine, Anchorage -- Aquatic Farming Advocate
John Weddleton, Anchorage -- Private Economist

Staff: Jon Sherwood, Project Coordinator
Martha Fischbach, Publication Specialist

The following individuals held the part-time clerical position:

Fran Armon
Chris Clark
Martha Fischbach

Acknowledgements

Many individuals and organizations helped the task force in its efforts, and we gratefully acknowledge their efforts.

In addition, the task force would like to express its appreciation to Mike Nizich and the staff of the Office of the Governor, Division of Administrative Services for providing the task force with administrative support; to John Lucas and the staff of the Office of Management and Budget, Division of Audit and Management Services, particularly June Baker and Donna Voss, for providing office space and support for the task force staff; and Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski and her staff, for arranging conference rooms, recording equipment, and teleconferencing services for task force meetings.

Sen. Tim Kelly, President of the Alaska Senate
Rep. Sam Cotten, Speaker of the Alaska House of Representative
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Senator Kelly and Representative Cotten:

Transmitted herein is the final report of the Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force. The task force has met its charge as stated in Ch. 145 SLA 1988; the findings and recommendations included in this report reflect that mission.

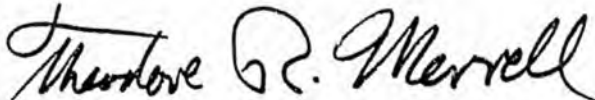
These findings and recommendations have resulted from our review of prior research, inspection of finfish farms, the testimony of experts, and public comments. This report represents the consensus of the entire task force. All of our findings and recommendations were agreed upon by every task force member.

The time constraint on the task force prevented us from considering every issue in great depth. We have focused our efforts on those issues over which there is the most controversy and on the issues for which more definitive answers are available. We hope that you will find this report useful to your deliberations.

With the submission of this report, the task force will cease to exist as a formal body. However, our project coordinator has been retained to be available as needed through the legislative session to assist in the deliberations of this important issue.

Finally, on behalf of the task force, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for creating this opportunity to participate in an important public policy issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Theodore R. Merrell".

Theodore R. Merrell, Chairman
Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The viability and desirability of finfish farming in Alaska, particularly salmon, has long been a subject of controversy. The state is currently under its second finfish farming moratorium. This one expires on July 1, 1990.

The Alaska Finfish Farming Task Force was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1988 (Ch. 145 SLA 1988) to study the socioeconomic, biological, and environmental issues related to finfish farming. The task force was charged with addressing finfish farming in Alaska in freshwater, in marine environments, and in tanks or other upland structures containing marine water. In addition, the task force was to consider hatchery operations related to finfish farming.

By statute, the composition of the task force must represent a variety of perspectives. Specifically, the task force is comprised of one representative of the commercial salmon fishermen, one aquatic farming advocate, one private economist, one fisheries biologist, and one public member with no involvement in the seafood or aquatic farming industry. State employees were not eligible to serve on the task force.

Although the legislation authorizing the task force was passed in 1988, the Legislature did not fund the task force until its 1989 legislative session. In July 1989, Governor Cowper announced his appointments to the task force; the first meeting was held in late July.

This task force is not the first body in the state to consider the issue of finfish farming. During the Sheffield Administration, the Governor's Mariculture Advisory Committee was formed to look at the issue. In addition, the Alaska Legislature has considered various pieces of legislation pertaining to aquatic farming.

One of the first actions of the task force was to familiarize itself with the work that preceded it. In addition, it considered new information on social, environmental, and economic impacts that has recently become available from the operation of West Coast and foreign salmon farms. The world markets for salmon are changing dramatically; many assumptions regarding salmon farming economics and marketing that are based on historical data may not be relevant today.

In 1989, the State of Alaska implemented its plant and shellfish mariculture regulations, giving state officials additional experience in the regulation of an industry that shares many of the characteristics of the proposed finfish farming industry.

To ensure that it evaluated finfish farming based upon the most current information available, the task force took testimony from experts on every major issue. In addition, the task force toured salmon farms and hatcheries in the Puget Sound area. It visited both salt water marine pen farms and fresh water smolt and pan-sized fish farms.

Due to the limited time available to the task force to perform its mandated tasks, it has focused on the specific issues set forth in Ch. 145 SLA 1988:

- protecting the health of the existing fisheries resource;
- siting of farms to protect the environment and minimize use conflicts;
- the supply of finfish farming broodstock;
- the cost of regulating finfish farming;
- the economic benefits and costs of finfish farming; and
- strategies for improving the marketability of Alaska salmon, particularly those species that compete with farmed salmon.

The task force has incorporated other concerns into its evaluation of these issues as appropriate.

The remainder of this report addresses the six major topics listed above. Each of these topics is divided into its component specific issues. Each issue is defined in broad terms, and a set of findings, briefly summarizing information pertaining to the issue that was collected by the task force, is provided. Where pertinent, the trade-offs associated with the different approaches to addressing each issue are discussed. Finally, the task force presents its recommendations as to the manner in which future State efforts should address each issue and some general conclusions and concerns about the role of finfish farming in Alaska.

The task force did not begin its work with any supposition that finfish farming is desirable or undesirable for Alaska. To address some of the issues included in the legislation authorizing the task force, however, it is necessary to presuppose the existence of a finfish farming industry. For example, one cannot determine the cost of regulating a finfish farming industry without assuming that an industry will exist. The reader should

not construe any finding or recommendation pertaining to a specific issue to be either endorsement or disapproval of finfish farming in Alaska.

For clarity, a brief explanation of a few terms used in this report and in the discussion of finfish farming is provided below.

- **Finfish** is used as a generic term for finfish indigenous to Alaska, except where noted.
- **Finfish farming** is the growing of fish to market size in an enclosed environment. **Aquatic farming** includes sea plants and shell fish as well as finfish.
- **Ocean ranching** is the release of hatchery-reared fish into the public waters for eventual recapture.
- **Aquaculture** is the cultivation of fish and plants in both fresh and salt water. However, in Alaska, the term is specific to the State's and private nonprofit hatcheries' ocean ranching programs.
- **Mariculture** is fish cultivation in salt water. However, in Alaska, the term is used to refer to all aquatic farming activities.

To avoid confusion, we have tried to be explicit in our references to finfish farming and ocean ranching by avoiding the more general terms, mariculture and aquaculture.

Chapter 2

THE HEALTH OF THE FISHERIES

Any effort to initiate finfish farming in Alaska must provide for the maintenance of the health of the state's existing commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries. There is continuing public concern regarding the effects of finfish farming on disease transmission and genetic alterations in wild stocks.

Finfish farming also could affect the health of existing fisheries through its impacts on the environment. This issue is addressed as the first concern in Chapter 4.

DISEASE

Concern

Can diseases from finfish farms be transmitted to wild and hatchery finfish stocks, with substantive adverse impacts on those stocks?

Findings

- a. Fish raised in farms are subject to increased stress from handling and from the high density of fish per volume of water; this increased stress makes farmed fish more susceptible to disease than are fish in the wild.
- b. Diseases occurring in farmed stocks also occur in the marine environment and in wild stocks.
- c. Disease transmission between captive stocks and wild stocks is a two-way problem. Captive stocks are probably more susceptible to disease because of increased stress. The potential for disease transmission between captive and wild stocks exists in both ocean ranching operations and fish farm operations.
- d. The importation of nonindigenous stocks poses the risk of importing diseases that are not present in existing wild and hatchery stocks. To control the spread of disease,

the State has imposed strict regulations limiting the movement of salmon and their gametes within Alaska and prohibits the importation of live fish or gametes from outside the state.

- e. Disease pathogens can travel through the water table in land-based farming operations. Upland finfish farming can result in the contamination of the water table with pathogens that infect fish.
- f. The risk of disease transmission from captive to wild stocks increases in direct proportion to the degree to which captive fish and the water they use contact wild fish. Of the three alternatives for finfish farming (upland freshwater, upland marine, and marine pens), marine pens, with the certainty of fish escapement, pose the greatest risk of spreading disease.
- g. Upland marine and fresh water facilities pose less risk of contamination of natural waters than do marine pens.
- h. The addition of finfish farming to aquaculture activities in Alaska would increase the demand for the pathology services necessary to control disease. Providing these services to a finfish farming industry would strain existing State technical and financial resources.
- i. Pathology services are available in other fish farming regions from private laboratories.
- j. Pathological services can be provided by persons certified by the American Fisheries Society under State authority. This practice currently exists in the ocean-ranching program.¹

Recommendations

- 1. The finfish farming industry can be accommodated without significant threat of disease to wild and hatchery stocks if the State continues to meet its responsibilities in fish disease control and if monies are provided for additional health services or private pathological services are created.

¹ This finding is repeated in Chapter 5, as finding f.

2. Current policies prohibiting importation of live salmonids, including gametes, should be placed into statute and rigorously enforced.²
3. To ensure adequate control of disease in the finfish farming industry, the State will need to provide for the development of private pathology services or increase staff and funding for existing State services.
4. If the State allows private pathology services, there should be a licensing or certification process.
5. Water discharged from upland marine and fresh water facilities should be screened and the effluent treated.

GENETICS

Concern

Does escapement of farmed finfish pose a threat to the genetic integrity of wild stocks?

Findings

- a. Each finfish stock has its own unique genetic characteristics. Therefore, the interbreeding of wild stocks with selectively bred farmed stocks could alter the genetic characteristics of wild stocks.
- b. Fish farmers would practice selective breeding to enhance characters that are best suited for the farm environment. Over time, farmed fish stocks will diverge genetically from the donor wild stocks; the characteristics for which farmed stocks are bred diminish their suitability to life in the wild.
- c. The greater the extent of fish escaping from fish farms, the greater the possibility that farmed fish will either interbreed with or compete with wild stocks.

² This recommendation is repeated in Chapter 2, as recommendation 2 in the section on genetics.

- d. The survival capacity of escaped farmed stocks is uncertain. While it is possible for farmed stocks to survive outside a farm environment, it is not clear what percentage would breed successfully.
- e. The genetic impact on stocks of wild fish resulting from interbreeding with escaped farm fish would depend on the ratio of farmed fish to wild fish of the same species in the stream.
- f. The State's genetic policy prohibits the importation of live salmonids into the state.
- g. The State's genetic policy does not allow for stocks to be transported between major geographic regions of the state.
- h. The State's genetic policy has been adopted to protect Alaska's diverse natural salmon and trout stocks; however, it is not always rigorously followed.
- i. Several options exist for protecting the genetic integrity of wild stocks, including: restricting farming to upland marine or fresh water tanks; using triploid farm stocks (fish that have a third set of chromosomes, rendering them sterile); and establishing wild stock genetic reserves.

Recommendations

1. The existing State genetics policy is adequate to protect the genetic integrity of the state's fisheries and should be rigorously applied to fish farming.
2. Current policies prohibiting importation of live salmonids, including gametes, should be placed into statute and rigorously enforced.³
3. The State should not permit the siting of finfish farms within a 20 kilometer radius from the mouth of a stream that has significant production of the same species.
4. The task force concurs with the Alaska Chapter of the American Fisheries Society resolution on genetic sanctuaries:

³ This recommendation is repeated in Chapter 2 as recommendation 2 in the section on disease.

One recommendation for the protection of wild stocks in the Genetic Policy is the establishment of wild stock sanctuaries. These sanctuaries would be areas in which no enhancement activity is permitted except gamete removal for broodstock development. Populations of fish in these areas would represent "gene banks" of wild-type genetic variability. Sanctuary status could also be a conservative use status for the protection of particular significant or unique wild stocks.

[Editor's Note: the task force uses the term reserve, instead of sanctuary, elsewhere in this report.]

5. The State should form an ad hoc committee to determine whether the State is strictly adhering to its genetics policy.

Chapter 3

BROODSTOCK

The major broodstock issues are the sources of donor broodstock for finfish farming activities in Alaska and the creation of finfish broodstock as privately-owned resources.

OWNERSHIP OF BROODSTOCK

Concern

Should the State allow the private ownership of broodstock?

Findings

- a. Finfish broodstocks are a common property resource.
- b. Finfish farmers would need control over their broodstock to develop domesticated stocks most suitable for farming.
- c. Private ownership of broodstock could lead to the exportation out of state of gametes or live salmonids that are now unique to Alaska.
- d. Private ownership of broodstock could lead to patentable genetic alteration based on the indigenous species.
- e. A system of private nonprofit hatchery regulation could be designed that would allow farmers to develop pedigreed broodstock without losing State ownership.
- f. Finfish farming hatcheries would require a new statutory authorization for operation.

Recommendations

1. The State should not permit private ownership of broodstock.

2. All finfish gametes should remain in the ownership of the State by requiring that hatchery production for finfish farming be done under State permit and authority.⁴
3. All hatcheries within Alaska should be operated under nonprofit status.
4. A new permit allowing the cultivation of eggs and the sale of smolt to the finfish farming industry should be required. Existing hatcheries may be limited or precluded from participation by the conditions of their existing permits.
5. The State should create a new statutory authorization for the operation of finfish farming hatcheries.
6. There should be a statutory ban on the export of indigenous finfish stocks.

SOURCES OF BROODSTOCK

Concern

How can finfish farmers be provided secure sources of donor broodstock? How can finfish farmers be allocated broodstock to minimize the impact on the common property resource?

Findings

- a. The State of Alaska owns all finfish broodstock; there are no privately-owned broodstock in Alaska.
- b. Current laws, policies, and aquaculture activities do not provide for a source of broodstock for finfish farming.
- c. Given current State policy on disease and genetics, the initial source of broodstock for finfish farming would have to come from State hatcheries, private nonprofit hatcheries, or wild stocks.

⁴ This recommendation is included in Chapter 3 as part of recommendation 1 in the section on sources of broodstock.

- d. Existing genetic policy limits sources of donor broodstock to stocks found in the general vicinity of a net pen or upland tank farm.
- e. Sources of donor broodstock for enclosed freshwater systems can be less restrictive than broodstock for marine net pen farms, both in species and in stock selection, because of the lower potential for impacts on wild stocks from enclosed freshwater systems.
- f. Use of indigenous broodstock would provide finfish farms with stocks that are more resistant to naturally occurring diseases.
- g. Some broodstock sources are more desirable than others because of characteristics such as fish size, color of flesh, reduced tendency toward premature sexual development, and size of the donor population.
- h. Finfish farmers require a high degree of control over their selective breeding and husbandry practices in order to develop broodstock biologically and economically suited to farm operations.
- i. Finfish farmers eventually would be able to develop their own broodstock with State permits and could supply new farms with smolt.
- j. Current salmon management practices fully allocate returning adult salmon to either natural spawning escapements or to the sport, commercial, and subsistence fisheries.
- k. Salmon egg surpluses do occur in the State and private nonprofit hatchery systems; however, current statutes would prevent these surpluses from being used as sources of donor broodstock for finfish farming.
- l. Private nonprofit hatcheries harvest and sell fish to cover their costs. There is no provision in current statutes for private nonprofit hatcheries to sell eggs or smolt for cost recovery.
- m. Egg surpluses occur due to overescapement up rivers and streams. Overescapement is one source of broodstock for existing hatchery programs. Current statutes prohibit the use of overescapement as a source of broodstock for finfish farming.

- n. Direct sales from fishermen holding live fish transport permits would be the least desirable method of broodstock acquisition for finfish farming due to the lack of disease and genetic control.
- o. A single hatchery may maintain several genetically different broodstocks as long as each is segregated from the others.
- p. Sources of broodstock for finfish farming could be identified by Regional Planning Teams.

Recommendations

1. All finfish gametes should remain in the ownership of the State by requiring that hatchery production for finfish farming be done under State permit and authority. Cultivation and in-state sale of broodstock and smolt by finfish farmers should not be prohibited.⁵
2. The finfish farming industry should develop its own stocks under new State provisions for nonprofit finfish hatcheries.
3. New private nonprofit hatcheries under State authority would be required to rear broodstock for finfish farming operations.
4. The preferred initial source of broodstock is surplus hatchery eggs. Other sources include overescapement, cost recovery fish, and allocation by the Board of Fisheries.

⁵ Part of this recommendation is repeated in Chapter 3 as recommendation 2 in the section on ownership of broodstock.

Chapter 4

SITING OF FINFISH FARMS

Physical characteristics of finfish farm sites affect the degree to which farms alter the local environment, and farms may interfere with other users of water and adjacent uplands. Physical characteristics of sites also affect the economic viability of finfish farms.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Concerns

What are the environmental impacts of finfish farms? How can they be minimized?

Will predator control measures by finfish farmers adversely affect populations of birds and mammals?

Findings

- a. Proper siting of finfish farming facilities is the most important element in minimizing the transference of disease, genetic interference with wild stocks, degradation of water quality, aesthetic degradation, and predation by marine mammals, and in avoiding conflicts with existing users and designated uplands uses.
- b. The primary environmental impacts of net pen farming stem from increased sedimentation, changes in the benthic infauna (bottom-dwelling organisms), and reduced water quality in the vicinity of the pens resulting from the deposition of fecal material and uneaten feed.
- c. The degree of impact of net pen farming varies inversely with the degree of flushing, which depends largely on water depth and current.
- d. The degree of impact of net pen farming varies directly with the surface area occupied by pens and the stocking density of the fish farms.

- e. Criteria for the siting and intensity of farming activities can be used to reduce the environmental impacts of marine pen farming in an area.
- f. Pre-site surveys and periodic monitoring of water quality and the benthic community beneath pens are essential to ensuring minimal environmental impacts.
- g. The primary environmental impacts from fresh water and marine upland tank farming operations stem from their use and disposal of water.

Recommendations

1. The State should use existing siting guidelines to develop a set of criteria specifically applicable to finfish net pen farming in Alaska. These include the State of Washington's Recommended Interim Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Net-Pen Culture in Puget Sound and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' Etolin Island Area Mariculture Pilot Project. Guidelines for siting should also reflect the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's disease and genetics policies.
2. The State should use the Consistency Review Process of the Alaska Coastal Management Program in permitting finfish farm sites. The Alaska Coastal Management Program provides "a framework for local and public participation in State decisions, and a mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between government agencies, individuals, and local communities." However, special provisions for public notice of finfish farming permit applications, including requirements for newspaper display ads with location maps and direct agency notification to interested parties, should be developed to encourage the greatest degree of public involvement.
3. Only nonlethal predator control measures, such as bird and mammal exclusion nets and electric fences, should be allowed for finfish farming.

USER CONFLICTS

Concerns

Will the presence of finfish farms restrict, preclude, or degrade current or potential uses of sites and adjacent areas by others for commercial, recreational, and subsistence activities?

How can the State identify potential conflicts with existing uses of uplands and coastal areas, especially where those uses do not require State permits?

Findings

- a. Net pen farms may have adverse aesthetic impacts on upland land owners or other users.
- b. An average finfish farm would take up one to two acres of surface area. Additional subsurface area would be required.
- c. Net pen farms may interfere with navigation around the site and restrict access to uplands.
- d. Finfish farms may preclude or interfere with other commercial and recreational uses of farm sites or adjacent uplands.
- e. Year-round commercial activities by finfish farms may be incompatible with use of uplands set aside for wild or scenic purposes, such as State and federal parks, monuments, and wilderness areas.
- f. The State does not have a complete inventory of existing uses of State waters other than those operating under a specific State permit, except for Etolin Island, Prince of Wales Island, and Prince William Sound. The use of State waters for navigation, sport and commercial fishing, water sports, or anchorage are activities for which State permits are not usually required.
- g. The State's consistency review procedure for coastal permitting and its existing aquatic farm permitting procedures provide some mechanisms for identifying and resolving user conflicts.
- h. The State's salmon enhancement program uses marine net pens, and they are routinely permitted under existing regulations.

Recommendations

1. Area planning represents the best method of determining consistency of uses. However, where area plans do not exist, the consistency review process must allow

for expanded public review to ensure consistency with activities that do not require State permits.

2. Fish farms and ancillary use of adjacent uplands must be compatible with zoning and designated uses of the uplands. No finfish farming should be permitted in waters adjacent to State and federal parks.

Chapter 5

COST OF REGULATION

The development of a finfish farming industry in Alaska will require the development of some new regulatory programs and the expansion of some existing ones.

Concerns

What is the cost of providing necessary regulation and oversight to a finfish farming industry? How could the finfish farming industry bear some of these costs?

Findings

- a. Success of the finfish farming industry will require the support and cooperation of the government agencies charged with monitoring, permitting, and enforcement.
- b. The cost of conducting site evaluation, preparing adequate site plans, and other work anticipated in the permit application process is a significant front-end cost to finfish farmers.
- c. The Department of Environmental Conservation, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Governmental Coordination would all have regulatory responsibilities related to finfish farming.
- d. The task force estimates that approximately \$500,000 would be required annually by State agencies to regulate a finfish farming industry, assuming 10 to 15 permit applications per year requiring the equivalent of 5 additional full-time positions.⁶

⁶ The exact cost of regulating finfish farming will vary according to the specific provisions contained in enabling legislation and the number of permit applications that are received. Recent draft estimates provided by State agencies project a cost of \$1.15 million to regulate an industry with 50 permit applications per year. The fiscal note to CSSB 106 (L&C) (1987) estimated that it would cost approximately \$640,000 to regulate all forms of aquatic farming.

Federal and local governmental agencies would also experience some costs associated with regulating finfish farming.

- e. The cost of administering regulatory requirements for hatcheries would be similar whether for ocean ranching or finfish farming.
- f. Pathology services can be provided by persons certified by the American Fisheries Society under State authority. This practice currently exists in the ocean ranching program.⁷

Recommendations

1. The State should reduce its regulatory expenses by encouraging the use of private pathology services.
2. The finfish farming industry should pay economic rent for use of public resources. Forms of rent include local and State property taxes, State income taxes, sales taxes, permit fees, tideland leases, and a raw fish tax of three percent of the farm gate value.
3. Special provisions for public notice of finfish farming permit applications, including requirements for newspaper display ads with location maps and direct agency notification to interested parties, should be developed to encourage the greatest degree of public involvement. Applicants should bear the cost of these public notice provisions.

⁷ This finding is repeated in Chapter 2 as finding j in the section on disease.

Chapter 6

ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS

Development of a finfish farming industry will provide economic benefits to finfish farmers, their suppliers and processors and, through taxation, State and local governments. At the same time, costs will accrue to State and local governments, and users of coastal marine waters, tidelands, and uplands. The costs and benefits to the state of this new industry must be weighed carefully.

In addition, it is important to look closely at the economics of finfish farming, to avoid making false assumptions about the economic viability of the industry.

COSTS AND BENEFITS ACCRUING TO ALASKA AND ITS RESIDENTS

Concerns

Do the socioeconomic, environmental, and biological costs associated with the introduction of finfish farming to Alaska outweigh its benefits?

Are the benefits associated with finfish farming likely to be concentrated among few individuals and businesses, who may or may not be Alaskan, while costs associated with finfish farming are likely to be borne by many Alaskans?

Findings

Costs:

- a. The State's fishery management and limited entry programs, State and private nonprofit ocean ranching efforts, and federal management of the 200-mile economic zone have improved the economic health of the commercial salmon fisheries in Alaska.
- b. Allocation of broodstock to finfish farming could result in fewer smolt available for common-property ocean ranching programs.

- c. The commercial fishing industry could suffer economic loss from lower prices caused by the increase in supply of fish resulting from finfish farming. (See Appendix B for detailed estimates.)
- d. The existence of a finfish farming industry in Alaska would preclude the use of a marketing strategy that equates Alaska salmon with wild salmon and emphasizes its desirability as a natural product.⁸
- e. The costs associated with disease, genetic change, diminished water quality, loss of anchorages or recreational opportunities, and loss of other commercial opportunities can be mitigated through proper regulation of the finfish farming industry.
- f. Non-Alaskan investment in the finfish farming industry would lead to the exportation of profits.
- g. The costs associated with the finfish farming industry would not be evenly dispersed geographically.
- h. An indirect impact of finfish farms could be diminished public concern for protecting the habitat of wild stocks.

Benefits:

- a. The finfish farming industry would create jobs. Finfish farming might provide jobs in rural areas with otherwise limited employment opportunities.
- b. There would be a year-round supply of fresh salmon from Alaska, benefiting processors and consumers.
- c. Secondary industries, such as pathological services and transportation, would benefit from a finfish farming industry.
- d. Existing ocean-ranching facilities seasonally use large amounts of fish feed. Land-based fish processing plants in Alaska produce by-products suitable for the meal used

⁸ This finding is repeated in Chapter 7 as finding g in the section on competition between farmed fish and Alaska commercial fisheries.

in fish feed. The addition of finfish farming could eventually bring fish feed demand to levels high enough to sustain in-state fish feed production.

- e. Current waste disposal practices by fish processors may not be tolerated by regulatory agencies in the future; development of in-state fish feed production for the finfish farming industry could utilize this waste. In addition, fish processors might purchase some currently underutilized species of fish for use in fish feed.
- f. Finfish farming could provide an alternative source of revenue for hatcheries, although the task force does not advocate State and private nonprofit hatcheries' moving away from their original purposes.
- g. Benefits from finfish farming would not accrue immediately upon authorizing the industry. If legislation were passed in 1990 allowing finfish farming, eggs would not become available until 1992 at the earliest because of the need to allocate eggs for that purpose. Fish would enter marine pens in the spring of 1993 and would not reach market size for another eighteen months. Therefore, finfish farms would not achieve a positive cash flow until late 1994, at the earliest. (See the time line in Appendix A for a complete explanation.)

Recommendation

- 1. The State of Alaska should not subsidize finfish farming beyond the amount needed to regulate the industry.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF FINFISH FARMING IN ALASKA

Concern

Will the present economics of finfish farming constrain the ability of individuals to enter the industry?

Findings

- a. Finfish farming is a high-risk industry for which there are very few insurers.
- b. People with no experience in fish farming or cultivation will probably be uninsurable.

- c. Insurance for unanticipated losses will be a requirement for obtaining conventional financing for finfish farms.
- d. Growth rates and food conversion rates of farmed fish are very important factors that influence the cost of growing fish to market size.⁹
- e. Low water temperatures that characterize Alaska waters slow growth rates and, by extending the time needed to grow fish to market size, may increase the debt service cost associated with finfish farming.
- f. There are economic incentives toward vertical integration in salmon farming to take advantage of all profit centers.
- g. A few small, family-owned, fresh water farming facilities exist in Washington; they cater to specific market niches.¹⁰
- h. Net pen farms in the Pacific Northwest are, for the most part, owned by corporations and are capital intensive.
- i. For a two-acre net pen farm, it is estimated that capital of at least \$1 million over a 30-month period would be needed before a cash flow from market-sized salmon would begin.
- j. High capitalization and other costs required for finfish farming may limit its growth in Alaska.
- k. The present poor world-wide economic climate for farmed fish will limit entry of Alaskans into the finfish farming industry and may help avoid the boom and bust cycle experienced by the finfish farming industry in British Columbia.

⁹ This finding is also contained in Chapter 7, in the section on marketing opportunities for farmed Alaska salmon.

¹⁰ This finding is also contained in Chapter 7, in the section on marketing opportunities for farmed Alaska salmon.

Chapter 7

MARKETING

There have been major changes in world markets for Alaska finfish recently. In 1982, Alaska produced 59 percent of fresh and frozen salmon (includes chinook, coho, sockeye, and pen-reared) in the world; pen reared salmon accounted for 5 percent. In 1987, Alaska produced 43 percent of fresh and frozen salmon; pen reared accounted for 32 percent.

Neither the potential for finfish farming in Alaska nor its impacts on the commercial fishing industry can be properly evaluated without considering the marketing issues involved. Nor is it possible to evaluate the impact of the industry to the state without considering other alternatives for Alaska to respond to the widespread availability of farmed salmon on the world markets.

MARKET POTENTIAL FOR ALASKA FINFISH FARM PRODUCTS

Concern

What is the market potential for Alaska farmed finfish?

Findings

- a. Species of finfish that have been commercially reared in net pens and are indigenous to Alaska include chinook and coho salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, and Arctic char. Other indigenous species with the potential for farming include sablefish (black cod), grayling, sheefish, and sockeye salmon.
- b. Black cod and halibut farming are still in the research and development phase, but are very promising.
- c. Alaska farmed finfish will have to compete in already crowded world markets.
- d. There are some market niches (for example, Arctic char) that have yet to be exploited.

- e. Some finfish farmers in Washington and British Columbia have stopped raising chinook and coho salmon (species indigenous to Alaska) in favor of Atlantic salmon for economic reasons.
- f. Feed composition can be used to modify color and nutritional quality of farmed salmon to increase its market value.
- g. At current prices, there is an estimated surplus of 100,000 metric tons (about 14 percent of demand) of salmon on world markets, resulting in continued downward pressure on prices.
- h. Prices for farmed salmon have fallen during 1989 along with the prices for wild salmon. Salmon filling specific market niches have been able to avoid dramatic price drops, e.g., pan-size coho salmon.
- i. On the average, a farmed finfish will cost more per pound to produce than a wild fish.
- j. Production of pen-reared salmon has recently outpaced market demands for fresh fish, and a considerable volume is now entering the frozen market. Fresh and frozen Atlantic salmon now compete with Alaska sockeye and coho in the Japanese market.
- k. World production of farmed salmon in 1989 exceeded projections. Norway had projected farmed salmon production of 120,000 metric tons in 1989, up from 89,000 metric tons in 1988. Norway's actual production in 1989 is now estimated to be 150,000 metric tons.¹¹
- l. Projections for world-wide production of farmed salmon in 1990 are 186,000 to 220,000 metric tons.
- m. Alaska is a price taker in a world dominated by pen-reared salmon.
- n. There is presently room for expansion in the market for high quality, fresh finfish, especially in the Midwest.

¹¹ David Aiken, World Aquaculture, "The Economics of Salmon Farming," Vol. 20(3), September 1989, p.15.

- o. Downward pressure on prices will persist as a result of increased production of both wild and farmed salmon.
- p. Currently, the demand for pan-sized (under 2 lbs.) salmon and salmon over 6 lbs. is good; there is little market demand for salmon between 3 and 6 lbs.
- q. Growth, survival, and food conversion rates of farmed fish are very important factors that influence the cost of growing fish to market size.¹²
- r. Small, family-owned, fresh water farming facilities exist in Washington; they cater to specific markets.¹³
- s. A guaranteed year-round supply of fresh Alaska salmon (wild and farmed) could enable processors to attract and hold customers, who prefer certainty of supply from a single source.

COMPETITION BETWEEN FARMED FISH AND ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Concern

Will salmon farming in Alaska tend to undermine the price of wild salmon, adversely affecting Alaska's existing commercial fishing industry?

Findings

- a. Markets for Atlantic and Pacific salmon raised in fish farms overlap with salmon taken in the Alaska fisheries. As production increases, competition will increase. (See Appendix B.)

¹² This finding is repeated in Chapter 6, in the section on the costs and benefits to the finfish farming industry.

¹³ This finding is repeated in Chapter 6, in the section on the economic viability of finfish farming in Alaska.

- b. Some market-niche fisheries have been hit harder than others; troll-caught salmon, for example, historically have earned a premium price on fresh and quality-sensitive markets but now face stiff competition from pen-reared Atlantic salmon.
- c. Alaska has lost most of its European market for salmon for smoking to farmed Atlantic salmon from Norway and Great Britain.
- d. Alaska salmon has been displaced in U.S. fresh salmon markets east of the Mississippi River by farmed Atlantic salmon grown in Norway and on the coast of Maine and in Canada's Maritime Provinces.
- e. Alaska salmon has been displaced in U.S. fresh salmon markets west of the Mississippi River by farmed Atlantic salmon grown in Washington, British Columbia, and Chile.
- f. More pen-reared salmon is appearing in frozen salmon markets; an estimated 17,000 metric tons will be sold in the Japanese frozen market in 1989. Alaska frozen salmon sales to Japan compare at 100,000 metric tons in 1989.
- g. The existence of a finfish farming industry in Alaska would preclude the use of a marketing strategy that equates Alaska salmon with wild salmon and emphasizes its desirability as a natural product.¹⁴
- h. Competition in world markets between farmed salmon and Alaska wild salmon will continue to occur whether or not Alaska permits finfish farming.

MARKETABILITY OF ALASKA SALMON

Concern

What strategies exist for improving the marketability of Alaska salmon, especially those species that compete with farmed salmon?

¹⁴ This finding is repeated in Chapter 6 as finding d in the section on costs and benefits accruing to Alaska and its residents.

Findings

- a. The three most important factors affecting the marketability of Alaska wild salmon are price, consistency of supply, and quality.
- b. Market forces will determine the price of Alaska wild salmon.
- c. No biological strategy exists for improving the consistency of supply of Alaska wild salmon throughout the year.
- d. Strategies for improving the marketability of Alaska wild salmon are limited to focusing on quality.
- e. Alaska does not have a mandatory quality inspection program.
- f. On world markets, Alaska salmon are perceived as not being of consistently high quality.
- g. Improved quality assurance and inspection programs would improve the position of Alaska salmon in world markets.
- h. New markets can be developed for profitable value-added finfish products such as easy-to-prepare specialty items.
- i. Negative public perceptions about chemical additives associated with farmed salmon may enhance market opportunities for Alaska wild salmon.

Recommendations

1. Alaska must develop a strategy to respond to its eroding market share for salmon sales.
2. A mandatory quality assurance and inspection program for the Alaska salmon industry that would include catcher boats, tenders, and processors should be implemented as soon as possible.
3. In conjunction with improved quality, marketing efforts should be expanded to include an aggressive, world-wide marketing program, extolling the virtues of Alaska wild salmon.