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# A. F. D. C. NEWSLETTER

## ALASKA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Vol. 1, No. 3

October 1, 1978

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### S-K FUNDING REPORT

By SARA HEMPHILL  
AFDC Executive Director

The story of Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funding is a long one and I have yet to find one person who can tell it in its entirety. Some of the issues as I see them are as follows:

First, there is considerable discussion between the fish management people and the fish development people over whether the federal government should get involved with helping industry develop itself. To date the management people have carried the weight and have gotten most of the credit. Directions from and to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) indicate that management should receive all of its funding first.

Second, until last year the S-K fund has been a relatively small fund of money. Not only is it larger this year by almost double but it is expected to increase quite radically in the near future. This growth has attracted a great deal of attention and has really been the cause of alot of the hang-ups with getting the funds out this year.

Third, the language in the S-K Act is very broad which gives those charged with dispersing the funds a great deal of latitude.

Fourth, Disbursement of the S-K funds requires review by budget staff in several departments of National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of Commerce. Then OMB looks at it to insure that the disbursement is coordinated with the president's budget. On top of all this, the appropriations committees and Joint Conference committees for both the house and senate have significant input into the decision making process.

A review of what has happened to S-K funding over the last year runs as follows. Approximately one year ago OMB deferred \$5 million in S-K money because it hadn't been earmarked for any project. The directions which went to NMFS at that time were that they were to develop a fisheries development program;

an overview or philosophy with specific projects and submit the projects for funding. Thus the December 3rd meeting in Anchorage where NMFS requested input from the Alaska fishing industry.

Once funds are deferred by OMB, there is a time limit of one year for dispersal. So OMB was under pressure to disburse the S-K \$5 million deferred money by September 30, 1978. In May when House and Senate Appropriations Committees were reviewing the budget, this deferred money surfaced. The house committee introduced a bill transferring this "uncommitted" money to NOAA general budget. They apparently made inquiries and were told that there was nothing earmarked for that money.

(Continued on page 12)

### AFDC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HIRED

The Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation is proud to announce the hiring of Sara S. Hemphill as executive director. Hemphill, who has been acting executive director since the inception of AFDC, said, "I have relished my role as acting executive director; I much prefer the fish business to the traditional practice of law."

Hemphill comes to AFDC with a law background, having studied law at the Universtiy of Denver and also at the University of Washington where she was part of the Law and Marine Affairs Program.

As research assistant to Professor Ralph Johnson at the University of Washington School of Law, Hemphill conducted research in coastal zone management and Indian resource law. Commencing January 1977 and continuing for six months, she was a staff attorney for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-

(Continued on page 9)

# AFDC NEWSLETTER

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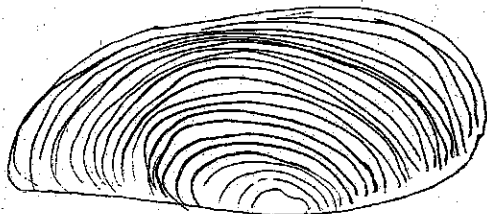
## Editor's Corner

What can you look for in this Newsletter? First of all, it is the voice of the Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation. Look for the happenings of the Corporation. We will be reporting on board meetings, on funding sources, and on research projects.

The AFDC Newsletter is also the voice of the Alaska fishing industry. We will be reporting on any fisheries research that is going on in the state. We will have reports on new techniques as they are developed. This month we are reporting on a device that shows promise of increasing the productivity of our salmon streams and on a technique that has been developed to treat processing waste water.

Fishery regulations are a concern to all the industry. We will work to keep you informed of proposed changes in regulations that will affect you. Such a change is the proposed Chapter 37: Fish Inspection as reported this month.

What do you want to find in this Newsletter? Please let us know! To make this Newsletter a real basis of communication between all members of the fishing industry, we need to hear from you!



# A F D C MEMBERSHIP

## HARVESTER MEMBERS

Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association  
Alaska Shrimp Trawlers' Association  
Alaska Trollers' Association  
Aleutian Fisheries Cooperative  
Commercial Fisherman of Cook Inlet  
Cook Inlet Fishermen's Fund  
Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association  
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New England Fish Company  
North Pacific Processors  
Osmar's Ocean Specialties, Inc.  
Pan Alaska Fisheries/Bumble Bee  
Pelican Cold Storage Company  
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Allen Machinery, Newburg, Oregon  
Jerry Allison, Port Ashton, Alaska  
Bristol Bay Borough, Naknek  
CH2M Hill, Anchorage  
Foss Alaska Line, Inc., Seattle  
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Hokuyo Suisan Co., Ltd., Seattle  
Tor Holmboe, Gakona  
Nickum & Spaulding Assoc., Inc., Seattle  
Tacoma Marine Supply, Inc., Tacoma  
Wesmar (Western Marine Electronics), Seattle

# Readers Write

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Dear Editor:

A catchy acronym for Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation popped into my mind: AIFiDCo. Pronounced just the way it looks; no longer need we stumble over AFDC. In case no one else has thought of this, or a better one, I will be pleased to take full credit; Bob Roys delights in taking responsibility for PISWAK for PWSAC (Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation).

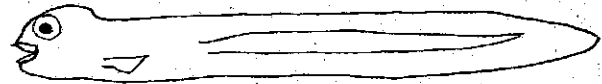
Best regards,  
Jack Van Hyning  
Aquabionics, Inc.  
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Editor:

We have obtained copies of Volume I, Nos. 1 and 2 of your AFDC Newsletter and find them most informative. Please put us on your mailing list.

Sincerely,  
Peter Holmes-Graff  
C. C. D. Economic Improvement Agency  
Roseburg, Oregon

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## BULLETIN BOARD

### NEW PROPOSALS

The Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation is looking for ways to strengthen the Alaska fishing industry. AFDC is soliciting proposals for research that will provide lasting benefits for the fishing industry, local Alaska communities, the state of Alaska and the nation.

AFDC will evaluate proposals to determine if one or more of the following criteria will be fulfilled:

- 1) Develop new fisheries.
- 2) Improve quality of Alaska seafood products.
- 3) Increase harvesting and processing efficiency.
- 4) Expand existing fisheries.
- 5) Promote marketing of Alaska seafood products.

### ATTENTION FISHERMEN

The proposed regulations for fish inspection apply to vessels as well as processing plants. Be sure to read the articles on page 10 and attend one of the public hearings or write the Department.

Longline Fishermen: See page 14.

### BOARD MEETING

The next board of directors meeting will be held November 1, 1978, in the Post Office Mall, downtown Anchorage.

### BOARD VACANCY

A vacancy on the AFDC board of directors has been created by Sara Hemphill's resignation from the position of harvester representative from Region II. Region II covers the area from Yakutat south to Sitka.

The AFDC by-laws provide for filling a vacancy in the board. The position "shall be filled within sixty days by majority vote at any properly constituted meeting of the Board of Directors, the term of such appointee to expire at the next annual meeting." Since the annual meeting for 1978 was held in June, the person appointed will hold his board position until the annual meeting to be held in December 1979.

Any member of the corporation or other interested person is asked to submit recommendations to the board of directors for filling the position of harvester representative from Region II. Please send your recommendations to Box 969, Cordova, Alaska 99574. The next board meeting is scheduled for November 1, 1978, and the recommendations will be considered at that meeting.

# SUMMER VISITORS TO ALASKA

By SARA HEMPHILL

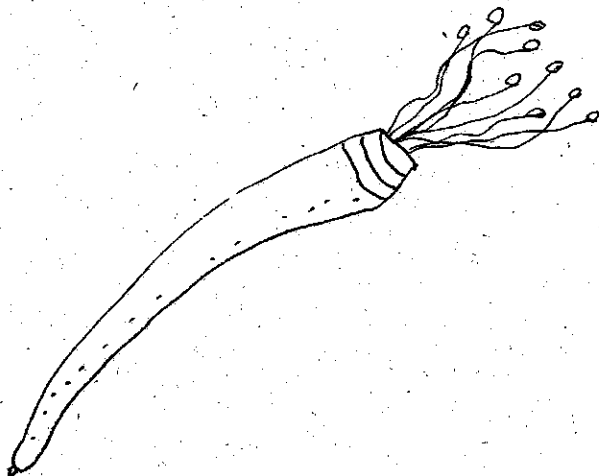
## Invitation Issued

In May AFDC invited Terry Leitzell, Assistant Administrator of Fisheries for NMFS, and Joseph Slavin, Mary DiGiulian and John Everitt, Utilization and Development of Fisheries department of NMFS, to Alaska. ADFC board members felt it was important for these decision-makers to see first hand what fisheries in Alaska are really about.

Joe Slavin has been involved in fisheries management for many years and has made several trips to Alaska during his tenure with the Department. He is no stranger to the processors from this part of the country.

Slavin's familiarity with boats and processing facilities was obvious: a result of his long-time involvement with the commercial New England fisheries. He could therefore readily appreciate the different management and development approach which Alaskan fisheries require as a result of the unique character and nature of our coastline, extensive resources and transportation/communication problems.

Mary DiGiulian, program analyst for S/K funding, had never been to Alaska. Though she worked with fisheries for three years, she had not had an opportunity to interact directly with the fishers and processors before this. Within one hour of landing in Ketchikan, Mary had changed into blue jeans and a sweater, and packed her city clothes away not to be seen again during the trip; I think Mary had fallen in love with Alaska.



John Everitt worked for many years in the Southwest region and is familiar with the tuna industry. Hailing from New England, John left the lobster fishery in which his father is still engaged. He couldn't leave fisheries behind though and so he's been involved in management.

Terry Leitzell, recently appointed to his present position as Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, spent six days in Alaska. Because of the breadth of his responsibilities, his attention was necessarily directed at concerns other than "pure" fisheries development. Consequently, his schedule was different from that of the others.

Despite the short notice and awkward timing of the tour at the height of the salmon season, receptions and meetings were put together by communities. The exchange of information at these gatherings was beneficial to all the participants. Alaskans heard first-hand an explanation of the S/K funding procedures as well as reports on what organizations like AFDC are doing across the country. Service people heard and saw directly the problems and concerns of the Alaskan fishing industry.

## Seattle

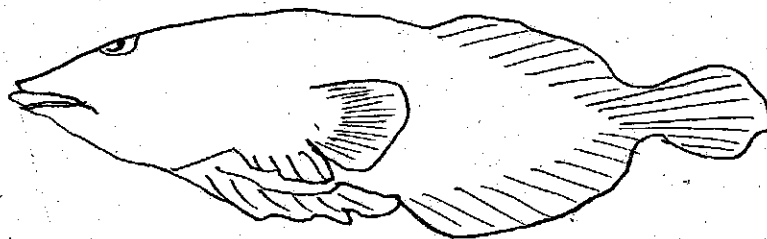
Slavin, DiGiulian and Everitt arrived in Seattle on July 6 and attended a cocktail party hosted by AFDC which was very well attended and considered a success by all. Approximately 50 people representing not only the harvesting and processing segments of the industry but also support industries and financing operations attended.

Joe Slavin made a presentation to the group explaining the Saltonstall/Kennedy funding procedures and the role he foresees AFDC playing in the future in fisheries development. Heretofore fisheries development has received relatively little attention from NMFS and from Congress. With more active and vocal involvement on the part of the whole industry with an organized single pronged focus as can be achieved from a consolidated group, Slavin sees a bright future for fisheries.

Slavin, DiGiulian and Everitt proved themselves to be real troopers when they appeared bright-eyed and ready to go at the airport at 7:00 the following morning ahead of their tour guide.

(Continued next page)

## Summer Visitors (Continued)



### Ketchikan

First stop was Ketchikan where Sharon Newsome, Director for Alaska Troller's Association, met the group and ferried them across to town. The group toured the harbor and a local fish plant. Tony Nakazawa, from the Borough of Ketchikan, was present and stated the concern on behalf of the borough that a bottomfish program get under way as quickly as possible. He indicated that the Borough had some monies available to invest in such a project and was very interested in working with AFDC to explore any and all possible alternatives.

Lunch at the Fireside was hosted by the Alaska Trollers Association and Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners and Operators Association, and afforded the group an opportunity to ask questions about Ketchikan based on what they had actually seen. Bob Milnes from the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association joined the group for lunch.

### Petersburg

Expressing regrets at having to depart so quickly and thanks for all the warm hospitality, the party flew to Petersburg late in the afternoon. The weather was with us on the flight over and all commented on the fact that access to this community was by air or water.

David Boeri, Sea Grant Marine Advisor in Petersburg, met the group upon their arrival and after seeing to the purchase of one day fishing licenses, propelled the group to Petersburg Fisheries. After a chat with Bob Thorstensen, President of Petersburg Fisheries, the group was personally escorted by Thorstensen throughout the entire Petersburg operation. Though the bottomfish line was not operative at the time, the potential for such a fishery and its status were readily apparent to all. One could not miss the fervor and intensity with which the plant embraced the salmon processing business, which doesn't exist elsewhere in the country and which needs to be understood by these decision-makers.

The group then gathered for refreshments and conversation with several local fishermen including Jeff Pfundt, Eric Rosvold and David Boeri. The lively discussion continued throughout and extended beyond dinner when the group was invited to join several other fishermen.

All were up early the following morning for trips out onto the water in search of salmon. Mary DiGiulian and Joe Slavin are still discussing the relative merits of their respective catches. Again, hasty farewells and regrets at having to leave after such a brief stay went around the airport as the party left for Cordova.

Originally it had been planned that the group would stop in Juneau. Time pressures required eliminating a stop and the consensus was that it was most important for the party to see communities which depend upon fishing.

### Cordova

In Cordova the group was greeted not only by Craig Wiese, Sea Grant Marine Advisor, and Hollis Henrichs, from the City Council, but also by sunshine which held throughout their stay.

The City Council/Chamber of Commerce hosted the visitors for lunch at the Reluctant Fisherman where the discussion encompassed such topics as local needs for fisheries research.

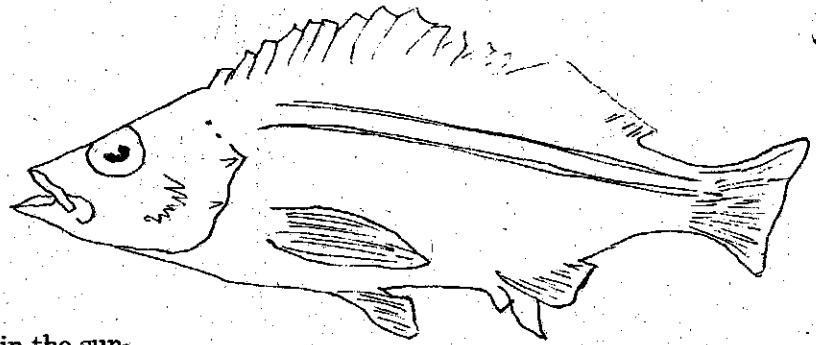
After lunch a meeting was held in the high school library. It was well attended by representatives of the Cordova fishing community. Lively discussion occurred on the subject of S/K funding and the delay in the funds being released. Bob Morgan, President of Morpac and newly elected AFDC board member, Cordova Mayor Jim Poor and John Peterson from St. Elias Fisheries, inquired about the possibility of funding for charters for two or three draggers to fish outside of Prince William Sound delivering to local plants where hand filleting lines would be set up.

Poor expressed concern on the part of the community for the lack of employment during the late fall and winter months when historically little fishing occurs. Bottomfishing could fill this void providing income to the fishermen and employment to cannery workers. Poor pointed out that the economics of keeping the plants open 12 months is reason enough for seriously pursuing such a venture.

The group toured through all three processing facilities with Bob Morgan graciously taking the time to personally guide the tour of his plant. Left to their own devices after the full day, the visitors chose to wander down on the docks and talk with various fishermen. The evening saw them invited to a local home for an ice cream feed.

(Continued next page)

## Summer Visitors (Continued)



### Anchorage

Sunday morning, the 9th, the party still in the sunshine departed for Anchorage. The majority of Sunday was spent writing reports and discussing the trip to date with Hemphill and Jones.

Monday morning, Slavin and Leitzell met briefly with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council representatives before taking off for King Salmon. Persons in attendance were NPFMC Executive Director Jim Branson, Ron Skoog, Don Collingsworth and Keith Specking. Everitt and Jones left for Kodiak where Everitt toured the NMFS laboratory. DiGiulian and Hemphill went to work on expediting the S/K funding and DiGiulian left later in the day to return to D.C. in order to monitor the S/K funding situation.

### Kodiak

On Tuesday, Hemphill joined Jones and Everitt in Kodiak. Al Burch, manager of Alaska Shrimp Trollers, was on hand to help Chuck Jensen of Pacific Pearl, greet the visitors. Everitt departed for Seattle late Tuesday to meet with Eagle Ellingson and tour his new vessel in Tacoma.

In Kodiak, AFDC hosted a reception and dinner for the visitors at the Harvester. Everitt, Jones and Hemphill were joined by Slavin, Leitzell, Bill Aron, Jim Brooks and Harry Rietze who had arrived late in the afternoon from King Salmon. Also present were Marcy and Harold Jones, Sen. Kay Poland and Alvin Burch. Once again informational gains were made by both sides; the visitors gained a greater understanding of and appreciation for the problems facing this particular fishing community as well as those of all Alaskans. Those involved locally learned about problems encountered in national management of fisheries.

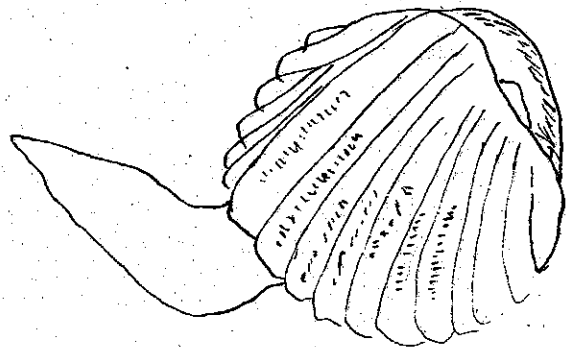
Wednesday morning, the 12th, the Fisherman's Wives Association hosted breakfast for the visitors and had an opportunity to express their concerns directly to the decision makers. A press conference with Chris Blackburn of the Daily Mirror followed. The remainder of the morning was filled with a visit to the NMFS laboratory.

Lunch with members of the processing segment of the industry was sparked with some lively discussion prompted by questions from Chuck Jensen of Pacific Pearl regarding the joint venture situation.

A tour conducted by Jon Black, of the NEFCO plant, followed lunch with the local processors. The F/V Dawn had just delivered a full load of shrimp with a bi-catch of grey cod. Black very graciously imposed upon his staff to set up the bottomfish filleting line so that the visitors could see the operation in progress.

Later in the afternoon the visitors toured the Pacific Pearl facility with Chuck Jensen, returning to a reception at the Kodiak Inn. Again the discussions were lively and directed toward the problems of development of a bottomfish fishery at the same time that foreign joint venture operations are being permitted by the Secretary of Commerce. Finally, the group was taken to dinner by Bill Kingston from Kodiak Crab.

Thursday morning saw the visitors Leitzell, Slavin and Aron restricted until Friday to Kodiak due to fog conditions on the Pribiloffs. The group returned to Washington, D.C., Saturday the 15th with a greater appreciation for Alaska fishing industry and its plusses and deficiencies, as well as having made new friends and contacts at all levels in Alaska.



# NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FISHING VESSEL SAFETY AND INSURANCE ORGANIZES

The National Council of Fishing Vessel Safety and Insurance (NCFVSI) is a non-profit organization formed for the purpose of dealing with matters related to fishing vessel safety and insurance. The board of directors is composed of representatives of fisheries organizations, fishing firms, fishermen's unions, insurance organizations and others who provide professional services to the fishing industry.

NSFVSI cooperates with NMFS, the National Sea Grant Program and the U.S. Coast Guard to disseminate critical information on fishing vessel casualties to the fishing industry.

The National Council was first conceived in 1973 when NMFS sponsored the Conference on Commercial Fishing Vessel Insurance to review the high and rising marine insurance costs. The response from all segments of the industry demonstrated the depth of the concern.

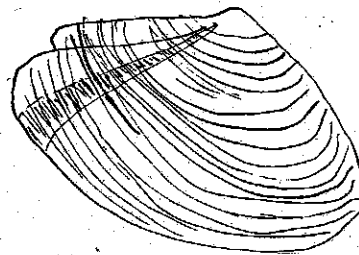
Ad hoc group meetings and subsequent conferences made it clear that reducing the frequency and severity of damage was the only way in which insurance costs could be controlled.

In November 1977 a steering committee was convened in Rosslyn, Virginia, and articles and bylaws were drafted. The National Council of Fishing Vessel Safety and Insurance was incorporated in the state of Washington in January 1978.

The officers of the National Council are President August Felando, Secretary-Treasurer Paul M. Poliak, and Senior Vice President Leif Jacobsen. Maurice Oaksmith and Frank B. Bohannon are regional vice presidents for the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, respectively.

The first working session of the new National Council was held in San Diego, California, on March 29-30, 1978, to plan activities including a membership drive and program activities. It is expected that initial safety and loss prevention programs or seminars will emanate from regions with specific identifiable problems.

The National Council of Fishing Vessel Safety and Insurance address is Box 32337, Calvert Station, Washington, D.C. 20007.



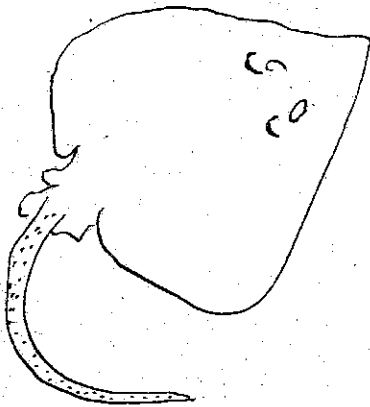
## IDENTIFICATION PLAN FOR SEAFOODS

In March, The Brand Group, Inc., concluded a research contract study sponsored by the National Marine Fisheries Service to develop a new model seafood identification system which would use the edibility characteristics of fish flesh as a basis for identifying products.

The report proposes a framework for identifying various edible aquatic species based upon eating characteristics of the edible portion of the fish and makes other associated recommendations. The proposal would not affect the current scientific system for classifying aquatic animals.

The report is titled, "A Model Retail Identification Plan for Seafoods — A Description of the Project and Recommended Principles of Identification." The NMFS is inviting views and comments from representatives of the industry and consumer, regulatory and international organizations relative to the findings and recommendations of the report.

Specific questions that NMFS would like answered include: 1. Is the model retail identification plan a logical approach for the construction of a complete identification system for finfish? 2. Are the edibility factors identified the most significant and useful in determining product edibility? 3. Should NMFS proceed to fully develop and implement a new seafood identification system?



# SALMON EGG PLANTING DEVICE

By EDWARD EASTAUGH  
Fishery Biologist

The Salmon Egg Planting Device (SEPD) and attendant method of natural salmonid incubation (U.S. patents) are adding a vital new dimension to Alaska's salmon fishery picture. Research findings by Ova, Incorporated biologists and Alaska Department of Fish and Game's FRED Division personnel illustrate the promise that the SEPD holds to provide millions more salmon fry to the common property fishery at one-quarter the cost per fry released compared to traditional hatchery methods.

There are intensifying pressures on aquaculturists to procure abundant healthy fry in the most economical mode possible. Due to its feasibility and economy, the SEPD will figure in the enhancing of the role of the traditional salmon hatchery; it will add considerable versatility and capacity to cost-effective salmon enhancement and rehabilitation programs and significantly assist in realizing 1936-size salmon runs in Alaska as a commonplace event.

The basic principles and mechanics of the SEPD can be quickly understood. Primarily, this tool and method enhance natural incubation processes by providing an improved natural streambed environment for the developing salmon embryos. There are several interrelated biological, chemical, and physical factors which must be taken into account to maximize success. Though salmon eggs have been planted in streambeds in various ways ranging from planting by hand to the use of multi-ton tracked vehicles, high egg-to-fry survival depends greatly upon studying each stream system carefully before an egg is ever planted. Many factors must be ascertained and considered such as dissolved oxygen, streambed geomorphology, upwelling, sediment reinfiltration rates, to name a few.

The basic SEPD egg planting operation begins when a portable pump pushes streamwater through a two-inch hose to the SEPD battery of one-inch (i.d.) PVC tubes and on into the streambed gravels. This "drilling" phase places the ends of the tubes at the desired depth. In attaining this depth in the gravel, the SEPD's high velocity water jets flush out sediments/organic debris which can kill eggs through suffocation, toxicity of accumulated metabolic wastes, etc. The water is then turned off, valves for each tube are opened, and the eggs drift gently from the egg hoppers down the water column in the tubes and into the enhanced redd. The SEPD is then moved to a nearby locus in the incubation plot and the process is repeated. With eggs at hand, a two-man SEPD team can plant as many as a million eggs a day.

Following the invention of the device in 1976, Ova,

Incorporated personnel field tested the SEPD during 1976-77 at Dog Salmon Creek, Etolin Island, southeast Alaska. Permits, technical counsel, and monitoring were provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Forest Service. Research grants from Alaska Wood Products of Wrangell and the Alaska Loggers Association of Ketchikan provided the necessary support for this initial research.

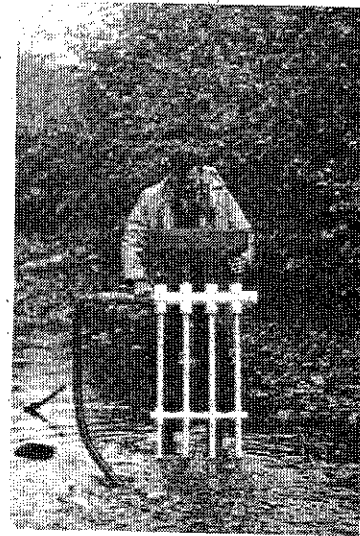
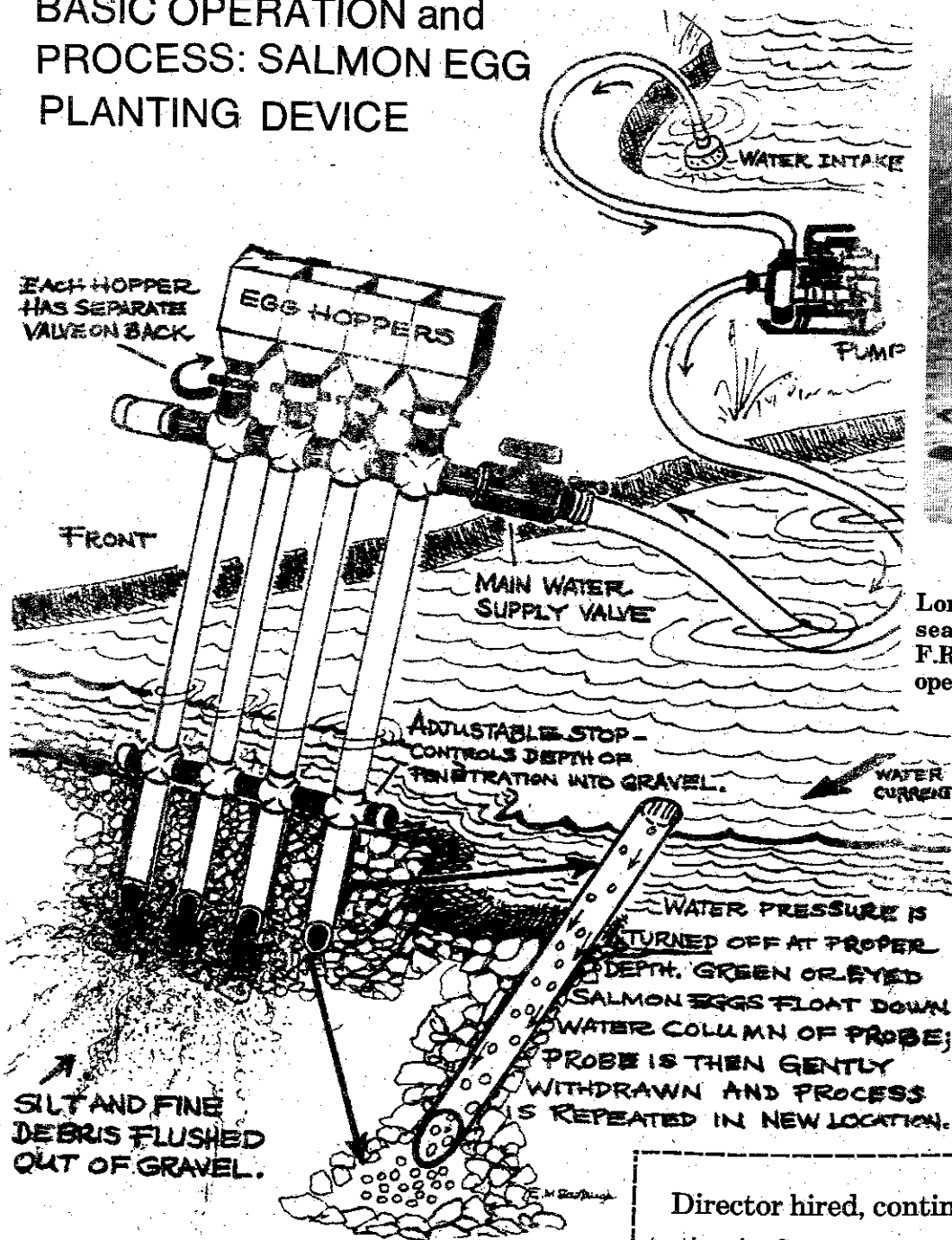
The Dog Salmon Creek SEPD project involved test planting of 125,000 eyed pink salmon eggs. These eggs were eyed up in a small incubation box at the site. Control plots for natural spawners were established. In March-April 1977, these particular plots for natural spawners showed egg-to-fry survival of 2.7 percent and 10.8 percent. Natural egg-to-fry survival average 8-12 percent; thus, approximately 90 percent of naturally spawned eggs (alevin/fry) are lost due to predation, freezing, desiccation, scouring, super-imposition, and other factors. The SEPD dramatically improves this survival picture. The SEPD test plots produced egg-to-fry survival percentages of 46, 38.6, 68.8 and 70.5 percent. In this test, the SEPD surpassed natural fry production six- to eightfold.

The 1977-78 test of the SEPD by ADF&G's FRED Division at the Karluk River, Kodiak Island, utilized eyed sockeye eggs and showed that the SEPD was superior to the barrel-and-shovel method of egg planting. The SEPD plots outproduced barrel/shovel plots five-to-one in egg-to-fry survival. In addition, SEPD fry exhibited advanced physical development upon emergence. Man-hour efficiency was superior for several reasons, one being the fact that there is no arduous stoop labor involved in using the SEPD. The device was far more versatile than the barrel method: eggs could be planted in deeper and more swiftly flowing water rather than in the shallows which often go dry in winter, causing freezing or desiccation. FRED is continuing its evaluation of the Salmon Egg Planting Device.

Another highly significant aspect of the SEPD is that it does not harm, alter, or deface the wilderness environment; there is no need for water tanks, pipelines, buildings, concrete, or bulldozers. Thus, this instrument and method of salmonid culture must surely be seriously considered for use on the vast lands and watercourses of the state to be delineated by D-2 legislation. These numerous streams and rivers which will be closed to the development of salmon hatchery complexes can be rejuvenated by the SEPD system to produce even more abundant numbers of salmon for the common property fishery.



# BASIC OPERATION and PROCESS: SALMON EGG PLANTING DEVICE



Lorne White, fishery research biologist, ADFG F.R.E.D. Division, Kodiak, operating the SEPD.

Ova, Incorporated, a commercial corporation, is making the SEPD available to qualified public sectors as well as government agencies. Inquiries and proposals not only from within Alaska but from other states and nations illustrate growing awareness and interest in the SEPD. This device and method has proven to be productive, economical, and amenable to widespread consideration and application.

Further information regarding the SEPD can be obtained by writing Ova, Incorporated, P.O. Box 3662, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. (907) 344-1180.

## Director hired, continued

tration in Seattle. After leaving NOAA, Hemphill entered law practice as a partner in the firm of Stafne & Hemphill in Seattle. Her specialty with the firm has been marine resources law.

"The fishing industry is coming into its own," said Hemphill. "I believe that AFDC can make a significant contribution to the growth and development of the industry; the potential is unlimited."

Hemphill presently lives in Seattle and is making plans to move to Anchorage where the AFDC offices will be located. She expects to have AFDC's offices open and be at work in Anchorage before the end of October.

# TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED TO PURIFY FISH PROCESSING WASTEWATER

(Editor's note: Environmental News is an official publication of Region I of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This article appeared in the August 1978 issue.)

RCL Industries, Inc., a Gloucester, Massachusetts research firm, has developed a process that purifies wastewater discharged from fish processing plants. The process, called electrolytic coagulation/flotation, was developed under a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Research and Development Office through the New England Fisheries Steering Committee.

New England communities that have fish processing firms as major industries have been hard pressed as to what to do with fish processing wastes. In Gloucester alone every day an estimated three million gallons of raw effluent is dumped into the middle of the harbor. One third of that is wastewater drained from the seafood processing industry. Wastewater is currently strained to remove fish and shellfish wastes, but it is otherwise untreated before discharge to a waterway or a sewage treatment plant. And federal pretreatment standards prohibit the discharge into publicly owned treatment works of any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (such as are found in fish processing plant effluent), released in a discharge of such volume or strength as to cause interference in the publicly owned treatment works; or solid and vis-

cous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flows in sewers or other interference with the operation of the publicly owned works.

The process works like this:

Fish wastewater is laden with fats and proteins. Fats rise to the top and can be floated off. Through electrolysis (passing wastewater through an electrical field) the proteins are coagulated and attached to air bubbles. Then, they too rise to the surface in what chemists call a "flok" and can be separated readily from the water. RCL claims the treated water will be 90 percent pure, depending on the type of proteins involved. For instance, wastewater from a herring plant is harder to clean than water discharged from a shellfish facility.

RCL's pilot test equipment, which is capable of filtering up to 20 gallons per minute, costs approximately \$40,000. This is based on custom-designed pumps, tanks, and electrically charged plates. A full-scale facility capable of handling 540 gallons a minute would cost around \$200,000.

Richard Keppler, Director of EPA's regional Research and Development Office, said, "If successful, RCL's process will permit plants to meet future effluent restrictions. It will enable existing seafood processors to expand, as well as enable new processing plants to be constructed, to treat their own wastes at a cost they can afford."

## PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR FISH INSPECTION

On September 19, 1978 Allan Linn, director of the Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources released their proposals for Chapter 37: Fish Inspection. Many fishermen have felt that these regulations applied only to processors. The proposed regulations will apply to the vessels used to catch fish as indicated in the sections of the proposed regulations that we print below.

11 AAC 37.101. SCOPE OF INSPECTION. (a) Every establishment or vessel in which fish, fish by-product, or fish food products of, or derived from fish, wholly or in part, are prepared in any manner for transportation or sale as articles of commerce which are intended for use as human food, shall be subject to inspection under these regulations.

(b) All fish and all product entering and all products prepared, in whole or part, in an establishment or vessel requiring inspection, shall be handled, transported, prepared, stored, marked, and labeled as required by these regulations.

11 AAC 37.020. CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT. (a) No seafood processing establishment or vessel shall

operate without a valid annual Certificate and Permit from the department, and no certificate shall be issued until the establishment or vessel, its equipment, methods of operation, and surroundings comply with the provisions of this chapter and other applicable provisions of the Alaska Administrative Code.

11 37.900 DEFINITIONS. Unless the context indicates otherwise, in this chapter:

(53) "vessel" means any watercraft of any description which is engaged in the catching and/or processing of seafood for human consumption or animal feed supplement purpose;

The Department of Natural Resources may adopt the regulations substantially as described in the proposals after November 5, 1978. The Department is holding public hearings throughout the state and is accepting written comments.

You may get a complete copy of the proposed regulations by writing the Department at Box 1088, Palmer, Alaska 99645.

# FISHING VESSEL SAFETY

By: JOHN BALL, Safety Specialist  
Marine Advisory Program

Fishing vessel safety has been a concern of Alaskans for a long time. Since the early 1970s, industry representatives, concerned governmental agencies and the University of Alaska Marine Advisory Program (MAP) have been working together on a number of safety problems. Educational programs, demonstrations and written materials have been prepared on a number of high priority problems including survival suits, liferafts, flares and other survival equipment, vessel icing, urethane foam and fire protecting coatings, engine oil analysis to predict mechanical failure, marine weather, emergency treatment of injured people, fire control materials, watch alarms and the like. This work is supported by a federal grant from the Office of Sea Grant (\$17,000) and matching funds (\$44,000) from the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Alaska.

One of the newest pieces of safety equipment is the watch alarm (also called snooze alarms, or helm alarms). These are devices which contain a timing device which must be reset at a pre-set time interval by the person at the helm. Just before the end of that interval, say of 10 minutes, a buzzer sounds in the wheelhouse. If the reset button is pushed, a new 10-minute interval begins. However, if the helmsman is asleep or away from the wheel when the warning buzzer sounds and the reset button isn't punched, the watch alarm is set up to activate the general alarms in the vessel. We feel that these are devices which should help prevent the growing losses due to "sleepers."

Another safety problem which begins to concern us each year at this time is vessel icing. When the air temperature is below freezing, there is a chance that freezing spray can build up on the superstructure of the vessel, affecting stability and the safety of the crew. The National Weather Service broadcasts forecasts of icing during the winter. There are varying levels of icing based upon wind speed and air temperature. For more information please contact the National Weather Service at 632 W. Sixth Ave., Room 317, Anchorage, AK 99501 (265-4704) or the Marine Advisory Program, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99504 (278-4911).

Over the past several years, demonstrations have been given in the ports of Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Juneau, Cordova, Anchorage, Seward, Homer, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor. A good number of people have helped in the safety programs. Dedicated people

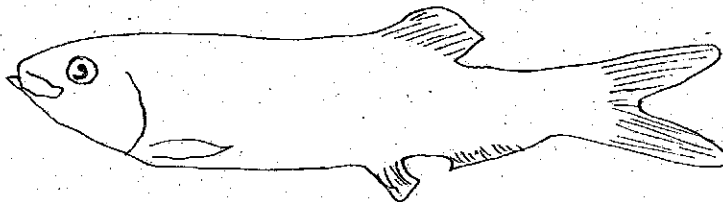
from the fishing industry itself and the supporting business have been a large part of the success. They allow us to draw on the most informed people available on each topic.

Over the years our safety education efforts have reached a good number of people. However, we have found that many fishermen don't want to have to sit through a long lecture covering subjects which might not apply to their special situation. Therefore, we would like to have fishing organizations contact the Marine Advisory Program for "customized" safety information on single topics that would fit into a business meeting, a newsletter, or some other occasion where the group would be meeting and where a small educational program on an important problem would be useful. We think this will be a valuable supplement to the continuing scheduled workshops.

This is an open invitation for associations and other groups of fishermen to call on our office for some help in setting up a program which would meet a safety need. We would try to get the best available information to the organization in whatever form is most acceptable. Sometimes this would mean a demonstration by the MAP Safety Specialist. At other times, the problem can be addressed by a person who sells or distributes a product or service. We would be happy to prepare newsletter articles on specific safety topics and to help arrange for commercial firms to send your organization some of their technical literature.

The Marine Advisory Program has a number of offices around the state where people can drop in and discuss needs that they have in using marine resources in general (not only safety-related). We would like to have you contact our agents in:

Cordova: Craig Wiese — 424-3446  
Petersburg: David Boeri — 772-4857  
Kodiak: Hank Pennington — 486-3599  
Juneau: Rich Lee — 789-2102, Ext. 145  
Atnautluak: Alexie Pavilla — 543-2103  
Anchorage: 278-4911  
Safety Specialist — John Ball  
Aquaculture Specialist — Curt Kerns  
Seafood Specialist — Per Heggelund



## S-K Funding Report, continued

Communications from NMFS Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations cleared up the misunderstanding when they learned of this situation and NMFS was directed to make sure that the package of projects could be funded by September 30, 1978. If this could be done, then the house bill would be changed and the Joint Conference Committee would not transfer the deferred \$5 million to NOAA general budget. NMFS task was to see that all the paperwork could be accomplished for each project by September 30, 1978.

Meanwhile the package of projects was moving through the bureaucracy very slowly with many halts. OMB did not receive the package for review until mid-August and the Joint Conference Committee met on September 11th. At that point NMFS would only guarantee that \$1.2 million worth of small projects could have undergone all of the required reviews in time for the September 30th disbursement. So the Joint Conference Committee directed the transfer of the \$5 million to NOAA's general budget for their fiscal year spending.

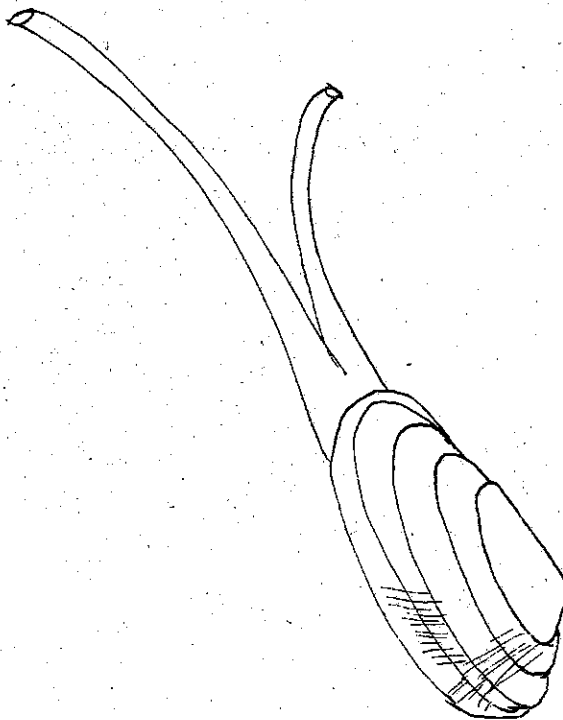
Even with this transfer there is still sufficient money available in the S-K fund to fund the project package as it stands now. AFDC's project is in that package.

OMB has insisted that NMFS submit a plan or overview with the project package so that it can be certain that the fisheries development program fits into the president's budget. Receipt of this overview, or "Ocean Policy Development Scheme," with project proposals and an apportionment request will release the F/Y 79 funds for these projects.

My trip East was devoted to finding out how we make sure that OMB gets what it wants, accepts what it gets, and releases the funds. I spent most of my time on the Hill working with Senator Stevens' office, Senator Gravel's office and Senator Magnuson's office as well as with the Secretary of Commerce. Pressure from all of these camps is being put on NMFS, NOAA and OMB to make sure the job gets done.

We are coordinating our efforts with the Southeast Foundation, AFDC's counterpart in the Gulf and Mid-Atlantic states to convince OMB that even though the Joint Conference Committee authorized the transfer of the \$5 million which had been deferred from the F/Y 78 budget, it did so with the intent that the project spending would be funded early in 1979 with those monies that are left in the fund.

I am told that we can expect release of funds from OMB as early as November 1st and probably no later than February 1979. I was assured from all sources that Alaska is assured of getting the \$1.45 million for our projects and that the problem is not will we get the money, but when. As far as I am concerned, anything and everything that can be done is being done to secure the release of the funds. So I am very optimistic about it.



## EDA GRANT GOES TO UNALASKA

As reported in NMFS Statistics and Market News, Robert T. Hall, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development, announced approval of a \$568,000 grant to help stimulate long-range growth of the fishing industry in the Aleutian Islands.

The city of Unalaska applied for the grant from the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The grant will be used to help construct a container dock. Local officials said the dock is essential to the development of the region's fishing industry and to strengthen Unalaska's role as the fish-processing center for the region.

Construction of the dock will enable the Aleut Corporation to provide scheduled cargo service for Unalaska. It also will provide facilities to encourage other shipping lines to provide service to the community.

The city of Unalaska will provide \$1,250,000 to complete the \$1,818,000 total cost of the project, which will include demolition of an existing structure and construction of a storage area.

# AFDC HAPPENINGS

## ANNUAL MEETING

The first annual meeting of the AFDC was held at the Anchorage Westward in downtown Anchorage on June 1, 1978, with 12 members representing over half of the corporation membership present.

Vice president Patrick Pletnikoff called the meeting to order and welcomed the members and other guests. The business of the meeting started with membership and treasurer's reports. Acting executive director Sara Hemphill reported that the bottomfish proposal had been endorsed by the National Marine Fisheries Service and now needed to be approved by the Department of Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget. Hemphill expressed hopes that the funding would be released by August. She has been promoting AFDC by making presentations including a speech at the Organization for the Management of Alaska's Resources and at a fishing industry workshop in Kodiak.

Pletnikoff opened the floor for discussion, and questions centered around the prospects for membership growth. "I think the outlook is very bright for AFDC," said Pletnikoff, "as far as additional memberships. It is the entity that the state will work with and that the Federal government already has recognized."

Secretary Connie Taylor explained that this year's voting would be done by mail ballots to allow all members of the corporation the opportunity to vote. The ballots were counted at Cordova when the annual meeting was reconvened for that purpose on July 3.

Pletnikoff opened the floor for nominations for the board of directors, and the following were received: for processors — John Enge, Jim Ferguson, Pete Harris, Ronald Jensen, and Robert Morgan. For harvesters, Region I — Jim Marr, Larry Painter; Region II — Sara Hemphill; Region III — Floyd Blossom, Connie Taylor; Region IV — Alvin Burch; Region V — Patrick Pletnikoff, Harry Wilde Sr.

These directors are being elected for one- and two-year terms. At future annual meetings only five members of the board will be elected for two-year terms.

The annual meeting was recessed and Pletnikoff thanked everyone for attending.

The election results were announced following the ballot counting July 3. All of the processor nominees were elected. The harvester results were Larry Painter, Sara Hemphill, Connie Taylor and Alvin Burch. There was a tie between Patrick Pletnikoff and Harry Wilde Sr. that was resolved in a run-off election. Pletnikoff was elected to represent Region V.

## BOARD MEETINGS

Recent board meetings have been held in the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's offices in downtown Anchorage on August 30 and September 21.

An early order of business was the election of officers. Ronald Jensen was elected president, Patrick Pletnikoff and Pete Harris; first and second vice presidents, respectively. Connie Taylor was elected secretary-treasurer.

An executive committee was formed of at least three members. Present members are Alvin Burch, Pete Harris and Jim Ferguson. A search committee chaired by Robert Morgan was assigned the task of interviewing applicants for the executive director's position. Sara Hemphill was hired to fill the position at the September 21st meeting when the search committee reported that she was the most qualified applicant.

Corporation by-laws were discussed at the August meeting and a draft was presented to the board at the next meeting. That meeting was primarily devoted to going over the by-laws item by item until the members of the board were satisfied with the language. The by-laws were adopted September 21st.

A resolution was passed creating eight ex-officio positions on the board. A position was opened for the executive director of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the west coast representative of the Secretary of Commerce, a special representative of the governor of Alaska, the special advisor to the governor of Alaska on bottomfish development, the chief of fisheries development of NMFS in Juneau, the executive director of the United Fishermen of Alaska, the Alaska manager of the Pacific Seafood Processors' Association and a representative of the governor's office of the state of Washington.

The directors decided to continue the AFDC Newsletter and Connie Taylor will carry on as editor.

The directors plan to hold regular board meetings every month as long as the business of the corporation requires them. The next board meeting was scheduled for November 1st in the NPFMC meeting room.



# NOTICE TO ALASKA LONGLINE FISHERMEN

The state of Alaska intends to undertake a project to demonstrate the use of a Norwegian automatic longline system in the Alaska sablefish (black cod) fishery. One demonstration vessel will be selected from among the fishermen responding to this advertisement.

While details of the project will be negotiated with the captain selected, it is expected that the state will purchase or subsidize the purchase of the autoline system and arrange for its installation. If feasible, crew training in operation of the system can be provided this winter in Canada or Norway. The demonstration vessel might make an initial trip in the early spring of 1979 with a gear specialist aboard and return to port to discharge catch and to participate in a workshop for other interested fishermen. The workshop would probably include some one-day trips to show the gear in operation. The demonstration vessel would then make at least three additional trips of about two weeks each under normal commercial conditions. Results of the project will be reported to the public.

Some minimum daily compensation will be negotiated with the contractor, but it is expected that proceeds from the sale of the catch will be at least partially credited to the project account. Given satisfactory performance of the autoline system, it is hoped that the unit will be purchased by the demonstration vessel owner at the conclusion of the project.

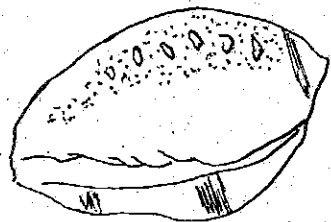
The demonstration vessel must be at least 60 feet in length with an open aft deck. Preference will be given to a well-equipped vessel of 70 feet or more with an open aft deck area at least 18 feet long and 12 feet wide. The state will be seeking to contract with a fishing captain having a good record of production and experience in Alaska longline fisheries.

Fishermen wishing to participate in this project are urged to respond in writing to Jim Edenso, Bottomfish Program Coordinator, State of Alaska, Office of the Governor, Pouch A. Juneau, Alaska 99811 before October 20, 1978. Further information may be obtained by calling Mr. Edenso at (907) 465-3500.

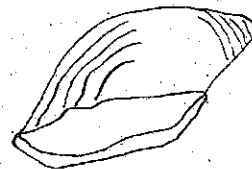
## INFORMATION TO WRITE FOR

The first draft of the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan is available. The plan describes the fisheries, reviews the status of the stocks, and lists options for management. Species addressed include lingcod, Pacific cod, whiting (hake), sablefish, rockfish, soles and flounder. Write Pacific Fishery Management Council, 526 S.W. Mill St., Portland, Oregon 97201.

A 54-page guide to inter-governmental organizations and the oceans has been compiled by N.M. Winton. Order from UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016 and include \$4.



The Branch of International Fisheries Analysis, Office of International Fisheries, has prepared a summary highlighting recent significant developments in international fisheries. Request IFR 78/130 and enclose a self-addressed mailing label. NMFS, Statistics and Market News Office, 1700 Westlake Ave. N.W., Seattle, Wash. 98109.



Recent medical research that the Michigan Sea Grant Program funded showed that victims may be saved despite prolonged submersion in water cooler than 70 degrees F.

The mammalian diving reflex is cited as the reason why cold water drowning victims can survive long periods of submersion. This reflex shunts blood that contains oxygen to the lungs and the brain, but shuts off circulation to other parts of the body.

To get a copy of "Cold Water Drowning: A New Lease on Life," write Michigan Sea Grant, 2200 Bonisteel Boulevard, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109.