



A.F.D.F. NEWSLETTER

ALASKA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC.

Vol. 2, No. 1

October 1979

National Fisheries Development Policy

Principles of the first national fisheries policy ever developed by any American president, expected to mark the beginning of an era of substantial and sustained growth for the U.S. fishing industry, were announced last spring.

Anne Wexler, assistant to the President, spelled out the principles in a luncheon address at a national fisheries development conference held May 23. The principles were approved by President Carter.

An active partnership between the fishing industry, state and federal government will be sought. It will be based on a mutual desire to limit federal intervention, protect the environment, perpetuate resources, expand the harvesting and development potential, and meet responsibilities to provide sufficient food.

Wexler pledged that the administration would support legislation relating to the development of new fisheries. She remarked, "The American fishing industry is not state run or directed, and it must never be. The American fisherman does not want a hand-out. He—or she—does not want the government in his or her business. The American fisherman wants government policies which support and encourage initiative and ability. This administration agrees."

Richard Frank, chief of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, noted that present federal policy aims to foster the development of all sectors of the U.S. fishing industry—including fishermen in the 200-mile zone and the Great Lakes, U.S. flag distant-water fleets, and the U.S. processors and distributors. Frank said achievement of these benefits will require an active and innovative partnership among industry and government.

"Commitments of time and resources will be required from all of the partners," he said. "And... the major work of implementing a national development policy must be done on a regional basis."

In particular, Frank said, the policy will:

Provide foreign market access through government negotiations as well as through better information on market conditions and trade opportunities, to increase foreign markets and help reduce the U.S. trade deficit;

(Continued on page 9)

Cooperative Agreement Signed

On Friday, September 28, the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc. and the National Marine Fisheries Service signed a cooperative agreement in the amount of \$1,350,000 to fund the Foundation's groundfish demonstration plan off the coast of Alaska. Funds are provided under the Saltonstall/Kennedy Act, which dedicates funding to promote research and development of the domestic fishing industry. This grant was the largest competitive award this year from the Saltonstall-Kennedy Fund.

The Foundation is now soliciting bids from vessel owners who are interested in participating in the demonstration harvesting project. Three vessels are needed: a 100 to 200-foot trawler fully equipped for bottomfishing; a shrimp trawler of the type typical to the Kodiak shrimp fishery; and a longliner either equipped with or interested in being equipped with automated longline gear. In addition, the Foundation is inviting inquiries from Alaska shore-based or floating processing facilities who are interested in purchasing and processing the fish.

Looking ahead to future funding the Foundation is soliciting proposals from those interested in development the Alaska fishing industry. While all proposals will be considered, the Foundation is specially looking for proposals which address harvesting, processing, quality control and marketing of underutilized species.

Funding Available

The National Marine Fisheries Service announced on Oct. 8 the availability of fiscal year 1980 funds to conduct activities that would further the development of and strengthen the fishing industry of the United States and increase the supply of wholesome, nutritious seafood available to consumers. Projects will be funded through grants and cooperative agreements. Any person or group may submit a proposal for funding by the Secretary of Commerce if the proposal is consistent with the policies and other requirements. See page 12 for more details.

AFDF Newsletter

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Executive Director's Corner

The support and encouragement of the industry as a whole, coupled with patience and hard work, has enabled AFDF to survive the time-test of federal bureaucracy and red tape, and emerge as a recipient of \$1.45 million of funding through a cooperative agreement with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

No one disputes the fact that the development of the domestic groundfish fishery off Alaska is of key importance to the health and well-being of the domestic fishing industry. Consequently, AFDF is in a good position to receive future S-K funding. However, continued industry support and involvement is a prerequisite to AFDF's future. A demonstration of commitment on the part of industry is critical to our ability to compete successfully for 1980 S-K funding.

The future looks bright and busy for the Alaska fishing industry and for AFDF.

AFDF Membership

Harvesters

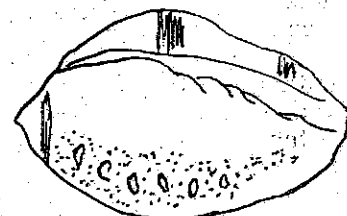
Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association
Alaska Shrimp Trawlers' Association
Alaska Trollers' Association
Aleutian Fisheries Cooperative
Commercial Fishermen of Cook Inlet
Cook Inlet Fishermen's Fund
Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association
Lower Yukon Fishermen's Association/ United Fishermen of Kuskokwim
Prospector, Inc.
Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners and Operators

Processors

Alaska Far East Corporation
B & B Fisheries, Inc.
East Point Seafood Company
Harbor Seafoods Company, Inc.
Icicle Seafoods, Inc.
Morpac, Inc.
New England Fish Company
North Pacific Processors
Osmar's Ocean Specialties, Inc.
Pan Alaska Fisheries/Bumble Bee
Pelican Cold Storage
St. Elias Ocean Products
Taylor Enterprises

Associate Members

Aquabionics, Inc., Fairbanks, Alaska
Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska
Allen Machinery, Newburg, Oregon
Jerry Allison, Prt Ashton, Alaska
Bristol Bay Borough, Naknek, Alaska
CH2M Hill, Anchorage, Alaska
Richard M. Farrell, Vallejo, California
Flohr Metal Fabricators, Inc. Seattle, Washington
Foss Alaska Line, Inc. Seattle, Washington
Hillstrom Shipbuilding Co., Coos Bay, Oregon
Hokuyo Suisan Co., Ltd., Seattle, Washington
Tor Holmboe, Gakona, Alaska
Nickum and Spaulding Assoc., Inc. Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma Marine Supply, Inc., Tacoma, Wash.
Wesmar (Western Marine Electronics), Seattle



Bulletin Board

New Name

Because the number of profit-making fisheries development corporations is resulting in considerable confusion with AFDF and its goals and purposes, board president Ron Jensen proposed a name change for the Corporation to Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc.

This change allows AFDF to maintain the IRS 501 (c) (3) application status and, more importantly, fit the philanthropic rather than profit-making image in the public mind. The proposal was unanimously adopted by the Board.

Proposals solicited

Do you have an idea for a project to promote Alaskan fisheries? The deadline for submitting proposals for FY1980 funding is almost here.

To be included in the AFDF funding request, proposals must be submitted to the Foundation's office by 5 p.m. October 31, 1979. Proposals will be reviewed and if approved will be submitted to NMFS as part of AFDF's FY1980 funding request.

Please review the information in the Newsletter and contact the Foundation office for further details.

Vessels Needed

AFDF is looking for three vessels to participate in the demonstration harvesting project.

*A 100- to 200-foot trawler fully equipped for bottomfishing.

*A shrimp trawler typical of the Kodiak shrimp fishery.

*A long line vessel.

Vessel bids for participation must be submitted to the Foundation office by 5 p.m. on October 31, 1979.

Time to renew Voting Memberships

It's time to renew your membership! Calendar year 1980 dues must be paid prior to voting at the annual meeting on December 3, 1979.

Voting memberships have been increased to \$300 per year.

If your organization or firm hasn't joined AFDF yet, now is the time to do so. Decide now to have a voice in an organization that represents the entire Alaska fishing industry!

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Thanks for Your Support, Associate Members!

AFDF owes a special vote of thanks to the Associate Members. Your support and encouragement have helped the Foundation throughout these initial difficult months. Your membership lends credence to our goal of industry-wide representation in Alaska fisheries development.

Dues for Associate and Supporting Memberships remain the same for 1980; \$100 and \$500 per calendar year.

Other Foundations

New England Fishery Development Program
327 Main Street
Gloucester, MA 01930

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Development Foundation
1748 Forest Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401

Gulf & South Atlantic Fisheries Development
Foundation, Inc.
5401 West Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 571
Tampa, FL 33609

Pacific Tuna Development Foundation
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, HI 96804

West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation
P.O. Box 8301
Portland, OR 97208

First Project

To determine the technological and economic feasibility of the emerging domestic groundfish fishery off Alaska.

The core of the program is the actual commercial harvesting demonstrations of three alternative approaches to entering the Alaska groundfish fishery.

The first involves selection of a vessel typical of those engaged in the declining Kodiak shrimp fishery and converting it to a more versatile trawler capable of fishing year-round in the Gulf of Alaska using both mid-water and bottom trawls. Major modifications to the vessel's installed gear, electronics, and deck layout are anticipated. AFDF will provide financial backing to cover up to two-thirds of conversion costs in exchange for the vessel owner's commitment to participate in the bottomfishing project for a specified period of time.

After conversion the vessel is expected to be able to catch an average of about 40,000 pounds per day and will target on pollock and Pacific cod in the western Gulf of Alaska. The vessel will fish on a fixed gross stock guarantee basis with revenues accruing to the vessel. When gross revenues for a trip are less than the guarantee, AFDF will make up the difference.

Estimated cost for this project is \$492,200. This cost may be reduced if the selected vessel has a substantial amount of the required equipment already installed and experiences successful fishing operations.

The second approach, a large trawler demonstration project, will involve a test of the economic and technological feasibility of using a state-of-the-art crabber-trawler-processor in the Alaska groundfish fishery. The selected vessel is expected to be essentially fully equipped for trawling and will fish for the program under a gross stock guarantee similar to that for the shrimper conversion.

This vessel should be capable of catching, after a break-in period, approximately 100,000 pounds of pollock or Pacific cod daily even under severe weather conditions. Estimated maximum cost for this project is \$350,000. The majority of this cost is in gross stock guarantees that may be substantially reduced by successful fishing operations.

The third fishing project will demonstrate on a longline vessel the greatly increased number of hooks fished per day and resulting higher catches that can be achieved using an automated longline system. If a vessel with an installed system cannot be obtained, AFDF will contract with a standard longliner to install one of the systems commercially available.

Several other vessel modifications to improve fishing efficiency (full shelter on the working deck, flume stabilization, etc.) may be made to the vessel. The automated longliner will fish black cod and Pacific cod in areas both inshore and along the shelf edge. With

full automation it should be possible to fish 20,000 hooks and land some 8,000 pounds of fish per day.

A gross stock guarantee will be made with the vessel owner for his protection in the event of an equipment malfunction or other failure to meet minimum catch levels. Estimated maximum cost of this project is \$157,800, but will depend on the availability of a vessel with an automated system installed.

Within the limitations of available space aboard program vessels, the maximum practicable effort will be made to train or otherwise acquaint as many interested people as possible with the sophisticated and efficient gear and techniques to be employed. Expert fishing technologists will be employed to advise skippers and crewmen in the best methods for catching and handling fish.

Subsequent trainees or observers on the vessels during actual fishing operations will be trained by working with the skipper and crew. AFDF will coordinate training activities with other training programs to the maximum extent practicable and without inhibiting the ongoing shipboard activities. The budget for this project is \$90,000.

Major emphasis will be placed on keeping the fishing industry and the consuming public informed of program goals and progress made in reaching them. Informational and educational sound/slide shows, news releases, and other materials will be prepared describing the intent of the various projects, the techniques and gear employed and the success of measures taken to improve the quality of Alaska white fish products (estimated cost \$20,000).

AFDF considers the information dissemination and consumer education aspect of the program to be critical to the development of the industry and fundamental to achieving the goals of the program and the Foundation.

A quality control training program will be set up to inform fishermen both at sea and in shoreside workshops of the most efficient and innovative methods of handling the catch at sea. A quality control test program will also be run to investigate variations in the intrinsic quality of the fish flesh as well as the effects of various handling practices and holding periods on flesh quality. The cost of this project will be \$35,000.

A program monitoring approach will be established to insure that all data (economic, technological, biological) relevant to the program goals are adequately documented. A thorough and disciplined approach to evaluation of the specific projects will be performed and presented in formats appropriate to the various interested audiences. The estimated total cost of monitoring, evaluating and reporting is \$130,000.

(Continued on page 5)



Aleutian Potential

by Patrick Pletnikoff
Aleutian Pribiloff Island Association

Welcome to our Islands!

It is no error in judgement or quirk of fate that brings us together in the Pribiloff Islands to examine the direction we are going in Alaska's bottomfish industry.

Every year over five million metric tons of bottomfish are harvested in these waters—about 1.7 million metric tons by foreign and domestic fishing fleets and the other 4 million metric tons by the seals and walrus that abound in this area. The sale of five million additional tons of fish products from these waters every year would soon eliminate the total balance of payments deficit and make substantial inroads into the national debt.

Do we think the bottomfish industry is worth getting into in a serious way? You bet we do, and we are going to get into this business all the way as soon as possible.

Some of our foreign controlled processors are propagandizing the impossibility of developing the bottomfish industry in the near future—projecting pessimistically a period of fifteen years before anything really important happens—before Alaska's fish people really get moving, start fishing serious and develop domestic and international markets for bottomfish products. We feel this is wishful thinking on their part and are pledged to prove them wrong. It is our strongest recommendation to all our people to get into the bottomfish business as soon as possible, learn all they can, joint venture with knowledgeable experienced fishermen worldwide, and carve a permanent place for themselves in these fisheries.

It is our strong feeling that our primary partners in this development should be the federal government and the state of Alaska itself. We must insist that our state legislators appropriate some of the oil revenue for the study, planning and development of this renewable resource before it is given away to foreign interests or depleted by ignorance and lack of proper planning.

The first objective should be to develop a regional fisheries plan for the Aleutian Pribiloff area.

The second objective should be to coordinate a training program to provide the bottomfish industry with a stable skilled work force from the Aleutian Pribiloff area. Why not train the people who live here and want to stay here all their life? Our people are natural candidates for training and participation in the bottomfish industry in this area.

It is our feeling that one invests best when he invests in himself, in what he knows best. And, of course, with the Aleuts, we know the sea best. We know the waters around us and have looked to these waters for thousands of years for our livelihood. It seems natural then that we would want to invest what funds we have in these developing fisheries and all of the support industry that comes with it.

To invest in large boats and pre-processors and the latest equipment is the logical step for our people to take. Plans are needed at once in order to cope with the impact of these developing fisheries. The demands for water, sewers, transportation, communications and human services will have a tremendous impact on the population of the Aleutian Pribiloff area as the immigration or settlement pushes steadily towards twenty-five thousand persons in the next five to eight years.

If we are to seriously compete in a world market for delivery of fish products advance planning is a crucial step in that development. Without adequate planning our bottomfish industry will never get off the ground.

In five years from now when Alaska has doubled its bottomfish harvest, the vessels belonging to the Aleuts of St. George will be among the top ten productive boats. It is our long range goal to have at least five hundred Aleuts employed in fishing or fisheries-related enterprises.

The preceding is excerpted from a presentation by Patrick Pletnikoff made at the St. George Conference on St. George Island in the Pribiloffs on September 5, 1979.



Committee hearings on Senate Bill 1656

AFDF along with the West Coast Fisheries Development Foundation, the National Federation of Fishermen, the National Food Processors Association and other industry representatives supported SB1656 at the committee hearings in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 3. SB 1656 is the industry bill supported by Senators Stevens, Gravel, Magnusen, Kennedy, Weicker, among others, and will amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy legislation of 1954.

SB 1656 seeks to clarify the true intent of S-K as expressed in the act's legislative history which was lost quickly in translation by OMB and the executive branch. The intent is that 30 percent of the revenues collected through the import of fish and fish products be earmarked for industry research and development. Instead of turning this money over to the industry, the budget balancers have used it to complete NOAA and NMFS base funding in the past.

Alaska Senator Stevens spoke first at the hearings about the lagging pace of fisheries development of underutilized species in Alaska. Stevens said, "This has been the result of a lack of coherent government policy to develop fisheries and a lack of any substantial government program to assist the private sector in marketing, processing, or harvesting activities." He then described the difficulties which had faced AFDF in obtaining funding and mention the hard work of AFDF's executive director and board of directors who had unified the harvesting and processing industry to work out a pilot program.

"The fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, despite the best efforts of NMFS, funding was held up for the Alaska corporation for 12 to 15 months while an appropriate national policy was sorted out. In the end the program was funded at substantially the same form in which the corporation had originally presented it to NMFS." Stevens also urged that the regional councils be the primary fisheries development authority. "Fisheries development must be de-centralized if it is to be effective," Stevens said.

Stevens noted that the state of Alaska has set up a trade office in Copenhagen, and said that this should be the federal government's responsibility. The attaches provided in S1656 would help the industry.

Senator Gravel was the next witness saying that the bill was a logical follow-up to the passage of SR50 which puts the Senate on record on Feb. 1979 strongly favoring not only fisheries development, but development through the existing framework of the domestic program.

Gravel spoke also about the need for the fisheries attaché program. "Most Americans are well aware of the impact which U.S. agriculture has had on the world market; the balance of trade of the U.S. With a serious effort on the part both the federal government and private industry, the U.S. fishing industry could also have an important impact on the world food market."

Terry Leitzell, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries was accompanied by Martha Blaxall, Director of NMFS Office of Utilization and Development, and J. Johnson of General Counseling. Leitzell said the administration recognizes the need for appropriate federal assistance and supported the general thrust and purpose of SB1656, but "we cannot support the bill."

Leitzell said that a bill is currently being drafted by the administration which will set forth policy, programs and financing mechanisms for fisheries development. He traced the efforts beginning in 1978 by the Department of Commerce Task Force to define the export and domestic market for species not traditionally harvested by U.S. fishermen. He said that a targeted effort might create up to 43,000 new jobs and \$1.2 billion in national wealth by 1990.

Leitzell commented on the six major provisions of SB1656.

1. Financial assistance. The administration supports financial assistance to the private sector for projects that could not be undertaken effectively by private industry. Leitzell noted that "we are in the process" of preparing a notice to be published in the Federal Register to solicit proposals for fisheries development under newly established funding guidelines." The notice asked submission in Dec. 1979

An important thrust in the program will be federal cost-sharing and "we believe the industry must share cost of such a program to assure that only projects that are of value are undertaken."

2. National fisheries R & D: Leitzell asked the committee for an indication of specific intent as to the provisions establishing a national program for fisheries research and development.

3. Regional fisheries attaches: the Dept. of Commerce is considering this need. Leitzell told the committee, noting that a major contract study was completed in the past year. "While we have determined that there may be a need for additional fisheries attaches, the administrations' view is that the system now employed of consultation between concurrence by both departments (Commerce and State) in all decisions involving the selection, appointment and assignment of fisheries attaches is an effective arrangement.

4. Loan fund transfer: Dept. of Commerce involving the transferring of money from the fishermen's loan fund to federal ship-financing. "The funding for fisheries development projects financed under the provisions of this bill will be provided from duties levied on imports of fisheries products, Leitzell said. "We are strongly opposed to this provision." He noted that the arrangements would bypass the administration's and Congress' overall budget priority setting procedures.

(Continued on page 20)

Kodiak Bottomfish Workshop

By Hank Pennington
Marine Advisory Agent

In April a pilot course of what promises to be a valuable series of fisheries courses was taught in Kodiak. Funded jointly by the Office of the Governor, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and the Alaska Sea Grant Program, the course was designed to teach senior fish plant personnel the basics of bottomfish processing and the means of managing bottomfish lines.

The Scandinavian firms of Denconsult Ltd., Faroe Seafoods, and Atlas A.S. were instrumental in the preparation of the manual for the course and aided in the teaching. Personnel from the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Kodiak and the Marine Advisory Program also prepared portions of the manual and taught parts of the course.

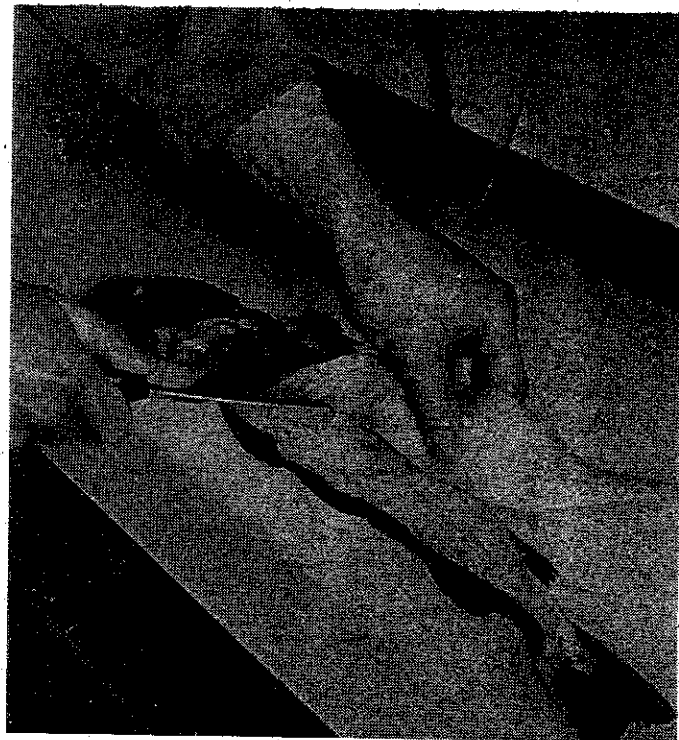
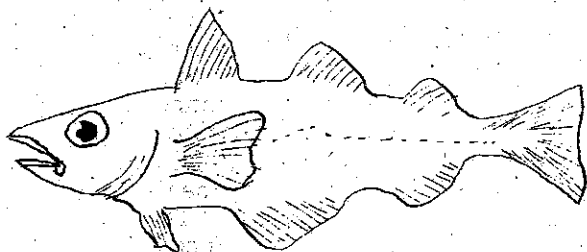
Meeting four hours per day for four weeks, the eighty hour course included fish identification; special handling; quality control and sanitation; hand fillet and trimming of cod, pollack, rockfish and flounder; and management oriented sections.

Participating seafood processing personnel provided course evaluation to guide further modification and improvement. The program is now being reviewed and prepared for future presentation in other fish ports as the Alaskan bottomfish (white fish) industry develops and the need for training increases.

For further information about these courses, contact:

Marine Advisory Program
University of Alaska
2651 Providence Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

This article has been reprinted from the June-September issue of Alaska Seas and Coast with permission.



While it may never be economical to hand-fillet Alaska pollack, the processing of bottomfish will require skilled hand filleters for fish too large for mechanical filleters and for fish species that cannot be processed by machines.

(Photo by Hank Pennington)

First Project

(Continued from page 4)

AFDF will integrate this program to the maximum extent practicable with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Also every effort is being made to coordinate this program with the State of Alaska's bottomfish program and other programs directed by the University of Alaska, Alaskan communities, the National Marine Fisheries Service and private industry.

The estimated cost of the program is \$1.445 million of FY1979 funds. Maintaining the budget at this level will mean using vessels in the shrimper conversion project and the longline project that have major equipment needed for the demonstration already installed or whose owners will willing to share costs. Likewise, the amount of money required to pay the gross stock guarantees to the three vessels will depend on the success of the fishing operations and the price received for the catch.

Contracts with vessel owners will contain a contingency to allow continuation of fishing activities into FY1980 if the additional experience and data are deemed of sufficient benefit to the industry and the realization of program goals.

To Catch Up on Foundation Activities

During 1978 AFDC had been assured by most federal staff and congressional personnel involved that funding would be forthcoming the first of December 1978, but AFDC was once again sorely disappointed. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) deferred the 1979 S-K funds in late October (just as they had done the previous year with the 1978 S-K funds) pending receipt from NMFS of a comprehensive national policy for fisheries development. Furthermore, OMB recommended that the S-K legislation be totally abolished, thus making the revenues currently dedicated to fisheries development a mere line item in the general budget. This would mean that each year the fishing industry would have to compete with other industries and NMFS/NOAA general budget in order to secure any funding.

A team of three AFDC board members, Al Burch, Pete Harris, and Connie Taylor, went to Washington, D.C. in early January to see if something could be done to change the situation. Work had already begun at the Senate staff level to develop support for a resolution of disapproval. The AFDC team added fuel to that fire. When a resolution of disapproval was passed the Senate, OMB would be forced to release the frozen S-K money. In addition, Senate support for the resolution would indicate support for maintaining the S-K legislation with its dedicated fisheries development funds.

As a result of the coordinated efforts of many-regional NMFS staff, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, the Resource Development Council, State Bottomfish Coordinator Jim Edenso and the AFDC board along with a sizeable number of senators and their staffs—Resolution 50 passed the Senate on March 13, 1979. It expressed the Senate's disapproval of OMB's deferment of S-K funds.

When the National Fisheries Conference was held on May 23-24, the Carter Administration endorsed the first national fisheries development policy. At the same time release of funds to some of the projects which comprised the original S-K national proposal occurred. The release of the S-K funds to AFDC was announced at the conference.

Prior to the conference, NMFS requested AFDC to revise and update the bottomfish demonstration program which was over a full year old. In order to qualify for funding as of May 23/24 AFDC had to meet a tight deadline. Walt Jones from NMFS Alaska Regional Office and Dick Reynolds from the State Department of Economic Enterprise offered support and guidance, thus ensuring that AFDC proposals were balanced and coordinated with those of the state and federal governments. By April 12, 1979, a revised proposal had been submitted to NMFS.

In order to ready the revised proposal for implementation, a prerequisite to AFDC's actually receiving the funding, NMFS made available to the Corporation some planning grant monies in early May. This grant made it possible to expand our support staff to include a regular part-time administrative assistant, Ms. Caroline Johnston, and to move the offices to downtown Anchorage-814 West Second Avenue.

June for AFDC began with the selection of a consultant to take charge of the task of fleshing out the revised fishing demonstration proposal in order to ready it for implementation. In addition to Wesley Johnsen, the Canadian technical expert, Dames and Moore was chosen to work with AFDC executive director.

AFDF's project implementation plan was approved by NMFS and on September 28 a cooperative agreement, in the amount of \$1,350,000 was signed to fund the projects. This grant was the largest competitive award this year from the S-K fund.

Hemphill speaks at conferences

AFDF has participated in several conference programs this fall. Two of the programs were endorsed and supported by the Alaska Native Foundation. The first one occurred at St. Paul Island, Sept. 5-7 and focused on the developing Bering Sea groundfish fishery and its potential impact on the people of the area.

The second was a convention organized by the herring fishermen from Western Alaska: Bristol Bay, the Kuskokwin, Yukon, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Areas. From this convention emerged a new organization called the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association which represents all native fishermen along the western coast of Alaska.

The rapidly expanding Bering Sea herring fishery, recently dominated by non-residents, prompted the forming of the fishermen's association. The new organization's goals include developing fisheries regulations of benefit to gill net fishermen and finding favorable markets for local fishermen.

The conference was held on Oct. 7 and 8 and representatives from most communities on the Bering Sea were present.

Representing AFDF, Hemphill urged industry members present to work together to strengthen the industries' position both within the state and nationally, and explained what AFDF could do for them and how their support would only increase or enhance the stature of the industry.

On Oct. 4, 1979, in Seattle, Hemphill made a presentation to the Kyodai Seminar, U.S. Seafoods in Japan: Issues and Opportunities, sharing with them details of what our projects are about and how we hope to have an impact on the export marketing situation sometime in the future. Other featured speakers included David Keene, U.S. representative for Nagoya Kani Doraku trade opportunities with direct or in-users and on products we can sell to the Japanese which we cannot sell to Americans; William Whitaker, Pacific Bank, putting together export financing packages; Dr. Jukka Kolhonen, NMFS Washington D.C., results of the Department of Commerce Tokyo round of negotiations and their implications to U.S. exporters of seafoods; John Kemple, Economic Development Council of Puget Sound, preparation for sales trip to Japan.

Alaska Sablefish Fleet Potential for Expansion? Excellent

By Loh-Lee Low and Richard Marasco

This article is an excerpt from the study entitled "Preliminary Report on the Bio-Economic Considerations of Harvesting Sablefish by Longline and Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska".

Since a large longliner fleet exists for the Pacific halibut fishery which is also effective for catching sablefish, and there are few domestic trawlers operating in the Gulf of Alaska, it is not surprising that the domestic sablefish fishery is dominated by longliners. The number of U.S. longline vessels licensed to fish halibut in International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulatory area 3 (mostly the Gulf of Alaska) in 1977 was 378. There is, therefore, a large physical capacity for possible expansion to the sablefishery in the Alaska region. In 1976, the State of Alaska issued 101 sablefish fishing permits to domestic longliners but many more longliners are capable of entering the fishery.

The trend in the domestic sablefish fishery is towards automated fishing systems which reduce gear handling during all stages of longlining—setting, hauling, baiting, bait cutting, and gear storage. These automated longliners will be typical of the fleet in the near future.

Only a few small vessels troll for sablefish and catches are small. Trolling effort is not expected to increase significantly. The trap fishery for sablefish, however, is capable of catching increasing quantities of sablefish. In 1975, 12 vessels were equipped with pot-like trap gear and the number of vessels has increased since then. In the California region, traps are more popular than longlines for catching sablefish but longlines are currently preferred in the Gulf of Alaska. Most of the fishermen entering the sablefish fishery in the Gulf are experienced halibut longliners and they will likely continue to use this type of gear.

The size and number of domestic trawlers currently in operation in the Gulf are small. In 1975, 33 trawlers were registered with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Most of these vessels were the 46-84 foot otter and beam trawlers in the Kodiak and Unimak Islands areas.

The domestic trawl fleet is expanding both in size and number of vessels with many large combination crabber-trawlers being built. Many of the existing vessels that operate for king and tanner crab in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska are also capable of trawling. The physical potential of the U.S. trawl fishery therefore exists.

(Continued from page 1)

Facilitate industry access to private venture capital for vessels, processing plants, and support facilities through changes in existing conditional fisheries regulations and possibly through extension of existing tax deferral benefits to shore-based facilities;

Review government regulations applicable to the industry to ensure fair and equitable treatment and an adequate basis for all regulatory actions;

Conduct research and provide information to consumers on the safety and nutritional value of seafoods;

Satisfy the major fishing industry need in some regions for publicly-financed infrastructure such as ports and harbors;

Adopt existing technology and disseminate technological information to allow the industry to modernize and improve its capital facilities; and

Coordinate federal agency personnel so that industry can work more effectively with those responsible for implementing government programs.

The program, he said, will enable the fishing industry and state and local governments to better utilize the many existing federal programs for industry assistance and economic development.

The new federal policy, according to Frank, was the result of two extensive studies. One was commissioned by then-Deputy Undersecretary of Commerce Anne Wexler, and concerned the potential for exporting species not now heavily harvested in major U.S. fisheries. The other was conducted by a Commerce Department task force which examined the problem of fisheries development, analyzed the appropriate federal role, and reviewed and recommended appropriate policies and programs. Nine different Commerce Department agencies participated on the task force.



Jensen lauds new national policy

By Ron Jensen
President, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation

I believe that the formal endorsement by the Carter Administration of a national fisheries development policy is an important step forward. It is important not only for the direct benefits to the industry, but also for the broad, though indirect, benefits which the nation as a whole will realize now and in years to come.

Despite the consistently supportive role which Congress has played, historically the Executive Branch has maintained a hands-off policy with respect to aid to industry for fisheries development. Such an attitude has fostered a negative climate which has inhibited development. The combination of large, subsidized, efficient foreign competition and lack of support on the federal, and for the most part state levels, has served to cripple the industry, keeping it small, fractured, and for the most part, inefficient.

Without a positive business climate it has been impossible for industry to embrace those risks which attend exploration and development of new fisheries. Happily this situation appears to be fast becoming history.

Though I heartily endorse the concept of a national fisheries development policy as an Alaskan fisherman and processor, I do so carefully. It is imperative that we avoid the pitfalls which often accompany such action.

May I suggest that if the following three basic concepts are made an integral part of a rational fisheries policy, we can expect the long awaited strong and expeditious development of our fishing industry.

1. First, provision for regional differences at all levels: temporal, political, geographical, and biological, is essential.

2. Secondly, industry must be allowed and encouraged to take the lead in determining the direction of development; and

3. Thirdly, governmental support when it is deemed advisable should come without layers of bureaucracy and months of delay which only serve to dissipate its value.

As we are all keenly aware, the hurdles which confront the fishing industry today are not only diverse and complex, but numerous and ever increasing. Drafting a national policy which will be cohesive and integrated is a significant undertaking. Designing a mechanism for implementing such policy which is not only regionally responsive but industry directed and relatively free of red tape is a monumental task.

In casting about for some guidance to thinking through the threshold question of what impact endorsement of a national policy by the Executive Branch will have on regional fisheries development, I spent some time re-reading recent fisheries-related legislation and realized there were aspects of much of this legislation which might serve us well here today. I would like to comment briefly on my reactions to three pieces of legislation—the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

Unfortunately, we are all too familiar with the problems which have arisen with the hastily designed and drafted Marine Mammal Protection Act. Failure to consider not only the regional differences but also the needs of the commercial industry, has resulted in an inflexible, unwieldy and therefore costly piece of legislation which creates rather than solves problems. The Coastal Zone Management Act with its minimum standards and nominal economic incentives clearly recognized the need to accommodate regional differences; but the passive nature of this legislation has not served to encourage strong industry participation and thus, in most instances, states have dawdled over implementation of state plans.

The FCMA, however, not only recognizes and takes into account state and regional differences, but more importantly it places much of the burden of moving forward upon those who must live with the management plans. For Alaska this has proved to be a most successful approach resulting in a strong cooperative effort between government and industry. And, in turn, industry has supported the management plans it helped to promulgate.

However, further scrutiny of the situation reveals that all the wrinkles have not yet been ironed out. The one which has plagued those working with FCMA and which will be devastating to the development of our fisheries if it cannot be avoided, is the lengthy review process which appears to be necessary prior to the taking of any action by the central NOAA/NMFS/DOC office.

It is critical that we achieve cohesion and coordination within the industry on a rational scale, but without sacrificing the ability to act quickly on matters or respond to regional needs.

An all-out effort must be made to minimize the layers of review. One way to accomplish this would be to maintain as much of the decision-making authority in the regions as possible. Another would be to use existing structures and people rather than creating new committees and councils.

The Department of Commerce through NOAA and NMFS has encouraged and aided the creation and development of regional, private profit industry foundations. These entities function as vertically integrated forums where both the harvesting and processing segments of the industry work to focus attention on and gain support for those projects which industry identifies as important. While these foundations serve to pull all the factions within the industry together, they also provide an effective channel of communication between the industry and the state and federal governments. Thus the groundwork has been laid for the building of a structure similar to that created by the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act which will house a fisheries development program. So far it appears we are on the right track.

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Funding for fisheries development operations should be shared by government and industry. Obviously during these early years of trial and error, the greater share will come from the federal government. Luckily, we have a discreet source of funding under the Saltonstall-Kennedy legislation which was designed to fit these needs: as the industry develops and imports decrease, then the revenues of S-K will decline.

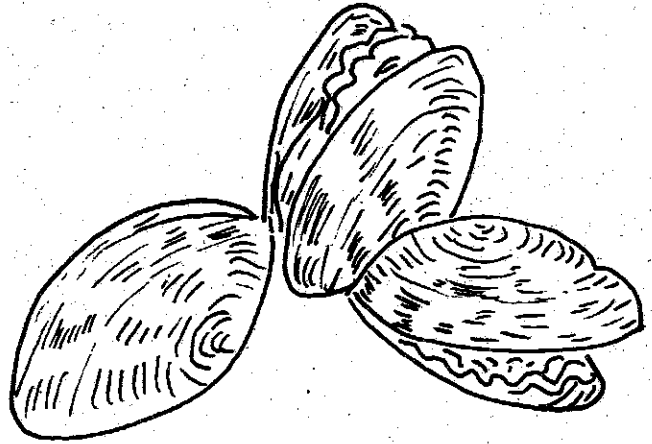
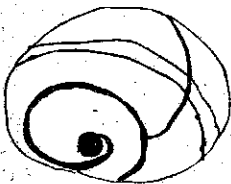
I am concerned with the time and dollar limits which the Administration apparently feels compelled to impose with its endorsement of a fisheries development policy. I am concerned because not only do they seem to be totally unnecessary, but I believe they will serve to inhibit risk-taking by the private sector, especially in the financial arena. Such a qualified endorsement has a negative ring which will have, at best, a chilling effect on development. Rather than proposed limiting amendments to S-K legislation, I would endorse increasing the percentage of revenues dedicated to fisheries development from 30 percent to at least 100 percent. As Dick Frank, Administrator for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has said, industry does not want to be subsidized. It seems to me we have, in the S-K legislation, a mechanism for preventing this.

The regional federal government committee approach, as outlined by James Walsh, Deputy Administrator NOAA, is not exactly what the industry envisioned as the mechanism for focusing and coordinating fisheries development. It is industry, not the Department of Commerce, which must assume the leadership in development planning: first on a regional basis and secondly from a national perspective.

Any regional meetings or committees must include industry representatives on a par with federal and state representatives.

I hail the Administration's endorsement of a national fisheries development policy as the shot-in-the-arm the industry has been looking for. However, I cannot stress strongly enough the necessity for this national policy to be broad and flexible in order to meet the varied and constantly changing needs of the industry and the nation. And further, that recognition and support for regional development needs is meaningless if industry is not permitted to take the lead in determining the scope and manner of development.

The announced policy of a national fisheries policy by this Administration can only be construed as a major breakthrough—declaring fishing to the status it belongs!



Technology Transfer Act

Congressman Don Young has introduced legislation designed to upgrade fishing technology in the U.S. "I have written a bill which will make available to U.S. fishermen and fish processors in a coordinated fashion the technology and techniques needed to develop underutilized fish resources in our 200 mile zone," said Young.

Young's bill will require the Secretary of Commerce to accumulate data from foreign sources that can be adapted for use by U.S. fishermen and processors and make the data available to the public. The bill also provides a mechanism whereby demonstration projects, seminars, workshops, etc. can be funded to give fishermen and processors "hands-on" training in the use of new technology and techniques.

"I think this bill will go a long way towards making our fishing industry full competitive with the heavily subsidized foreign fleets," said Young. "Most importantly, my bill will make this data available to our fishermen without requiring the use of foreign vessels to do so."

Congressman Zeferetti of New York has introduced a similar bill which is opposed by Young and the fishing industry which will allow foreign fishing vessels to harvest fish in the U.S. 200 mile zone as part of a training program.

According to Young it is important to note that "the bill does not supercede current programs such as Sea Grant or proposals funded by Saltonstall-Kennedy funds." Young said his bill "provides a small-scale program for fisheries technology transfer that would be complementary to existing programs such as the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation or Sea Grant."

Guidelines for Fisheries Development Proposals

(Editor's note: The following articles are excerpts from a draft prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service for publication in the Federal Register. The information is subject to change.)

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will provide financial assistance to projects that would lead to or encourage the development and strengthening of the fishing industries in the United States. The NMFS has formulated procedures for receiving, reviewing and funding fishery development and utilization projects.

Fisheries Development Policy

The nation's basic fisheries goals are conservation and management of United States fisheries resources and development of the fishing industry to provide a major source of employment, a significant contribution to the economy, support to American coastal communities, and nutritious foods for U.S. consumers. Federal policy on fisheries development has established a number of policy goals. These are:

(1) To encourage the development and growth of the domestic fishing industry, thereby providing increased employment opportunities, improving the economic well-being of fisheries-dependent communities, and increasing the supply of economically priced seafoods for U.S. consumers;

(2) To lower the foreign trade deficit in fishery products through increased exports of U.S. fishery products;

(3) To provide consumers with fish and shellfish that are wholesome and nutritious and to provide the quantity and variety of fish and fishery products and the consumer demands;

(4) To promote a coordinated effort between the fishing industry and federal, state and local governments to achieve fisheries development;

(5) To encourage the development of fishery resources which will support growth in the fishing industry and strengthen the long-term viability of the industry;

(6) To improve market efficiency, both domestic and foreign, through information transfer and the elimination of any practices that restrict competition.

Implementation Strategy

In implementing the Fisheries Development Policy, the NMFS is seeking to stimulate private investment in the fishing industry through the elimination of impediments that have inhibited the increased development of any of the fisheries resources of the United States. This will be done through established programs of the NMFS and through funding of joint industry-government ventures which would eliminate impediments to development and/or demonstrate the practicality of developing specific fisheries. Past research has identified many fisheries which are underutilized in terms of their ability to support an increased commercial harvest and to supply the quantity and variety of fishery products in demand by consumers. It is these resources which, having the greatest potential for development, also offer the greatest potential for achieving the fishery development goals that have been defined. Because of this, the fishery development efforts of the NMFS will emphasize the contribution that underutilized fisheries resources can make to the development and growth of the fishing industry.

Underutilized fisheries might be those in which the size or extent of the resources is not known, fishing methods may not be efficient, current processing methods do not produce a high quality product, or barriers exist which discourage the entry of new companies into the marketplace. The NMFS is seeking to eliminate impediments to the development of fisheries which are identifiable and which, if removed, would lead to the successful attainment of one or more of the goals that have been established.

Federal programs will concentrate on the development of nontraditional and domestically underutilized species and expansion of the industry into new areas. The development and strengthening of all sectors of the U.S. fishing industry is sought-including fishermen in our 200-mile zone, the territorial seas, in the Great Lakes, inland waters, U.S. flag distant water fleets, and U.S. processors and distributors-through a close working relationship with the industry and well-coordinated government programs.

In implementing this program, several principles have been established. First, as a basic premise, it should be recognized that federal involvement may be necessary for some parts of the industry and in some portions of the development process while it may not be necessary in others. Second, there must be a bonafide impediment to fisheries development which either cannot be removed by the private sector alone, or which cannot be removed as cost effectively by the private sector as it could in a government-industry venture.

Guidelines for Fisheries Development Proposals

rd, the government program must be feasible; the objectives must be achievable. Fourth, fisheries development activities should be consistent with and supportive of fisheries management goals. Fifth, the public benefits from undertaking any development project must be greater than the cost, and the funds must be spent efficiently.

Submission of Proposals

In order to achieve the benefits of development, the NMFS acting on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, is calling for proposals for federal financing of projects which would, in accordance with the policies and principles previously specified, lead to or encourage the development of U.S. fisheries. Funding for these proposals in fiscal year 1980 is provided under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954.

Eligible Applicants

Applications for funding of fisheries development projects through either grants or cooperative agreements can be made by any person or group in accordance with the procedures set forth in this notice.

Availability and Duration of Funding

For fiscal year 1980, NMFS intends to make available about \$10 million from the S-K fund to fund the fishery development projects. Either grants or cooperative agreements will be awarded for a period of one year, and may be continued on a non-competing basis for two additional years, if originally awarded as a multiyear project. Continuation funding is contingent upon the availability of future year funds, the meeting of project objectives, and the continued relevance of the project to the declared interests of the NMFS.

Any proposal submitted for multiyear funding shall contain a detailed proposal for the initial year in which funding is requested plus an outline of planned activities for the succeeding years. A detailed plan of those activities to occur in the succeeding years shall be submitted with six months after an award is made.

Any proposal submitted must include provisions for the sharing of costs. Only in the case of a project normally considered to be a public investment, such as port and harbor development, would no cost sharing be expected. For those projects in which industry is able to actively participate, such as demonstration projects, industry shall be expected to provide at least 33 1/3 percent and preferable 50 percent of the total costs of the project. (These percentages are subject to change.) For university or other non-profit institutions not sponsored by industry, 10 percent of project costs shall be provided through other sources of financing.

Appropriate Fishery Development Activities

The activities to be funded by NMFS are intended to promote the development and strengthening of the U.S. fishing industry. In general, the NMFS will consider funding projects for:

(1) Fishery specific programs designed to develop a new fishery or expand an existing fishing which has potential for growth. These proposals would describe the various elements or work tasks which relate to each other and would contribute to the removal of impediments and to the development of a fishery. The elements of such a program might include:

(a) exploratory fishing and other activities to assess resource size and availability;

(b) developing or demonstrating a new or existing technology;

(c) developing new and more efficient processing and preservation methods;

(d) developing new fish product forms and improving quality and safety;

(e) developing new markets or expanding existing markets.

(2) Programs which are related to more than one species or fishery and which have an impact on removing impediments which are common to several fisheries. Examples of project areas include:

(a) infrastructure development plans;

(b) technology development and transfer;

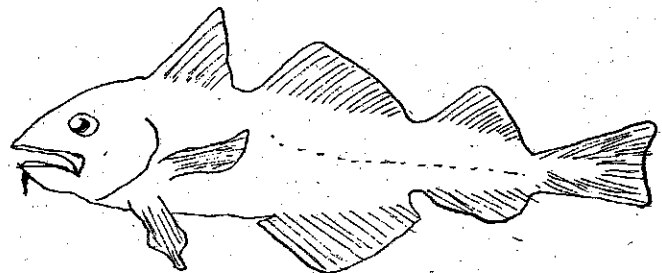
(c) expansion of exports and improved access to foreign markets;

(d) development of information on the safety, quality and nutritional value of fish and fishery products;

(e) promotion of efficiency in the market and reduction or elimination of adverse impacts resulting from regulations that affect the fishing industry;

(f) consumer awareness and knowledge about fish and seafoods.

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NMFS Priority Areas for Grants and Cooperative Agreements

1. Regional Fisheries-Specific Programs

Projects to identify specific fisheries or groups of fisheries capable of supporting further development, to plan the development or expansion of these fisheries, and define those activities would lead to development or expansion of the fisheries or groups of fisheries; proposals to remove impediments which significantly inhibit development or expansion of such fisheries.

2. Technology Development and Transfer

Projects to analyze current technologies being used in the harvesting and processing sectors of specific fisheries by U.S. harvestors and processors and those used by foreign producers, assess the feasibility of transferring available technology and costs and benefits of technology transfer, projects concerning fishing vessel safety, and projects to determine and reduce energy needs of the harvesting and processing sectors, and disseminate information.

3. Improving Access to Domestic and Foreign Markets

Projects to identify U.S. fishery resources presently or potentially available for export and determine potential foreign markets where U.S. seafood products could be introduced or exports could be increased.

4. Safety Quality, and Nutritional Value of Seafood

Studies to determine levels and public health significance of hazardous materials in fish and fishery products; studies to determine characteristics, chemical properties, composition, and nutritional qualities of commercial and recreational species and to determine changes which fish and shellfish products undergo in processing, handling, storage and preparation. Studies to identify and eliminate safety, quality, and identity (labeling) problems which are impediments to the development and utilization of non-traditional or underutilized species.

5. Infrastructure Development

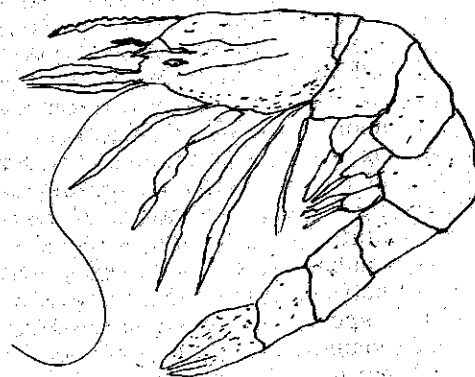
Studies to define impediments to fisheries development resulting from lack of ports, harbors, or support facilities; costs/benefit studies to determine feasibility of public expenditures on such infrastructure and studies on the placement and characteristics of such infrastructure required to support regional fisheries development activities.

6. Industry Economic Studies

Studies to identify the nature and types of competitive forces that exist in the seafood marketplace. Studies to analyze the effect of existing or proposed federal and state regulations on fisheries development and utilization, to determine the cost impact of such regulations to the fishing industry and to consumers, and to investigate ways to reduce any unnecessarily adverse impacts.

7. Consumer Education/Consumer Awareness

Studies to determine consumer attitudes toward fishery products; projects which develop or test programs, policies, or materials to make the consumer more aware of the economic and nutritional benefits of seafood.



Salmon Hatchery Progress

Alaska State Department of Fish and Game statistics indicate more than 55 million salmon fry were released by state hatcheries this year. That number is about 12 million more than in 1978.

The figures show 32.2 million pinks, 11.4 million reds, 5.5 million chums, 4.8 million cohos and 1.1 million kings were hatched in 1979, according to Bob Roys, director of the department's Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development.

What then needs to be done to accelerate the initiative already taken by industry to develop a renewable resource which holds so great a potential in terms of benefits to the nation, Alaskan communities and individuals?

Suggested Fishery Development Actions

By WALTER JONES
National Marine Fisheries Service

It seems essential that a short and long range strategy plan be formulated for development of Alaska groundfish and other underutilized or unused fishery resources in the Alaska FCZ. Such a plan would identify priorities for various stages of development and responsibilities of industry segments as well as technical and financial assistance required from the various state and federal agencies concerned. The plan would include planned development needed for fishing communities, harbor development, transportation and other requirements as well as those for fishing and processing operations. Included in the development of planning strategy should be current and potential industry users, native organizations, boat builders, suppliers and investors, and community representatives.

The formulation of an overall fisheries development strategy and schedule would help obtain financing for fishing and processing operations from skeptical investors. It is practically essential for federal assistance programs which industry members generally concede are needed and to a lesser extent perhaps, assistance programs from the State of Alaska. It would so help the NPFMC in their fisheries management decisions to know industry plans for development.

The major responsibility for formulating a fisheries development program belongs to those directly involved and impacted by an expanding groundfishery off Alaska. A steering committee composed primarily of industry representatives with representatives of the principal government agencies involved should be formed. The industry organization already exists in the AFDF to initially sponsor and organize such an Alaska Fisheries Development Steering Committee.

There is a great need to assemble and document all past and ongoing research and development projects

and activities which directly and indirectly involve utilization of Alaska fishery resources. This is also a logical task for AFDF to sponsor and to publish the results periodically. The AFDF should also be able to act as a coordinating agency for public research and development programs conducted by state and federal agencies and universities as well as being a primary contracting organization for federal and state funds for fishery development projects.

Another suggestion which would greatly facilitate research and development activities, is a strategically located processing and cold storage facility devoted primarily to economic and practical evaluation of commercial applications of harvesting and processing techniques and equipment and for technology transfer.

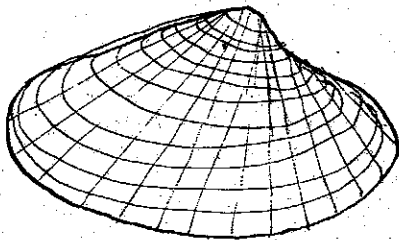
Such a facility would be managed by a board of directors composed of elected representatives of fishing, processing and marketing segments of Alaska fisheries. It would be operated as nearly as possible on a commercial production basis with employees hired by the board of directors.

Various types of processing equipment would be evaluated for their efficiency on the target species selected. Market introduction and promotion activities would be conducted on new products. Products would be sold to the highest industry bidder and the proceeds used for further or new development projects. The facility would house a small research laboratory which could be operated by NMFS technologists or made available on a project basis to any accredited research organization or any other suitable arrangement. The research would be on target projects selected by the board of directors. This facility could also assist in training supervisory plant personnel.

The main purpose of the facility would be to take some of the initial development risk off industry through demonstration, on a commercial basis, of various types of harvesting and processing equipment and introduction of new products in markets. Quality maintenance research and initial product development research could be conducted. Individual processors will refine and improve on equipment and products demonstrated at the development facility.

These are some ideas which might help accelerate systematic development of Alaska groundfish and other potentially commercial fishery resources.

It is the author's contention that the lack of current, reliable, technological and economic data are, more than any other factor, inhibiting the growth of the Alaska groundfish fishery. The garnering of such information is not solely the responsibility of the industry. It is the role of all those to be impacted including the processing industry, fishermen's organizations, investment entities, support facilities, as well as state and federal governments.

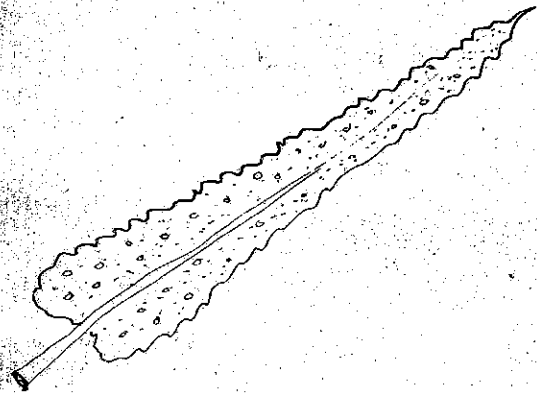


Expanding CCF

NOAA Deputy Administrator James P. Walsh spoke about the need for capital investment at the National Conference on Fisheries Development. He said, "Development of new fisheries will require large amounts of new private capital investment. Many financial institutions understand neither the fishing industry itself, nor the protective impact of the FCMA, nor the attractive economic prospects for the development of underutilized fisheries. Thus, there is an obvious and necessary role to be played by the federal government in educating financial institutions and in leveraging the large amounts of private capital required to make full use of our exclusive fish resources. "The Department of Treasury has agreed to study, with the Department of Commerce, a Capital Construction Fund Program for shoreside fisheries facilities such as processing plants. Extension of this tax deferral program could encourage industry to invest current profits in the purchase of equipment to process non-traditional species. And it could also eliminate the current discrimination which allows use of the fund for a floating processing facility but not for a land-based one."

According to Walsh, "The Department of Commerce will also propose amendments to the regulations governing 'conditional fisheries' to allow the use of the Fishing Vessel Loan Guarantee Program and the Capital Construction Fund Program for combination vessels which will work primarily, rather than exclusively, in non-traditional fisheries. Present regulations prevent the use of either program for any vessel which will be involved to any extent, no matter how minor, in any fishery which is already heavily capitalized. The proposed regulations would allow vessels using the government assistance program to continue to make profits in present fisheries while taken the risks of entering new, non-traditional ones."

Alaska Congressman Don Young is in favor of extending the obligation guarantee and capital construction programs to the processing industry. Young said, "... we have to make sure our fishermen and our processors have the latest equipment." He has called for a joint conference committee to approve legislation to promote the expansion of the seafood processing industry.



Whitefish = Energy Savings?

"If the nation's population of 220 million were to substitute a pound of perch or sardines for a pound of beef or shrimp once a month for one year, the energy savings would be equivalent to 144 to 177 trillion kilocalories or 99 to 117 million barrels of oil."

Mary Rawitscher and Jean Mayer reported in the August/September issue of *Technology Review* on a study of relative energy needs in producing and preparing commonly eaten foods. The results of the study indicate the possibility of substantial energy savings with small increases in the whitefish consumed.

For example, a grilled hamburger from feed-lot beef requires an energy input of 866 kcal. per gram of protein. By comparison, poached flounder requires an energy input of 140 kcal. per gram of fish protein. Poached haddock requires 170 kcal.

Technology Review, August, September 1979, pp44-52. This research was supported by grants from Monsanto Co. and the U.S. Department of Energy.

State Sponsors Longline Project

The state of Alaska has contracted with Ed Fuglvog of Petersburg to use his fishing boat, the *Karen Marie*, to demonstrate the Mustad long line system for a 55-day fishing period. Under the contract, Fuglvog will give two workshop-demonstrations of the system.

The first workshop and demonstration of the Mustad automatic long line system was held Oct. 3-4, in Sitka. The workshop was held at the Sheldon Jackson Community College North Pacific Hall with the "hands on" demonstration of the fishing system aboard the 76-foot seiner vessel, the *Karen Marie* of Petersburg, in the Sitka Boat Harbor.

The morning part of the workshop included a discussion of the system by the skipper and a Mustad engineer, Terje Duklaet. During the afternoon, the skipper took interested fishermen aboard the vessel for a complete demonstration of the system.

One of the goals of the governor's bottomfish development program is to help put Alaska fishermen on a competitive basis with foreign fishermen, who in the past have traditionally fished for ground fish off Alaska's shores. "This will enhance the ability of American fishermen to compete with Japanese and Russian fishing fleets, neither of which are using the automatic system," the Governor's bottomfish coordinator Jim Edenso said about the project.

Planning Groundfish Infrastructure

Earl R. Combs, Inc. has been selected to work with an advisory committee to prepare a plan for Alaska infrastructure development. The economic Development Administration (EDA) is focusing at the regional level on Alaska groundfish development. The goal of the planning process is to create a plan for federal infrastructure spending to support and facilitate the development of the seafood industry in Alaska and the related support needs of the Puget Sound area.

The Advisory Committee is composed of representation from federal and state agencies and private industry. The charter members are:

Phyllis Lamphere - EDA

Bob Balkovic - NMFS

Walt Jones - NMFS

Norm Baker - EDA

Jim Edenso - Bottomfish Coordinator, State of Alaska

John Sund - Terry Gardiner's Office, Alaska Legislature

Sara Hemphil - AFDF

Ron Jensen - AFDF

Sig Jaeger - North Pacific Vessel Owners Assn.

Weldon Opp - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Anchorage

Leonard Saari - Department of Commerce, Secretary's Representative

John Everett - NMFS

Frank Huxtable - MARAD

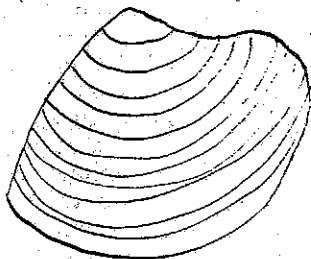
Clyde Courtenage - EDA

Jim Branson - NPFMC

Sharon Macklin - United Fishermen of Alaska

The role of the committee is to act as a coordination conduit between Combs and the seafood industry and state and federal agencies. The committee will evaluate and adopt the plan created by Combs.

The infrastructure strategy plan must be flexible in order to change with industry's needs. It will be used as a guide for the expenditure of federal dollars on support systems for fisheries.



Fishery Growth

The Alaska Department of Labor's projections of steady growth in manufacturing reflects Alaska's increased participation in the bottomfish industry. Recently Governor Hammond announced the state plan for the comprehensive development of a bottomfish industry for Alaska. The plan spans twenty years and envisions Alaska assuming the ambitious role that foreign fleets now hold in the fishery. "The state's role in development of the bottomfish industry may be likened to that of the World Bank which assists and capitalizes development", states the administration. "We need docks, ports, roads, and community facilities, and other support facilities to encourage expansion into this renewable resource industry."

What is the

Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954?

This act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer annually to the Secretary of Commerce, from funds made available under the terms of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 612c) an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from customs duties collected on fisheries products. Such funds are to be maintained in a separate fund and used by the Secretary for three purposes.

First is to promote the free flow of domestically-produced fishery products by conducting a fishery educational service, and technological, biological and related research programs; for this purpose the funds may be used for purchase, acquisition, construction, equipping, operation and maintenance of vessels or other facilities for conducting the research authorized.

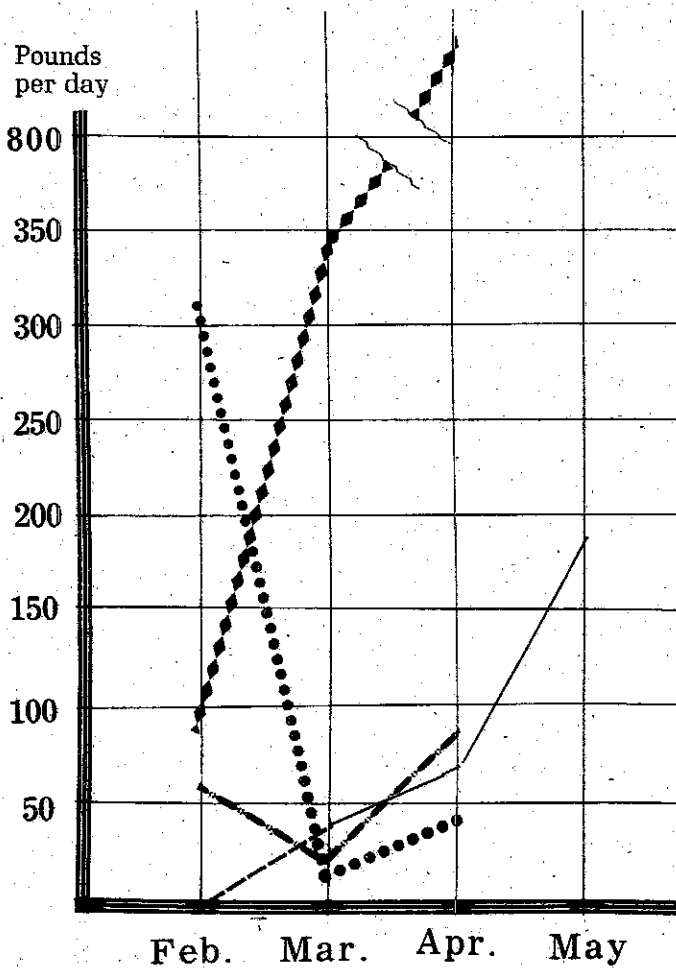
Second, funds may be used to develop and increase markets for domestic fishery products.






Finally, funds are available under the act to conduct biological, technological or other research pertaining to American fisheries.

The Secretary is directed to cooperate with appropriate agencies of federal state and local government, private agencies, organizations and individuals having an interest in fisheries in carrying out the activities authorized by the act.

The "Ketchikan Project"

This graph illustrates the pounds per day caught by the different gear types participating in the Ketchikan project.



Longline 
 Trawl 
 Pots 
 Gillnets 
 Jig 

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough has released preliminary figures for the groundfish pilot projects conducted in Southeastern Alaska. This project was funded by the State of Alaska through the Governor's Bottomfish Coordinator's Office headed by Jim Edenso.

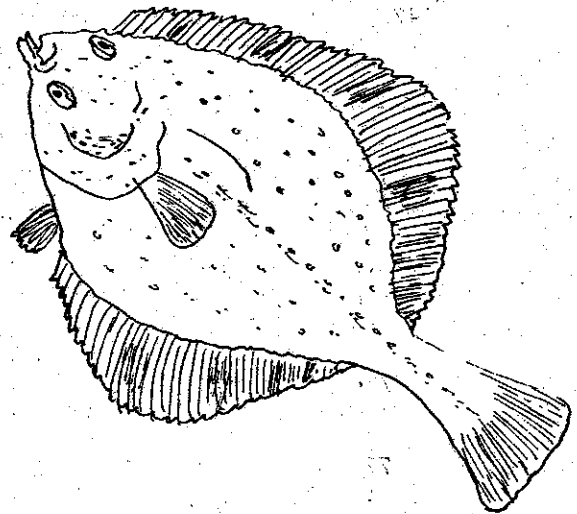
The majority of fishing effort was directed at the long-line gear type: a total of 112 fishing days were logged using this gear. Bottom gillnet gear trials covered 72 days of fishing time.

Jigging gear was used for a total of 43 days; fish pots were used for 40 days; and the trawl was used for a total of 18 days.

The project started on Feb. 16 and was completed on May 15, 1979.

The following reflects cumulative catch totals for all gear types.

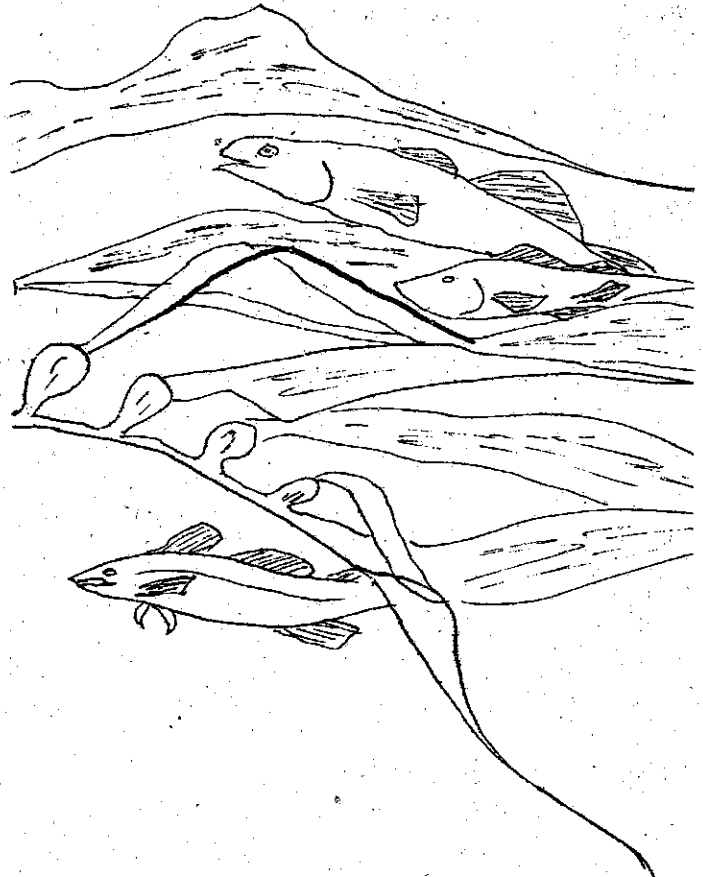
GEAR	POUNDS	LBS./DAY	\$/DAY
Longline	54,065	482.72	149.04
Trawl	343	19.05	.57
Pots	1,516	37.90	13.26
Gillnet	2,139	29.71	3.45
Jig	4,063	64.29	26.61
Total	62,126	217.99	



Seven of the twelve species caught are listed in the following table, which breaks down catch data by species and gear type. Rock sole, skate, pollack, ocean perch and flounder are not listed, since their catch values were insignificant.

GEAR TYPE	POUNDS	LBS./DAY	\$/DAY
OCTOPUS			
Longline	179	1.60	.79
Trawl	0	0	0
Pots	605	15.13	7.56
Gillnet	4	.06	.03
Jig	0	0	0
Total	788	2.76	
SOLE			
Longline	0	0	0
Trawl	343	19.06	.40
Pots	0	0	0
Gillnet	242	3.36	.10
Jig	0	0	0
Total	585	2.05	
ROCKFISH			
Longline	631	5.63	1.67
Trawl	0	0	0
Pots	52	1.30	1.23
Gillnet	220	3.06	.92
Jig	2990	67.67	10.74
Total	3813	183.38	
RED SNAPPER			
Longline	47,327		131.95
Trawl	0	422.56	0
Pots	260	0	2.00
Gillnet	295	6.50	1.23
Jig	754	4.10	5.36
Total	48,636	170.65	
TURBOT			
Longline	0	0	0
Trawl	0	0	0
Pots	0	0	0
Gillnet	777	10.79	.22
Jig	0	0	0
Total	777	2.73	.22

GEAR TYPE	POUNDS	LBS./DAY	\$/DAY
GREY COD			
Longline	3,386	30.23	6.04
Trawl	0	0	0
Pots	35	.88	.17
Gillnet	266	3.70	.74
Jig	0	0	0
Total	3,687	12.94	
LING COD			
Longline	1,006	8.98	2.46
Trawl	0	0	0
Pots	25	.63	.014
Gillnet	167	2.32	1.29
Jig	350	8.19	1.98
Total	1,548	5.43	



Committee hearings

(Continued from page 6)

Leitzell closed with a personal view saying that he strongly believed that the development efforts would be led by the industry. "The government can help," he said. "leadership must come from the industry and I think it will."

I get the impression you are against the S-K Act," Magnuson said, "Why don't you get honest and send a bill up to repeal the entire act?"

Leitzell responded that the forthcoming administration bill would modify the SB1656 bill.

Magnuson retorted that OMB and the administration were violating the S-K Act. He noted that the task force report came out in May, since then there had been no administration proposal.

"We have obligated several million to these projects," Leitzell said. "We will then, in the next few weeks be putting out proposals for submission under the administrations' program."

Magnuson asked why new requests were needed. Leitzell said this was mostly methodology.

"Does the administration intend to defer (S-K funding) in FY1980?" Magnuson asked.

"I can't answer fully at the moment," Leitzell said. "but will supply something for the record."

"I get the impression you people are opposed to S-K and you go along with OMB sending a new bill up here to gut the act," Magnuson said. "Why not just ask for a repeal? You won't get any place with it, but at least you'd be honest. I am thoroughly disappointed with the attitude of the administration and I strongly suspect that it is the work of OMB," Magnuson said.

"On the attache subject, you said you are considering the need of it," Magnuson said to Leitzell. "Have you read your own task force report (which calls for them)?"

"We have not fully determined where they should be replaced," Leitzell replied.

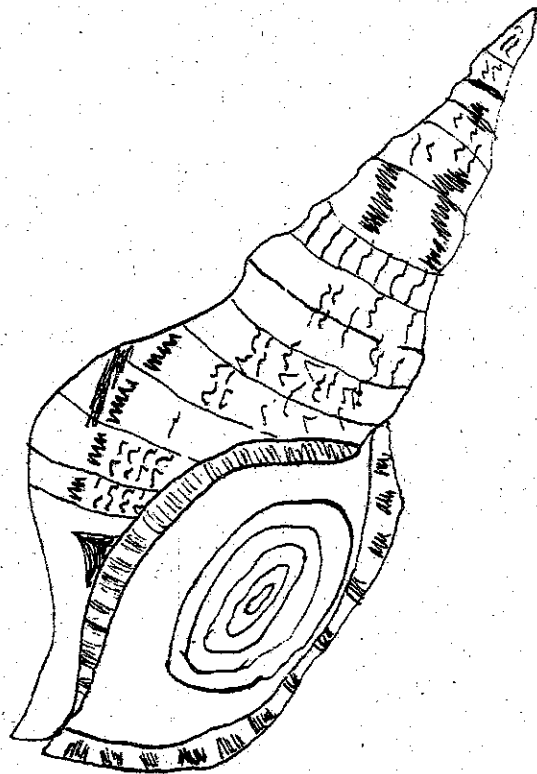
"How many people do you have at NMFS for fisheries development," Magnuson asked.

"About 30-35 at headquarters," Leitzell replied, "but we will supply exact numbers for the record. Leitzell indicated that including marketing and international personnel it might come to 75 or 80 in D.C. with about 30-40 in the field.

"You have over 100 people running around down there trying to subrogate the S-K bill," Magnuson declared. He said the appropriations committee asked for a review of the development program. Magnuson again expressed disappointment.

SB1656 is an amendment to the original S-K Act providing that "any person, regional fisheries development foundation, or organization involved with the commercial fishing industry may for the purpose of facilitating a fisheries development project or projects make application for moneys made available under the provision of this section." "That money which is not obligated to the industry, shall be obligated by the Secretary to National Marine Fisheries Service for reissue to fisheries development projects."

The Act was introduced by Senator Kennedy, co-sponsored by Senator Stevens and other senators and is called the National Fisheries Development Act.



Nominations

Nominations may be submitted in writing to the Elections Committee, Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc., 814 West Second Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, to be received no later than 9 a.m. December 3, 1979. Nominations will be called for from the floor at the annual meeting during the morning session. Nominations will be closed prior to the noon recess.

Elections will be held and an announcement made of the results during the afternoon portion of the annual meeting.

The seats that are open for election of new board members are as follows: two seats for processor representatives to be chosen on a statewide basis; three seats for harvester representatives to be chosen, one from Region 2, one from Region 3, and one from Region 5.

Newly elected board members will serve for two years. Board members with one year remaining to serve are as follows: harvestors' representatives in Region 1-Larry Painter; Region 4-Alvin Burch; and processors' representatives Ronald Jensen, Pete Harris and Robert Morgan.

The existing Articles of Incorporation provide for absentee ballots if they are requested 15 days prior to the annual meeting. This means that the request must be in the Foundation's office no later than November 19, 1979.

Quotes

N.O.A.A. Administrator Richard Frank at the 1978 Grant Association meeting, October 1978 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire:

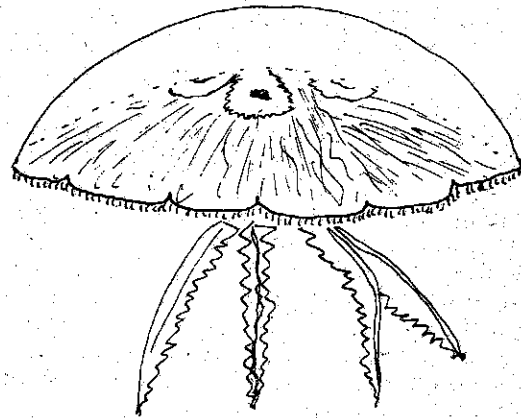
University researchers should take two-year sabbaticals "to learn the ways of government . . . Come to government and we will give you research money when you go back to academia."

Commercial Fisherman Barry Fisher at the 200 Mile Conference, Feb. 27-28, 1979 in Seattle:

" . . . one of the most fruitful investments that the U.S. government and the universities and the state agencies could make is to adopt the concept of sabbatical leaves for key personnel, particularly key personnel, to go back into the industry for six months or a year, to go out on the boats, to work in the plants, to live with the day to day problems of how you catch a fish and how you process it and how you peddle it . . . this world of ours has changed so radically that whatever experience some of the senior people had 25 or 30 years ago is no longer relevant."

North Pacific Fisheries Management Council Chairman Clem Tillion after the October 1979 Council meeting in Sitka:

The number one job of the Fisheries Management Council is "to get rid of any foreign fishing inside of our 200-mile limit."



Quotes

Don Bliss, Director of External Affairs for EPA Region 10 at a public participation workshop in Seattle on June 27, 1979:

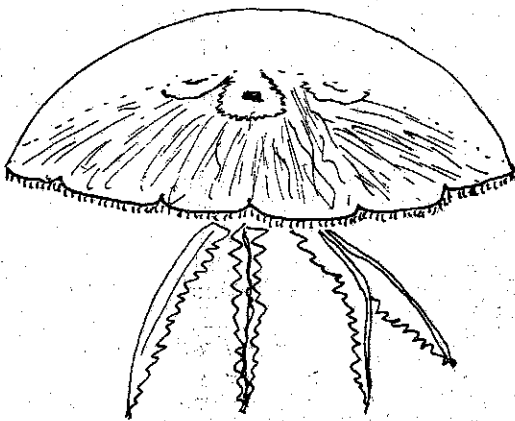
" . . . and the third and perhaps greatest lie is, 'I'm from the government; I'm here to help you.' . . . I would like for you to remember that I'm from the government and my idea of helping you might not be exactly what you had in mind."

James P. Walsh, Deputy Administrator, NOAA, at National Conference of Fisheries Development in Springfield, Virginia, May 23, 1979:

"It is my belief that the federal government, working closely with the fisheries community on a national and on a regional level, will make significant progress in the development of our nation's fisheries."

N.O.A.A. Administrator Richard Frank, at Oceans '79 in San Diego, California:

The ocean is " . . . a good dump, and a convenient dump. Let's use it as a dump. But not without appropriate monitoring."



Things to write for

The Southeast Alaska Salmon Fishery: A Guide to Interviews with Men and Women Engaged in Commercial Fishing, 1913-1978, is now being distributed to Alaska libraries and depository libraries.

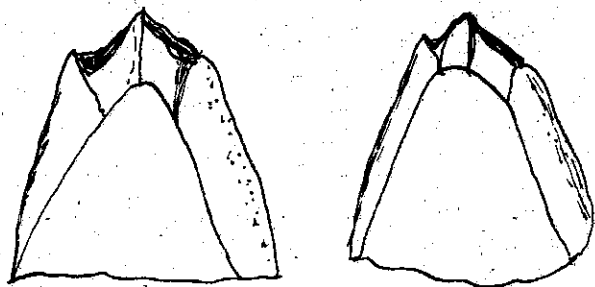
This annotated guide is based on oral history interviews conducted in 1978 by Stephen Levey and George Figdor. Published as Alaska State Library Historical Monograph Number 6, the guide contains a brief description of each interview, short biographies of people interviewed, photographs and selected transcripts of taped interviews.

In addition to the monograph, six half-hour radio shows and a half-hour videotape have been produced by the project.

The monograph and the salmon fishing interviews are available for educational purposes. For further information, contact Phyllis DeMuth, Department of Education, Division of State Libraries and Museums, Pouch G, Juneau 99811.

Trawl survey reports of two extensive demersal trawl surveys of the eastern Bering Sea are now available as data sheets showing catch rates (weight per distance towed) at each trawling station. During August-October 1975, and April-June 1976, the National Marine Fisheries Service conducted the surveys. The resulting data sheets can be used as overlays on National Ocean Survey Chart No. 16006.

The data sheets provide a comprehensive picture of the distribution and relative abundance of each resource with the area 54-61° N latitude, 156-176° W longitude. Charts are available for: total groundfish, walleye pollack, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, Pacific halibut, red king crab, blue king crab, total tanner crab, tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*), and tanner crab (*C. opilio*). Charts may be requested from the Bering Sea Project, Resource Assessment Division, Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, 2725 Montlake Blvd. East, Seattle WA 98112. Please specify whether charts for the 1975 survey (538 stations) and/or the 1976 survey (479 stations) are wanted.



Color posters or charts showing various species marine fish are available for the following geographic areas: California Current and adjacent waters; North Atlantic waters; Gulf and South Atlantic waters; North Pacific waters; and Great Lakes. Additional charts under preparation will show shellfish and marine mammals. Posters are sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Cost is about \$2 each.

Fisheries bulletin is a NMFS/NOAA scientific journal published quarterly, and available on a subscription basis (\$10.85 per year) from the Superintendent of Documents. It contains scientific articles on various fisheries related subjects including biology, economics, technology, fish physiology and oceanography.

Fishery Facts are bulletins geared to specific user groups such as fishermen and processors, which summarize in nontechnical language, research results and developments on specific topics. This series replaces the "Fishery Leaflet" series and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as a per issue cost of from 25 to 50 cents.

Mailing List

Please help us update our mailing list. Send changes, corrections, and deletions to the editor. If you know of someone who is not receiving a copy and should, please send us their address.

AFDF Regions

For organizational and membership purposes the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation has divided the state of Alaska into five regions as follows:

- Region 1. Petersburg and South
- Region 2. Yakutat and South to Sitka
- Region 3. Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound
- Region 4. Kodiak to Chignik
- Region 5. Aleutian/Pribilof and Bering Sea

These regions will be in effect for the 1979 annual elections. A proposal is presently before the board to modify the regions and among other changes provide for an at-large harvester representative.

Meetings and Expositions

NOVEMBER

Nov. 11-14: Second International Seafood Conference, Hotel Andalucio Plaza, Marabella, Spain. Contact International Seafood Conference, One Illinois Center, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Nov. 8-10: COMM/FISH/MART and Work Boat Show, MGM Grand Hotel. Contact Comm/Fish/Mart Shows, 622 6th Avenue West, Seattle, 98119, (206) 284-6176.

Nov. 30, Dec. 2: COMM/FISH/MART, PNE Food Building, Vancouver, B. C. See Nov. 8-10 for contact.

DECEMBER

Dec. 3: Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc. Annual Membership Meeting, Anchorage. Contact Foundation office for further details.

Dec. 3-20: Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting to consider regulatory changes, Anchorage Westward ton, Anchorage. Contact your local Fish and Game office for details.

Dec. 7-9: COMM/FISH/MART, Center Exhibition Hall, Seattle, Washington. See Nov. 8-10 for contact.

Dec. 14-16: COMM/FISH/MART, Assembly Hall, Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon. See Nov. 8-10 for contact.

JANUARY

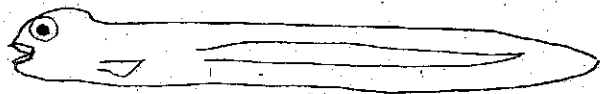
Jan. 25-27: The Work Boat Show, New Orleans, Louisiana. Contact The Work Boat Show, Box 217, Meadville, Louisiana 70448.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 5-7: Alaska Chapter of the American Fisheries Society Annual Meeting in Kodiak. Contact W.E. Barber, Sec/Tres. Alaska Chapter, Division of Life Sciences, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 99701.

MARCH

Mar. 4-8: Interfishing 80, Bordeaux, France. Contact Technoexpo S. A., 8 Rue de la Michodiere, 75002 Paris, France.



Attend AFDF Annual Meeting

Wes Johnson, well-known gear technology expert, is scheduled to be the guest speaker at the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation's annual meeting on December 3, 1979. Johnson will talk about the vessels and gear that will be used in the Foundation's bottom-fish projects that are getting under way.

The annual meeting will be held in Anchorage, Alaska in the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council's conference room starting at 10 AM. The NPFMC is located in the Post Office Mall building on West Fourth Avenue.

The meeting will open with a welcome message from AFDF President Ronald Jensen. Executive Director Sara Hemphill will report on the Foundation's activities since the last annual meeting.

The Treasurer will present a report on the financial condition of the Foundation including the annual statement for the year ended September 30, 1979.

The Nominations Committee will make a report of

any nominations that have been received and then the floor will be opened for further nominations. Nominations will be closed prior to the lunch recess.

Johnson will speak when the meeting reconvenes at 1:30 PM. Following his talk, Johnson will answer questions from the floor.

One item of business before the membership is the adoption of revised Articles of Incorporation. Other new business may be brought before the meeting by the membership.

Balloting will take place at the annual meeting this year. Mail ballots will not be sent out except to those members requesting them prior to the meeting. Proxies are permitted for membership voting.

A board meeting of the new board will take place immediately following the annual meeting. New officers of the Foundation will be elected at that time.

For further information concerning nominations, please read the article on page 20.

“What’s AFDF?”

“Why Join?”

★It’s the only organization that represents the entire Alaskan fishing industry—harvestors, processors and support facilities.

★It’s an organization promoting coordination of state and federal projects with industry needs.

★It’s a non-profit, non-partisan educational and scientific research and development organization.

★AFDF provides you with a voice in the decisions that effect fisheries development—that effect your industry.

★AFDF provides the industry lead in fisheries development.

Membership Information

Associate and supporting memberships are open to any individual, organization or firm interested in promoting the Alaska fishing industry.

Voting memberships are open to organizations representing Alaska fishermen and to processors licensed in the state of Alaska.

Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
814 West Second Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907)276-7315

- Copy of Articles of Incorporation and by-laws
- Applications for membership
- Back copies of AFDF Newsletter
- Please add my name to the mailing list

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____