Alaska

SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

The importance of the seafood industry to the state of Alaska cannot be overstated.

Commercial fishing has framed the heritage of Alaskans for more than a century. Each year the seafood industry pumps approximately $3 billion into the state's economy. It is the state's largest private sector employer — approximately one-fifth of Alaska employment is attributed to the seafood industry. Revenues generated by Alaska's seafood industry nearly equal the entire state operating budget.

Alaska is a key player as a world supplier of seafood. If Alaska were a nation, it would rank as one of the top ten worldwide. More than five billion pounds of seafood are harvested off Alaska each year, making up approximately 60% of all US production. The total value of Alaska seafood production has topped $2.5 billion annually for several years.

Though commercial fishing is one of the largest industries in the state, it is overwhelmingly comprised of small business operations. The largest share of Alaska fishing vessels represent individual small businesses whose annual gross earnings pay crew shares, food, fuel, gear and other supplies. It is an industry that fuels the coastal economies throughout the year and in some regions provides more than 70% of all employment opportunities. However, the seafood industry is vital to the health of the entire state economy. More permit holders live in the Anchorage area than anywhere in the state. And though it is less visible there, the seafood industry contributes $100 million annually to the Anchorage economy.

The seafood industry is second only to the oil industry in its contributions to state revenues. Despite decreasing tax revenues for some species, the seafood industry continues to generate more revenues than the state expends on seafood related services. In 1996, the industry generated approximately $76 million in revenues, while state expenditures were approximately $66 million.

Unlike many of the world's fisheries which have been overharvested or hurt by pollution, Alaska's fisheries continue to be among the best managed and healthiest worldwide. But despite a flourishing resource, the Alaska seafood industry faces troubled times; the combined result of overcapitalization, changing markets and increasing competition. As it adapts to lower prices and new management regimes, profound and lasting changes in the harvesting, processing and marketing sectors will continue to transform the seafood industry into the next century.

MADE IN ALASKA

Produced by the Division of Trade and Development

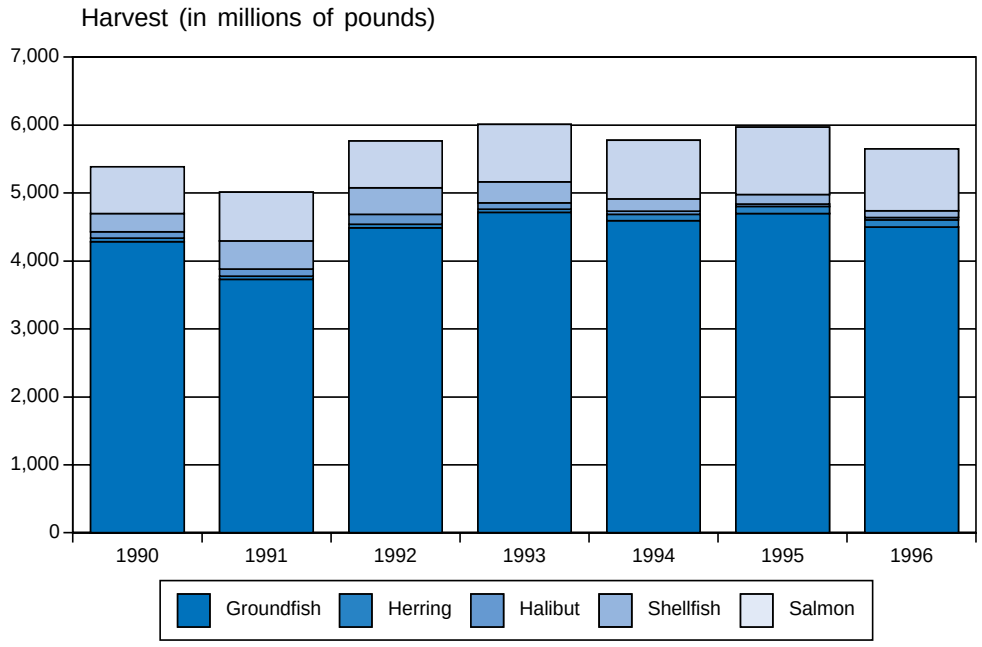
Commercial Harvests

Five types of salmon (chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum) are harvested commercially in Alaska waters. Tanner, king, and dungeness crab make up most of the shellfish harvest, but shrimp and other shellfish also contribute. Herring are harvested for roe (eggs), food, and bait. Pacific halibut from Alaska waters makes up most of the world's halibut supply.

Many kinds of groundfish are harvested in the waters off Alaska, but the most common species groups are Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, rockfish, and sablefish. At the beginning of the 1980s, foreign trawlers took 98 percent of the groundfish catch in Alaska's offshore fisheries. But because of the preference to domestic processors written into the federal Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the foreign fishery was phased out.

Harvests off Alaska by American vessels soared 500 percent between 1980 and 1988, increasing from 1 billion pounds to more than 5 billion pounds. Tremendous growth in the domestic groundfish catch accounted for most of the increase, as American fishermen and processors took over the offshore fisheries from foreign fleets. Since 1988, total harvests have stabilized, although there are significant fluctuations in the annual harvests of some species, particularly crab. The salmon harvest set records in 1991, 1993, 1994, and again in 1995 when catches exceeded 200 million fish.

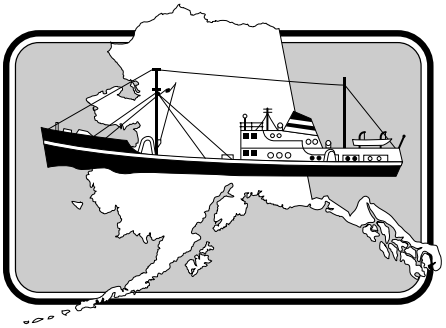
Seafood Harvests 1990 - 1996



This chart shows total harvests in millions of pounds. Harvests are the total weight of seafood delivered by fishermen.

Source: Groundfish data is from the National Marine Fisheries Service, halibut from the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and all others from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

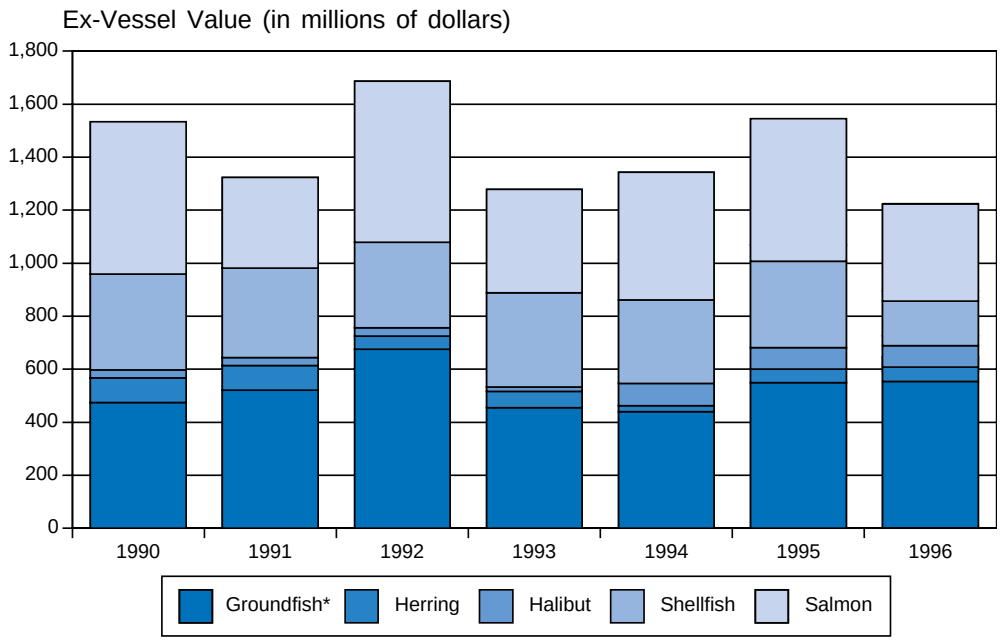
Harvests and Ex-Vessel Value



Commercial fishermen use a variety of vessels and gear types to harvest Alaska seafood and are regulated by several agencies under different management systems. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages the salmon, crab, and herring fisheries. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council manages groundfish off Alaska. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (a joint treaty organization of the U.S. and Canada) determines harvest quotas for halibut, while the North Pacific Fishery Management Council manages how halibut is harvested.

The state took over management of cod in the Gulf of Alaska state waters in 1997. Between 15 to 25 percent of the Gulf cod allocation will now be managed by the Board of Fish and harvested using jig and pot gear. In this way, the state hopes to extend the length of the fishery, reduce bycatch, and allow new entrants access to the groundfish fishery.

Ex-Vessel Value 1990 - 1996



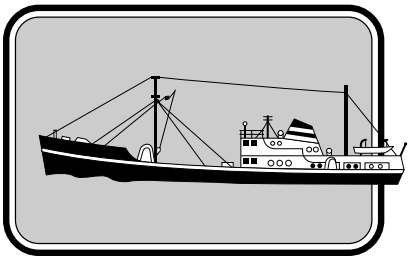
This chart shows ex-vessel value in millions of dollars. Ex-vessel value is the shore-side delivery price per pound for unprocessed fish times the weight of the total landings.

* Groundfish values for 1996 are estimated because finalized data was not available at the time of publication.

Source: Groundfish data is from the National Marine Fisheries Service, halibut from the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and all others from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Fluctuating harvests and prices cause wide changes in what fishermen are paid for their catches from year to year. Salmon brought fishermen more money than any other species in the 1980s. But as the size of the groundfish harvests grew ever larger and salmon prices dropped in the late 1980s, the ex-vessel value of groundfish moved closer to that of salmon and surpassed it in 1991. Sharply lower prices for both salmon and groundfish in 1993 caused the total catch value to fall by 25 percent, even though the total catch volume rose by 4 percent. Prices rebounded slightly in 1994, but suffered downturns in 1995 and 1996, largely due to the exchange rate of the yen. Because Japan is the largest importer of Alaska seafood the value of the yen has a significant effect on the value of Alaska seafood. A continued, depressed economy in Japan, coupled with increased competition of Russian groundfish and crab as well as farmed salmon imports to Japan has had a negative impact on Alaska seafood prices.

Alaska's First Permanent Fund

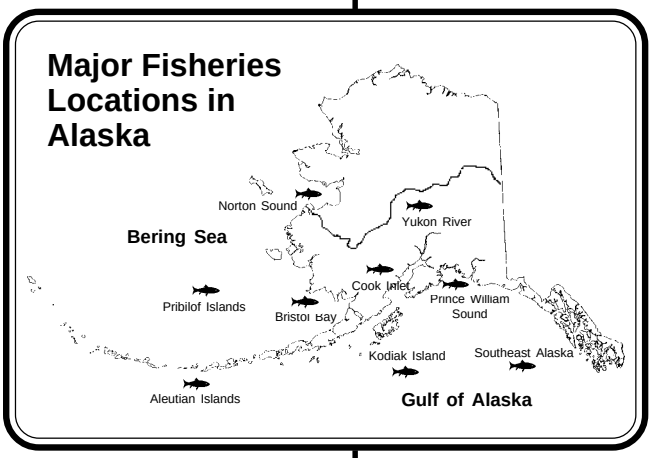


Alaska's commercial fisheries have often been called the state's first permanent fund. Each year the seafood industry pumps approximately $3 billion into the state's economy.

Those funds are generated through payments to fishermen, processing workers, transport and other seafood supply businesses.

Though commercial fishing is one of the largest industries in the state, it is overwhelmingly comprised of small business operations. Each fishing vessel in the state is a separate business operation whose annual gross earnings are used to pay crew shares, food, fuel, gear and other supplies as well as debt overhead and insurance costs. All these expenditures are pumped back into communities throughout Alaska.

While commercial fishing is by far the most important industry in the state's coastal communities, in some cases providing in excess of 70% of all employment opportunities, commercial fishing is vital to all regions of the state. More commercial fishing permit holders live in the Anchorage area than anywhere else in the state. Though the seafood industry is less visible in Anchorage, it contributes in excess of $100 million annually to that economy.



Most people are aware of the commercial fishing industry during the summer months when salmon are harvested; however, the fishing industry is an engine that runs year around. A brief "calendar" of commercial fisheries follows:

JANUARY

There are several groundfish fisheries ongoing in state waters during January including the valuable pollock roe "A-season." The pollock quota is 1.1 million metric tons valued at close to $300 million annually. (Allocation to the "A-season" is 45% of the quota.) Additionally, 500 million pounds of Pacific cod are harvested from the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea worth about $100 million annually. Southeast also has a rockfish fleet supporting about 120 fishermen. Significant landings occur from January through March, and in October.

The dominant shellfish fishery in the month of January is the opilio (snow) Tanner crab fishery in the Bering Sea. Snow crab harvests in Alaska peaked at over 328 million pounds worth over $160 million, during the 1991 season, but since have declined to 65 million pounds harvested in 1996, worth about $87 million. During the 1997 season, snow crab still remains the dominant shellfish catch in state fisheries and while harvest numbers are up, prices are in decline because of the increased availability of inexpensive Russian crab. January Tanner crab fisheries also occur in the Yakutat, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula areas.

FEBRUARY

Southeast Tanner crab season begins on February 15. The harvest level is 2.5 million pounds. This fishery runs several weeks, much shorter than it did several years ago.

MARCH

Southeast herring roe fisheries generally begin in the Kah Shakes area in late March. This starts the herring roe fisheries in the state, which as a whole are worth approximately $51 million in 1996. Herring roe products are all exported overseas; primarily to Japan where they are considered a traditional delicacy. There are approximately 600 herring permits issued statewide. While record prices were paid for herring in 1996, sharp declines occurred during the 1997 season.

APRIL

Several of the state's largest herring roe fisheries get under way in April. These include Sitka Sound, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and Kodiak. After four years without a fishery, Prince William Sound herring roe fisheries reopened in 1997. The area also supports a herring spawn-on-kelp fishery with about 122 operators. Herring fisheries in Kodiak established new harvest records in recent years. Total statewide catch has been a 50,000 net annually.

MAY

In May, the remaining herring roe fisheries get underway, most notably the Togiak (Bristol Bay) fishery. Togiak has traditionally been Alaska's largest herring fishery. In 1996, the catch for participating fishermen was nearly 25,000 tons, worth an estimated $15 million. This fishery is one of the last "big" fisheries to fall outside of limited entry and remains open to expansion. Recent participation averages about 450 vessels.

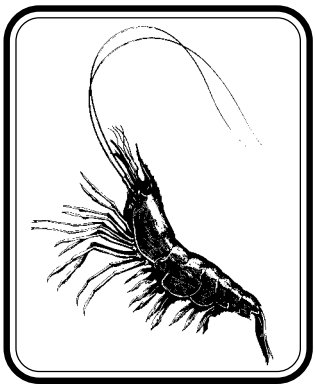
The middle of May is the start-up for the Copper River sockeye salmon season --- an event celebrated in restaurants all over the northwest. In recent years, the catch has averaged about 1 million fish but in 1996, 2.9 million sockeye were landed, worth approximately $25 million. Copper River sockeye are some of the most valuable salmon harvested in Alaska because they are the first fresh sockeye of the new season and have developed a special niche in both Japan and the Lower 48.

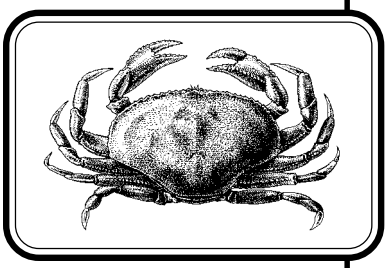
The Southeast pot shrimp fisheries begin in May and continue through September in the most productive areas. These pot shrimp fisheries, mostly spot and coonstripe, have been worth in excess of $9 million annually. Trawl shrimpers in Southeast also begin in May and continue through February.

JUNE

The salmon seasons around the state generally begin in June. Early salmon catches include chinook salmon and some sockeye. Notable fisheries include those in Southeast, Cook Inlet, the South Unimak/ Shumagin Islands (False Pass), Kodiak and Yukon River areas. Salmon catches have been at record, or near record numbers every year for the last several years. The 1995 harvest set a new record at nearly 230 million fish, or more than 900 million pounds, unimaginable 10 years ago. In 1996, the harvest declined to about 175 million fish, still the fourth highest harvest in history. The statewide ex-vessel value for salmon was $365 million.

With the implementation of the IFQ program in 1995, fresh Alaska halibut and sablefish will be available from March 15 to November 15, a big improvement over the few, day-long "derby" fisheries of the past. More than 44 million pounds of halibut were landed in Alaska during 1996, worth approximately $90 million to fishermen. Landings of sablefish have averaged about 30 million pounds annually, worth up to $65 million at the dock. The increased availability of fresh product improved prices to fishermen and quality to consumers.





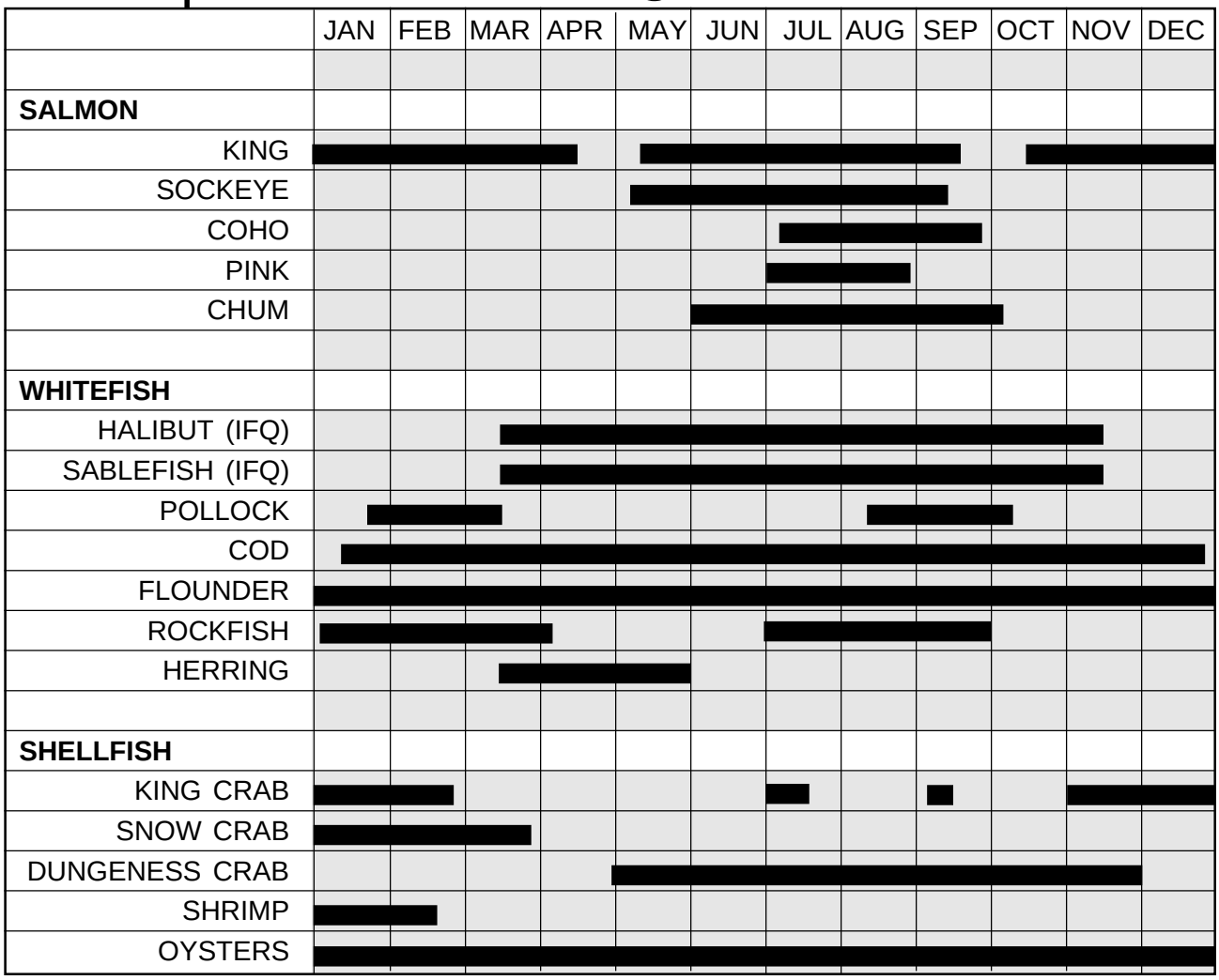
JULY

The largest sockeye salmon fishery in the world occurs in Bristol Bay. The run peaks in early July. This is one of the most intense salmon fisheries in the world with most of the catch taken in as little as three weeks. Peak daily catches have exceeded 5 million fish, although generally are nearer 2.5 million. The Bristol Bay salmon fishery was worth about $140 million in 1996. Another valuable sockeye fishery occurs in Cook Inlet where recent salmon landings have averaged about $30 million annually.

In late July, pink salmon catches rapidly increase with fisheries generally peaking in August. Pink salmon are the most numerous salmon species harvested in Alaska accounting for nearly 60% of the total harvest each year. While first in volume, the pink salmon fishery is also the second highest valued in the state. In the last 5 years that value has ranged from about $30-90 million. Major pink salmon fisheries occur in Southeast, Prince William Sound, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula.

Norton Sound red king crab season begins in July. Value of the 1996 catch was about $500,000.

Alaska Fishing Calendar



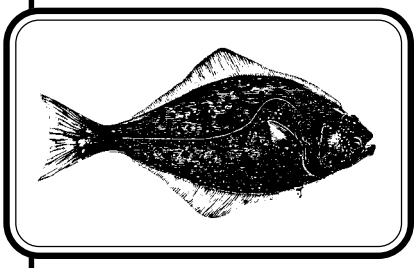
AUGUST

By mid-August most of the commercial salmon fisheries have tapered off. September 1 signals the beginning of the pollock "B" season, when 55% of the 1.1 million metric ton quota is taken. This fishery is extremely intense with the quota being taken in 6 weeks, or less.

Approximately 300,000 metric tons of flatfish are harvested annually. This valuable fishery, which includes yellowfin sole, rock sole, Greenland turbot, arrowtooth flounder and other flatfish, occurs in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. Because this is a year-around fishery it keeps many fishermen and processors busy during closures for other species.

SEPTEMBER

The Saint Matthew blue king crab, and Pribilof red king crab fisheries occur in early September. In recent years the blue king crab fishery has averaged approximately 3 million pounds, with the red catch at about 1.5 million pounds, but declined to about 200,000 pounds in 1996. Combined value was about $10 million in 1996. Shellfish stocks are being managed conservatively in an attempt to rebuild depressed stocks.



OCTOBER

The Southeast winter troll chinook salmon season begins October 11. The harvest level for the fishery has been 45,000 chinook salmon. However, this figure is a serious point of contention in on-going negotiations with the Canadians. Normally, the greatest catches occur in October, March, and April.

Southeast dive fisheries for sea cucumbers and sea urchins occur in October. These dive fisheries have expanded rapidly from just a few years ago. Dive fisheries in Alaska are now worth several million dollars and will have an increasingly important impact on Southeast.

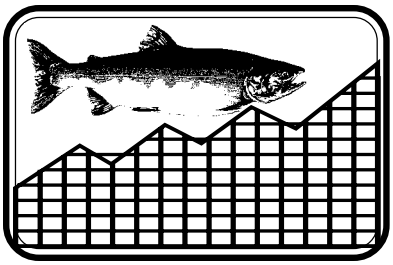
NOVEMBER

November 1 is the opening date of the Bristol Bay red king crab and Bering Sea bairdi Tanner crab fisheries. The red king crab fishery has been worth as much as $100 million; however, those days are long gone and efforts to rebuild the stocks have, so far, not been successful. The season did not open in 1994 and 1995 because the number of female crab on the grounds was below minimum levels. The season was reopened in 1996 and the 8.3 million harvest was worth $34 million to fishermen. The bairdi crab catch in 1996 was about 2 million pounds, down considerably from the most recent five-year average catch of nearly 30 million. The shellfish fisheries in Alaska, collectively, have been worth over $300 million in recent years.

DECEMBER

Traditionally, Bering Sea bairdi Tanner crab fisheries continue through December. Bait herring fisheries may occur in some areas, as well as some minor Dungeness landings and landings of miscellaneous dive species like urchins and cucumbers.

Alaska's New IFQ Program



Alaska's halibut and sablefish fisheries faced dramatic change with the introduction in 1995 of an Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) management system. Fishermen's harvests of these species are now limited to the amount of quota that they own. Initially quota was distributed to fishermen based on their past harvests, but can now be bought and sold. The IFQ program management system will likely lead to smaller fleets and longer seasons, changing the character of these fisheries and profoundly affecting those who depend on this resource.

Following implementation of the program a state and federal research team assessed the performance of the program in its first year. Included here are some of the findings gathered as part of the team's distributional analysis as well as surveys of fishermen and buyers. The findings indicate that participants experienced both positive and negative impacts. Changes in the fishery are expected to accelerate after the first year. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council continues to fine tune this program.

Initial Quota Share Distribution

- Alaskans received most of the halibut Quota Share (QS) in six of the eight management areas when it was initially distributed. Quota share transfers during the first year did not lead to significant changes in holdings in the state.
- Washington state residents received most of the sablefish QS in all but the Southeast management area. They tended to increase their holdings in these areas during the first year.
- On a statewide basis, 2,161 vessel owners who fished in the three years preceding implementation of the IFQ program did not receive QS because they did not fish during the earlier, qualifying years. For sablefish, the corresponding number was 1,059 vessel owners.

Survey of Quota Share Holders

- Many halibut QS holders and some sablefish QS holders are fishing together with other QS holders. Of those surveyed during the first year, about 27% of halibut QS holdings were fished with two or more other owners. About 14% of sablefish holdings were also harvested in this way.
- Average crew sizes went down on both halibut and sablefish boats. Of those surveyed, 53% reported the number of crew went down on halibut vessels and 27% reported a decrease in sablefish crew size. However, 57% of respondents reported an increase of crewshare in the sablefish fishery and 27% reported an increase in the halibut fishery.
- The survey results suggest that the cost per pound of gear replacement and insurance have declined for the halibut fleet. The sablefish fleet reported declines in gear, insurance, food, bait, ice and fuel costs.
- Positive effects of the IFQ program mentioned most frequently by QS holders included the ability to choose when to fish, increased safety, better markets and prices, uncrowded fishing grounds, and a more relaxed fishery.
- Negative effects of the IFQ program most cited included small or uneconomic quota share allocations, administrative problems, and unfair quota allocations.

Survey of Buyers

- The share of fresh halibut doubled under the first year of the IFQ program, increasing from about 20% of production to 40% of production.
- Most processors said they paid higher ex-vessel prices for halibut and sablefish and received higher wholesale prices for finished products under the IFQ program. However, one-third of halibut processors and two-thirds of sablefish processors said that their gross margins went down.
- Processors cited better quality most frequently as a positive effect of the IFQ program, and administrative burden and higher costs as the negative effects of the program.

Other Key Findings

- More than 750 million units of halibut and sablefish QS were initially issued into 7,391 separate halibut certificates and 2,283 sablefish certificates.
- Following the first year of the program, approximately 300 qualifying crew members purchased QS as new entrants to the program.
- Administration costs for the first year of the program totaled $1.54 million. Enforcement costs totaled $3 million in 1995.
- The number of search and rescue cases launched by the Coast Guard during the first year of the program declined by nearly half, falling from an average of 27 halibut and sablefish related cases to 15 during the first year of the IFQ program.

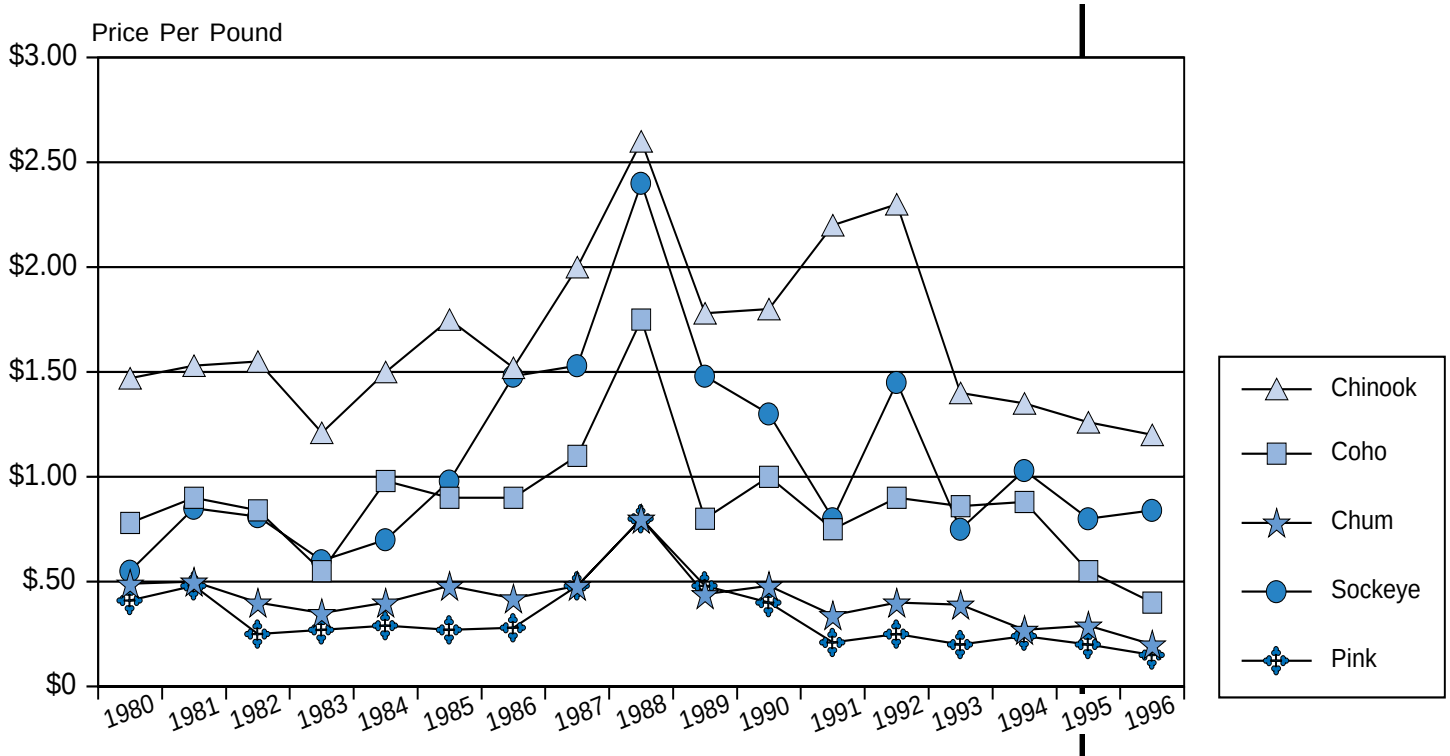
Alaska's Role in U.S. and World Seafood Markets

Alaska's seafood harvests rank ninth among the world's fishing nations. In recent years, Alaska's harvest has been nearly five times as large and almost five times as valuable as any other state. The most current fisheries statistics available show Alaska waters providing: more than 80 percent of world harvests of Pacific halibut, sablefish and tanner crab; more than 70 percent of sockeye salmon; more than 50 percent of Pacific cod and pink salmon; and significant amounts of coho salmon, king crab and Dungeness crab.

Direct exports of Alaska seafood totaled more than $1.2 billion in 1996, including $288 million of salmon, $243 million of surimi and fishsticks, $110 million of shellfish and $219 million of roe. Almost 85 percent of direct Alaska seafood exports went to Japan, which imported more than $1.2 billion of Alaska seafood in 1996. Alaska's second most important direct export market is Korea, which imported $88 million worth of Alaska seafood in 1996. Total exports of Alaska seafood are far higher than direct exports because a large portion of the harvest is shipped to other states prior to export.

Japan buys most Alaska exports of fresh and frozen salmon, herring, and crab. The United Kingdom, Canada and Australia provide the biggest export markets for canned salmon. Historically, most groundfish from Alaska waters and other areas of the North Pacific was processed as surimi and exported to Japan. But recently U.S. and European markets for Alaska groundfish blocks and fillets have developed. Export markets in Taiwan, Korea, and China have also expanded in recent years.

Alaska Salmon Ex-Vessel Prices 1980 - 1996

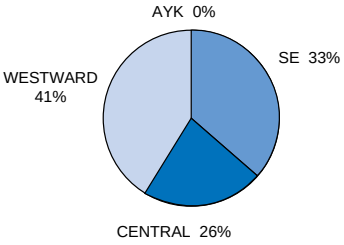


Source: SMIS File: Alaska Salmon Harvests Chart 31

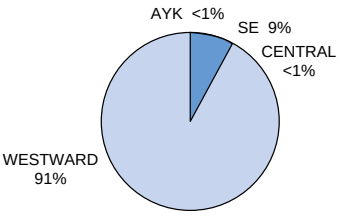
Alaska Seafood Industry in the 1990s

Percent of Contribution by Region of Harvest Values of Alaska Seafood by Specie

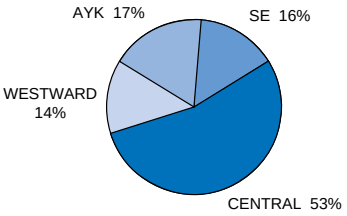
Halibut



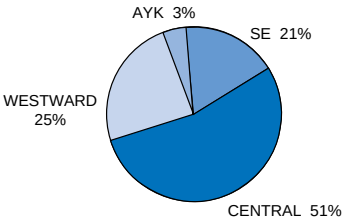
Crab



Herring



Salmon



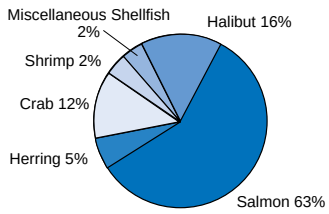
Unlike many of the world's fisheries, Alaska's fish stocks are healthy, but the Alaska seafood industry faces major market and management challenges. Profound and lasting changes in the harvesting, processing and marketing sectors will likely transform the Alaska seafood industry as we approach the next century.

Growing supplies of farmed salmon and other factors have depressed prices of Alaska's wild salmon. Foreign-produced, farmed salmon is being substituted for wild salmon in Alaska's domestic and export markets. A recession in Japan has further contributed to a sharp drop in the prices paid by Japanese importers for sockeye salmon. Pink salmon markets have been hit hard by successive years of high harvests and declining per capita consumption of canned salmon. Recovery in the Alaska salmon industry will depend on the development of new products, increased emphasis on quality, newly-expanded domestic and Asian marketing efforts.

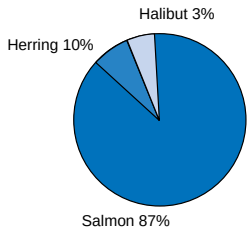
Alaska's halibut and sablefish fisheries face dramatic changes with the introduction in 1995 of an Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) management system. The groundfish and crab industry also face dramatic management changes to address problems of overcapitalization which have eroded the profitability of these fisheries. The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council recently approved a license limitation system which effectively limits access to species and harvest areas based on past fishing history. Debate will continue over whether to expand the IFQ system to groundfish and shellfish fisheries and whether to continue separate onshore and offshore pollock allocations. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program first implemented in 1992, has since been expanded to include halibut and sablefish. The program is scheduled to extend to all species of the Bering Sea in 1998. This program allocates 7.5% of the fish available for harvest to the 57 communities in western Alaska that border the Bering Sea. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has also focused increased attention on minimizing waste by taking management actions to reduce discards, avoid bycatch and increase utilization of the resource.

Statewide Ex-Vessel Values by Fishery and Region, Excluding Groundfish, During 1995

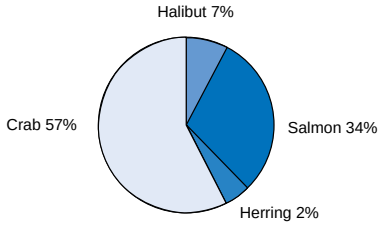
Southeast Region



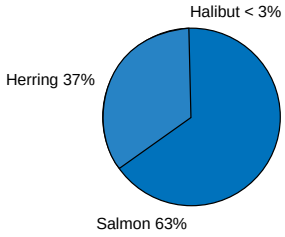
Central Region



Westward Region



AYK Region

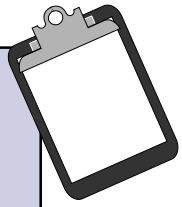


Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

The Seafood Industry in Alaska's Economy

The seafood industry is vitally important to Alaska's economy. It is Alaska's largest private-sector employer. More than 35 thousand Alaskans work in fish harvesting or processing, accounting for one-sixth of Alaska employment and payroll. Including jobs in support sectors such as transportation, more than one-fifth of Alaska employment is attributable to the seafood industry. The seafood industry is particularly important for coastal communities, where fish harvesting and fish processing are often the only significant private-sector activities, and fisheries taxes are the most important source of local government revenues. But thousands of residents of Alaska's largest cities also fish, or work in industries which provide support services to the seafood industry.

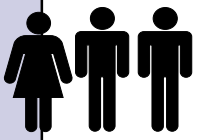
Commercial fishing is a $100-million industry in Anchorage. Nearly 4,000 people are employed in the seafood harvesting, processing, transportation, and agency support sectors. Because it is impossible to quantify employment and sales in the retail, wholesale and service sectors attributable to the seafood industry, indirect expenditures made by the seafood industry in Anchorage are difficult to calculate. However, the impact is significant because Anchorage is the service hub to the large commercial fisheries in Southcentral and Western Alaska.



Approximate Annual Number of Fishing Permit Holders and Crew

Alaska residents	35,017
Nonresidents	15,621
Total	50,638

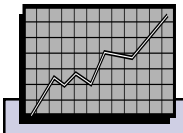
Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission



Approximate Annual Average Fishing Employment

Salmon	7,900
Groundfish	3,000
Shellfish	2,300
Halibut	1,100
Herring	800

Source: Alaska Department of Labor



Seafood Processing Employment, 1996

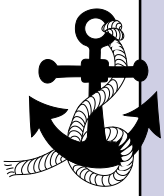
Peak monthly employment (July)	18,300
Annual average employment	10,100

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

Limited Entry Permits Held by Residents

Anchorage	789
Juneau	571
Petersburg	456
Kodiak	422
Sitka	409
Homer	380
Ketchikan	373
Kenai	210
Fairbanks	114
Other Communities	6,673
Total	10,397

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission



Commercial Fishery Landings and Value at Major Alaska Ports, 1995

	Value in Millions of Pounds	Value in Millions of Dollars
Dutch Harbor	685	146
Kodiak	362	105
Naknek	121	84
Ketchikan	117	34
Petersburg	63	45
Kenai	35	25
Sitka	31	32
Seward	24	24

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Eight Alaskan ports consistently rate in the top 30 U.S. ports in terms of the volume and value of seafood delivered. Dutch Harbor and Kodiak have been the top two producing ports for several years.

Today, more than 77% (more than 10,000) of all limited entry permits are held by Alaskans, and more than half of that number by rural Alaskans.

Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF TRADE & DEVELOPMENT

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division of Trade & Development
P.O. Box 110804-0804
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0804
Phone: (907) 465-2017
Fax: (907) 465-3767
Website: www.state.ak.us/local/akpages/COMMERCE/home.htm

For: Resource development promotion, information and distribution of publications

- OR-

3601 C Street, Suite 798
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: (907) 269-8110
Fax: (907) 269-8125

For: Marketing and export information on Japan, Canada, Russia, Korea, Taiwan and other countries

Division of Investments
P.O. Box 34159
Juneau, AK 99803-4159
Phone: (907) 465-2510
Fax: (907) 465-2103
Toll Free within Alaska
1-800-478-LOAN (5626)

For: Commercial fishing loans to Alaska residents

Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute
1111 West 8th Avenue, Suite 100
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1895
Phone: (907) 465-5560
Fax: (907) 465-5572

For: Alaska seafood promotional materials

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526
Phone: (907) 465-4210
Fax: (907) 465-2604

For: Fish tickets, intent to operate forms, and management regulations, harvest projections and harvest data for salmon, herring and shellfish

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Avenue, Suite 109
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 789-6160
Fax: (907) 789-6170

For: Fisheries limitation and moratoria information, Alaska limited entry and interim-use permits, vessel licenses (Alaska), permit transfers, and fish ticket data

Alaska Board of Fish
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Phone: (907) 465-4110
Fax: (907) 465-6094

For: State fisheries management

Alaska Business Development Center, Inc.
3335 Arctic Blvd., Suite 203
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: (800) 478-FISH (3474) or (907) 562-0335
Fax: (907) 562-6988

For: Financial assistance to harvestors; loan packaging; payment extensions; tax problems

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Institute of Social and Economic Research
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: (907) 786-7710
Fax: (907) 786-7739

For: Seafood industry economic statistics, salmon market information

Fisheries Industrial Technology Center
900 Trident Way
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: (907) 486-1500
Fax: (907) 486-1540

For: Food technology research

Marine Advisory Program
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd.
Suite 110
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4140
Phone: (907) 274-9691
Fax: (907) 277-5242

For: Safety information, marketing tips and fish statistics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration
421 W. 1st Ave., Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1635
Phone: (907) 271-6237
Fax: (907) 271-6242

For: Worldwide trade leads

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Regional Office
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668
Phone: (907) 586-7229
Fax: (907) 586-7465

For: Groundfish allocations, harvest and management regulations

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North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-3136
Phone: (907) 271-2809
Fax: (907) 271-2817

For: Federal fisheries management

Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
900 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 40
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 276-7315
Fax: (907) 271-3450

For: Harvesting and processing technology, product and market development research

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