

RAMBLINGS NASAC NEWLETTER

APRIL 2010

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 President Message
- 2 Vice President Message
- 3 Aquaculture News
- 8 2009/2010 Board Members
- 8 NASAC Dues
- 9 Membership Form

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Citizens of NASAC,

It is hard for me to believe it is time for another NASAC newsletter. I hope you have been doing well since the last one.

I am excited about the NASAC annual meeting set for September 9-11 at the Lodge of the Ozarks in Branson, Missouri. Debra Sloan has worked hard assembling a great agenda. We are finalizing the details of registration and cost right now. Any updates for the meeting will be posted on the US Trout Farmers Association website at <http://www.ustfa.org/industry/events/events.html> with a link to it from the NASAC site. I hope to see you at the meeting.

Since the last newsletter, we've continued to work with Colorado State University on their survey of states. If you haven't completed your survey, please take a few minutes now. We have partnered with Saba and Dr. Weible at CSU hoping the study would help them, NASAC, and the industry but it may prove to be even more helpful in the future. It looks like there will not be another national Census of Aquaculture. A Census of the industry was done in 1998 and 2005 and the next one was coming but has been a victim of budget cuts.

It seems everyone is working overtime because of shrinking budgets and I appreciate the time you take to work with aquaculture. It is great to be a part of NASAC. Please call if I can do anything to help you.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

LOOK FOR YOUR NEXT
RAMBLINGS IN JULY

HAVE A FUN AND SAFE SUMMER

VICE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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From the mountains of WNC ...

The mountains have turned from the sleepy winter brown to vibrant green at almost a blink of an eye ... that probably mirrors the pace that all of us are going through right now ...

Several things come to mind I want to share:

NOAA is currently seeking public input to help shape the scope and objectives of a [draft policy for marine aquaculture](#)

The announcement below is a NOAA listening conference call. It follows sessions that have been hosted around the US and HI. NASAC's Todd Low of HI is going to bring us up to speed on their session prior to this May 6th call. Regardless of whether you are inland or on the coast, try to call in and find out about this potentially growing sector of aquaculture.

May 6 a National Call-in Hosted by NOAA

- Time: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. (Eastern)
- Toll free number: 1-877-779-7421
- Participant passcode: NOAA

Check the website for updates:

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/aquaculture/policy1/>

NASAC Annual Meeting

NASAC is joining **US Trout Farmers Association (USTFA)** for our annual meeting on September 8th – 12th in Branson, MO. This is a great opportunity for members of each organization to learn about the associations, find out about their work, identify the common causes, and get to know one another. This will be a fantastic time to network, and come together to address issues which face US aquaculture.

Follows is the tentative agenda for the meeting. It will provide the attendees with current information on a variety of topics. We sure hope to see you in Branson in September!

USTFA/NASAC tentative agenda:

**US Trout Farmers Association & National Association of State Aquaculture Coordinators Fall Meeting
September 8th – September 12th 2010 (Branson, MO)**

Wednesday, September 8th

3:00 – 5:00 pm NASAC Board Meeting
5:00 – 7:00 pm Reception – everyone welcome
7:00 pm Dinner on your own

Thursday, September 9th

9:00 – 11:30 USTFA Board Meeting
8:30 – 11:30 NASAC State Updates from all Coordinators
11:30 – 1:00 PM Lunch – on your own
1:00 – 5:00 pm Registration
1:00 – 1:30 pm Welcoming Remarks & Combining Organizational Meetings
Charlie Conklin, US Trout Farmers Association President, Bart Hawcroft, NASAC President
1:30 - 5:00 pm National Update
1:30 – 2:00 pm Colorado Study update – Dr. Chris Weible or Saba Siddiki, Colorado State University
2:00 – 2:45 pm VHS & NAAHP update – Dr. Royce A. Wilson, USDA-APHIS-VS, District VMO, USDA APHIS
2:45 – 3:15 pm USDA & US Aquaculture – “Where we are now: A look back & look forward - trends” – Dr. Gary Jensen, USDA, NIFA
3:15 – 3:30 pm BREAK
3:30 – 4:00 pm NOAA's Role in Advancing a New Federal Policy for Marine Aquaculture - Susan Bunsick, Policy Analyst, NOAA Aquaculture Program
4:00 – 4:30 pm NAA update – Randy MacMillan, NAA President and USTFA Trout Representative to NAA
4:30 – 5:00 pm Q & A on National Update
5:00 – 6:30 pm President's Reception/Happy Hour, Raffle: Trade Show Area
6:30 – 8:30 pm Dinner - on your own

Friday September 10th

- 8:30 – 8:45 am Announcements
8:45 – 9:00 am Welcome – Merritt Van Landuyt, MoAA President
9:00 – 9:30 am Aquaculture in Missouri over the last 20 years – challenges & successes - Marvin Emerson, Crystal Lake Fisheries
9:30 – noon Issues that all states face
9:30 – 10:00 am Water – rights & usage – Dr. Randy MacMillan, Vice President, Clear Springs Foods
10:00 – 10:30 am North Carolina’s water usage and quality story - Debra Sloan, North Carolina State Aquaculture Coordinator
10:30 – 11:00 am Break and Trade Show
11:00 – 11:30 am Aquatic Animal Health Management – How SVC brought changes to Ornamental business - Larry Cleveland, Ozark Fisheries
11:30 – noon VHS Management in Pennsylvania – Charlie Conklin, Aquaculture Coordinator
Noon – 1:30 pm BREAK – Lunch and Trade Show area
1:30 – 3:00 pm ANS & Natural Resource Management
1:30 – 2:00 pm National ANS Update – Paul Zajicek, NASAC ANS Task Force Representative
2:00 – 2:30 pm ANS – What it means to interstate transport of live aquatic animals – Ken Cline, Cline Trout Farms
2:30 – 3:00 pm Natural Resource Management: where are we? – NC & US – Dr. Jeff Hinshaw, NC Aquaculture Extension Specialist
3:00 – 3:30 pm BREAK
3:00 – 4:30 pm Marketing
3:30 – 4:00 pm Marketing Strategies in a changing global marketplace – Leo Ray, Fish Breeders of Idaho
4:00 – 4:30 pm How the catfish industry changed over the last 5 years & why – Mitt Walker, Alabama Aquaculture Coord.
Challenges
4:30 – 5:00 pm Open discussion of challenges that face US trout production and all of aquaculture – facilitator, Bart Hawcroft, Missouri Aquaculture Coordinator and Charlie Conklin, USTFA President
5:30 – 6:30 pm Reception – sponsored by Silver Cup
6:30 – 9:00 pm Banquet to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Crystal Lake Fisheries

Saturday, September 11th

Farm Tours – all day

Thank you for your continued support of NASAC and its work to foster US aquaculture.

AQUACULTURE NEWS

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**Species Introductions and Reintroductions Symposium
Mississippi State University -April 8-9, 2010**

The Wildlife Society and American Fisheries Society cooperated to organize the first ever joint symposium to share perspectives and create synergies concerning species introductions and reintroductions. A wide variety of presentations from carp to nuthatches to wolves were presented. Aquaculture Coordinators will find the presentations by Dr. Jeffrey Hill that examined nationwide exotic fish data, Dr. Anita Kelly that provided a historical tour of carp introductions, and graduate student James Thorson that examined fish introductions in the mid-Atlantic region very informative and interesting. Visit <http://www.cfr.msstate.edu/wildlife/symposium/> to view videos of each of these presentations or any of the other 19 presentations that were given.

**Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force
Spring Meeting, May 5-6, 2010 - Portland Maine**

Aquaculture Coordinators are welcome to attend the upcoming spring meeting of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. The Task Force was created in 1990 and is composed of federal agencies and a variety of NGOs, tribal, and regional and national organizations for the purpose of coordinating invasive aquatic species prevention, control, management, and eradication efforts. Location and agenda information is available here: http://www.anstaskforce.gov/meeting_05_2010.php or contact Paul Zajicek, NASAC’s representative to the Task Force, for information at 850-410-0849 or zajicep@doacs.state.fl.us.

The Next Big Thing: Microalgae Aquaculture

People have been working on producing biofuel from microalgae (green algae, diatoms, or cyanobacteria) since the 1960s. Early researchers noted that microalgae stored oils (i.e., fats) when under environmental stress and that the low cost inputs (carbon dioxide, water, nutrients) and high through put promised higher per acre oil production than oil palm, jatropha, and other terrestrial crops. Considerable work was carried out by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) between 1978 and 1996. This work was halted due to budget cuts and several challenging problems. For an in-depth summary of the NREL’s effort see

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/legosti/fy98/24190.pdf>. For a fairly recent and much shorter discussion about the challenges of microalgae production see a January 2009 article in *Nature Biotechnology*: <http://www.nature.com/nbt/journal/v27/n1/full/nbt0109-15.html>

However, three “big” events have occurred over the last several months to energize interest in microalgae.

- The Department of Energy (DOE) released grant money in rather large amounts focused on biofuels of which microalgae is a top contender and receiver of funds.
- The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) announced that they estimate microalgae derived biofuel could be produced at \$2.00/gal and that \$1.00/gal was achievable (this announcement was a complete surprise to folks in and outside the biofuel community). See this link to a DARPA fact sheet: http://www.darpa.mil/Docs/biofuels_Apr09_200904081556342.pdf.
- DOE funded the formation of the National Alliance for Advance Biofuels and Bioproducts that focuses on microalgae. A news item link is <http://biofuelsdigest.com/bdigest/2010/03/04/spring-algae-bloom-an-inside-look-at-the-does-new-algal-fuels-consortium-the-naabb/>.

And an online magazine devoted to microalgae was launched: <http://www.algaeindustrymagazine.com/>. In addition to this magazine, interested Aquaculture Coordinators can subscribe to an electronic *Biofuels Digest* newsletter that provides daily cellulosic, ethanol and microalgae updates and links: <http://www.biofuelsdigest.com/>.

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I usually talk about workshops, conferences, events, etc. in my column, but not this time. I do want to encourage you to plan on attending the 2010 Wisconsin Aquaculture Conference being held in Eau Claire this year. Our conferences have always been an educational as well as fun filled time for members and others to expand your knowledge and renew old friendships. Little did I know that the 2008 conference would be the last one that Hugo and Ruby attended; that October 2008 would be not only the first, but last time I saw Bob Winkel; and I never had the opportunity to meet Sonny Gollon, as well as many others who have passed on these few years.

Now, on to what has been on many of your minds “Bait Farmers Sentenced For Violating Federal Wildlife Law” and my take on the issue:

Bait Farmers Sentenced For Violating Federal Wildlife Law

Four Wisconsin bait farms - Gollon Bait & Fish Farm, Hayward Bait and Tackle, Friesses Minnow and Gollon Brothers Bait - were sentenced on December 30 & 31 2009 and January 8, 2010 in U. S. District Court by Judge Barbara Crabb for violation of the Lacey Act. All four companies had pleaded guilty to a felony in late October 2009 for failing to have current import permits from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) during specific times dating back to 2006-2007. Fines ranged from \$4,800 to \$6,000 and each company will be on probation for two or three years and be ordered to undergo additional monitoring and fish health testing. The investigation was initiated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service when they stopped a semi-truck carrying bait that was entering Wisconsin from Minnesota on May 21, 2007.

The companies were charged with importing more than \$2.5 million worth of minnows (fathead, sucker and golden shiner) but that figure was based on projected retail bait sales not actual wholesale value, which inflates that figure considerably; all four companies are wholesale businesses. There is some confusion regarding these cases - articles in the press, many based on The Associated Press information indicated that the investigation focused on VHS and sentencing included additional testing as a measure to prevent viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) from spreading in Wisconsin. However, according to the USDA APHIS list of Species affected by the Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, none of the minnow species imported in these cases were ones susceptible to VHS. The companies were charged with not having proper import permits. In Wisconsin, both an import permit and a separate fish health certificate are required by DATCP for importation of fish (including minnows) into the state. All four companies were in compliance (import permits and fish health certificates) prior to and after the dates involved in these cases, leading one to assume the companies did not intend to willfully violate the import rules. DATCP does not issue renewal notices when import permits are coming due. However, in 1981, Congress removed the heightened proof standard of "willfully" from the statute (Lacey Act), making "knowingly" the standard (see Lacey Act elsewhere in Creel). Willfully is understood to mean that you intended to violate the law, knowingly means you should have known.

The sentence for the additional testing - this is beyond the testing required by DATCP - is estimated to cost each company approximately \$60,000 per year for two years - that's nearly a half million dollars total in testing. This testing would force the companies to test for many pathogens that minnows are not susceptible to or are not statutorily reportable; not only is this a waste of money for each business but it provides no additional safety for the fish in Wisconsin – there has been no incidences of VHS found on any commercial farm in the U.S. USDA APHIS has a list of pathogens that are reportable and tests that are required to move fish in interstate commerce, and DATCP, likewise, has a list of diseases that must be tested before fish can enter the state. All companies that import fish into Wisconsin, including these four, already test for these pathogens. There is no scientific basis behind additional testing – and in Wisconsin, by legislative statute (1998), DATCP is in charge of fish health.

This brings up some questions - Is this a move to change that? The four companies involved admitted to not having the proper DATCP import permits during a specified time. A violation of that type under DATCP rules is a reprimand and, if repeated, could become a

misdemeanor, but these cases escalated to become federal cases and possible felonies. This brings up the next question - Why did DNR ask the FWS to intervene and pursue these cases as felonies under the Lacey Act? The Wisconsin Aquaculture Association has always supported responsible fish health regulations in Wisconsin. It has worked closely with DATCP. has passed on information regarding regulations, has encouraged it's members to keep up with regulations and has been a co-sponsor of the Rules Compliance Workshops – all so that members can be educated, farmers can stay in compliance and concerns from both sides can be discussed. Although DATCP and DNR have participated in these workshops, the USFWS has not. The Lacey Act has been around since 1900 and was enacted to preserve game and wild birds and ban illegal trafficking in wildlife. The Act has been amended several times becoming broader in scope and has served well to deter wildlife trafficking. But that's the difficulty – under the Lacey Act, domestically raised fish in true aquaculture-defined facilities are treated as wildlife. Fish raised in aquaculture should be treated as livestock and therefore fall under agriculture rules. Until this is changed not only our members, but all fish farmers in the United States are subject to this same scenario - federal prosecution and the threat of a felony for minor paper work errors of state statutes. Demand for farm raised fish is increasing yearly as global population grows and our wild grown natural resources are dramatically challenged. Aquaculture is important as a high protein food, and for recreation and to enhance fisheries. Studies show that over 70% of the seafood catch is not sustainable and therefore aquaculture is becoming more important to provide seafood for good health. Our country should be embracing aquaculture and not focusing on trying to put companies out of business and people out of work. Fish farmers have and will support laws that protect the industry and fisheries as long as they are reasonable, make scientific sense and allow for economic viability while ensuring environmental sustainability.

The Lacey Act
16 USC 3371-3378

Citation: 95 Stat. 1073

***Summary:**

The Lacey Act provides that it is unlawful for any person to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase any fish or wildlife or plant taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law, treaty, or regulation of the United States or in violation of any Indian tribal law whether in interstate or foreign commerce. Violation of this federal act can result in civil penalties up to \$10,000 per each violation or maximum criminal sanctions of \$20,000 in fines and/or up to five years imprisonment. All plants or animals taken in violation of the Act are subject to forfeiture as well as all vessels, vehicles, aircraft, and other equipment used to aid in the importing, exporting, transporting, selling, receiving, acquiring, or purchasing of fish or wildlife or plants in a criminal violation of this chapter for which a felony conviction is obtained where the owner should have known of the illegal transgression.

***Overview:**

The Lacey Act was first introduced by Iowa Congressman John Lacey in the House of Representatives in the spring of 1900. It was signed into law by President William McKinley on May 25, 1900. The original Act was directed more at the preservation of game and wild birds by making it a federal crime to poach game in one state with the purpose of selling the bounty in another. It was also concerned with the potential problems of the introduction of non-native, or exotic species of birds and animals into native ecosystems. Finally, it sought to buttress state laws already in existence for the protection of game and birds. The Lacey Act has been amended several times since its inception in 1900. The most significant ones occurred in 1969, 1981, and 1988. The 1969 amendments expanded to include amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, and crustaceans. The maximum penalty was increased to \$10,000 with possible imprisonment for one year. Additionally, the mental state required for a criminal violation was increased to "knowingly and willfully;" civil penalties were expanded to apply to negligent violations. In 1981, Congress removed the heightened proof standard of "willfully" from the statute, making "knowingly" the standard. This came in response to an increased illegal trade in fish and wildlife both domestically and abroad. Indigenous plants were also added to the protected species. With regard to penalty, the maximum civil fine was raised to \$10,000 and a bifurcated felony/misdemeanor scheme was created under the statute based on the conduct of the offender and the market value of the species at issue. Under the felony portion of the statute, the maximum penalty was set at \$20,000 and/or five years imprisonment; misdemeanor violations were set at \$10,000 and/or up to one-year imprisonment. The amendments also allowed for warrantless arrest for felony violations under the Act and expansion of the role of federal wildlife agents.

The Lacey Act now stands as one of the broadest and most comprehensive forces in the federal arsenal to combat wildlife crime. With increasing activity in international and domestic wildlife trafficking, the Act has evolved to become an important weapon to protect animals domestically and abroad.

* From Michigan State University of Law Animal Legal and Historical Center - <http://animallaw.info/topics/spuslaceyact.htm>

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A Quick Perspective of US Seafood Trade with the World – 2009

Here is my latest analysis of trade statistics from the US Census Bureau with emphasis on the contribution of the seafood trade deficit. I started doing this analysis at the urging of my former boss Linda O'Dierno. We just returned from a conference where one of the biggest proclamations supporting aquaculture was "Fish products are the largest contributor to the trade deficit behind oil." It just did

not seem accurate to her. Even though I was just as guilty of perpetuating this message and had repeated it countless times before, I never stopped to ask myself if in fact it was true. I wanted it to be true, because it sounded so good.

As you may have guessed, this is not a correct statement. Nor is it correct that, “Fish products are the largest contributor to the trade deficit among all natural resource products behind oil” (or some variation thereof). Unfortunately within the past year, I have heard some variation of the above iterated no less than three times by prominent individuals who are frequently speak publically about aquaculture. Two of them occurred in back-to-back presentations in the same panel at the same conference.

Fortunately, we can unequivocally still say that, “Seafood products are the largest contributor to the trade deficit among all food items.” The table below is a highlight of some of the trade deficit and surplus trends since 2000.

	Value 2000	Value 2001	Value 2002	Value 2003	Value 2004	Value 2005	Value 2006	Value 2007	Value 2008	Value 2009
Fish and Shellfish Rank	#17	#18	#18	#19	#22	#25	#24	#23	#22	#17
Fish and Shellfish Value (billion)	\$(6.876)	\$(6.488)	\$(6.829)	\$(7.583)	\$(7.386)	\$(7.736)	\$(8.852)	\$(9.172)	\$(9.649)	\$(8.922)
Next Largest Food Item Deficit Contributor and Rank	(00190) Wine and related products #28	(00190) Wine and related products #32	(00190) Wine and related products #31	(00190) Wine and related products #31	(00190) Wine and related products #37	(00190) Wine and related products #36	(00190) Wine and related products #37	(00190) Wine and related products #31	(00190) Wine and related products #31	(00190) Wine and related products #23
Largest Food Item Surplus Contributor and Rank	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #1	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #1	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #1	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #2	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #1	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #2	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #3	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #2	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #1	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains #2
Largest Deficit Contributor	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude
2nd Largest Deficit Contributor	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(10000) Crude	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(30000) Passenger cars, new and used	(40000) Apparel, household goods - textile
Largest Surplus Contributor	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains	(21320) Semiconductors and related devices	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains	(21320) Semiconductors and related devices	(22000) Civilian aircraft, complete-all types	(22000) Civilian aircraft, complete-all types	(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains	(22090) Civilian aircraft, engines, equipment, and parts

I apologize for not including the 2008 analysis in one of last year’s Ramblings issues. As you will see, it would have been quite newsworthy to do so since the seafood trade deficit reached an all-time high. Nevertheless, 2009 provides some interesting insight into the overall global economy. Even with the constant and sometimes numbing daily messages about the “Great Recession”, the drastic reduction in international trade between the US and the World really shows the globally recessionary impact. Fortunately, the economic forecasts and general sentiment tends to be far more positive than a little less than eighteen months ago. Total trade deficit fell 38.6% because imports declined 25.9% and exports fell 17.9%.

The **(01000) fish and shellfish** deficit returns to below \$9 billion mark (\$8.92 billion, a 7.5% decrease from 2008). The deficit figure in 2008 reached \$9.65 billion.

The deficit contribution from **(10000) crude** was down astonishing 45% from 2008, probably due to weaker demand and prices falling from record high prices. Remember \$4 per gallon gasoline?

The deficit of related petroleum products, such as **(10020) other petroleum products** and **(10030) liquified petroleum gases** was also down. These two energy categories ranked higher in 2008, but are below **(01000) fish and shellfish** in 2009 (#19 and #21, respectively). This partially accounts for the relative climb in the **(01000) fish and shellfish** rank.

(22090) Civilian aircraft, engines, equipment, and parts are now combined where they were previously reported as three separate categories. This reclassification likely moved **(00200) feedstuff and foodgrains** to #2 among all surplus contributors, which was #1 in 2008. **(00200) Feedstuff and foodgrains** have been the largest contributor to the trade surplus among all food items since 2000.

Remember, “Seafood products are the largest contributor to the trade deficit among all food items.”

The “fish is #2 behind crude oil” statement was probably true well before **(21320) semiconductors and related devices** were part of any trade reporting. This is certainly not the case today. I believe it is the job of every NASAC member to not only communicate gripping, yet accurate information; but also ensure our non-NASAC aquaculture colleagues have the arguments for supporting aquaculture correctly framed. We need to help our colleagues let our love of this inaccurate statement fade into memory. If you haven’t yourself let it go, now is the time. Trust me, it feels great.

The following information is derived from analysis of data provided by the Foreign Trade Statistics page of the US Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/index.html>). To access the raw data, follow the “Country/Product Trade Data” link to the “End-Use” links on import and export. I arrived at these numbers by subtracting imports from exports following some minor product code modifications and combinations to better align imports and exports. The US Census Bureau commonly adjusts the previous year’s values due to late information. Because of that, there may be a slight change in the 2008 values when the 2009 analysis is submitted. There is a wealth of information in this analysis, but I have provided an excerpt of some of these product category ranks in the table below as they relate to fish and seafood. If you would like the actual dollar values for any of the 143 five-digit end-use product categories over years 2000 to 2009, or you would like to sort through the data set, please contact me at joseph.myers@ag.state.nj.us.

RETIREMENT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR ROSALIE (ROZ) SCHNICK

I wanted to inform the National Association of State Aquaculture Coordinators (NASAC) that I am retiring from my position as National Coordinator for Aquaculture New Animal Drug Applications (NADAs) as of May 1, 2010.

I personally want to thank NASAC for funding my position in Year 9 and Year 12 for a total of \$2,000. Because of contributions like yours, I was able to maintain my position for 15 years either at a three-quarters or a full time level. As you may know, funding for this position was totally dependent upon voluntary contributions of agencies, organizations, or companies. In the 15 years of this position, we achieved 16 NADAs for seven different drugs (four of them new to aquaculture) and for 16 different label claims. Not only that but first-time approvals were gained for the control of mortality due to bacterial gill disease, external columnaris disease, systemic columnaris disease, and coldwater disease and for four finfish groupings: (1) all freshwater-reared finfish, (2) all finfish eggs, (3) all freshwater-reared coolwater finfish and (4) all freshwater-reared salmonids.

At Aquaculture 2010 in San Diego, California, during my producer session “15 Years of Aquaculture Drug Approval Successes”, I was privileged to receive two plaques of recognition for my efforts from the U.S. Center for Veterinary Medicine and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and a special gift from Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health .

I also wanted you to know that I plan on doing some consulting as Roz Schnick Consulting, LLC to benefit aquaculture industries and those companies or organizations that wish to service those industries. If my services are needed (to include Indexing for ornamental fish), please let me know.



CVM Outstanding Service Award

Center for Veterinary Medicine Outstanding Service Award: Presented to Rosalie Schnick for extraordinary contributions and exceptional dedication in the development of processes and facilitation of data generation resulting in unparalleled success in aquaculture drug approvals. Presented on March 3, 2010 by Dr. Steven Vaughn, Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluations, Center for Veterinary Medicine.



USDA NIFA Special Recognition

USDA NIFA Special Recognition: Presented to Rosalie (Roz) Schnick. The Joint Subcommittee of Aquaculture of the National Science and Technology Council recognizes and appreciates your 15 years of outstanding service and unwavering dedication as the National Coordinator for Aquaculture New Animal Drug Applications. You far surpassed the vision and expectations for this unique position to benefit the aquaculture of the United States. Presented on March 3, 2010 by Dr. Gary Jensen, Executive Secretary, Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture.



Copper Hybrid Striped Bass

Copper Hybrid Striped Bass Presented to Rosalie (Roz) Schnick on March 3, 2010 by Dr. Richard Endris, Intervet/Schering Plough Animal Health in appreciation of her efforts to gain the company gain aquaculture drug approvals.



ON ROZ'S OFFICE WALL:
FDA, USDA, & Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health (SPAH) Plaques
Plus Hybrid Striped Bass from SPAH

!!!! IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR NASAC DUES !!!!

Don't forget to pay your NASAC dues for the upcoming fiscal year. Membership in NASAC is important. The stronger our association is the louder our voice will be heard when testifying or commenting on aquaculture issues. Dues are good from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. A form for membership is included with this newsletter. If you have questions concerning dues contact Joseph Myers, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Fish and Seafood Development, PO Box 330, Trenton, NJ 08625, (609) 984-2502, (609) 633-7229 FAX, email joseph.myers@ag.state.nj.us.

**DIRECTORY OF STATE AQUACULTURE
COORDINATORS**

As changes occur (**retirement, resignation, etc**) please send the new information to Lynne Canter, nasac@nasac.net

It is very important to keep your state's information current. Without the correct email or address your State will not receive the quarterly newsletter or important information disseminated concerning aquaculture issues. You can get an up to date copy of the Directory of State Aquaculture Coordinators from the NASAC website:
www.nasac.net

**2009-2010 NASAC OFFICERS
AND BOARD MEMBERS**

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Please remit annual membership dues for **fiscal year July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010**. Please remit payment by the end of the first quarter, September 30, 2009. MAKE CHECKS payable to NASAC and remit to:

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