

NASAC RAMBLINGS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

JANUARY 2009

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I guess the theme of this note is change. This morning we had a farewell reception for our Director of Agriculture and this afternoon they are to announce the new one. Next week, our new Governor is inaugurated. The week after that, we get a new President. Those are just a few examples of political changes but NASAC is trying to help aquaculture and be relevant as we remain involved in changes in several arenas.

The NASAC Board submitted a letter to the Obama transition team in an effort to highlight some of the big issues we see affecting aquaculture. I appreciate the Board's help in taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the Obama transition team. Thanks to the group effort, I think the letter is well done. It should be posted on the transition team website but we have included it in the newsletter as well.

NASAC is a member of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and continues to be involved in issues concerning aquatic nuisance species. (ANS may be one thing that is consistent – they are always a concern.) We continue to watch and be involved in the efforts by the Great Lakes Commission to develop a plan to control ANS. Recently, the western states www.anstaskforce.gov/panels.php have begun the process of developing a Quagga/Zebra Mussel Action Plan. I appreciate Paul Zajicek's offer to help the Western Panel with that document.

NASAC has begun being more involved with Aquaculture America the last couple years. Membership in NASAC is now an option to select on the Aquaculture America registration form. This is a first and I appreciate the meeting organizers recognizing us in this way. On that note, I was going to extend an invitation to you all to join me for an informal meeting this year as we did in Orlando last year. Unfortunately, I was told this morning that a travel freeze may be coming and I may not be able to go. Change. I had my tickets and was hoping to be able to represent NASAC since I knew Debra would not be there for budget reasons as well. I'll let you know if I get the OK again since I would like to see you all. I hope others of you will be able to attend. The early registration deadline is January 14th.

Please put the NASAC annual meeting on your calendar. I am really grateful to Scott Leach for the work he has put into the meeting which will be in Denver, Colorado July 22-24. We have developed a good agenda and are really looking forward to the meeting and tours. You'll find the tentative agenda in this newsletter. Soon we will post it and other details on the NASAC site at http://nasac.net/Annual_Meeting.html. One bright spot is the meeting will be later than usual so will actually fall in the next fiscal year. Hopefully, that will make a difference if you are also faced with travel restrictions. I look forward to seeing you there.

Thanks for the opportunity to serve as president of NASAC as we work through the good and bad changes together.

Bart
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VICE PRESIDENT MESSAGE

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Happy New Year folks! In looking back on 2008 NASAC was quite productive!

My thoughts seem to echo Bart's message of change - 2009 brings changes to many folks, especially in state government. In these times of shrinking budgets it means that we will have to work more efficiently, work smarter to make those precious few dollars go farther and farther. Yet it is times like these that it is critical for us to work more closely together to fully leverage time, talent, and resources! It is times like these that demand we communicate well and I have seen that in recent months with the responses to items like the Obama Transition Letter; we had good feedback. With each item of interest all of us have to reach out to the other Directors and Coordinators to make sure every voice is heard. The challenges we face this year for aquaculture – USDA APHIS IR for VHSV, ANS, and continued work on drug approval, just to name a few will endure the budget woes, so we have to as well.

To strengthen our lines of communication I recommend that the Directors, and any Coordinators who would like, provide a state update in at least one newsletter this year. I found the state updates at the NASAC meeting very informative and it would be great if some of that information was shared with others beyond the NASAC meeting.

I will step up and report – NC aquaculture update:

The third year of drought hit the trout farmers in the mountains especially hard and their projected production schedules and consequently their cash flow was negatively impacted for most of the year. If this year brings another drought many farmers will not survive. The fall rains gave the farmers enough water flow to begin feeding and that means growing fish to sell. That is the good news. We continue to pray for sustained rainfall from now well into the summer. For five years the Hybrid Stripped Bass (HSB) farmers have been dealing with water quality issues with our NC Division of Water Quality (DWQ). Currently five farms will be working under a Special Order of Consent (SOC) and have some time to change their farm management practices to meet the water quality parameters. It is yet to be determined if they can make these changes and still remain profitable.

A growth sector for NC aquaculture is in marine aquaculture. We have quite a few oyster and clam operations. We now have our first private enterprise of a black sea bass farm. This is quite exciting too!

NC is home to a sturgeon facility in Lenoir. I had an opportunity to visit this operation late last year and all I can say is WOW! It is an amazing endeavor and one which I look forward to following as they ramp up production and move towards making sales.

Unfortunately I will not be attending the Seattle meeting in February due to budget cuts. But at present I plan to be in CO for our annual meeting. I hope everyone makes their plans in advance so that we can have a great gathering in the Rockies!

NASAC ANNUAL MEETING JULY 21 – 24, 2009

Our host is Scott Leach and his contact information is as follows:
Colorado Department of Agriculture
Office (303) 239-4295 Fax (303) 239-4125
scott.leach@ag.state.co.us



We'll be staying at the DTC Doubletree Hotel. Rooms are \$99. There is the option of renting a car at the airport (more expensive) or renting a car through the hotel. There is not a hotel shuttle from the airport, but people can use the Super Shuttle (\$34 roundtrip per person I believe). I will be posting all the information on the website after the first of the year. To make hotel reservations: **Group code is AQU**. Phone number 1-800-327-2242 (give group code) or via website www.denvertch.doubletree.com and enter code AQU.

July 21-24, 2009 NASAC Meeting Agenda

Tuesday July 21

- 4 pm-6 pm NASAC Board Meeting
- 6:30 pm Hospitality Room opens
- Dinner on your own

Wednesday July 22

- 8:00 am Welcome – Bart Hawcroft
- 8:30 am Jill Rolland, USDA – *NAAHP update; VHS update*
- 10:00 am Break
- 10:15 am Lori Gustafson, USDA – *Regional and National VHS surveillance*
- 11:00 am Elizabeth Brown, CDOW – *Colorado Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan*
- 11:30 am Besty Hart, NAA – *Legislation and industry issues*
- 12:15 pm Depart for Canon City (box lunch on bus)
- 2:45 pm Tour Colorado Correctional Industries – Tilapia fish hatchery; goat barn; wild horses program; etc (must be 18 to enter into CCI; accommodations will be made for those under 18. Will need full name, drivers license number/state, date of birth 2 weeks prior to tour)
- 5:00 pm Leave CCI for Flying W Ranch
- 6:00 pm - Flying W Ranch: Tour Western Village; Dinner; Flying W Westerners show
- 9:00 pm

Thursday July 23

- 8:00 am State Coordinator reports
- 9:30 am Break
- 9:45 am State Coordinator reports
- 11:00 am Lunch on your own
- 1:00 pm State Coordinator reports
- Optional tour of Cline Trout Farm, Boulder, CO

Friday July 24

- 8:00 am Welcome by Commissioner Stulp
- 8:15 am Kasha Cox, Schering-Plough – *Aquaflor and other items*
- 8:30 am Ken Cline, Industry – *New Zealand Mudsail; Colorado Aquaculture Board; Other items*
- 9:15 am Greg Brunjak, Industry – *Colorado Fish Health Board*
- 9:45 am Break
- 10:00 am Jeremy Liley, Industry – *Colorado Aquaculture Association*
- 10:30 am Gary Jensen, USDA
- 11:30 am Depart for Fort Collins (box lunch in vans)
- 1:00 pm Tour Colorado Division of Wildlife Research Center
- 3:00 pm Tour Black Footed Ferret Recovery Program
- 4:30 pm Optional dinner in Ft. Collins (on own)

NASAC Transition Letter Highlights National Aquaculture Issues

The National Association of State Aquaculture Coordinators (NASAC) represents professionals in state departments of agriculture and natural resources as well as farming organizations that have responsibilities to regulate, manage, or assist commercial aquaculture growth and expansion. U.S. aquaculture creates employment and income to rural areas throughout the country. Approximately, 4,000 aquafarms, primarily small family-owned farms, produce a wide variety of fish, aquatic plants, crustaceans, molluscs and reptiles that created a farm gate income of \$1 billion during 2005. These animals and plants are sold nationally and internationally as food, bait, biological control agents, aquarium specimens, nursery plants, and aquatic plants to restore or create wetlands.

The small, family-run farms that make-up U.S. aquaculture are currently at a severe competitive disadvantage as a result of global trade and energy, feed, and labor costs; however, they are very appreciative of federal legislation and federal agency efforts to resolve certain critical issues which we are in hopes you will continue to support and, if at all, possible expand:

Aquaculture market potential

The United States is the third largest consumer of seafood in the world behind China and Japan, importing 81 percent of its seafood. We imported fish and shellfish products worth \$28.8 billion during 2007 and exported \$20.1 billion for a net trade deficit of \$8.7 billion. National per capita consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish was 16.3 pounds. We support provisions in the 2008 Farm Bill for USDA inspection and grading of catfish that will allow U.S. producers to demonstrate the quality of their product and we ask for your support to pass the National Offshore Aquaculture Act and the reauthorization of the National Aquaculture Act which will result in increased domestic production.

Aquaculture feed research

A critical ingredient in aquaculture feeds is wild fish derived fish meal and fish oil. Unfortunately, there is no more or less fishmeal available for livestock and industrial usage than there was decades ago, but the availability and cost of fish meal and oil has rapidly risen as global demand has grown for a finite resource. Feed costs can range from 40 to 70 percent of aquaculture production costs. With USDA-Agricultural Research Service efforts and targeted federal research grants, fish feed manufacturers and researchers are identifying, testing, and adopting fish meal replacements (plant derived products) to reduce our dependence on fish meal and oil. As a result, fish meal and oil use in aquaculture is the most efficient use of these ingredients relative to any other livestock use. Continued federal support for these efforts will greatly benefit public and private aquaculture production.

Aquaculture environmental regulations

We are very proud of our indisputable record of environmental conservation and protection supported by the results of a four year long review completed in 2004 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency during their effort to create new aquaculture effluent limitation guidelines. We have an understandable set of environmental rules predicated on this analysis that found that less than five stream miles in the United States were impaired by aquaculture discharges. Regulations are strict but fair and our only disappointment is that countries that export aquaculture products to the United States were not required to meet the same environmental standards. We request that an effort be made to "level the playing field" so that imported products are produced under the same rigorous environmental standards that U.S. producers must meet.

Aquaculture drugs and chemicals

There are few drugs and chemicals available to aquaculturists and these are limited in their use to certain species. Currently, we have four antimicrobials, two fungicides, one spawning aid, and one anesthetic. Not all of these compounds are labeled for all species and for many species and broad groups of fish there are no labeled compounds available that can be used to prevent pathogen or parasite outbreaks. Fortunately, the Minor Use and Minor Species Animal Health Act of 2004 and the efforts of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration are resulting in new drug approvals so that we may avoid causing antibiotic resistance because we have few alternatives to combat pathogens and parasites. Your support for increased drug and chemical research, especially support for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service effort focused on aquaculture drug approval, and the federal programs that regulate drug and chemical use will be greatly appreciated.

Aquaculture provides recreational opportunities

The federal and state governments have a long history of stocking native and nonnative game fish for recreational and commercial harvest that dates back to the 1850s. During 2005, public fish hatcheries in the 50 states, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, and 19 Native American Tribes produced and released 1.8 billion game fish, most of which are not native to the U.S. or to the locations where they were released. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in 2006, estimated that 30 million anglers enjoyed catching those fish and their activities generated an estimated \$40 billion in economic activity. Unfortunately, commercial aquaculturists have a small role in this huge public enterprise but they benefit from the technology, expertise, and training that are spin-offs from these programs.

Lacey Act and domestic livestock

Provisions of the Lacey Act are indiscriminately applied to farm-raised species when the explicit purpose of the Act was to prohibit the transport across state boundaries of illegally harvested wild species. The inflexible nature of the current Act and its implementation places U.S. fish farms at considerable risk to federal prosecution. NASAC requests that the Act or federal rules be amended to exempt domestically cultured species.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. We have participated in a variety of federal and state activities, regulatory and nonregulatory, related to the issues touched upon in this letter. We would greatly appreciate the opportunity to work with your administration in any capacity concerning aquaculture related issues.

NASAC Board of Directors
January 9, 2009

AQUACULTURE NEWS

T. Robins Buck
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I was asked to help coordinate a Central/Southside Virginia Aquaculture Training Workshop for August 28. I was also one of the main presenters. For my presentation, I used a Power-Point with just a few slides (only had 45 minutes). I developed the attached paper as a handout and a way to really give the participants a clear picture of Virginia Aquaculture.

VIRGINIA AQUACULTURE – AN OVERVIEW STATUS, TRENDS AND ISSUES
AUGUST 28, 2008

The Virginia aquaculture industry, like Virginia's agricultural industry as a whole, is defined by its diversity. Aquaculture operations in Virginia can be found from the coast to the western mountains and pretty-much everywhere in between. Freshwater aquaculture includes both coldwater and warm water species, such as rainbow, brook, golden and brown trout, tilapia, catfish, hybrid striped bass, bait fish, ornamentals, water plants/gardening and prawns. Saltwater, or marine aquaculture, includes shellfish – clams, oysters and scallops, soft shell crabs, shrimp and fish species, such as cobia, summer flounder and black sea bass. Freshwater operations are done in open ponds, raceways, cages within ponds and lakes and tanks inside buildings and greenhouses. These freshwater operations use either static (with aeration), flow-through or recirculating systems. Saltwater aquaculture is done either on the leased bottom of creeks and tributaries, or on land in tank systems. Circulation is provided by upwellers in the water and on land by piping in water from nearby creeks and tributaries. We have large commercial producers, mid to small operations, new-age cooperatives, fee fishing (agritourism) operations, aquaculture hobbyist and oyster gardeners.

Virginia is home to two of the largest aquaculture operations in the U.S. – and possibly the World. Cherrystone Aqua Farms on the Eastern Shore, with facilities in Cheriton and Willis Wharf, is the largest producer of littleneck clams on the East coast. Blue Ridge Aquaculture (BRA) in Martinsville, is the largest in-door, recirculating facility in the U.S. This operation consists of BRA Tilapia and Shrimp Farms in Martinsville, BRA Cobia Farms in Saltville and West Virginia Salmon and Trout Farms in Mingo and Logan Counties of West Virginia. For the cobia, salmon and trout farms, BRA has teamed up with MariCal Inc. of Portland, ME to develop new ways of growing these species in reduced water-salinity conditions.

The last Virginia Aquaculture Report was done in 2003. Copies of that report are supplied to you today. The report shows Virginia's total aquaculture industry is valued at \$32.5 million dollars. The next report will be released in 2009, using 2008 figures. The report is anticipated to show that the industry has more than double the figures from 2003. Saltwater aquaculture, and clams in particular, account for over 75% of the value of Virginia aquaculture. However, with the recent formation of Virginia Aqua-farms Network (VAN) and other expansions happening or anticipated in the industry, freshwater aquaculture will make gains in the 2008 report. The 2005 Aquaculture Census ranked Virginia as 10th in U.S. aquaculture production.

The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) is the lead Agency for aquaculture industry development. The Virginia Aquaculture Advisory Board (made up of seven members appointed by the Governor) comes under VDACS for the purpose of advising the Commissioner of Agriculture on the industry. However, it is primarily through our industry partners, entrepreneurs, producers and aquaculture organizations, that the important work of growing the industry gets done. VDACS works with the aquaculture programs at Virginia Tech, Virginia State University and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, including Cooperative Extension, Agricultural Research and Extension Centers and Virginia Farm Bureau. While VDACS has no direct regulatory authority over aquaculture, there are three State agencies that do. These agencies, which we work with, are the Department Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries, the Virginia Marine Resource Commission and, on occasion, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). In addition, we work with and support VAN and the Virginia Aquaculture Association (VAA).

I contacted a cross-representation of Virginia aquaculture producers and leaders asking them to give an overview of their segment of Virginia's aquaculture industry in the areas of production, regulations (issues) and marketing. The following observations/comments, without using names or companies, are supplied for your information. Though I did not hear back from everyone I polled, the following offers insight into certain aquaculture sectors. Also, I offer this information without edits or commentary.

Trout Industry:

Production - Continues to decrease over the past decade and a half due to several factors. Commercial trout production decreased from around 1.2 million lbs. in 1993 to 630,000 lbs. last year. The largest contributing negative factor to production is the extended severe drought. In the last 12 years, we have experienced only 2 years of average precipitation. The other 10 years have been significantly below average. Not only has low water flows decreased trout production, it has also decreased sales to the recreational fishing market. Many customers no longer have enough water to stock trout in the numbers that they did during previous "good" years. Low production conditions, lower sales, and increased DEQ regulations have combined to cause 5-6 Virginia trout farmers to cease production over the past decade. Of course, fewer producers is also a major factor in the reason for the decreased Virginia trout production.

Regulations - DEQ regulations continue to have a negative effect on the profitability of trout farming. Trout producers have always been in compliance with water quality standards set for them, yet regulations requiring monthly water quality testing, record keeping and reporting require lab fees and labor of 2 man-days per month. Meeting DEQ's farm design requirements is also very expensive. Additionally, there is no financial/cost share assistance available for trout farmers to deal with water quality issues as there is for terrestrial livestock.

Soft Shell Crabs Industry:

Production/Harvest: There is a 1,020-square-mile sanctuary in the middle of the Bay, a safe zone intended to give female crabs a protected corridor to key spawning grounds in Hampton Roads. No watermen/fisherman can harvest in this area. Peeler Fishing/potting is considered Commercial Fishing and is regulated by Virginia Marine

Resources Commission. This industry catches peeler crabs (crabs that show signs of molting its hard shell in the next 15 minutes to 3 days- as determined by a red, pink or White line on the swimmer fin of the crab).

Clam Industry:

Production - Vertically integrated, controlling all aspects of clam production from producing the eggs to harvesting, which allows the control of costs. Growing waters and packing facilities are inspected by the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Shellfish Sanitation. Clams are carefully handled, immediately refrigerated after packing and shipped fresh.

In conclusion, VAN (and VAA) membership and activities will be covered by Lynn Blackwood. Other aquaculture production or industry segments are individual, segmented or small in nature. There is a very successful Koi producer, family run business, in Southside, Virginia. This company relocated from Cape May, NJ in 2005. As Virginia's clam industry continues to grow, the next shellfish sector explosion will most likely be commercial oyster production for the whole and half shell market. Oyster gardening is growing, with the Tidewater Oyster Gardeners Association boasting over 300 members.

Paul Zajicek

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Western Regional Panel Takes the Lead on Quagga/Zebra Mussel Action Plan

The Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force has asked the Western Regional Panel (<http://www.fws.gov/answest/index.htm>) to take the lead on developing an action plan in response to the appearance of the closely related quagga (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*) and zebra (*D. polymorpha*) mussels (usually referred to as Dreissenid mussels) in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Nevada. As an initial response, the Panel has drafted a plan outline, work schedule, and requested stakeholder participation. Western state Aquaculture Coordinators should become involved in this effort as it is likely component(s) of the plan will concern the transportation of live aquatic species across state lines and the potential risks of including Dreissenid mussels as unintentional hitchhikers. The Panel covers all the Western states, Hawaii and the Pacific territories. For information about Dreissenid mussels and their distribution, please visit <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/taxgroup/mollusks/zebramussel/>. To participate in the Quagga/Zebra Mussel Action Plan development, contact Karen McDowell, Vice Chair, Western Regional Panel on ANS, San Francisco Estuary Project, 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, CA 94612, telephone 510-622-2398, or email KMcdowell@waterboards.ca.gov

American Fisheries Society – Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership (AADAP)

Newly Updated “Aquaculture Drug-use Guidance” Poster now available

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's AADAP Program and the American Fisheries Society's Fish Health and Fish Culture Sections recently published, in limited quantities and for limited distribution, an “Aquaculture Drug-use Guidance” poster. The poster was developed to better facilitate the dissemination of information regarding aquaculture drugs and their approved uses. The large-format laminated poster outlined all aquaculture drugs currently approved by FDA for use in the USA, and described permitted aquatic species, diseases or conditions, treatment regimens, and withdrawal periods. Interest in the poster was overwhelming and in very short order we ran out of copies to distribute. But help has arrived - FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine has assisted us in publishing a new batch of posters, which will become available early January 2009. This new printing has been updated to include a couple of very recent new approvals or label expansions, and will be printed with a different background color to allow one to quickly distinguish it from the earlier version. To obtain free copies, contact Niccole Lawson AADAP office; phone 406-994-9913, email: niccole_lawson@fws.gov, http://www.fws.gov/fisheries/aadap/aquaculture_drug_update.htm

Great Lakes Commission holds Aquatic Invasive Species Workshop

By Chris T. Weeks, PhD, Michigan State University

The Great Lakes Commission (<http://www.glc.org/>), working with an advisory team of experts from government, businesses and conservation groups, is using a pathway-based approach to identify and address high risk activities contributing to aquatic invasive species (AIS) introduction and spread. Recently, the Commission initiated work on a project, *Building a Framework to Advance Aquatic Nuisance Species Management of Organisms in Trade in the Great Lakes Region*, funded by the Great Lakes Protection Fund. On December 3-4, 2008, the Commission hosted an Aquatic Invasive Species Workshop in Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti, MI, to further develop proposed projects. This workshop was a continuation from one held last year that discussed introduction risks through aquaculture, aquarium, live bait, and aquatic plant trades.

The focus of the December workshop was on three potential project areas: 1) Risk assessment for potential aquatic invaders in the Great Lakes; 2) Internet monitoring for the sale of aquatic invasive species; 3) Advancing efforts to reduce risks for aquatic invasions in private and public aquaculture.

If interested, project abstracts are available at <http://glc.org/ans/pdf/08-12-01-OIT%20Workshop%20Project%20Abstracts-final.pdf>. Case studies included risk assessment for a) plants in Indiana, b) invasive species internet monitoring, c) Michigan Department of Natural Resources biosecurity and disease risk management, and d) Arkansas certified baitfish program.

In regards to aquaculture, there seems to be persistence by the Commission to identify aquaculture as an AIS vector risk to the region. It should be noted that in the context of AIS, aquaculture more or less includes private and public aquaculture, baitfish, and aquarium industries. Also of note is the point that aquatic diseases (e.g. VHS, SVCV) are identified as AIS. Concerns also exist about strain introduction, loss of genetic diversity, etc.

I left the workshop with the impression that all in attendance agreed that aquaculture is of relatively low risk as compared to other potential AIS introduction pathways. As we know, the industry overall is highly regulated and programs such as AIS - HACCP are in place in the region. However, it was also pointed out that even though a low risk, aquaculture is still a risk. Thus the aquaculture industry remains on the AIS radar screen. As a result, we may be seeing more efforts by OIT working groups and the Commission to further assess the industry in terms of biosecurity, BMP's and AIS-HACCP.

VHS Interim Rule Delayed Indefinitely

On September 9, 2008, USDA-APHIS published an interim rule in the Federal Register to restrict the interstate movement and importation into the United States of live fish that are susceptible to viral hemorrhagic septicemia, a highly contagious disease of certain freshwater and saltwater fish. That interim rule was scheduled to become effective on November 10, 2008. Subsequently, on October 28, 2008, USDA-APHIS published a notice in the Federal Register announcing the delay of the effective date of the interim rule until January 9, 2009. USDA-APHIS is now delaying the effective date of the interim rule indefinitely to provide APHIS with time to make some adjustments to the interim rule that are necessary for the rule to be successfully implemented.

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/notices/content/2009/01/vhs_delayed.shtml

THE NEXT ISSUE OF RAMBLINGS WILL BE OUT IN APRIL

**LET'S HEAR FROM YOUR STATE. ISSUES? MEETINGS? THE NEWSLETTER IS
A GREAT AVENUE FOR NETWORKING**

!!!! 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, 2008 through June 30, 2009. A form for membership is included with this newsletter.

If you have questions concerning dues contact Karl Roscher, Maryland Department of Agriculture, 50 Harry S Truman Parkway, Annapolis, MD 21401, 410-841-5724, or email roschekr@mda.state.md.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

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!!!! NASAC'S WEBSITE!!!!

www.nasac.net

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STATE AQUACULTURE COORDINATORS
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DUES 2008/2009**

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Type of Membership (check one)	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Executive Member \$100 (State, Province, Territory Coordinators)	_____
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NASAC=s Federal Employer Identification Number: 54-1589538

Please remit annual membership dues for **fiscal year July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009**.
Please remit payment by the end of the first quarter, September 30, 2007. **MAKE CHECKS**
payable to NASAC and remit to:

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