Coastlines

NEW YORK STATE SEA GRANT PROGRAM

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK and CORNELL UNIVERSITY

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SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR NEW YORK FISHERMEN

As primary agricultural producers, New York fishermen are exempt, if properly registered, from paying New York State sales taxes on certain property used in their business operation.

Fishermen interested in obtaining Certificates of Authority for New York sales tax exemption should send requests for forms to: Mr. Ciosek, New York State Sales Tax Bureau, 114 Old Country Road, Mineola, New York 17501.

When making requests to the tax office, the commercial fisherman should ask for form ST-105 (Certificate of Authority), Form ST-115 (Business Description sheet), and copies of Form ST-121 (Exempt use Certificates). Form ST-105 should be filled out and submitted to the tax office. The fisherman will then be assigned an identification number to use on the exempt use certificates.

Although exempt from paying the sales tax on certain property used in their business operation, fishermen are still required to submit quarterly sales tax returns. Where no tax was paid for that quarter, zeros should be entered in the appropriate column.

FIRST MEETING OF THE LAKE ONTARIO POWER PLANT SITING COMMITTEE

On January 15 and 16, the first meeting of the LOPPSC took place at the Lake George Research Center and The Holiday Inn, Lake George, N.Y. On Monday evening the principal investigators met to discuss and arrange cooperative efforts in this study of power plant siting. On Tuesday each P.I. presented a progress report to representatives of various State Agencies (Public Service Commission, Department of Environmental Conservation, Office of Parks and Recreation and the NYS Atomic and Space Development Authority). These reports and the discussions with State Agencies are designed to encourage dialogue between the members, but especially to examine the direction of the program at frequent intervals so as to make it responsive to the changes taking place state-wide in power generation and siting.

Concepts such as the clustering of power generating facilities, the theoretical legal route of siting vs. everyday practice, biological effects of thermal discharge, etc. were all part of the agenda. The spontaneous comments and constructive criticism from the State Agencies was, and is, an integral part of this Committee. The next meeting is scheduled for the Oswego area in early June.

*** PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS MEETING - APRIL 30, 1973 AT SYRACUSE ***

FOOD SCIENCE SEMINAR SERIES CONTINUES

A Food Seminar Series is being held at the New York College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell, partially sponsored by Sea Grant. Topics to date have ranged from Fish Farming to the processing and preservation of fish. Three programs remain in the seminar series.

April 19 HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION WITH REFERENCE TO SHELLFISH
Dr. Benjamine H. Pringle
Northeastern Water Supply Research Laboratory
Narragansett, Rhode Island

April 26 USE OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN ANIMAL FEEDING
Dr. Lawrence Ousterhout
Dept. Animal Science, Univ. of Rhode Island

May 3 NEW PRODUCTS FROM THE SEA
Mr. Robert Learson
Atlantic Fishery Products Technology Center, Gloucester, Ma.

Details can be obtained from Professor Robert Baker, Director, Institute of Food Science and Marketing, Rice Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND INTEREST RATE

Effective February 20, 1973, the interest rate on fisheries loans administered by National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce was changed to 7 per cent per annum.

Under the Fisheries Loan Fund, fishermen who are unable to obtain financial assistance from other sources on a reasonable basis are eligible to obtain monetary assistance to help finance and refinance the cost of purchasing, constructing, equipping, maintaining, repairing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear.

New York fishermen interested in more information concerning these loans should send requests to the Field Office, Division of Financial Assistance, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, State Fish Pier, Gloucester, Mass. 01930.

JOB MARKET VARIES IN NEW YORK WATER RELATED INDUSTRIES

The prospects for future employment in the marine and freshwater related industries in New York State varies with individual industries, but is in general declining. This conclusion is based on the final Sea Grant report, "SEA RELATED INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE - INDUSTRIAL AND MANPOWER PROJECTIONS" written by Joe Francis and L. Bush, Department of Rural Sociology, NYS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell.

Their report lists the following conclusions: New York Fisheries are in a state of decline. The number of casual fishermen and fishermen working on boats appears to be increasing whereas the number working on large vessels appears steady or declining. Private fish hatcheries appear to have increased production and sales. Employment is minimal and stable.

The fish wholesaling industry appears to be in a slight but steady decline when indexed by number of firms operating. However, the volume of fish handled appears to be steady and employment seems to be increasing slightly.

The fish and seafood processing industries are expanding. Employment has also been increasing in these industries and several firms reported foreseeing new job opportunities in their industry in the near future.

The shipbuilding and repair industry has been in a state of decline for at least the past decade. Employment seems to be declining though there are upswings periodically.

Business trends for ports in New York are a mixed picture. For the Port of New York the trend has been downward or apparently so. For Albany the picture is the same. But Ogdensburg has experienced substantial growth. Industry and employment trends for businesses like ferries, lighterage, towing services, etc. point to a continued downturn.

In the area of recreational boating, it would appear that the period of rapid expansion is over. The decade of the seventies should be a period of slow expansion. Likewise, the marina industry should expand and produce a few new job openings.

So in general the picture for future employment in water-related industries in New York State is gloomy for the next few years. One unknown factor which may correct this situation is the impact of the Sea Grant Program. If its efforts are realized one may well see the situation turning around to a brighter picture.

THERMAL DISCHARGE: HOW TO USE IT

The following is taken from the final Sea Grant Report of Ronald Stewart, Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, SUNY/Albany with contributions by S. P. (John) Mathur, Department of Environmental Conservation, Eric Beamish and Larry Vicki, Lake George Research Center.

The present, and future, of the concept of siting power generating facilities on Lake Ontario may be exemplified in the decisions to site over 8000 mw electricity generating capacity along an eighty-mile stretch of coastline extending from Rochester, New York to the Nine Mile Point area east of Oswego. Based on these decisions, over six million gallons per minute of thermal discharge would be released from these sites into Lake Ontario continuously. This represents a loss of over sixty per cent of the total energy released as waste heat. If some of this thermal discharge could be used for agro-industrial processes, it could increase the efficiency of the overall process.

Several agro-industrial processes involve drying. These include: dehydration of vegetables and fruits; seed drying; and kiln-dried lumber. All of these processes involve warm air drying at temperatures obtainable using heat exchange with either the condenser unit or directly from the turbine of a power plant.

Principal crops which are most frequently dehydrated and which are grown in New York are carrots, cabbage, beets, potatoes, sweet corn, onions and tomatoes. The principal fruits are peaches, pears, grapes, and apples. With grains such as corn, barley, soybeans, and rye expected to increase in yield in New York, the thermal discharge from an electricity generating facility may provide a logical substitute for the currently used natural gas, propane and fuel oil as fuel for drying.

Wood drying is particularly important for New York State, since there are many small kiln operations in evidence. The drying process itself utilizes hot air at 120° to 170°F blown through the stacked wood for a period of about 2 weeks and involving three separate temperature stages. For a 1000 mw nuclear plant, using ten per cent of the heat discharged allows for the drying of approximately 300,000 board feet per hour.

For over four years the Thermal Water Demonstration Project has been operating in Oregon. Over 170 acres of farm land has been irrigated using the thermal discharge from a paper company. The spray irrigation system allows for frost protection in spring and fall, as well as air cooling in summer if the air temperature is such that crop damage would occur. Experimentation now includes soil heating by diversion through plastic piping. This same process has been tested in New York by Stewart and Droppo in 1971. The project has considerable economic data available indicating the profit margins to be expected under similar systems. Obviously, if an organization can use the thermal discharge to produce crops in the off-season, their value increases rapidly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AVAILABLE

The proceedings of the Coastal Zone Management Conference held in Albany on February 20-21, 1973 have been published. Included are the keynote address by the Honorable Perry B. Duryea and addresses on "The Coastal Zone - Semantics and Definitions" by Donald F. Squires, "Coastal Zone Legislation in the States" by Prof. Marc J. Hershman, and "Policy Alternatives for Coastal Zone Management" by Richard R. Gardner. Summaries of the seven workshops on Critical issues for the Coastal Zone and the six workshops on Implementation of Coastal Zone Planning and Management are also included. Copies of the Proceedings may be obtained from the N.Y.S. Sea Grant Program Office at a cost of $4.00.

SEA GRANT ADVISORY SERVICE TO PUBLISH COASTLINES

Beginning with the next issue, the Sea Grant Advisory Services will be handeling full publication of COASTLINES. All correspondance should be directed to the Advisory Services Office at Cornell.

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