

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982

1849 HRES HJR 25 HJR 78

HJR

25

# Alaska State Legislature

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POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
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*Senate*

*Committee on Resources*

March 23, 1981

Fred Heflinger  
P. O. Box 74304  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear Fred:

Per your request, enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the Senate Resources Committee February 4th hearing.

The Senate Resources Committee has not addressed either HRJ 25 or SJR 23. The House Resources Committee did hold a teleconferenced meeting March 10th on this issue. I have forwarded a copy of your letter and request to them.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

*Bettye*  
Bettye Fahrenkamp,  
Chairman

*Good Sectioning  
this weekend*

Enclosure

cc: House Resources Committee

BF:rk

*Kristine Harder*

Fred HeFlinge  
P.O. Box 74304  
F6K3, AK 99707

Senate Resources Comm.  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK

Dear Sirs:

I would like transcripts  
of the Senate Resources teleconference  
of February 4, 1981 which involved  
aspects of Susitna Dam; and of the  
10 March 1981 teleconference which  
involved HSR no. 25 or SJR no. 23  
which may have been a joint house-senate  
session.

Thank you,  
Fred HeFlinge

49-15

MAR 10 1961

Fred Heflinger  
P.O. Box 74304  
Fairbanks, Alaska  
99707

Senate Resource Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Committee Members:

I was unable to testify on Tuesday 10, March during the conference with the house resources committee on House Joint Resolution no. 25 ( Senate Joint Resolution 23 ). So I am sending you my testimony and suggested changes.

In commenting on House Joint Resolution no. 25 (SJR 23) I would like to say I am certainly for the essence of it. Mineral leasing I feel would be totally counter-productive.

Reading section 6(1) can be very confusing. The terminology is very clumsy. The section first talks of the grant lands to be given to the state and, then it talks of lands the state may grant in the future. However, it does not say anywhere that all grant lands shall be subject to lease.

I have talked to people who have said they read the section more than once and it wasn't any clearer to them the last time they read it than it was the first time. But, after I read it for about the fifth time I came to the conclusion that the only lands which the state is required to lease are lands the surface rights of which have been reconveyed to entities or individuals. In other words all sales, grants, deeds, or patents of state land to third parties must contain a clause retaining the mineral estate to the state of Alaska; and, in any of this mineral estate, in lands the surface of which has been reconveyed by the state to individuals or entities, the right to mine those minerals will be made through a lease arrangement with the state and the owner of the surface rights by the mining entity.

Lands, the surface rights of which have not been reconveyed by the state after being granted to it by the federal government, have no requirements placed upon the method of acquiring

rights to minerals for development. Therefore, the mineral location system without patent is perfectly legal as long as the legislature grants the privilege- which the legislature has done.

Now, I have two suggestions to make that would alter House Joint Resolution no. 25.

The first suggestion was to change the wording of the 1<sup>st</sup> whereas ( lines 12 to 15) as follows:

Whereas sec. 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act (P.L. 86-508) requires that only mineral deposits in those grant lands reconveyed by the state to entities or individuals be subject to lease; and,

The second suggestion is to insert the word reconveyed before the expression " mineral lands" in line 18 ( the second whereas).

A privilege or right granted should not be given up without a fight. Mineral location is such a right.

A location system does not remove minerals from state ownership. It only grants a right to an individual to develop and mine a mineral deposit. As soon as an individual abandons his property the mineral estate reverts to the state.

A location system allows the small miners to participate in mineral development.

What is found or discovered by the small miner can lead to other discoveries by geological inference. His energies add to the state data base.

In the previous 21 years that we have had a mineral location system in effect in the state of Alaska the Attorney General for the United States has not seen fit to contest any claims or the system. This is because he has no grounds to contest the system.

I heard Jim Williams testimony on 10 March and his conclusions are the same as mine.

Thank you,

Fred Heflinger

12 March 1981

HJR

27

# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

3/6/81

FURTHER:

(11)

Date: MARCH 24, 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 27

Relating to the proposed Stikine Dam project in Canada.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS**

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]

**MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
cc - CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: Rep. Haugen

To: House Resources Committee HOUSE BILL No. HJR 27

SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Page:

Line:

1

8

Change "government of British Columbia" to "British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority"

As the proposed project affects the Stikine and its tributary, Iskut River, and is actually a series of five dams, the references to the "dam" should be corrected to the plural form. Therefore the following amendments are needed:

1

9

After "river" add "and its tributary, the Iskut River and"

1

11

Change "dam" to "dams"

1

15

Between "dam" and "of" add word "project"

1

19

Change "Dam to Dams"

1

22

Change "Dam to Dams"

1

28

Change "Dam to Dams"

And add another "Whereas" clause just prior to the "resolved" statement reading:

"Whereas the Stikine River is covered under international treaties (the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the Navigable Waterways Treaty of 1871) which apply to actions taken on the waterway by one country that could affect the interest of the other;

# SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Eliason

To: Senate State Affairs Comm. SENATE BILL No. SJR 19

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE:

LINE:

1		Change "government of British Columbia" to "British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority"
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As the proposed project affects the Stikine and its tributary, Iskut River, and is actually a series of five dams, the references to the "dam" should be corrected to plural form. Therefore the following amendments are needed:

1	9	After "river" add "and its tributary, the Iskut River, and"
1	11	Change "dam" to "dams"
1	15	Between "dam" and "of" add word "project"
1	19	Change "Dam" to "Dams"
1	22	Change "Dam" to "Dams"
1	28	Change "Dam" to "Dams"

And add another "whereas" clause just before the "resolved" statement reading:

"Whereas the Stikine River is covered under international treaties (the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the Navigable Waterways Treaty of 1871) which apply to actions taken on the waterway by one country that could affect the interest of the other;

HJR

52

To: Loh Berry, Senator Don Gilman's office  
From: Joe Darnell, Senator Ted Stevens' Office 202/224-5033

Suggested language for Resolution on Bradley Lake Hydroelectric project:

\* WHEREAS the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is completing the design and specifications on the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project; and  
\* WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has authorized construction of the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project; and  
WHEREAS the the Alaska Power Authority would like work to begin on the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project as early as possible; and  
WHEREAS the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project is an economically, environmentally, and technically feasible renewable energy project which should be constructed as early as possible;  
\* BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States provide for a system to permit the State of Alaska to contribute up to one hundred percent of the funding necessary for construction of the project.  
COPIES etc .....

\* Places where changes were made. The project is authorized, the problem has been that Congress for the last several years has refused to appropriate money for new construction starts on previously authorized projects.

The RESOLVED part of the resolution is left vague so that Congress can come up with a system to permit funding of the project. It is probably going to take a change in the substantive law to provide for construction of a project this size with state money

HJR

73

# Alaska MX missile site is proposed

By ANNABEL LUND  
Empire Staff Reporter

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A geotechnical engineering firm, whose proposals for deep basing MX missiles are now being considered by Air Force and Pentagon officials, has recommended that missile sites be located in Alaska on the south sides of either the Brooks or Alaska mountain ranges.

The recommendation is part of a 22-page proposal by the company expected to undergo validation tests by the Air Force this spring.

A major advantage of locating the MX underground in the Brooks Range, according to Dr. Paul Erickson, engineer from Resource Engineering and Development, Inc. in Midvale, Utah, is the mountain range provides natural protection from Soviet attack. The Brooks Range runs east to west, allowing for a missile egress portal facing south which, Erickson said, is considered a very difficult target for Soviet missiles traveling over the North Pole.

In addition, Erickson said, the proposed Alaska sites would be in rugged mountain areas on very remote land far from urban centers, "which is a good selling point to the plan."

"It could take a lot less time for missiles launched in Alaska to hit targets in the USSR, than if they were sited in the Midwest," Erickson also pointed out.

The engineering firm's proposal calls for approximately 100 missiles to be based in four to five locations throughout the United States — with at least one site in Alaska — at a cost of approximately \$1 billion in 1981 dollars.

Resource Engineering and Development, a subsidiary of Hoskins, Western Sonderegger, Inc., civil engineering firm in Lincoln, Neb., has developed a system for providing rapid deployment of buried missiles, and will be one of the firms selected by the Air Force for validation testing this spring, Erickson said.

The Air Force is expected to award contracts by June, 1982 for design of the deep basing mode of missile deployment. Congress has required the President to

make a decision considering several different basing modes by July 1983.

The Pentagon is considering three basing plans for the MX missile:

- The "Big Bird" plan, which includes keeping missile-bearing transport planes in the air constantly.

- The silo system, similar to the basing mode of the Minute Man missile system.
- Deep-basing sites in which missiles would be buried 2,000 to 7,000 feet under the sides of rugged mountain ranges.

The Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens, is investigating several proposals for MX basing modes, said an informed congressional source, who asked not to be identified.

None, however, has been granted authority yet by the Department of Defense, the source said.

In the past, he said, Utah and Colorado — not Alaska — were considered prime sites for deployment of the MX.

"When Alaska was considered originally for MX there were a number of criteria that had to be met, and Alaska was ruled out on several counts," the aide said.

One of the disadvantages of putting the MX in Alaska, he said, was the state's extended coastline would allow Soviet submarines to deploy depressed projectile missiles targeting Alaska sites, not a problem in land-locked Utah or Colorado. Alaska's close proximity to Canada and the limited warning time in case of Soviet attack were also cited by the aide.

According to Pentagon officials, however, deep-underground basing of the MX is designed specifically to protect the warheads by burying them thousands of feet underground, so the missile complex and personnel could withstand a direct nuclear hit and survive for up to a year without exposure to radiation.

Two high-ranking Alaska military officers, Adjutant Gen. Bill Sharro and Lt. Col. Floyd McKee of the Alaska Air Command, have pointed out that Alaska was in a very strategic defense location, and Sharro told the Empire the proposal to locate the MX in the state "does merit

Continued on Page 2

## MX sites...

Continued from Page 1

some very serious attention from a tactical and strategic standpoint."

State officials first became aware of proposals to locate the controversial MX in Alaska last November when a highly respected scientific journal, Aviation Week and Space Technology, reported the federal government was considering siting the missiles somewhere in the state.

Those reports were confirmed by a spokesman from the Nuclear Defense Agency and several Pentagon officials, but caught state military and governmental authorities by surprise.

Although both members of Alaska's senators delegation at first denied knowledge of the matter, Stevens later admitted to an Anchorage reporter that Alaska might be considered as a possible

location for the warhead system in the future.

In a letter to Gov. Hammond Dec. 22, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said that, although no specific sites had been selected, Alaska had not been ruled out as a location for deep basing.

Concerned about the reports, state Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, introduced legislation in the state House opposing any plans the federal government might have for location of the MX in Alaska.

Rogers said he opposed basing the MX intercontinental ballistic missile system in Alaska because the state would then become a target for a Soviet pre-emptive attack and because nuclear explosives would be used to excavate the tunnels used for the system.

2/12/82

# Anchorage Daily News

Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Katherine Fanning  
Editor and Publisher



Gerald E. Grilly  
General Manager

Stan Abbott  
Executive Editor

Howard Weaver  
Managing Editor

Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1967 to 1971  
Alaska's Only Morning Newspaper • Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

2/21/82

## Alaska's mountains are no place for MX

Those who should know — Rep. Don Young among them — say chances are slim that proposals to base MX missile systems in Alaska are being taken seriously by the Pentagon. Rep. Young assures us the idea has roughly “a snowball’s chance in Phoenix, Ariz.” of coming to fruition. Even so, if a defense engineering firm can take the notion seriously enough to investigate the Brooks and Alaska mountain ranges as possible sites, and since the Defense Department will award basing mode research contracts in June, then Pentagon planners should know clearly that Alaskans want no part of these megadeath missiles.

As Americans, many residents of this state will join the growing opposition to the nuclear threat posed by superpower indulgence in the arms race. They will ask hard questions about the price — in economic, political and moral terms — of MX missile technology, and the need for its deployment on any terms. They will demand answers — from their congressional delegation, for starters — on the justifications for the fearsome risks that go with further nuclear arms development.

As Alaskans, they will struggle long and hard against any proposal to gouge deep holes into the Brooks Range so that it may become, at best, a nuclear minefield and, at worst, a nuclear staging ground. They will insist that basing the missiles so far from major American population centers is not, in fact, a step toward security — but rather another step toward the precipice. “Out of sight, out of mind,” is no prescription for comfort when dealing with such devastating arsenals of destruction.

Reports this week of plans that find remote Alaska mountains ideal sites for those arsenals are a chilling reminder that no corner of the world is safe from their intrusion. They are a reminder, too, that nuclear arms issues cannot be ignored by any citizen who would accept the burdens of participation in a modern democracy. The missiles are too close — to all of us — to leave these decisions to the “experts” in Washington (and Moscow, London, Paris, Peking, Bonn . . .) who, after all, already have extended the nuclear shadow to the farthest corners of the earth.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

RECEIVED

DEC 22 1981

DEC 29 1981

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Honorable Jay S. Hammond  
Governor of Alaska  
Juneau, Alaska 99824

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter regarding the proposed M-X strategic missile system. I certainly understand your concern on the reported deployment of M-X.

As a long-term option under President Reagan's ICBM Modernization Plan, deep basing is being evaluated as a survivable M-X option. Various defense agencies are beginning to assess the underground tunneling technology of the civilian industry. Presently, we are evaluating the mechanical factors which would allow us to develop an underground missile basing concept. At this time no specific sites are being evaluated.

If deep basing shows sufficient promise as an operational system which we could effectively deploy, we will begin to consider potential siting locations. Although it is quite unlikely that a missile with intercontinental range would be deployed in Alaska, the Department of Defense is obligated to review all options available for M-X deployment. Therefore, I cannot categorically tell you that Alaska will not be considered as a possible deep basing location.

The Department of Defense will definitely and properly inform you if our evaluation shows that the State of Alaska is a viable deep basing site for M-X deployment. Additionally, we would solicit and welcome your participation in the necessary planning for such a deployment.

I hope that this information is useful. Please contact us if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

December 3, 1981

The Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger  
Secretary of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Recently, reports have circulated in Alaska that there were plans by the U.S. Department of Defense to place MX missiles in tunnels in Alaska. Preliminary checks with Washington indicate that this is not being considered as a policy at the present time. We would appreciate, however, confirmation from you as to whether or not the consideration is being given at this time to placing MX missiles in Alaska.

If now, or in the future, there are plans of this nature, we would certainly anticipate that the state of Alaska would be officially notified, and be allowed some input on those determinations.

For your information, I am enclosing a recent newspaper article regarding the situation so that you will understand my desire to have some statement from you.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond  
Governor

Enclosure

JSH:JD:SKP:mal/1

bcc: Dem Cowles

C  
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miss

DON YOUNG  
CONGRESSMAN FOR ALL ALASKA

COMMITTEES:  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS  
MERCHANT MARINE AND  
FISHERIES

FEB 16 1982

WASHINGTON OFFICE

2331 RAYBURN BUILDING  
TELEPHONE 222/225-5765

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES

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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513  
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BOX 10, 101 12TH AVENUE  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
TELEPHONE 907/456-6949

February 9, 1982

Honorable Terry Stimson  
Alaska State Legislature  
District 7-E  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Stimson:

This is in reference to your letter of January 28th requesting answers to your questions on the MX missile. I asked my staff to do a little research on the matter. I hope that this letter serves to clear things up a bit, but I am in any event pleased to be able to be of assistance to you.

Deep-basing is one of the three proposals for basing the new MX missile. (The other two are continuous patrol aircraft, and sea-basing, either on ships or small subs.) There are several different modes of deep-basing, all in the formative stage at present. One version foresees digging deep tunnels to house the missiles, filling the tunnels with sand. The sand would serve to protect the missiles from a direct attack, and could be inundated with water to facilitate launching. Another form of deep-basing involves burrowing deep into the south sides of mesas to base the missiles, thus leaving the bulk of the mesa between the missile and the Soviet Union.

Super-hardened silos are Minuteman silos reinforced to withstand the incredibly high pressure associated with a direct hit by a large nuclear warhead. No one is sure how well such a silo could protect a missile. Tests with actual weapons are precluded by the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, under which the US cannot test weapons above ground.

There are no intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in Alaska. There may be other types of missiles, but their whereabouts and numbers are classified.

Under the provisions of the Nunn-Cohen Amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill, the Administration will announce its final decision on MX basing in July, 1983.

*The Admin  
was already  
scrapped  
this idea*

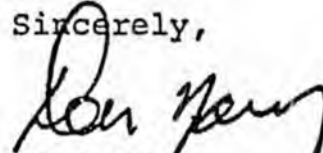
The FY 82 Budget included \$20 million for R & D on MX basing. The 83 figure is yet to be determined. Alaska could only conceivably be slated to receive MX missiles if the deep basing (DB) mode were chosen. If DB is eventually chosen, the choice of region for deployment will depend, among other things, upon which type of DB is chosen. Each type requires different geo-technical characteristics. If DB is chosen, a lengthy process would begin, starting with the Defense Systems Acquisition Review (DSARC). DSARC would not begin until after July, 1984 at the earliest. Then a lengthy environmental process would begin to assess the potential environmental impact of DB. The Environmental Impact Statement procedure would probably begin in 1986, with actual deployment starting in 1989 or later.

In any event, barring some change in US strategic doctrine, the strategic considerations leading the Air Force not to base ICPMs in Alaska would lead them not to deploy the MX in the state. Our policy is one of deterrence, and it is therefore not important to be able to strike first, but to be able to respond to a Soviet strike. Because response is important, it is crucial to have plenty of warning time before enemy missiles would actually impact in event of war. ICBMs are presently placed such that the Air Force would have 30 minutes warning time before enemy missiles would arrive. That gives the US time to launch from under an attack, if it so chose. In Alaska, however, there would be only 5 minutes tactical warning, not enough to launch. Furthermore, the command, control, and communications system in Alaska would be vulnerable, and any ICBMs there would be vulnerable to sea attack, which is why no coastal state contains ICBMs at present. This is not even mentioning the potential logistic and transportation problems Alaska would present as an MX basing site.

There is a connection between DB and Alaska. The connection, however, has nothing to do with deployment. It has to do with technology. The Defense Nuclear Agency has been studying Alaska tunnel mining techniques for application to DB. They are very interested in certain burrowing machines. Department of Defense sources stress that this has nothing to do with Alaska's characteristics as a potential basing site.

I apologize for the lengthy reply, but I hope it served to answer some of your questions. The chances of Alaska being chosen as a site for MX really seem remote. If you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to write again. With best wishes,

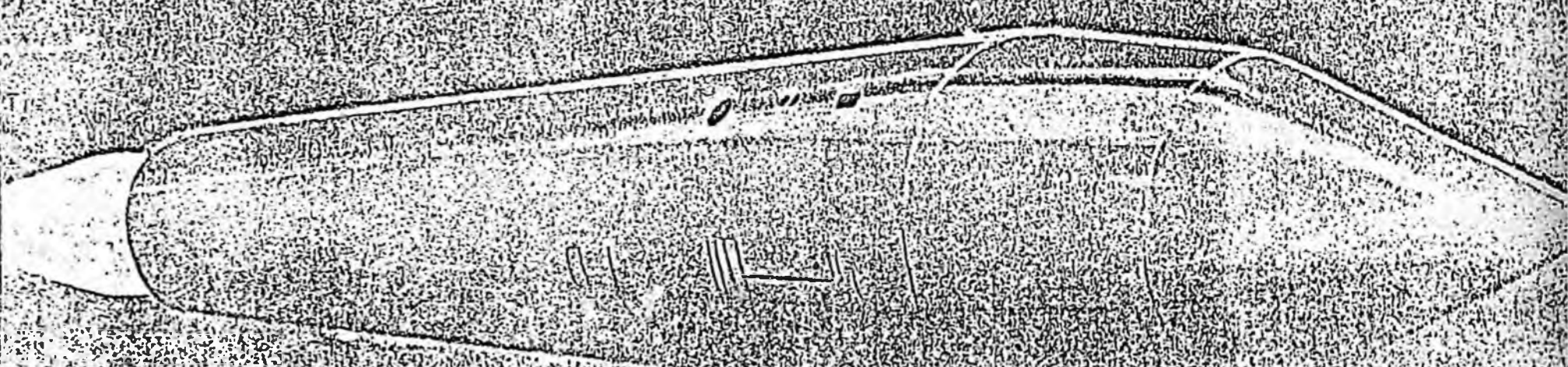
Sincerely,



DON YOUNG

Congressman for All Alaska

# MX Missile Basing



## DEEP UNDERGROUND BASING

One interesting concept for missile basing is the deployment of the missile force in deep mountain tunnels buried thousands of feet under the surface, thereby providing protection for the missiles from a nuclear attack. Such a facility would be manned and would have self-contained provisions for electrical power, life-support, and missile maintenance. Upon the command to launch, tunnels would need to be bored to the surface to give the missile outside access preparatory to being launched.

The limitations of such a missile deployment derive not from the technical feasibility of its construction, but from the time constraints of a reliable missile egress for launch. A schematic for two types of missile egress is illustrated in figure 116A and B shows a number of completed vertical exit passages that are preconstructed. Missile egress through these passages could be rapid, but the exit portals could be easily attacked with nuclear weap-

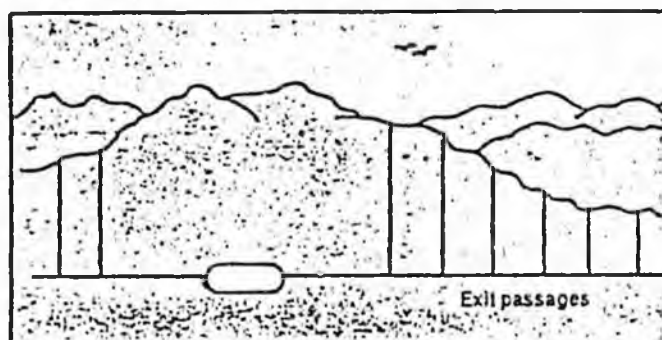
ons, which would deny then the ability to launch the missile. Even "hardened" exit portals would be vulnerable with today's missile accuracies. Moreover, attempts at constructing hidden exits would rely totally on keeping their locations secret for the entire course of deployment—a considerable risk.

These observations have led to designs for deep underground basing without preconstructed exits (see fig. 116B). After the order to launch, large underground tunnel boring machines would clear a path to the surface from the partially completed tunnels. This method of launch would not be rapid, due to the lengthy excavation process, and could take a period of days to perhaps weeks; in the meantime work continues on devising a faster method for missile egress.

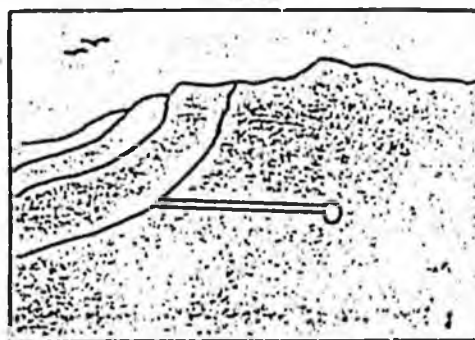
Clearly, this mode would not be suitable as a quick-response force for time-urgent missions after the initial attack—a major stated requirement for the MX missile. On the other hand, it could play a useful part in the overall strategic nuclear force as a secure reserve force. Post-attack endurance might be very good, perhaps a year or longer. Furthermore, it could have a stabilizing effect and serve as a deterrent to war due to its high survivability to nuclear attack. Unlike fixed missile silos or multiple protective shelters, deep underground basing would be relatively insensitive to the increased accuracy of enemy missiles, or the fractionation of their payload. Moreover, deceptive basing of the missiles would be unnecessary.

Although studies of deep missile basing date back many decades, it is still in a conceptual stage. Hardware specific to this type of missile basing has not been developed or tested, although many of its components, such as deep underground facilities and tunnel boring machines, have been constructed for other purposes. And, although a large data base on underground nuclear explosions has been collected over several decades, there is still a

Figure 116A.—Postattack Egress



116B



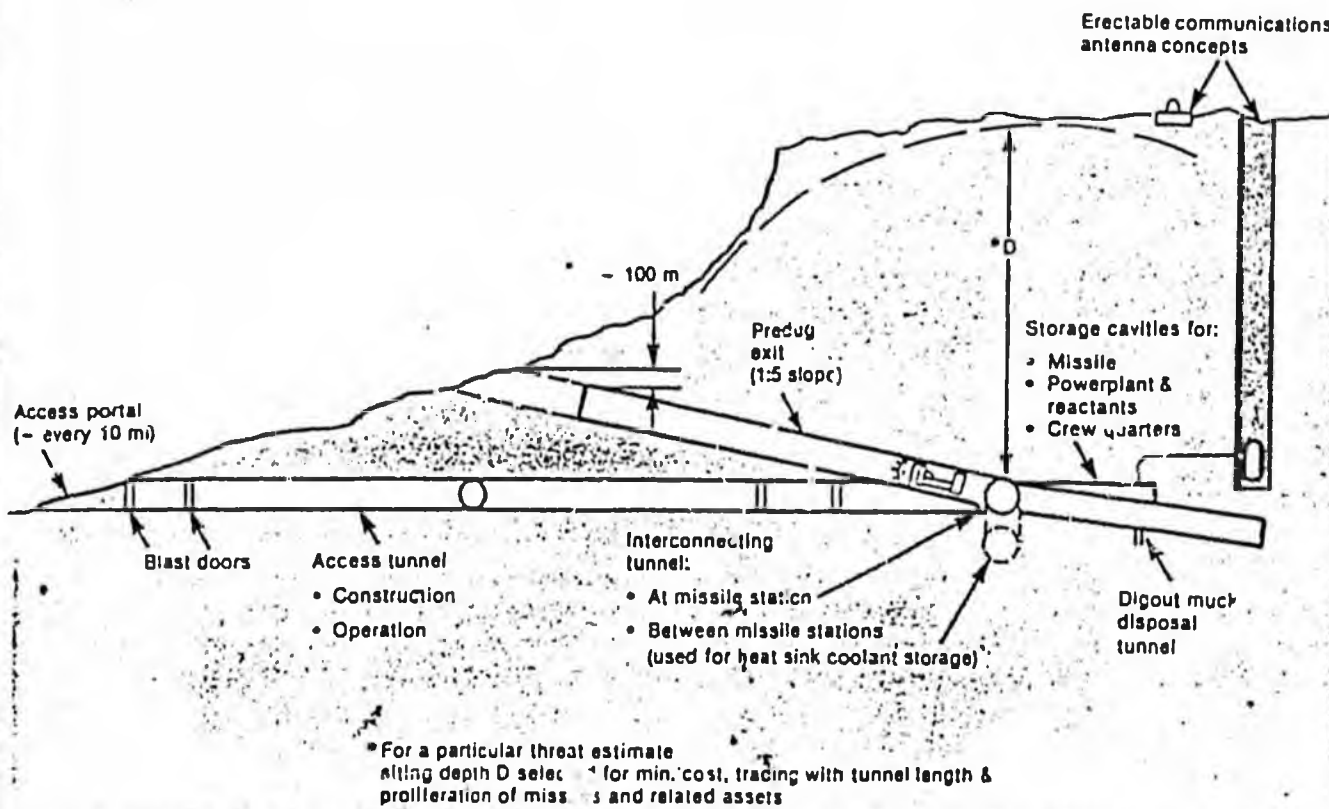
SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment

degree of uncertainty on the coupling of explosive energy of a nuclear surface burst to the underground. This knowledge would be important in determining the minimum tunnel depth for sure survival of the missile against a large nuclear attack.

One concept for deep basing is illustrated in figure 117. This approach would utilize basing inside of a mesa, which, due to its relatively steep slope, has the advantage of providing a short tunneling length to the mesa face for missile egress. System burial would be typically several thousand feet. The exit route for the missile would be partially predug, with the remainder left to be dug by a tunnel boring machine, after receiving the command to launch. In addition, a number of horizontal access tunnels would lead to the underground complex from the outside. These access tunnels, which would be required during con-

struction, would also provide underground access during peacetime. Blast doors in these tunnels would be needed for protection of the underground complex during an attack. Storage cavities would be provided for crew quarters, a fuel cell powerplant and its reactants, waste disposal, and tunnel boring machines. (A typical tunnel boring machine is shown in fig. 118. It is constructed and sold for tunnelling operations.) A reliable means of assuring a survivable communications link between the outside and the missile force has not yet been fully developed, although a number of possible candidate concepts do exist. One such concept involves the deployment of a large number of erectable communications antennas, as illustrated in the diagram. Assuring continuity of this link through the mesa during periods of attack is still a matter to be fully resolved, since resulting block movements inside the mesa may break underground cable links.

Figure 117.—Mesa/Tunnel Concept Section View (not to scale)

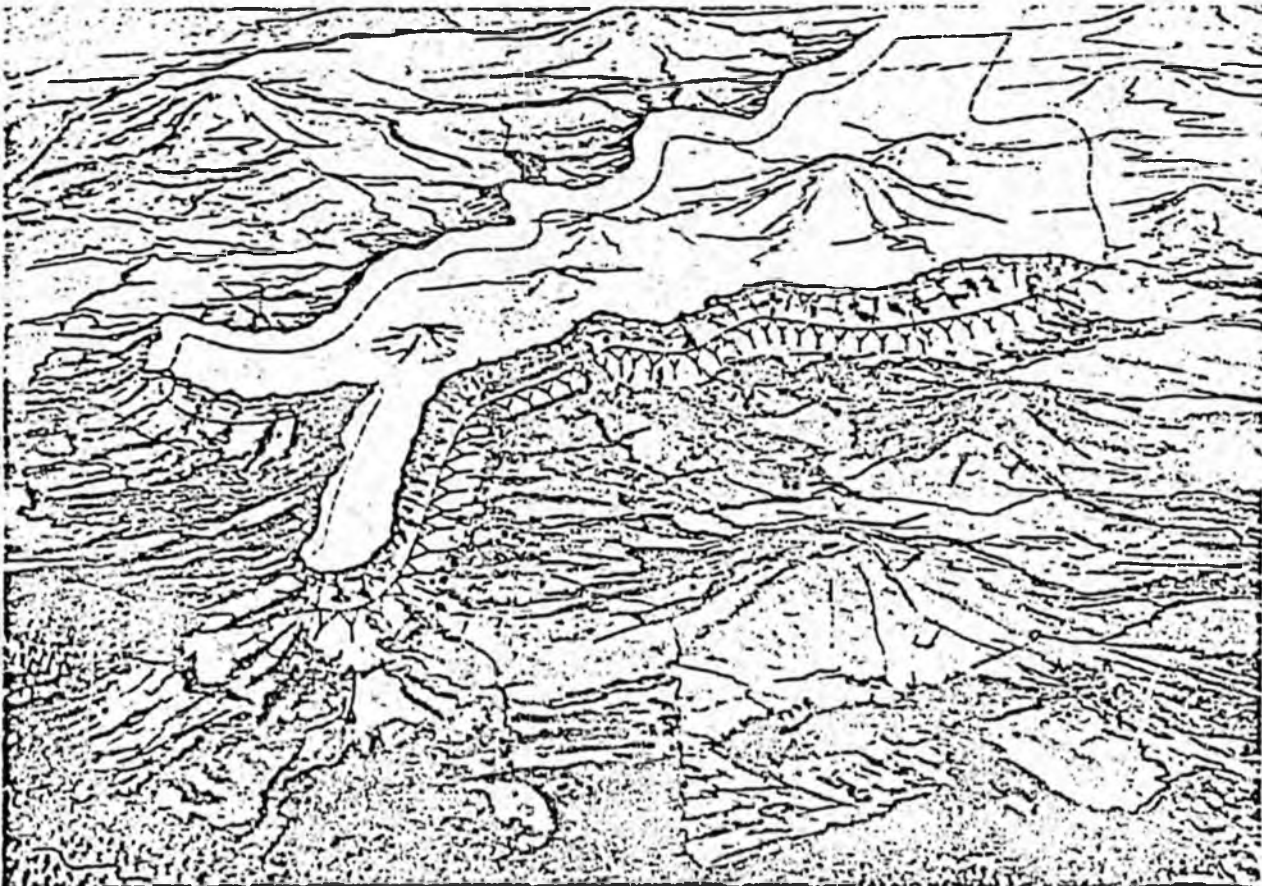


SOURCE

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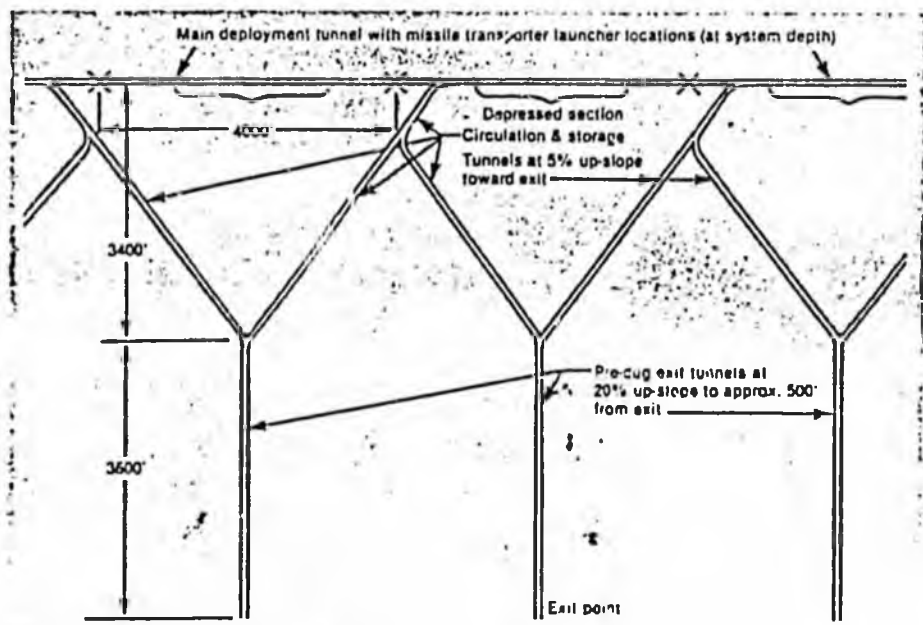


Figure 119.—Aerial View of Mesa-Based Force



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

Figure 120.—Mesa/Tunnel Concept Plan View Schematic

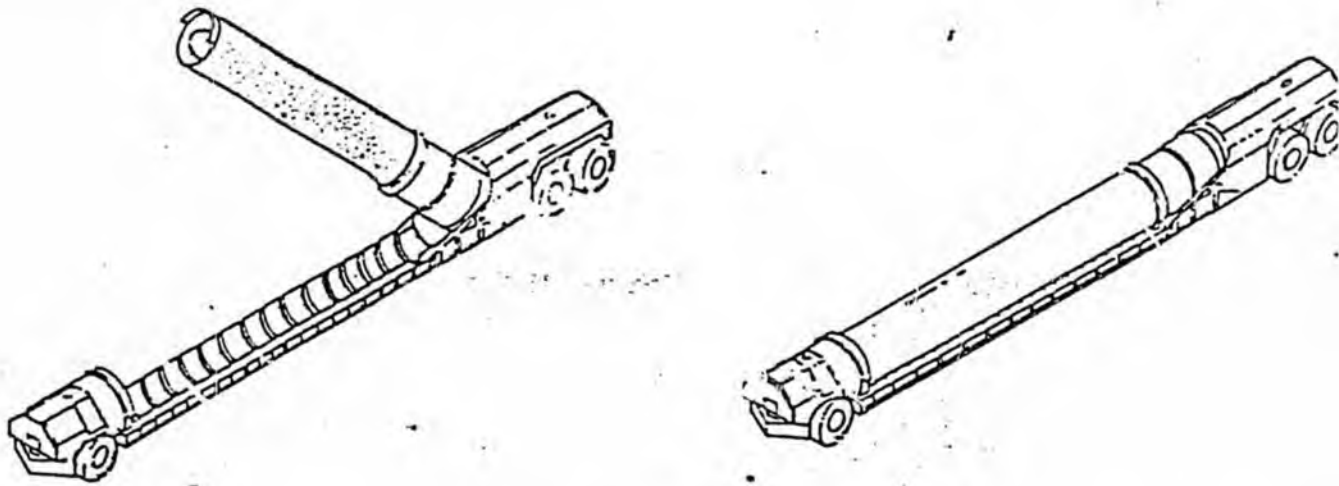


SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.



SOURCE

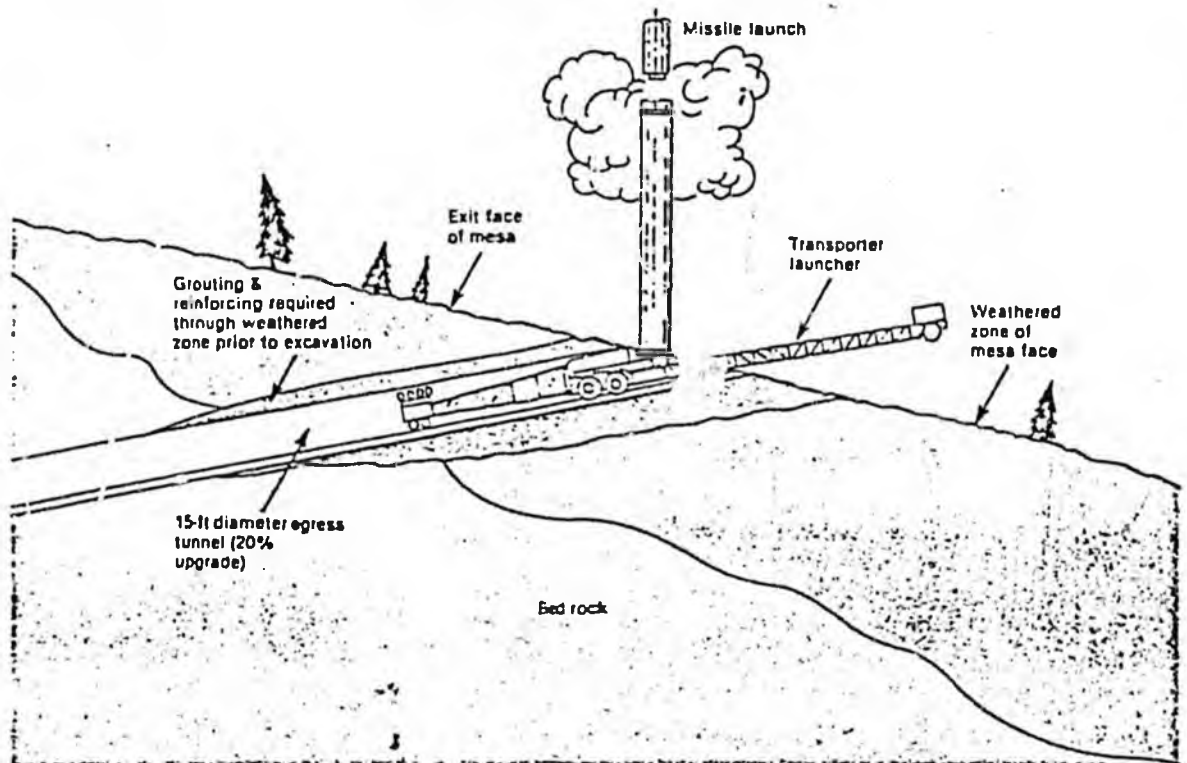
Figure 121.—Transporter Launcher



Length	35 m	(115 ft)
Width	3.5 m	(11.5 ft)
Height	3.5 m	(11.5 ft)
Weight	135,000 kg	(300,000 lb)
Drive motors (3)	350 hp each	

SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

Figure 122.—Missile Launch



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

Figure 123.—Land Area Requirements



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

HJR

76



A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

BY: Resources Committee CS

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. 231

SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: 1

LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1, Line 7 - Insert "alleged" between "of" and "fish"

Page 1, Line 15 - Delete the word "a" and replace with "an Alleged"

Page 1, Line 20 - Delete the word "seven" and replace with "thirty"

Introduced: 2/26/81  
Referred: Resources and  
Judiciary

BY RANDOLPH, ABOOD, BARNES,  
BEIRNE, BETTISWORTH, BYLSMA  
FANNING, METCALFE AND MONTGOMERY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 231

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the seizure of items used or in aid  
7 of fish and game violations."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 \* Section 1. AS 16.05.190 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.190. SEIZURE WITHOUT WARRANT AND CONFISCATION BY COURT.  
11 Guns, traps, nets, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, automobiles or other  
12 vehicles, sleds, and other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a viola-  
13 tion of this chapter [, OR RULE] or regulation of the department may be  
14 seized under a valid search if the person making the seizure determines  
15 that the seizure is necessary to preserve the items as evidence of an alleged  
16 violation, and all fish and game, or parts of fish and game, or nests or  
17 eggs of birds, taken, transported, or possessed contrary to the provi-  
18 sions of this chapter [, OR RULE] or regulation of the department shall  
19 be seized by any person designated in AS 16.05.150. Upon conviction of  
20 the offender or upon judgment of the court having jurisdiction that the  
21 item was taken, transported, or possessed in violation of this chapter  
22 [OR RULE] or regulation of the department, all fish and game, or parts  
23 of them are forfeited to the state and shall be disposed of as directed  
24 by the court. If sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be transmitted to  
25 the proper state officer for deposit in the general fund. Guns, traps,  
26 nets, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, or other vehicles, sleds, and  
27 other paraphernalia seized under the provisions of this chapter [, OR  
28 RULE] or regulation of the department, unless forfeited by the order of  
29 the court, shall be returned within seven days after the seizure unless

1 an extension is approved by court order for cause shown [, AFTER COMPLE-  
2 TION OF THE CASE AND PAYMENT OF THE FINE, IF ANY].  
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HJR

78

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

(7)

1/27/82

Date: March 16, 1982

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 78

"Relating to commercial fishing by foreign fleets in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone along Alaska's coast."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HJR 78 RESOURCES  same title  
 new title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without <sup>individual</sup> ~~with~~ recommendation
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

E. G. Sutch

\_\_\_\_\_

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MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

E. G. Sutch  
CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(7)

FURTHER:

1/27/82

Date: March 1, 82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 78

"Relating to commercial fishing by foreign fleets in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone along Alaska's coast."

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

[ ] do pass [ ] do not pass

[ ] do pass with attached amendments(s)

[✓] replace with CS for HJR 78 [X] same title [ ] new title

and recommends \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" [ ] New Fiscal Note

[ ] reports it back without recommendation

[ ] referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Janora H. Barnes  
Eric Sutcliffe  
Ben [unclear]

WLD

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Rich. Hallford NO REC  
Long [unclear] no rec

Eric Sutcliffe  
CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
907-465-3600

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1982

SUBJECT: Amendments to CSHJR 78 (Resources)  
TO: Representative Eric G. Sutcliffe  
FROM: Edward H. Hein *E.H.*  
Legislative Counsel

At the request of House Resources Committee aide, John Manley, I have drafted the amendments to CSHJR 78 (Resources), as we discussed on the phone yesterday morning. I have not discussed our conversation with Mr. Manley.

I was unable to determine the committee's intent in the resolve clause on page 2, lines 17 - 21 so I have not suggested any changes to it. It is unclear, however, what the Congress is being asked to do and it should be redrafted.

The other problems we discussed can be corrected by adoption of the following amendments:

Page 1, line 10: after "largest" insert "private";

Page 1, line 11: after "by" insert "the"; after "gas" insert "industry";

Page 1, line 13: after "salmon" insert "in Alaska's 200-mile fishery conservation zone established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976,";

Page 1, line 15: after "commercial" delete "and non-commercial";

Page 1, line 16: after "on" delete "these" and insert "fisheries"; after "resources" delete "as one of the mainstays of their economy and"; insert "for their",

Representative Eric G. Sutcliffe

Page 2

March 3, 1982

Page 2, line 6: after "WHEREAS" insert "the";

Page 2, line 11: delete "and subsequent convictions";

Page 2, line 12: after "vessels" insert "and convictions of foreign vessel operators";

Page 2, line 15: after "has" delete "the legal", insert "a";

Page 2 lines 15 - 16: after "right" delete "of protection of the resources on which he or she and the Alaska economy are dependent", insert "to state and federal protection of Alaska's fishery resources from overfishing by foreign vessels";

Page 2, line 25: delete "so as", insert "in order";

Page 3, line 5: after "200-mile" insert "fisheries conservation";

Page 3, line 6: before "high seas" delete "the";

Page 3, line 10: after "the" insert "200-mile"; and

Page 3, line 11: delete rest of sentence after "coast".

EHH:ljb

AMENDMENT TO HJR 78

replace lines 22-26 <sup>page 2</sup> with the following:

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska state legislature respectfully request the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the United States Department of Commerce to gradually reduce the total foreign fishing efforts within the 200-mile Fisheries Conservation Zone along Alaska's coast by 100 percent before 1985; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the immediately preceding prohibition may be waived under the following conditions and only when it is obvious that domestic fisheries are incapable of harvesting the total permitted Optimum Yield within the FCZ.

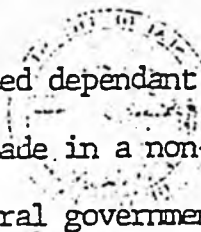
1) Upon proven eligibility by the federal government. A vessel must be eligible before it can apply to the State.

2) Each application for a permit must be reviewed by the Governor and a decision must be issued in a timely manner. The State process for arriving at the determination of the need for foreign harvesting will provide for thorough public participation including hearings in the affected area. Only when the following conditions are met shall the Governor issue a permit allowing a foreign vessel to fish within the FCZ along the Alaskan coast.

a) Before foreign participation will be permitted there must be insufficient domestic capacity to harvest or insufficient intent to use such capacity or insufficient opportunity to make arrangements to use such capacity. This capability will be evaluated for the particular time and area relevant to the subject fishery of interest by the Governor through investigation and the public comment process.

b) Further, foreign participation is contingent on there being no significant adverse or negative impacts on either the harvesting or processing sectors of the fishing industry.

The permitting of foreign harvesting is intended to be the exception rather than the rule. Preference is always given to the domestic fishermen. The Governor may



restrict the number of permits issued dependant on the size of the expected surplus. However, such limitation shall be made in a non-discriminatory manner. And lastly, the Governor is to provide the Federal government (through the Regional Office of the NMFS) with a copy of any permits issued. It's presumed that the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service will track the State's activities and participate in the public comment process to promote compatibility between foreign and domestic interests.

ADMENDMENT TO HJR 78

(added after line 10) page 2

WHEREAS the high seas gillnet operations for squid by foreign fleets are intercepting significant numbers of North American salmon; and

WHEREAS the dollar value of incidentally destroyed halibut by foreign trawlers exceeds the value of their total permitted marketable catch; and

replace lines 22-26 <sup>page 2</sup> with the following:

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska state legislature respectfully request the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the United States Department of Commerce to gradually reduce the total foreign fishing efforts within the 200-mile Fisheries Conservation Zone along Alaska's coast by 100 percent before 1985; and be it

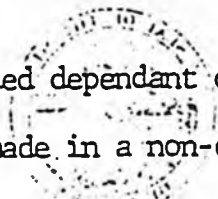
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STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCHY - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907-465-3800

MAR 3 1982

MEMORANDUM

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Legislative Counsel

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Page 1, line 16: after "on" delete "these" and insert "fisheries"; after "resources" delete "as one of the mainstays of their economy and"; insert "for their";

March 3, 1982

Page 2, line 6: after "WHEREAS" insert "the";

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Page 3, line 5: after "200-mile" insert "fisheries conservation";

Page 3, line 6: before "high seas" delete "the";

Page 3, line 10: after "the" insert "200-mile"; and

Page 3, line 11: delete rest of sentence after "coast".

EHH:ljb

Original sponsors: Randolph, Abood,  
Barnes, et al

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 78 (Resources)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Relating to commercial fishing by  
foreign fleets in the 200-mile fishery  
conservation zone along Alaska's  
coast.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the fishing industry is Alaska's largest employer and generates revenues that are surpassed at this time only by oil and gas; and

WHEREAS existing domestic fisheries can harvest all herring, halibut, crab, and salmon and have the potential to harvest all other stocks of Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the commercial and noncommercial fishermen of Alaska are dependent on these resources as one of the mainstays of their economy and livelihood; and

WHEREAS the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 reserves to United States fishermen all the harvestable fisheries that can be taken by domestic fishermen; and

WHEREAS the harvest and incidental interception of North American Pacific salmon by foreign motherships, land-based gillnet fleets, and Bering Sea <sup>and Gulf of Alaska</sup> crawl fleets, exceeds the harvest and incidental interception allowed Alaska troll fishermen by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and

WHEREAS interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas adversely impact Alaska's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and

WHEREAS the federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is impacting Alaska Board of Fisheries policy at the expense of the Alaska

1 fishing industry in an obvious display of favoritism towards foreign fishing  
2 interests; and

3 WHEREAS the federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management  
4 Council is usurping the long-standing and highly successful management of  
5 several exclusively domestic fisheries by the Alaska Board of Fisheries; and

6 WHEREAS imposition of federal fisheries management plans on the Alaska  
7 salmon troll, Bering Sea herring, and Bering Sea king crab fisheries leaves  
8 the State of Alaska with the primary responsibility for management, research,  
9 and enforcement, but vests all final decision-making authority in federal  
10 agencies; and

11 WHEREAS the numerous seizures and subsequent convictions of foreign  
12 fishing vessels for underlogging catches and retaining prohibited species  
13 over the past three years indicate that the foreign fleets are taking sub-  
14 stantially more fish than they have been allocated; and

15 WHEREAS every Alaska fisherman has the legal right of protection of the  
16 resources on which he or she and the Alaska economy are dependent;

17 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests  
18 the United States Congress to change the voting members on the seating  
19 arrangement of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council so as to exclude  
20 the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service and to include  
21 another Alaskan-at-large representative; and be it

22 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully request  
23 the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the United States Departmen  
24 of Commerce to reduce the total allowable level of foreign fishing in the  
25 Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska by at least 25 percent [so as to preserve stock  
26 and stimulate market opportunity for U.S.-caught bottomfish]; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully request  
28 the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the United States Departmen  
29 of Commerce to reduce the impact of offshore trawl efforts on Alaska's cruc:

inshore shellfish, longline, and salmon fisheries by time and area closures on the foreign and domestic trawl fleets; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to allocate sufficient funding to put United States observers on every foreign vessel fishing in Alaska's 200-mile zone and on the high seas Japanese fleets catching salmon of Alaska origin; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to grant the State of Alaska exclusive jurisdiction over <sup>domestic</sup> fisheries management within the fisheries conservation zone along Alaska's coast established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, President of the Senate; to the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to the members of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

2/8/82

SCR 31

Dave Cantillon

\*Best information available

#JK78

Wallace McDonald

Earl Krogger

John Wilcox - handtrollers in June

Guy Thornberg - ADFG

Larry Smith > troller

Richard Lundahl - Pelican

Kellis Soul - crabber

Gary Constantine - power troller

**DRAFT**

Introduced: 1/27/82  
Referred: Resources

BY RANDOLPH, ABOOD, BARNES,  
BETTISWORTH, FANNING,  
GARDINER, GRUSSENDORF, MOSS,  
METCALFE, PHILLIPS, ROGERS,  
SMITH AND ZEAROFF

IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 78

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Relating to commercial  
fishing by foreign fleets  
in the [200-mile] fishery  
conservation zone along  
Alaska's coast.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS The fishing industry is Alaska's largest  
employer and generat~~es~~ revenues that are surpassed <sup>at this time</sup> only by  
oil; <sup>and gas</sup> and

WHEREAS existing domestic fisheries can harvest all  
<sup>herring and crab, halibut,</sup>  
~~potential~~ salmon and have the potential to harvest all other  
stocks of Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the commercial and noncommercial fishermen of  
Alaska are dependent on these resources as one of the  
mainstays of their economy and livelihood; and

WHEREAS the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of

1976 reserves to United States fishermen all the harvestable fisheries that can be taken by domestic fishermen; and

WHEREAS the harvest and incidental interception of North American Pacific salmon by foreign motherships, land-based gillnet fleets, and Bering Sea trawl fleets exceeds the harvest and incidental interception allowed Alaska troll fishermen by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and

WHEREAS interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas [may] adversely impact Alaska's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and

WHEREAS the Federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is impacting Alaska Board of Fisheries policy at the expense of the Alaska fishing industry in an obvious display of favoritism towards foreign fishing interests; and

WHEREAS the Federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is usurping the long-standing and highly successful management of several exclusively domestic fisheries by the Alaska Board of Fisheries; and

WHEREAS imposition of Federal fisheries management plans on the Alaska salmon troll, Bering Sea herring and Bering Sea king crab fisheries leaves the State of Alaska with the primary responsibility for management, research and enforcement but vests all final decision making authority in Federal agencies; and

WHEREAS the numerous seizures and subsequent convictions of foreign fishing vessels for underlogging catches and retaining prohibited species over the past three years indicate that the foreign fleets are taking [at least <sup>substantially</sup> 15 percent] more fish than have been allocated; and

WHEREAS every Alaska fisherman <sup>has</sup> should have the legal right of protect <sup>ion of</sup> the resources on which he <sup>and Alaska</sup> and the Alaska economy are dependent; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to change the voting members on the seating arrangement of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council so as to exclude the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Services and to include <sup>another</sup> an Alaska-at-large representative; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the <sup>TALFF</sup> [optimum yields] ~~(for Pacific cod, pollock and sablefish)~~ in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska by at least 25 percent so as to conserve stocks and <sup>to further</sup> stimulate market opportunity for U.S. caught bottomfish; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the impact of offshore trawl efforts on Alaska's crucial inshore shellfish and, longline ~~fisheries~~, <sup>and salmon fisheries</sup> by time and area closures on the foreign and domestic trawl fleets; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to allocate sufficient funding to put U.S. observers on every foreign vessel fishing in Alaska's <sup>FCZ</sup> [200-mile] zone and on the high seas Japanese fleets catching salmon of Alaska origin; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to grant the State of Alaska exclusive jurisdiction over [domestic] fisheries management within the fisheries conservation zone along Alaska's coast established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Regan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, President of the Senate; to the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and to the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

PROPOSED CS FOR HJR 78

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Relating to commercial fishing by  
foreign fleets in the 200-mile fishery  
conservation zone along Alaska's  
coast.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA;

WHEREAS the fishing industry constitutes a major portion of the  
economic activity of Alaska; and

WHEREAS the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act  
of 1976 reserves to United States fishermen the total optimum yield  
of all [harvestable] domestic fisheries that can be taken by domestic  
fishermen; and

WHEREAS [existing] domestic fishermen [fisheries] can harvest  
all potential salmon, halibut, crab and herring and could have the  
capacity to harvest all other stocks of Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the commercial and noncommercial fishermen of Alaska  
are dependent on these resources as one of the mainstays of their  
economy and livelihood; and

WHEREAS the fishing industry in Alaska provides the highest  
employment of any industry in the state; and

WHEREAS the dollar value of incidentally destroyed halibut by foreign trawlers exceeds the value of their total marketable catch.

WHEREAS there is evidence that Alaska Chinook salmon are taken on the high seas as immature fish by foreign motherships, land-based gillnet fleets and trawl fleets; and

WHEREAS the harvest and incidental interception of North American Pacific Salmon by foreign motherships, land-based gillnet fleets, and Bering Sea trawl fleets exceeds the harvest and incidental interception allowed Alaska troll fishermen by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

WHEREAS interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas [may] adversely impacts Alaska's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and

WHEREAS the impact of foreign Gulf of Alaska trawl and foreign land-based gillnet catches on Gulf of Alaska Chinook salmon is [has been] significant; and

WHEREAS the high seas gillnet operations for squid by foreign fleets appear to be intercepting significant numbers of North American salmon; and

WHEREAS the continuing dominant harvest [harvesting] of bottom-fish by foreign fleets is incapacitating the struggling traditional halibut longline fleet and inhibiting [incapacitation] the fledgling

Alaska bottomfish industry as illustrated by reduction in abundance and size of Gulf of Alaska sablefish; and

WHEREAS foreign overfishing in certain areas is causing an imbalance in the ecosystem; and

WHEREAS Federal lenience toward foreign harvesting [of fishery stock] inside the [200-mile] Fishery Conservation Zone has disrupted important Alaska fisheries; and

WHEREAS the federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is usurping the long-standing and highly successful management of several exclusively domestic fisheries by the Alaska Board of Fisheries; and

WHEREAS imposition of federal fisheries management plans on the Alaska salmon troll, Bering Sea herring and Bering Sea king crab fisheries leaves the State of Alaska with the primary responsibility decision making authority in federal agencies;

WHEREAS the Federal Government [North Pacific Fishery Management Council] is impacting state [Alaska Board of Fisheries] policy at the expense of the Alaska fishing industry in an obvious display of favoritism towards foreign fishing interests; and

WHEREAS every Alaska fisherman should have the legal right to protect the resources on which he and the Alaska economy are dependent; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to change the voting Membership [members on the seating arrangement] of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, so as to make [exclude] the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Service a non-voting member and to increase from 5 to 6 the voting members appointed from the State of Alaska [include an Alaska-at-large representative]; and be it.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska state legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to amend the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 to prevent fishing by all foreign fleets in the 200-Mile Fishery Conservation Zone along Alaska's coast.

FURTHER BESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully request the United States Congress to grant the State of Alaska exclusive jurisdiction over domestic fisheries management within the Fishery Conservation Zone along Alaska's coast. [Established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.]

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, President of the Senate; to the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Proposed amendment to HJR 78

Insert the following Whereas clauses, and Resolved clause:

WHEREAS existing domestic fisheries can harvest all potential halibut in and along Alaska's coasts within the 200 mile fishery conservation zone; and

WHEREAS the foreign fleet since the 1950's has had a devastating effect on the Alaskan halibut resource; and

WHEREAS the foreign fleet in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea presently kills enough halibut to have a detrimental effect on the Alaskan economy both now and in the future; and

WHEREAS of the halibut resource left in the world, the vast majority resides in the waters off Alaska; and

WHEREAS the 1982 harvest allocation of halibut by the International Pacific Halibut Commission in statistical area 2 consisting of Southeast Alaska and British Columbia is restricting the harvest by Alaskan fishermen by grossly misrepresenting the allowable harvest allocated to each country; and

WHEREAS proposed federal cutbacks to the already understaffed Coast Guard will further hinder their curtailment of illegal foreign fishing in the 200 mile fishery conservation zone; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that the State of Alaska manage the halibut resource in and along its coasts within the 200 mile fishery conservation zone; and be it

Page 2, line 23. Delete lines 23 and 24, and replace with:

Act of 1976 to phase out foreign fishing vessels over a two-year period and to allow foreign fishing vessels to fish inside the 200 mile limit on an emergency basis at the discretion of the Governor, on advice from the Board of Fisheries.

Justification: To protect domestic fishermen, Alaska stocks of fish and insure the State of Alaska the right to manage the resource at the maximum optimum level for the benefit of all Alaska. Recommend using procedures set out by the Alaska Foreign Processing workshop in their recommendations to U.S. Congress.

Proposed amendment to HJR 78

Submitted by Kellus Sewell

page 2, line 23: Delete [TO PREVENT,  
Insert in its place:  
to accomplish through significant reductions over  
the next two years elimination by 1984 of

REQUESTS FOR RESOLUTIONS, POLICIES, AND MANAGEMENTS DIRECTIVES TO  
*Board of FISHERIES*  
THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FROM

PELICAN ADF&G ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RICHARD W. LUNDAHL, CHAIRMAN

*Sept. 1981*

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1. Curtailment of Foreign Nets
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RESOLUTION REQUEST

RELATING TO THE CURTAILMENT OF FOREIGN NETS

RESOLUTION: Curtail foreign gillnet and trawl fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska.

JUSTIFICATION: A tremendous number of net marked and injured Chinook and Coho salmon caught by trollers make evident that these species are targets for the foreign net fisheries.

Statistics show a significant number of halibut are taken by foreign trawl gear.

Documented testimony reveals there are miles of nets being used by foreign fleets.

Pelican ADF&G Advisory Committee  
Richard W. Lundahl, *Chairman*  
Box 793  
Pelican, Alaska 99832

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RESOLUTION REQUEST

RELATING TO ALL ALASKAN N.P.F.M.C.

WHEREAS, the F.C.M.A. seats many non-Alaskans on the N.P.F.M.C.; and

WHEREAS, the dollar value of Chinooks and Cohos that migrate from the waters of the N.P.F.M.C. to the waters of the P.F.M.C. is insignificant when compared to the dollar value of the King Crab, Tanner Crab, Black Cod, Halibut, ocean perch, pollock, hake, sockeyes, chums, pinks, cohos, chinooks, and etc. that do not migrate from the waters of the N.P.F.M.C. to the waters of the P.F.M.C.; and

WHEREAS there are already adequate provisions for coordination and cooperation between the N.P.F.M.C. and the P.F.M.C.;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Board of Fisheries hereby requests that the Congress of the United States amend the F.C.M.A. to state that all voting members of the N.P.F.M.C. be Alaskan residents; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the vast majority of scientific and statistical committee and the advisory panel members also be Alaskan residents.

Pelican ADW&G Advisory Committee  
Richard W. Lundahl, Chairman  
Box 793  
Pelican Alaska 99832

RESOLUTION REQUEST

RELATING TO FOREIGN MARKETING GAP

WHEREAS, the F.C.M.A. allows foreign fishing fleets to augment the American harvest until 100% of the allowable biological catch is harvested; and

WHEREAS, the major markets of these foreign fleets is in their mother countries; and

WHEREAS, the American fisherman is at a great financial overhead disadvantage in competing on the world market in the harvesting of our own American fish; and

WHEREAS, this marketing disadvantage creates a financial incentive for foreign fleets to displace American fleets; and

WHEREAS, our American fleets actually are being displaced by foreign fleets; and

WHEREAS, prices vary with supply and demand; and

WHEREAS, the price for our fish is kept low because 100% of the allowable catch is always harvested; and

WHEREAS, the price for our American fish would rise if the allowable foreign catch was reduced; and

WHEREAS, the incentive for American fishermen to invest in new fisheries and thereby displace foreign competition would increase if the price for American fish increased;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Board of Fisheries does hereby request the Congress of the United States to amend the F.C.M.A. to include:

1. that if the American fleets can harvest 100% of the allowable biological catch then the Americans and the Americans only be allowed and encouraged to do so; and
2. that if the American fleets cannot harvest 100% of the allowable biological catch that a 20% "foreign marketing gap" be established (as an economic incentive to American fishermen) so that the combination of American and foreign harvest can only total 80% of the allowable biological catch.

Pelican ADF&G Advisory Committee  
Richard W. Lundahl, Chairman  
Box 793  
Pelican, Alaska 99832

POLICY AND RESOLUTION REQUEST

RELATING TO SALMON OPTIMUM YIELD

WHEREAS, the OY was established during a period of severely depleted stocks; and

WHEREAS, the current Alaska Board of Fisheries and ADF&G management policies are greatly increasing salmon escapements; and

WHEREAS, aquaculture research and enhancement have just developed potentials for greatly increasing Alaska salmon stocks; and

WHEREAS, Alaska is upgrading its timber harvesting standards for environmental protection, including spawning habitats;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the OY be reestablished at projected potential harvest levels and that anything less than this potential harvest level be called a temporarily reduced harvest level (or temporary OY).

Pelican ADF&G Advisory Committee  
Richard W. Lundahl, Chairman  
Box 793  
Pelican, Alaska 99832

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ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES  
Policy Request

REGARDING ADOPTION OF AND REVIEW OF REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

In the proposition or adoption of regulations and policy we request that the Board and Department state:

1. the objectives to be achieved,
2. the time frame needed to achieve them, and
3. the projected benefits to that fishery be listed.

JUSTIFICATION: The past system of adoption has led us into the difficulties that most of our fisheries are experiencing today in that there is no system of review of regulations that were adopted in the past. The goals and benefits of these regulations were often unclear.

Pelican ADF&G Advisory Committee  
Richard W. Lundahl, Chairman  
Box 795  
Pelican, Alaska 99832

PERSONAL REQUESTS

OR

RESOLUTIONS, POLICIES, AND MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES  
TO

FROM

RICHARD W LUNDANE  
PELICAN, ALASKA

SEPT 1981

\*

REQUEST FOR MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE

RELATING TO BIOMASS STUDY OF CHINOOK SALMON

- WHEREAS, the size limit for troll caught Chinook salmon has been a constant issue; and
- WHEREAS, "shaker mortality" and treble hooks have consequently also been constant issues; and
- WHEREAS, the predator caused mortality of salmon in the high seas has always been a subject of conjecture; and
- WHEREAS, the "growth potential" of immature salmon has long been a subject of debate; and
- WHEREAS, the ability of management to maximize the benefits to the public depends on knowing when the value of the resource is highest;
- NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Board of Fisheries does hereby direct ADF&G to initiate a complete study of the Bio-mass value of Chinook salmon throughout their cycle.

Richard W. Lundahl  
Box 793  
Pelican, Alaska 99832  
PERSONAL REQUEST

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POLICY REQUEST

RELATING TO TAGGING AND RELEASING OF IMMATURE SALMON  
BY TROLLERS

WHEREAS, aquaculture biologists need continuous research in migration patterns, feeding habits, and growth rates of both natural and hatchery stocks; and

WHEREAS, various trollers and groups of trollers have always been interested in tagging salmon that must be released anyway; and

WHEREAS, the cost of such study would be minimal if the "tagging" were done by commercial fishermen;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Board of Fisheries does hereby direct ADF&G and requests the N.M.F.S. biologists to set up a tagging and releasing program of immature salmon with all interested trollers.

Richard W. Lundahl  
Box 793  
Pelican, Alaska 99832  
PERSONAL REQUEST

REQUEST FOR MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE

RELATING TO F.R.E.D. AND FEDERAL HATCHERIES IN OTHER STATES

WHEREAS, the policies of the N.P.F.M.C. are directed toward lowering the OY and reallocating salmon (appearing in our waters and the waters of the FCZ) to the peoples of other states, other Indian tribes, and other nations: and

WHEREAS, our S.E. economies are dependent on our harvesting of these fish; and

WHEREAS, these fish pasture in our waters and feed on our feed stocks; and

WHEREAS, the expertise and technology for raising and enhancing these Washington and Oregon runs is in existence; and

WHEREAS, the bilateral (Canadian and U.S.A.) treaty and several Indian treaties will probably "lock" the OY into "specific" permanent numbers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Board of Fisheries does hereby direct F.R.E.D. to study the feasibility and benefits of locating several ADF&G Chinook and Coho hatcheries in Washington and Oregon; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Alaska Board of Fisheries does hereby request the federal government to do the same in our behalf.

FURTHER DISCUSSION: 1. The existence of ADF&G hatcheries in Washington and Oregon would give Alaska a lever in maintaining a reasonably high OY for S.E. Alaska.

2. The possibility of the N.P.F.M.C.'s recommendations for further reducing our activity in the FCZ would be lessened.

Richard W. Lundahl  
Box 793  
Pelican Alaska 99832  
PERSONAL REQUEST

REGULATION PROPOSALS TO  
*BOARD OF FISHERIES*  
THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FROM

PELICAN ALF&G ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RICHARD W. LUNDAHL, CHAIRMAN

Sept. 1981

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1. Statewide Troll
2. Hand Troll-Power Troll Allocations
3. Treble Hooks
4. Seine Boundary Line in Lisianski Inlet.....request for emergency order for this coming year
5. Yakutat Troll-Gillnet Equal Fishing Hours
6. Extension of Proposal Deadline for Advisory Committees

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REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Proposal Concerns

Game \_\_\_\_\_  
Sport Fishing \_\_\_\_\_  
Commercial Fishing   x  

Subsistence \_\_\_\_\_  
Advisory Committees \_\_\_\_\_

\* \* \* SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING THIS FORM \* \* \*

Area(s) affected: Statewide

5AAC 39.171 (New Section) Regulation book page no. 168  
(Alaska Administrative Code No.)

Purpose of proposal Open all state waters to trolling.

Suggested wording of Proposed Regulation (append if lengthy): TROLL GEAR LEGAL IN ALL AREAS. Troll gear may be used in all areas of the state.

- Justification:
1. Troll caught fish are a quality product having a greater dollar value.
  2. The troll fishery uses a large and extensive network of support and supply businesses.
  3. The Alaska ~~permits~~ troll permits <sup>are</sup> issued as statewide permits.
  4. Gives the fishing industry an option of diversifying in the event of poor cycle years thus alleviating heavy pressure on specific stocks.
  5. Areas of maximum utilization of the resource could still be protected by area/time closures as is done in Southeast. (cont. on back) (over)

SUBMITTED BY: Pelican ADF&G Advisory Committee  
(Name & Address)

Richard W. Lundahl, Chairman

Box 793

PRESENTING:

PELICAN

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PELICAN, ALASKA 99832

Many Alaskans living westward would utilize power troll permits to augment their present fishing incomes.

The percentage of Alaskans (as compared to non-residents) owning and fishing Alaska power troll permits would probably increase.

Improve locale economics of Westward communities. The reopening of the westward waters to statewide power trolling would:

- (a) increase the income and profits of the following local groups:
  - (1) the local fisherman;
  - (2) the processing plants and their employers; and
  - (3) the various support businesses and their employees. *ALASKAN*
- (b) increase economic incentive for processors to invest in Westward plants. *1*

# Federal influence in state fisheries decried by Miller

The Associated Press

JUNEAU -- Lt. Gov. Terry Miller, a Republican gubernatorial candidate, says it is imperative that the new governor move to end federal interference in Alaska's fisheries policy decisions.

"I believe we need a new direction and a new commitment to stem the steady tide of federal encroachment on fisheries management decisions," Miller told a Juneau Rotary luncheon last week.

Three major sources of conflict were highlighted by Miller: who decides harvests of king salmon in Southeast Alaska, crabs in Western Alaska and herring in the Bering Sea.

"In each of these three areas, the state of Alaska is faced with either surrendering to the federal government or, alternatively, mounting a defense of state's rights equal in magnitude to the recent battle over d-2 lands (Alaska lands legislation)."

But before taking on the federal government, Miller said "the state must put its own house in order" by streamlining the current system for setting fishery policy.

He said "presently there are several dozen agencies ... that have a piece of the fisheries policy pie. There should be only two: the governor's office for policy direction and the Board of Fisheries for resource allocation decisions.

Miller also said members of the fishing industry should be able to work directly with a coordinator in the governor's office and have access to the governor. "instead of being shuffled from agency to agency



Terry Miller

or division director to division director."

He said "these two changes will allow Alaska to speak with a firm, authoritative voice when we approach the federal government. We will be able to mount an aggressive campaign in Congress to amend the federal legislation that has been the fulcrum used by federal agencies to usurp state management authority."

Miller said federal interference in Alaska's billion dollar fishing industry, which once was run by state officials, could raise havoc with the state's economy.

"Fisheries is one of our most important economic mainstays, a resource which has transcended the gold era and one which, if managed properly, will transcend the present era of oil. The livelihood of more than 50,000 Alaskans depends on the outcome of this issue."

# Fisheries battle feared

## Candidate Miller decries federal interference

By ANNABEL LUND  
Empire Staff Reporter

Increasing federal interference in Alaska's fisheries could catapult the state into launching a state's rights defense as fierce and as comprehensive as the d-2 land fight, Lt. Gov. Terry Miller warned Tuesday.

Miller, Republican candidate for governor, called the situation a "crisis" and urged development of a new fisheries management program to protect the state's rights in the industry.

"We did not support the 200-mile limit to promote an army of federal employees, organized into platoons of commissions and councils, that would overrun state managers," Miller told a packed house of Rotarians at their noon luncheon in the Cape Fox Sheffield House Tuesday.

Miller said there were three major issues now facing the state's largest private industry dramatizing the struggle for control of Alaska's fish resources between the state and federal government: who controls the harvesting of king salmon in Southeast, who controls the crab fishery in Western Alaska and who will set policy for the herring fishery in the Bering Sea.

"In each of these three areas, the state of Alaska is faced with either surrendering to the federal government or, alternatively, mounting a defense of state's rights equal in magnitude to recent battles over d-2 lands," Miller said. "The federal government must understand that Alaska knows the difference between cooperation and capitulation."

Miller called the federal plans for management of these three fisheries "myopic" and said the implications of them are "dangerous."

He added there were continuing struggles with the federal government over resource trade-off decisions, such as offshore oil development in the fisheries-rich Bristol Bay area and Norton

Sound.

"Is there really any reason for hasty development in areas where the danger of drilling is great and where a major world source of fish protein is located?" Miller asked. "There are many more onshore areas with more potential for oil and gas discoveries that should be first explored and developed."

Miller also called for drastic changes in state fish management policies. He suggested the several dozen agencies now handling state policy be boiled down to two: the governor's office for policy direction and the Board of Fisheries for resource allocation decisions.

He also suggested that a cohesive fisheries policy be created, with one individual designated as responsible to the governor for the implementation of that policy.

"These two changes will allow Alaska to speak with a firm, authoritative voice when we approach the federal government," Miller said, and permit the state to mount "an aggressive campaign in Congress to amend the federal legislation that has been the fulcrum used by federal agencies to usurp state management authority."

The state's rights campaign, he said, should be multi-faceted and coordinated with other coastal states facing similar problems.

A major question should be posed, Miller said: "Is it reasonable to expect that the management decisions in Washington, D.C., will be as attentive to conservation, as attentive to protection, or as attentive to the unique socio-economic circumstances of Alaska as state efforts?"

Resolution of federal-state friction points is not merely a matter of philosophy, Miller said, but is necessary to compel the federal government to allow the state management of its resources.

"Without control of its own resources," Miller said, "a state is basically just a colony."



## omise posed

business in that zone. The compromise proposal calls for a 40-square-foot, free-standing structure ending about 20 feet above the pavement. The compromise adheres to zoning requirements and pleases the council, which has sent a letter to the city-borough urging approval of Bannister's decision. The proposed Street Improvements are designed to keep traffic moving between the Old Glacier Highway and the access to the restaurant. The city has not objected to Bannister's decision that it will be a turning lane and make other improvements, according to Borough Attorney Lee Sharp. The agenda for Thursday's assembly meeting is in part a proposed ordinance to establish a local improvement district to pay for a portion of the downtown parking garage

## Cancer telethon plans start

When Janice Holst walked into the studio at KINY-TV, nearly a year ago, no one, not even the governor could have predicted a population of more than 24,000 would telephone in over \$25,000 in pledges to a first-ever Alaska cancer





# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE  
197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST.  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801  
907 586-2820

Rodger Palnter  
Executive Director

February 8, 1982

TO: Representative Dick Randolph  
RE: HJR 78

As I mentioned in our conversation last week, I will be in Washington, D.C. when your resolution comes up for a hearing in the House Resources Committee. Although the UFA and other commercial fishermen's groups strongly support the intent of HJR 78, there are a couple of clauses in the legislation that we would like to have changed.

I suggest the following amendments:

"WHEREAS the numerous seizures and subsequent convictions of foreign fishing vessels for underlogging catches and retaining prohibited species over the past three years indicate that the foreign fleets are taking at least 15 percent more fish than have been allocated; and"

Replace lines 8 through 15 on page 2 with the following language:

"WHEREAS federal lenience toward foreign harvesting of stocks within the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone has disrupted important Alaska fisheries; and

WHEREAS the federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is usurping the long-standing and highly successful management of several exclusively domestic fisheries by the Alaska Board of Fisheries; and

WHEREAS imposition of federal fisheries management plans on the Alaska salmon troll, Bering Sea herring and Bering Sea king crab fisheries leaves the State of Alaska with the primary responsibility for management, research and enforcement but vests all final decision making authority in federal agencies;"

Replace lines 21-24 on page 2 with the following language:

"FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to allocate sufficient funding to put U.S. observers on every foreign vessel fishing in Alaska's 200-mile zone and on the high seas Japanese fleets catching salmon of Alaska origin; and be it"

Add resolved clauses at the top of page 3 saying:

"FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the optimum yields for Pacific cod, pollock and sablefish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska by at least 25 percent so as to conserve stocks and stimulate market opportunity for U.S. caught bottomfish; and be it

"FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the impact of offshore trawl efforts on Alaska's crucial inshore shellfish and longline fisheries by time and area closures on the foreign and domestic trawl fleets."

Copies of this resolution should be sent to Bill Gordon, director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

c.c. House Resources Committee

**DRAFT**

Introduced: 1/27/82  
Referred: Resources

IN THE HOUSE

BY RANDOLPH, ABOOD, BARNES,  
BETTISWORTH, FANNING,  
GARDINER, GRUSSENDORF, MOSS,  
METCALFE, PHILLIPS, ROGERS,  
SMITH AND ZHAROFF

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 78

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Relating to commercial  
fishing by foreign fleets  
in the 200-mile fishery  
conservation zone along  
Alaska's coast.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS The fishing industry is Alaska's largest  
employer and generates revenues that are surpassed only by  
oil; and

WHEREAS existing domestic fisheries can harvest all  
potential salmon and have the potential to harvest all other  
stocks of Alaska origin; and

WHEREAS the commercial and noncommercial fishermen of  
Alaska are dependent on these resources as one of the  
mainstays of their economy and livelihood; and

WHEREAS the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of

1976 reserves to United States fishermen all the harvestable fisheries that can be taken by domestic fishermen; and

WHEREAS the harvest and incidental interception of North American Pacific salmon by foreign motherships, land-based gillnet fleets, and Bering Sea trawl fleets exceeds the harvest and incidental interception allowed Alaska troll fishermen by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and

WHEREAS interceptions of this magnitude on mixed stocks of immature salmon on the high seas may adversely impact Alaska's ability to assure the conservation and sustained yield of these stocks; and

WHEREAS the Federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is impacting Alaska Board of Fisheries policy at the expense of the Alaska fishing industry in an obvious display of favoritism towards foreign fishing interests; and

WHEREAS the Federally controlled North Pacific Fishery Management Council is usurping the long-standing and highly successful management of several exclusively domestic fisheries by the Alaska Board of Fisheries; and

WHEREAS imposition of Federal fisheries management plans on the Alaska salmon troll, Bering Sea herring and Bering Sea king crab fisheries leaves the State of Alaska with the primary responsibility for management, research and enforcement but vests all final decision making authority in Federal agencies; and

WHEREAS the numerous seizures and subsequent convictions of foreign fishing vessels for underlogging catches and retaining prohibited species over the past three years indicate that the foreign fleets are taking at least 15 percent more fish than have been allocated; and

WHEREAS every Alaska fisherman should have the legal right of protect the resources on which he and the Alaska economy are dependent; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to change the voting members on the seating arrangement of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council so as to exclude the Regional Director of the National Marine Fisheries Services and to include an Alaska-at-large representative; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the optimum yields for Pacific cod, pollock and sablefish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska by at least 25 percent so as to conserve stocks and stimulate market opportunity for U.S. caught bottomfish; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the U.S. Department of Commerce to reduce the impact of offshore trawl efforts on Alaska's crucial inshore shellfish and longline fisheries by time and area closures on the foreign and domestic trawl fleets; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to allocate sufficient funding to put U.S. observers on every foreign vessel fishing in Alaska's 200-mile zone and on the high seas Japanese fleets catching salmon of Alaska origin; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States Congress to grant the State of Alaska exclusive jurisdiction over domestic fisheries management within the fisheries conservation zone along Alaska's coast established by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Regan, President of the United States; to the Honorable George Bush, President of the Senate; to the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Honorable John B. Breaux, Chairman, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and to the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

## TRANSCRIPT SYNOPSIS

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE  
FEBRUARY 10TH, 1982 TELECONFERENCE HEARING  
RE: DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS

- 1) METHODS USED BY THE DEPT. OF F&G TO DETERMINE POTENTIAL FISH CATCH STATISTICS
- 2) WHETHER REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SPORT FISHING OFF TROLL VESSELS SHOULD BE REPEALED.

TAPE #1, SIDE #A

Rep. Dick Randolph, Chairman -- made opening statements and introduced committee members, Sen. Colletta, Rep. Abood, and Rep. Moss, guest members of the Dept. of F&G Mil Zhan, Ken Parker, Nel Seibel, Paul Larson, Frank Van Hulle, Paul Kissner, Bob Simons, Conrad Seibel, Guest Chairman of Juneau Troll-PAC Larry Smith.

Rep. Dick Randolph then outlined the five areas of concern: 1) principle of Optimum Yield, 2) Limited Entry, 3) Time and Area Closures, 4) the use of Fish Tickets to establish harvest guidelines, 5) present prohibition of sport fishing from troll vessels.

Larry Smith, Chairman of Juneau Troll-PAC, Box 3020, Juneau AK 99803, - expressed concern regarding government management of the Troll fishing industry; effects of the 1976 Magnuson Act have been the mass implementation of regulations. Interplay Federal and State management has resulted in confusing and uncoordinated data and regulations. He set parameters of discussion. The salmon resource is not as depleted as we have been led to believe by management. Data is insufficient. Escapement figures are inaccurate. Foreign interception in FCZ is extensive - 200 to 500 thousand fish annually. Data input from other sources other than their own is ignored. ATA data is ignored. Troll fishing industry is the major part of Southeast AK's economy and in the past the industry has been an economically stable one. Troll catch represents over 40% of all catch of Southeast gear types. Optimum Yield has not been proven as an effective way of managing the fishery. Federal and State management only takes into account that data which complies with their already existing management plans. Biological data is being used for political ends. The public is exempt from decision making process. Public response is not taken into account. The management goal of conservation of fisheries resources should not be carried out to the extent that the Alaska fishing industry is destroyed. Mr. Smith calls for a private study to re-evaluate present methods used to evaluate data and to investigate more efficient possibilities. Inaccuracy of the use of fish tickets as means of determining abundance of the resource. All that fish tickets provide is a report of the number of fish caught. Written testimony will be provided.

Ken Parker, Deputy Director of Commercial Fisheries Division of the Dept. of F&G. - Written documents submitted. The Southeastern troll fishery has been subject to stringent regulations in the last two years. This has occurred because of the depressed state of the Chinook and Coho salmon stocks and the necessity to balance the harvest between the in and off shore fisheries. He introduced other department staff.

Paul Larson, Southeast Region Finfish Coordinator for Division of Commercial Fisheries of Dept. of F&G. - Statement re: time and area closures placed on Southeast troll fishery. Troll fishery occurs in both State and Federal waters. Troll fishery is the only AK fishery allowed in FCZ off AK coast. It is important to manage the fishery so that the harvest is only the surplus after escapement needs have been met. The Board of Fisheries establishes the regulations which will guide the arrangement of fishing seasons. Conservation measures are necessary and time and area closures are the means the Board relies on

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION REVIEW COMMITTEE  
FEBRUARY 10TH, 1982 TELECONFERENCE HEARING  
RE: DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS  
PAGE TWO ----

TAPE #1, SIDE #A continued

to achieve this. Further restrictions of harvesting seasons is necessary because the resource has shown a need to be further protected; therefore, time and area closures have become more stringent. Compared with other fishing industries around the state there were very few emergency closing orders issued for the Southeast area troll fleet in 1981. He expressed all the complicated mechanisms of issuing time and area closures to indicate that they are not decided at the whim of the department.

Nel Seibel, Southeast Region Biometrician for Division of Commercial Fisheries of Dept. of F&G. - Comments on principle of Optimum Yield. He introduced statistics regarding first use of O. in 1980 season. All gillnet operations on Southeast Chinook salmon have been closed down since mid 1970s to lighten pressure on Southeast stocks. The necessity of Federal management of especially Chinook salmon within the FCZ was determined to be of great importance because the majority of those stocks being fished by the Southeast troll fleet were found not to be of AK origin. Rather, they were from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia rivers, streams, and hatcheries, where there is also a demand for these fish. The SE troll fishery is also one of the oldest sharing the harvest of these stocks, and the number of Chinook salmon is depressed. Hence, there have been cutbacks in the number of fish that can be harvested to allow these stocks to be replenished. There are not effective identification methods currently available for Chinook salmon stocks in areas of intermingling stocks; neither are they available for other species. Chinook salmon harvest in SE has increased from 301,000 in 1975 to 401,000 in 1978, even though there were more trawl vessels in intermingling stock areas in outer coastal regions. The problem then became how to take these concerns into account in a manner consistent with the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which says fisheries must be managed for Optimum Yield. This was not possible because of a lack of information, and the complexities of commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries throughout the state. Therefore, an overall catch limit was thought to be a reasonable way of addressing these problems; the limit was found by averaging stocks taken by trawlers from 1971-77 mainly, and was reviewed each season. In the 1980 season, 286-320 thousand was the limit developed by the state and federal boards of fisheries; the actual catch exceeded the upper range end by about 3,000. In 1981, the limit was lowered to 268 thousand, which was at the lower end of the Board's range, and upper end of the Council's range. From projections made in late August and early September, there was expected to be more Chinooks caught in the late part of the season. However, this didn't occur because of the shifting of stocks, and the FCZ closure in an attempt to keep the number within the lower Council limit, among other reasons. Preliminary hand counts based on some 30 thousand fish tickets were

Mil Zhan, Executive Director of Board of Fisheries and Game ---

The Board of Fish and Game establishes regulations and policies which are implemented by the Department of Fish and Game; the Board of F&G functions separately from the Department. The Board's regulations are for the conservation and management of resources, and determine the allocation of resources. Board decisions are based on biological data, expertise from the department staff, and public input. The Board is the primary way for public involvement; there are 67 different boards across the state, where public testimony is heard concerning local needs

TAPE #1, SIDE #A continued

and issues. The Fish and Game Board considers 400-600 regulations annually; coordinated efforts are intended to be responsive of public needs, as well as, those of the resource. Sen. Colletta asked about how much weight the Board puts on public testimony. It was replied that the Board has professional biologists who could be depended upon most of the time. He then asked if it wasn't a sham, because the conclusions are one-sided, and the public has no recourse. Mr. Zhan replied that the Board is in a tough situation and must decide between biological and social needs.

TAPE #1, SIDE #B

Earl Krygier, Biologist for the Alaska Troller's Association --- He indicated that Alaskan fisheries should be managed by Alaskans, and that there are problems with the Department of Fish and Game's management. The Department can much better manage our resources in conjunction with the industry than with the federal government. A dual management system is not possible other than what could be called dual management by the state and the fishing industry. Escapement data is inaccurate. Optimal counts in reality were historic highs. Counts taken with fixed wing aircraft are highly inaccurate. It would take two years to gather, devise methodology, and develop index systems for Cohos when there is presently practically no data available. He states that much time would also be needed to complete the stock recruitment information for King Salmon. The troll fishery was closed down in 1981 for 10 days under a two-tier prerequisite; one - the salmon were moving to inside waters, and two - the stocks were above the ten year average. The first prerequisite was irrelevant because of changed patterns in seining and gillnet fishing. A test fishery would much better answer this prerequisite. The second prerequisite is refuted by the fact that even after a 10 day closure, the 1981 catch was a record catch for the past 12 years. Exploitation rates are incorrect. Even with the total exploitation rate as high as 90%, we doubt this happens under the present management system; we do not know how much Coho stocks can take, i.e., they may be able to take as much as 95 or 96%. Work needs to be done on an a true exploitation rate for adequate management. Information on stock separation is also needed by scale pattern analysis and electrophoresis studies. As an industry biologist, he does not feel money would be well spent on investigative methods of evaluating the Department's present research methodology, but rather, money is needed to complete or initiate research either privately or governmentally which would give the Dept. the tools for correct management of the fishery. A list of needed management research has been provided by the Natural Resource Consultants in their work for the North Pacific Management Council. Industry and the Department should sit down together and prioritize the research that needs to be done. Written testimony has been provided.

Don Masterson, representing the Juneau Charter Boat Association. --- He spoke on the issue of sport fishing from troll vessels. Hand and power trollers are often involved in the charter business as well. They are almost forced to be because their fishing time has been so drastically cut and because tourism makes it a worth while enterprise. The charter boat owner is allowed to sport fish off his vessel. He sees no reason why the troller should not be allowed to do the same, like every other commercial fishing vessel.

Eric McDowell, a commercial salmon fisherman from Homan-McDowell Economic and Management Consulting Firm. -- He stated that he had been asked by the Alaska Troll Legal Fund to investigate the economic impact of two management measures. One is a series of 6 errors made in season management made in 1981 and the other is the economic impact of the quota system established by the Department. Cost of management errors which could be rectified through better management techniques was 1.3 million dollars lost to Southeastern