

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86 / 2**  
**4338 SRES HJR 38 - HJR 43**

1217



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11/24/89  
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HJR

38

# Alaska State Legislature

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POUCH V  
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## Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

May 11, 1985

TO: All Members  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *[Signature]*  
Senate Resources Committee

RE: HJR 38

HJR 38 requests the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to continue to allow the stocking of fish and the enhancement of the fishing resources within Tustumena Lake in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

The final draft of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge conservation plan prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service classified this area as a wilderness unit, and this designation would not allow fisheries enhancement in Tustumena Lake. The Department of Fish and Game has objected to this prohibition. June 7, 1985 is the last date for comment on the final draft plan.

Enclosures:  
1 memo from Rep. Navarre with  
back-up information

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
MIKE NAVARRE

DISTRICT 5A

CHAIR, LABOR & COMMERCE  
VICE-CHAIR, STATE AFFAIRS



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## House of Representatives

MEMORANDUM

May 10, 1985

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Rep. Mike Navarre

*Pat Malone for Mike Navarre*

Attached is back-up information for HJR38. This measure passed the House with a unanimous vote, and was assigned to Senate Resources today. I respectfully request that this measure be scheduled as soon as possible. The deadline for comment on the Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge is June 7, 1985. If this measure doesn't pass this session, it will be too late. Thanks for your help.

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: Pat Malone  
Administrative Assistant  
to Representative Navarre  
Alaska State House - Juneau

DATE: April 24, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 267-2166

FROM: Dave Daisy *Dave Daisy*  
Regional Program Manager  
FRED Division - Anchorage  
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: Tustumena Sockeye  
Enhancement Program

Enclosed are two documents that should help explain the Tustumena Lake Sockeye Enhancement Program. One is Sockeye Salmon Investigation, Tustumena Lake System, Alaska - Progress Report Number 3 which is the latest progress report on the studies to determine the effects of sockeye salmon enhancement on Tustumena Lake, and the other is the abstract of two presentations given by Loren Flagg, the area biologist in charge of the Tustumena program, explaining the enhancement program and the Tustumena sockeye investigation project. You will note the the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is involved in the investigation project. A quote from Flagg's presentation sums it up best - "Our studies to date indicate that the Tustumena Lake stocking program has resulted in an increase in total production from the lake without any negative effects."

It should be noted that the Tustumena stocking program involves no habitat manipulation, no permanent structures, and utilizes stocks native to the Tustumena system. It takes advantage of plankton (sockeye food) production that is surplus to the needs of sockeye produced naturally in the system.

Tustumena Lake is totally within the Andy Simons Wilderness portion of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR). The final draft of the KNWR Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) defines fisheries enhancement as "actions taken to increase fishery stocks above historic levels. Includes lake fertilization, stocking, building hatcheries and fish passages, and artificially incubating fish in streams." The CCP states that fisheries enhancement will not be permitted in wilderness areas as well as areas where minimal management techniques or traditional management techniques will be applied. This in effect eliminates fishery enhancement from 87% of the KNWR. We object to this outright prohibition on the bulk of the KNWR. Fishery enhancement encompasses a broad range of activities. We believe that some forms of enhancement are compatible within all management categories and should be allowed pending an activity-specific review.

April 24, 1985

To accomplish this the permitting level indicated for fisheries enhancement in Table 21 of the final draft of the KNWR CCP needs to be changed. The suggested wording is: Table 21, Fisheries Enhancement - Change all categories to: "Permitted in special situations with cooperative agreements."

I hope the above and the enclosed documents are of use to you. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me. My home phone is 243-8544 and my work phone is 267-2166.

Good luck.

Enclosures

cc: Moberly  
Flagg



STATE OF ALASKA

S. A. (STAN) MOBERLY  
DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF FISHERIES REHABILITATION,  
ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (FRED)  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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Abstract of Presentation to Kenai Peninsula Borough  
Resource Development Commission (3/18/85) and  
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (3/23/85)  
on Tustumena Lake Sockeye Salmon Enhancement Program

by

Loren B. Flagg  
Area Biologist  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation,  
Enhancement, and Development

The Crooked Creek Hatchery, located at Kasilof, was constructed in 1974. Additions to the facility in the late 1970's and early 1980's brought the capacity of the hatchery to 20 million salmon eggs.

The primary purpose of the facility is to increase the sockeye (red) salmon production at Tustumena Lake. Lake rearing studies in the early 1970's indicated that the system was spawning limited, as opposed to rearing limited, and that the lake was capable of producing more salmon fry than the spawning grounds could supply. Recent studies verify that this assumption was correct - we have demonstrated through the stocking and evaluation program that the lake can produce more fish.

Production stocking was initiated in 1979 at a level of 7.8 million sockeye fry. From 1982 to 1984 we reached the full production level of about 16-17 million fry annually.

Most sockeye salmon fry rear for one year in Tustumena Lake before migrating to sea as smolt. Since 1980 the number of smolt migrating from Tustumena Lake has increased (1-14 million) as has the hatchery contribution (3%-25%).

RECEIVED

APR 1 1985

F.R.E.D.  
ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

Our evaluation studies have addressed the questions: (1) "are the smolt being produced from the lake in good condition, and (2) are we in any way harming the natural stock or the environment". Our studies to date indicate that the Tustuegan Lake stocking program has resulted in an increase in total production from the lake without any negative effects. The smolt coming out of the lake are in excellent condition and we have observed no adverse impacts on wild stocks or the rearing environment. In 1984, the year of the largest smolt migration (14.2 million), age 1.0 smolts were the largest we have observed. The plankton population has held up strongly, in fact the plankton index was higher in 1984 than it was in 1980.

The additional salmon smolt being produced from the system will mean more adults available for commercial, sport, and subsistence fishermen. At a minimum, 300,000 additional adult salmon will be available on an annual basis for harvest as a direct result of the enhancement program. The ex-vessel value estimated to commercial fishermen in Central Cook Inlet is 1.6 million dollars. When added to the annual value of \$400,000 for fish produced from Leisure Lake, which are harvested by Lower Cook Inlet seiners, we estimate that 2.0 million dollars annually will go directly to commercial fishermen from our stocking program starting next year.

The first wholesale value, or value produced from the fish pack, is generally considered to be about 2 times the ex-vessel value (\$4.0 million). There are other multipliers, as the dollar rolls over in the community, however, I'll leave that analysis for the economists.

Since the Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon stocking program accounts for over 90% of the Crooked Creek Hatchery production, the loss of this stocking program would in all likelihood mean closure of the hatchery. The hatchery also provides king salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead for sport fishermen. Last year over 5,000 adult king salmon were caught at Crooked Creek. This fishery ranked second behind the Kenai River in king salmon catch on the Kenai Peninsula in 1984. This program and the others, coho and steelhead, would be in jeopardy if the hatchery is closed.

We ask only that the future stocking program at Tustumena Lake be directed based on the merits of the program; that is the agreement we had with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service when we initiated our 5 year cooperative study in 1981. The State has recommended to the USFWS to change the Fisheries Enhancement section of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Plan to read: "Fisheries enhancement permitted in special situations with cooperative agreements". The State also recommended that the "Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon stocking be continued until the Service and ADF&G jointly determine that these projects have been completed or no longer achieve their stated objectives".

The KNR plan will be available soon for a 60 day public comment period. We would encourage you, as individuals or as a group, to review this plan and provide comments to the USFWS. The State would appreciate your support on the Tustumena Lake issue. Thank you.

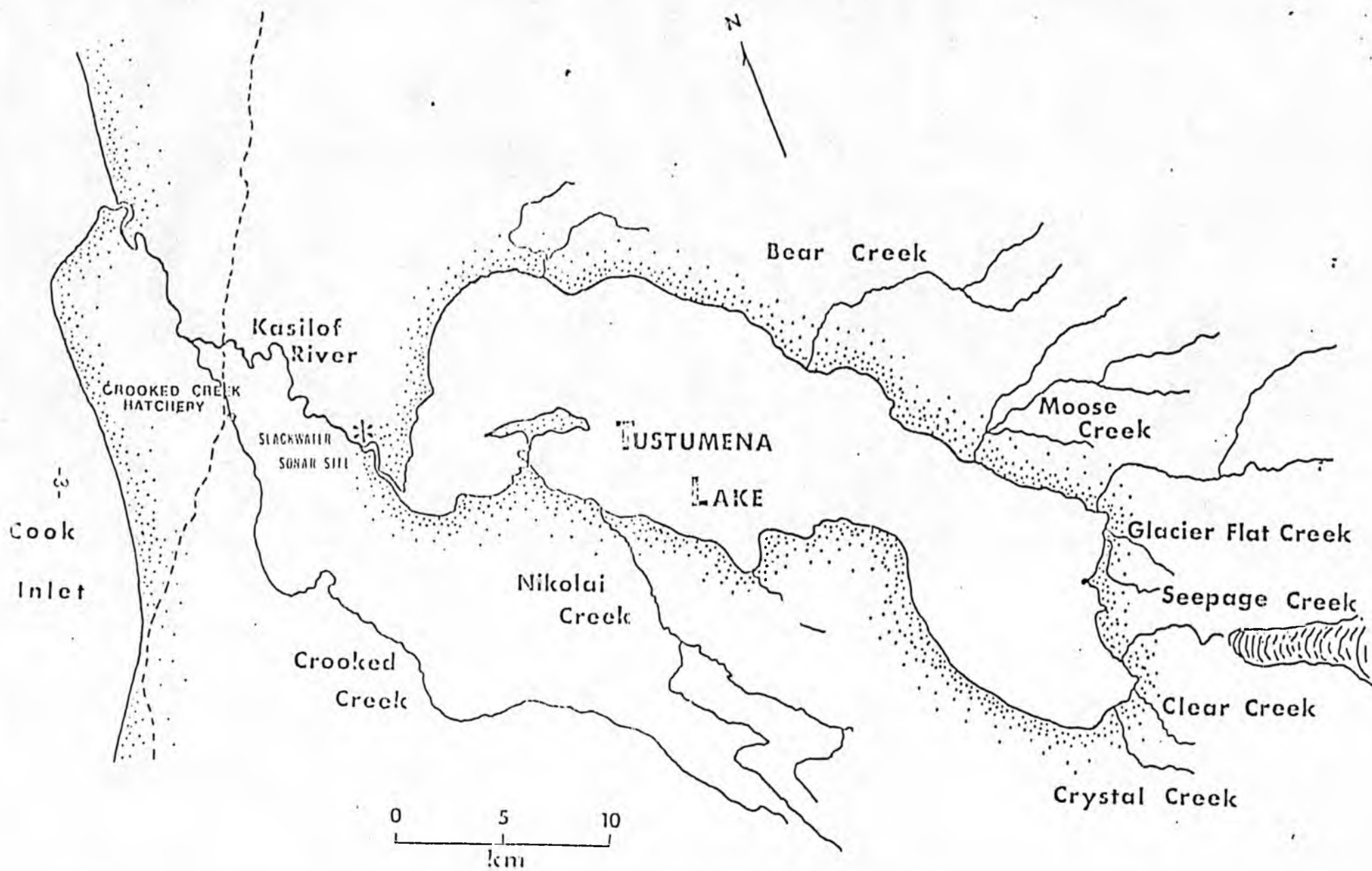


Figure 1. Kasilof River drainage and major sockeye salmon rearing lake.

Table 1. Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon fry stocking and marking history, 1976-84.

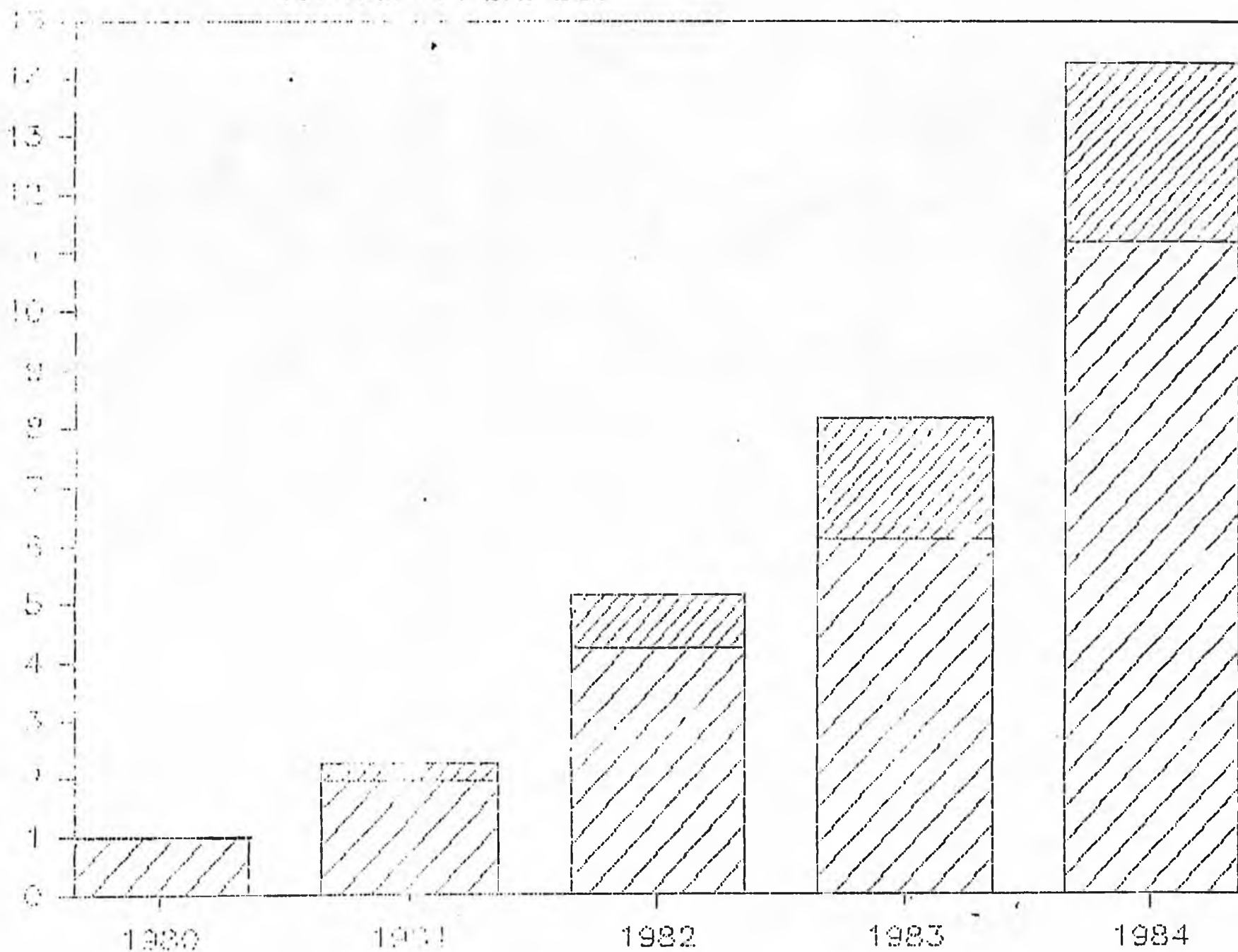
Release year	Glacier Flats Creek			Bear Creek			Total		
	Number fry stocked	Number marked RV	Percent	Number fry stocked	Number marked LV	Percent	Number fry stocked	Number marked	Percent
1976	1,137,784	--	--	--	--	--	1,137,784	--	--
1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978	400,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--
1979	4,864,193	30,502	.62	2,899,785	36,095	1.24	7,763,978	66,597	.86
1980	2,706,610	32,669	1.20	2,499,232	32,758	1.31	5,205,842	65,427	1.26
1981	4,967,526	198,409	3.99	3,809,045	253,947	6.67	8,776,571	452,356	5.15
1982	8,299,560	210,114	2.53	7,648,602	248,639	3.25	15,948,162	458,753	2.88
1983	9,760,100	201,800	2.07	7,174,800	218,400	3.04	16,934,900	420,200	2.48
1984	9,750,000	202,400AD 202,100RV	2.08 2.07	7,300,000	29,400	0.40	17,050,000	433,900	2.54
		404,500	4.15						

Appendix A. Kasilof River smolt migration summary, 1980-1984.

Sample year	Total smolt migration (millions)	Percent age composition		Mean size of age 1.0 smolt		Percent hatchery contribution
		1.0	2.0	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	
1980	1.0	91	9	68	2.7	3
1981	2.3	82	18	70	2.8	13
1982	5.1	80	20	69	2.9	17
1983	8.3	84	16	70	2.9	25
1984	14.2	80	20	73	3.3	22

# TUNSTUMPTNA LK. GOCKEY SMOLT PRODUCTION

TOTAL SMOLT PRODUCTION (MILLIONS)



# WILD SMOLT

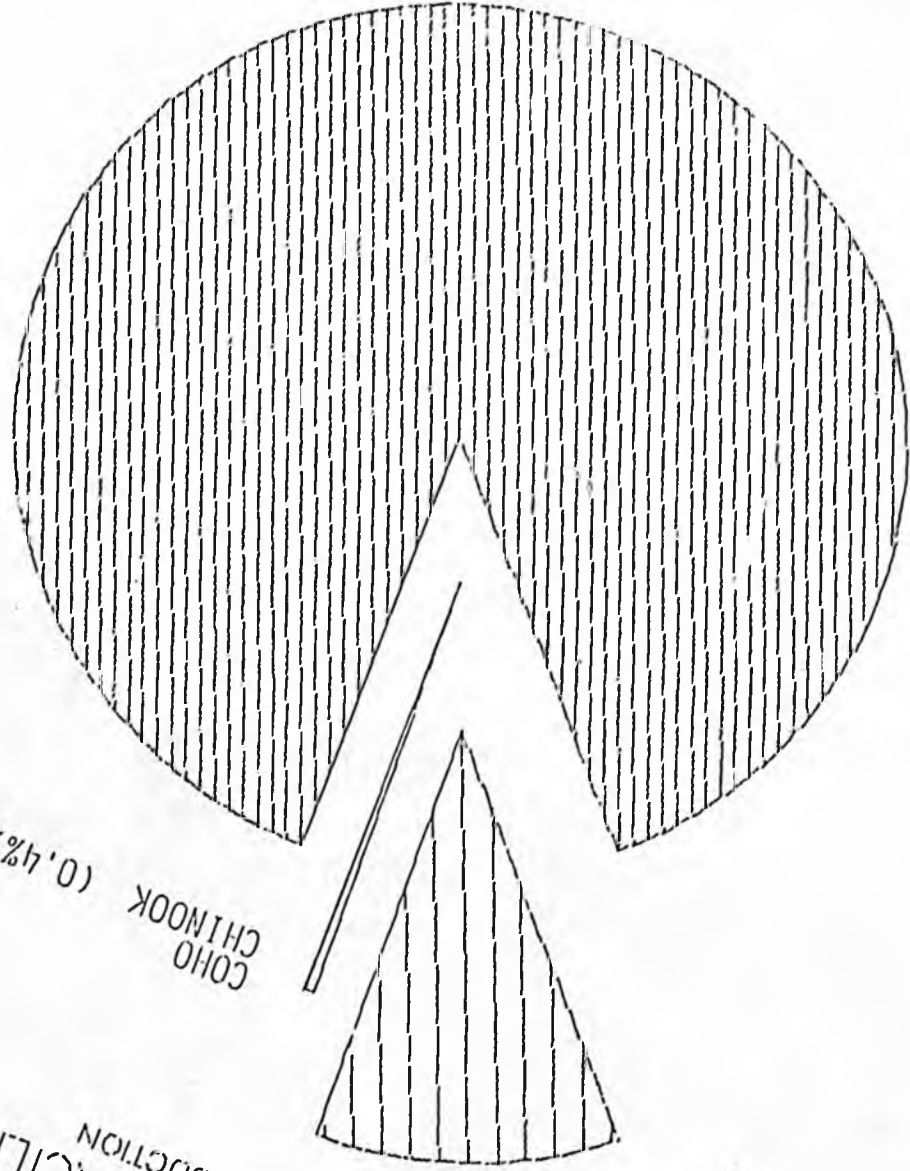
# HATCHERY SMOLT

CROOKED CR. FACILITY  
1984 PRODUCTION

COHO  
CHINOOK (0.4%)

LEISURE SOCKEYE (11.0%)

TUSTY SOCKEYE (88.6%)



# Kenai refuge plan dissent widens

By JOHN QUINLEY  
Managing Editor

A Soldotna-based commercial fishing organization has asked the federal government to delay implementation of the comprehensive plan for the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and to make substantial changes in the document.

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association has filed a letter of protest with the Fish and Wildlife Service detailing 19 flaws it found in the management plan for the 2 million-acre

refuge. The plan is open for a final round of public comment through June 7.

The association is funded by commercial fishermen to work toward larger salmon returns in Cook Inlet through stocking, lake fertilization, construction of fish ladders and hatchery production.

The group said Fish and Wildlife Service failed to meet many of the requirements for a comprehensive plan as established by federal legislation.

The association also joined other com-

mmercial fishing groups and the Kenai Chamber of Commerce in protesting the prohibition of salmon enhancement on land classified as wilderness, traditional management or minimal management.

The decision not to allow enhancement activities "is a major change between the draft and the final versions of the plan. The change is so major in effect as to constitute a revision of the plan. Under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, plan

See PENINSULA, back page

Continued from Page 1

revisions require public hearings prior to implementation."

The association and others fear the prohibition will end the stocking and enhancement program being conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on Tustumena Lake. The number of sockeye salmon smolt leaving the lake through the Kasilof River has increased in the past few years from 1 million to 14 million. Greater numbers of adult salmon are also expected to return, contributing at least \$4 million to the peninsula economy, association officials said.

The letter of protest, from Executive Director Tom Mears, was explained and reiterated Monday during a press briefing. "The issue is broader than whether Tustumena Lake stocking will be allowed," he said. "We're losing our ability to enact enhancement programs."

Mears said 86 percent of the refuge is closed to enhancement work.

However, all areas on the refuge are open to stocking or other projects which will bring fish or wildlife species back to "histor-

ic" levels. When rehabilitation stops and enhancement begins is something no one in federal, state or private agencies can pinpoint.

Research from the current stocking program, which has a year left on a five-year permit, could help establish the historical level, Mears said.

He also claimed the federal plan is inconsistent, saying in one section that enhancement is prohibited, while in another saying it will continue.

Mears was also critical of the federal agency's handling of other requirements of a comprehensive plan. He said there was little justification given for the establishment of "special values" and the recognition of "significant problems" by the plan.

"It seems these values just spring forth; there is no analysis to say why they are so special that they will be the basis of the plan," Mears said. The values include the Harding Icefields, the Tustumena-Skilak benchlands, the diversity of uses and resources found on the refuge, the Kenai River and its tributaries, the Swanson River area canoe systems, and the Chickaloon

lowlands and estuary.

Mears said Monday that he hopes the Fish and Wildlife Service will delay implementation of the plan as a means of precluding the protests moving in the court system. "Experience in Cook Inlet has shown that if one rushes an incomplete or poorly based plan into existence, one person or group will litigate the thing and that will hamstring what's trying to be done."

Refuge Manager Bob Delaney, in response to earlier protests made by another commercial fishermen's group, said federal law mandates that fish stocking in wilderness areas may be used only to rehabilitate stocks and keep them at historical levels.

He said the enhancement program could have detrimental long-term effects on the overall health of the Tustumena system.

The stocking program in place on Tustumena takes eggs from fish spawning in two of the lake's seven tributaries. The eggs are incubated at the Crooked Creek Hatchery in Kasilof and the juvenile salmon are then transplanted to the lake. The eggs incubated at the hatchery have a higher survival rate than those incubated naturally in the other tributary streams.

In earlier discussions of the controversy, Delaney said he and other biologists fear that as salmon runs increase and commercial fishing takes larger numbers of fish, the stocks in the other five tributary streams will suffer, leading to a decrease in genetic diversity and a growing reliance on a state-funded hatchery for maintenance of large salmon returns. The wilderness designation was created to retain areas and wildlife populations in as nearly an untrammelled condition as possible, Delaney said.

Mears said the association and others have contacted Alaska's Congressional delegation, the Alaska Land Use Council and state legislators in hopes of having portions of the plan changed.



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James O. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HJR

39

# Alaska State Legislature

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## Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

May 10, 1985

TO: All Members  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *AF*  
Senate Resources Committee

RE: HJR 39 Relating to the foreign export of Alaskan crude oil.

HJR 39 requests the U.S. Congress to enact laws providing for the export of crude oil from Alaska. The resolution also calls upon the Alaskan congressional delegation to use their best efforts for the passage of legislation permitting the foreign export of Alaskan crude oil.

# Federal study advises lifting oil export ban

by David Ramsey  
Times Washington Bureau

Washington — Lifting the ban on Alaska oil exports could provide an important incentive to develop arctic resources, according to a new congressional study.

But selling Alaska oil abroad could also threaten national security and harm the U.S. maritime industry at a time when for-

ign markets for the oil are uncertain.

Those are among the conclusions of a hefty 18-month study of oil and gas technologies in the arctic slated for release later today.

Prepared by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment, the report also calls for stepped up study of the arctic. See Tapping, page A-10

Thursday, May 9, 1985, The Anchorage Times

## Tapping arctic resources is key issue

Continued from page A-1

which it says could play a key role in providing the nation's future energy requirements.

"Experts believe that major new oil and gas supplies may be located in the arctic and deepwater frontiers," says the nearly 230-page report.

"The country will need this oil and gas to fill energy requirements at the end of the century — a mere 15 years away."

The study, to which a number of Alaskans contributed, is the subject of a House subcommittee hearing today. It was requested

by the House Interior and Merchant Marine committees.

Many of its recommendations are expected to be controversial with both those urging increased arctic mineral exploration and others concerned with both damage to the environment and arctic people.

For example, the study urges longer lease terms — up to 10 years — for some arctic and deepwater oil and gas leases. That would give oil companies longer to explore difficult-to-develop areas.

It also recommends the creation of several new government boards to review offshore leasing

plans, study controversial issues such as Alaska oil exports and share data on everything from sea ice to weather.

The study says current restrictions on the export of Alaska oil increase Lower 48 oil product prices and curtail some of the incentive to explore for other arctic oil.

Lifting the ban, imposed by Congress with authorization of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, also could "substantially improve" the foreign trade deficit, it says.

But study authors admit selling Alaska oil abroad has drawbacks including increasing U.S. dependence on foreign oil, weak-

ening overall U.S. national security, economic damage to the ailing American maritime industry and financial losses to Panama through which Alaska oil is currently transported.

The OTA is a joint House-Senate research agency currently chaired by Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens. A 19-member panel advised the agency on the study which included several Alaskans such as Arctic Slope Regional Corp. President Jacob Adams, North Slope Borough attorney Sanford Sagalkin and state budget official Bob Grogan.

car telephones from production, but existing law prevents the sale.

bly go protectionist."

## Maritime Unions Blockade Oil Sales To Japan—One Solution to Trade Flap

By EDUARDO LACHICA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The U.S. could cut billions of dollars from its problem trade deficit with Japan by selling Alaskan oil to its energy-short ally.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has offered to buy as much of the 1.6-million-barrel-a-day North Slope production as the U.S. will allow. For every 100,000 barrels Japan would buy, the U.S. could shave \$1 billion off its \$37 billion trade deficit with the Japanese.

This tidy solution to the nation's No. 1 trade conflict counts among its proponents Interior Secretary Donald Hodell, Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and even some environmental groups that say it would reduce the threat of oil spills in U.S. waters. Its most ardent ally is Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), who has led the fight to amend the Export Administration Act, which restricts such exports.

But dogged lobbying by the maritime unions, which contributed \$2 million to the 1983-1984 campaign coffers of scores of congressmen, persuaded the Senate to shoot down the Murkowski amendment 70-20, thereby effectively banning Alaskan oil exports.

Nearly 90% of seagoing American crews depend for their livelihood on the tanker routes between Alaska and the U.S.

mainland. And while union leaders are receptive to discussion, they seem disinclined to take any action.

The Reagan administration has been somewhat circumspect on the whole subject. "It (the administration) hasn't lobbied a single member of Congress as far as we know," says Howard Marlowe, executive director of the Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil. The group is funded by maritime unions and shipping and pipeline companies.

State Department aides explain that the administration does favor Alaskan oil exports to Japan, but not "immediately." The administration appears content instead to press for less-controversial coal sales while waiting for a consensus favoring oil exports to emerge.

The administration's position has been a puzzle from the start. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock wanted to put it on the agenda of a U.S.-Japan working group formed to discuss increasing U.S. energy exports. But the first day the group met in Tokyo, Allen Wallis, the undersecretary of state for economic affairs, dropped the item from the agenda.

"You could see the Japanese faces fall apart," recalls a former U.S. member of that group. "They had earlier circulated a paper saying they were interested in that oil."

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p. 28

4-29-85

# Officials say oil ban study erroneous

By DAVID RAMSEUR  
News-Miner Bureau

WASHINGTON—A new report being circulated to state legislators around the country touts the merits of exporting Alaska oil but is so riddled with errors that some Alaska officials fear it may do more harm than good.

The report, by the National Conference of State Legislators, says lifting the federal ban on Alaska oil exports could increase federal revenues, stimulate Alaska oil development and enhance America's trade posture abroad.

But it contains errors that suggest Alaska would get substantially richer with no export ban and that removing the ban would put thousands of maritime industry employees out of work.

The report has been mailed to 100 state legislators around the country who next month are scheduled to meet here to consider a resolution on the issue.

State Rep. Terry Martin, R-Anchorage, who was largely responsible for production of the report, said Thursday he was disappointed with it and is organizing an effort to counter it.

That effort includes a correction sheet to be provided to the lawmakers and a public debate in early March between Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski and Connecticut Rep. Stewart McKinney, a leading opponent of Alaska oil exports.

The eight-page report was requested by Martin at an NCSL conference last summer. It is to accompany a resolution a panel of the national group will consider during a conference here March 7-8.

If approved by the panel, the full NCSL will take it up at a Seattle convention in August.

Martin, minority leader of the Alaska House, had hoped to use the resolution to aid the state's effort to remove the federal oil export ban.

But Martin, here for a three-day NCSL conference, said Thursday the report creates the wrong impression about the oil export issue.

For example, it says removing the ban could cost the jobs of 200,000 maritime industry workers and the loss of \$300 million in federal tax dollars.

But maritime industry officials have estimated the direct job loss at only 1,700 with perhaps another 5,200 "lost job opportunities" in related fields.

The report, relying on a federal General Accounting Office study, also says Alaska would receive 60 percent of new tax revenues generated by lifting the ban.

In fact, Alaska tax laws limit the state take to about 30 percent while the federal government would get about 60 percent.

The report, which also contains a number of typographical errors, has been sent to the 100 members of NCSL's energy committee, all legislators from states across the country.

Martin said he already has begun countering the report with a mailing he made earlier this month to hundreds of state officials throughout the nation.

He said interest in the issue is increasing and said proponents of lifting the ban are picking up new allies.

# Sheffield sees no help ending oil ban

By DAVID RAMSEUR  
News-Miner Bureau

WASHINGTON—Alaska appears unlikely to get much help from the Reagan White House this year in its efforts to permit the sale of Alaska oil abroad, Gov. Bill Sheffield said Monday following a brief Sunday night conversation with the president.

"He smiled and shrugged his shoulders a little bit," Sheffield said of Reagan, but promised no assistance in lifting the federal ban on Alaska oil exports.

According to the governor, the president reminded him that he asked Congress to remove the ban last year but the effort was opposed by the U.S. maritime industry.

Despite Sheffield's plea for help this year, he said the president offered no assistance.

"I got no indication that they would" push to change the law this year, Sheffield said.

The governor said he spoke

with Reagan about Alaska oil exports Sunday night during the after-dinner coffee and drinks portion of a White House banquet for the nation's governors.

Sheffield and other state chief executives are here for a three-day conference of the National Governors' Association, which wraps up today.

Sheffield is scheduled to remain in Washington until Thursday for meetings with top federal officials.

Among those was a late Monday session with Interior Secretary Donald Hodel and six other governors on certain federal offshore oil revenues.

Alaska stands to collect up to \$1 billion of the funds but a Sheffield aide this morning reported little progress at the meeting.

At a Monday briefing for reporters, the governor expressed frustration over the oil export issue. Last year, he said, it seemed half the Reagan cabinet

supported lifting the ban on Alaska oil sales abroad but did little to push the issue.

"It was frustrating as hell— at best," the governor said.

And he said this year appears to be little different.

He reported telling the president the election is over and in his second term Reagan could take on the politically unpopular issue. But he said he got little response.

Sheffield said permitting the sale of Alaska oil to countries such as Japan could help offset the trade imbalance and lead to the export of other Alaska goods such as coal, minerals and natural gas.

On other issues, Sheffield said:

- Alaska will file suit against the federal government unless a settlement is reached over disposition of the so-called "8g" outer continental shelf oil revenues.

The governors of seven coast

tal states including Sheffield met Monday with Hodel on the issue. But a Sheffield aide said they agreed only to meet again and present Hodel a new proposal by March 31.

- He plans to meet individually with Hodel to push for a 10-year delay on the proposed North Aleutian federal offshore oil sale. Former Interior Secretary William Clark postponed the sale until August of this year but Sheffield wants a longer delay to study its impact on Bristol Bay fisheries.

- He and other governors are upset with Reagan budget cuts which will curtail programs in their states.

"We're out there on the firing line and we have to go home and increase taxes or cut budgets or take up the slack where the federal government drops off," Sheffield said. "It's hard to do that if you don't have any input into what they cut."

## Stevens says Big Oil would fight to keep ban

JUNEAU (AP)—A much-ballyhooed campaign to lift the ban prohibiting export of Alaska oil will likely face opposition from the oil industry, U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens said Monday.

Stevens—in a meeting with reporters after a joint speech to the Alaska Legislature—said low oil prices and a glutted world market should work to discourage any effort to lift the federal prohibition.

"I think we may find real opposition from producers to lifting the ban," he said.

U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, and Republican Congressman Don Young both told state lawmakers recently they thought a push to get the ban lifted could gain steam over the next couple of years.

Stevens—who said Reagan Administration officials support lifting the ban—acknowledged the idea might gain some momentum in Congress this session, especially through committee work slated by Murkowski and Young.

"But even if we could get the ban lifted, it might not mean the export of any oil," Stevens said.

An overabundance of oil and steadily dropping prices means it

wouldn't be profitable for oil companies to ship oil to Pacific Rim countries or other world markets right now, Stevens said.

The federal ban was im-

plemented in 1973 when U.S. fuel prices skyrocketed during an export embargo imposed by oil-producing countries of the Middle East.

# U.S. House votes to ban oil exports

By BETTY MILLS

Daily News correspondent

ADN # 4/17/85

WASHINGTON — The House Tuesday adopted legislation which extends for five years the virtual ban on exporting Alaska oil.

The provision is included in a reauthorization of the Export Administration Act which cleared the House by voice vote after a 45-minute debate. The Alaska oil issue was only mentioned once.

Under the bill, oil produced on the North Slope can be sold abroad only if the president determines it is in the national interest and would result in lower costs to consumers. Congress must approve any such transaction.

These restrictions will remain in place until September 30, 1990.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where approval is expected shortly.

The legislation also includes an amendment sponsored last year by Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski which orders a nine-month White House study on Alaska oil policy. The review will focus on the impact of Alaska oil exports on national security, foreign policy, employment in the maritime industry, consumers, the trade deficit and overall energy development.

The president is to develop recommendations concerning the producing and distribution of North Slope oil and submit a report to Congress within nine months of enactment of the bill.

The Alaska delegation and Gov. Bill Sheffield have pressed for a removal of the tight restrictions on exporting Alaska oil — which costs the state hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenues.

But maritime interests and members of the House from the Northeast and Midwest have combined to retain the virtual ban on exports.

Of the 1.2 million barrels produced each day at Prudhoe Bay, about half is shipped through the Panama Canal to the Gulf and East Coasts, at additional transportation costs.

In 1973, when Congress approved the Trans Alaska

Pipeline System, it required that the oil flowing through the 800-mile pipeline be used in the United States. Congress has voted repeatedly to retain the restrictions on Alaska oil exports.

But supporters of the nine-month study provision hope a comprehensive analysis of the issue by the administration will cause Congress to remove the restrictions.

In a statement inserted in

the Congressional Record Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, said the ban on exports "results in inefficiencies in transportation to East Coast refineries and increased chances of environmental damage from tanker traffic, the leading source of oil spills in the world. Additionally, the state of Alaska and the federal government have lost hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue."

# Oil export ban repeal 'up in air'

Empire 2/2/85

By JOHN CARTER

Empire Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — Chances of getting congressional approval for the export of Alaska oil are slim this year, Capitol Hill observers said today.

"It's all kind of up in the air," an aide for Sen. Frank Murkowski said.

These remarks were echoed in statements by Rep. Don Young to the finance committees of the Alaska State House and Senate on Monday. Young told the committees it would be two years at the earliest before the ban could be removed.

Murkowski spearheaded a drive last

Continued on Page 12

# Oil export

Continued from Page 1  
year to have the export ban lifted as part of the Export Administration Act reauthorization. He failed in amending the bill to lift the ban, and it was never approved by Congress anyway, so the entire battle will come up again this session.

Murkowski was successful in getting the Senate to agree to a nine-month study of the impact of exporting Alaska oil. This study was included in the export bill and will not begin until the bill is approved by Congress.

"It's up in the air because of the South Africa issue which is included in the export bill," the aide said.

Some members of Congress are hoping to use the Export Administration Act as a vehicle to punish South Africa for its apartheid policies. There are

efforts to separate South Africa provisions from the export bill, but no one's really pushing to get the bill moving, the aide said.

Even if the export bill comes up for consideration again, getting Congress to agree to lift the export ban will be difficult.

Attitudes have to change about exporting oil," the aide said.

The export act failed to pass the conference committee after differing ver-

sions were passed by both the House and Senate last year. The Senate version included Murkowski's study, but that issue was not the roadblock stopping the conference committee from reaching a compromise, Murkowski said.

"The bill contained trade restrictions on South Africa which were objected to. The conferees held on this issue," Murkowski said.

If the bill passes this session, Mur-

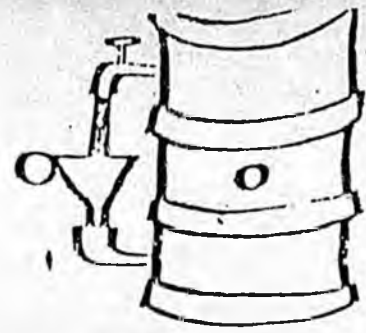
kowski's study will examine the ramifications of oil export.

It would examine the impact on our allies in the Pacific, the impact on employment and on the maritime industry," Alaska's junior senator said.

The report would look at the benefits to refiners and consumers. I think it will show that there could be significant reduction to the trade deficit if we sell our oil overseas," he said.

Current law prohibits the sale of North Slope oil to anyone except American refiners. The oil is shipped on American vessels and maritime industry officials fear lifting the ban would hurt their business.

A report prepared for Gov. Bill Sheffield by his Washington office last month noted "a major effort to modify the North Slope oil export restriction foundered in the face of maritime industry opposition."



By Zarko Kuzabak

Bill Sheffield

# Free Alaska's Oil

American energy consumers have a large stake in the existing federal restrictions on the export of Alaska crude oil. Because Congress must soon act on an extension of the ban, its rationale and costs deserve scrutiny. I share the considered opinion of most economists and of the federal Department of Energy that the United States would produce more oil at lower prices if the export restrictions were lifted.

The origins of the oil export ban lie in the December 1973 authorization for construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, a project that currently carries some 20 percent of U.S. oil production. Energy security concerns became paramount in the wake of the October 1973 OPEC embargo, and Congress chose to restrict the destination of oil shipped through the pipeline. At that time, when U.S. ability to obtain any imported oil was in question, the restrictions made political sense.

The energy supply picture for the United States has changed during the past 10 years, however. About half of Alaska's oil production of 1.6 million barrels a day is in excess of West Coast needs. As a result, this oil must move to the larger market of the Gulf of Mexico and the East Coast. Unfortunately, this journey is an expensive one, costing four times as much as the tanker run to California. This additional transportation cost means reduced federal tax revenues and reduced incentives for expanding Alaska oil production. Higher trade deficits and diminished national security also result from the ban on our allies.

America's Pacific Rim allies, in close proximity to Alaska, would very much like to purchase this surplus oil to diversify their sources away from the Middle East, but are prohibited from doing so by federal law. The ban is particularly unfair because no other U.S. oil production is barred from export, and the United States currently ships overseas in excess of 700,000 barrels a day of domestically produced refined petroleum products.

Along with Alaska's congressional delegation, I have proposed that Congress relax the existing export ban on Alaska oil to allow 200,000 barrels a day to be shipped to Japan on U.S.-flag tankers. Most knowledgeable observers agree that the federal government and energy consumers in the United States would experience significant benefits from the adoption of this proposal:

- The federal Treasury would realize almost \$200 million per year in increased tax revenues as a result of the higher value of oil shipped to the Pacific Rim.
- The oil industry would have a greater incentive to develop currently marginal fields on Alaska's high-cost North Slope and to explore for additional oil and gas in northern Alaska.
- The pricing power of OPEC would be moderated by the entry of Alaskan oil into Asian markets.
- U.S. national security interests would be protected by diversifying the energy supply of key U.S. allies who currently must seek energy from OPEC and Russia.
- The existing trade deficit with Japan would be reduced while the United States

would gain a bargaining tool to use on other trade issues.

• Opportunities for financially troubled countries, such as Venezuela and Mexico, to sell oil to the United States would be expanded by providing possibilities for cost-efficient oil exchanges.

In light of these convincing arguments, why does the export ban remain in effect? The Alaska oil trade currently supports a substantial portion of the U.S. merchant marine fleet. Any action that reduces the amount of time Alaska oil must spend in U.S. tankers is therefore fiercely opposed by the owners and workers supported by these ships. To accommodate their concerns, the proposal I am making would sharply limit exports, and would require the use of U.S.-flag tankers manned by American seamen and maintained in American shipyards.

Those of us who live in Alaska strongly believe in the importance of a healthy merchant marine, given our heavy reliance on waterborne commerce. Nevertheless, the Alaska oil export ban is an expensive and ineffective means of achieving it. In a recent draft report, the U.S. Department of Energy said most of the problems likely to confront the U.S. tanker fleet in the future will occur whether or not export restrictions are eased. To forgo substantial federal tax revenues, national trade benefits, improved national security and increased oil production primarily to protect narrow merchant marine interests is not sound public policy.

The writer is governor of Alaska.

TS: TINA M.F.H.

Jim Clark

FEB 27 1984  
ROBERTSON, MONAGLE,  
BARTON, OIL & BRADLEY  
ALASKA

# Let Alaska's Oil Flow Naturally

By law — indeed, five laws — the United States prohibits exports of Alaskan oil. The nominal reason is national security. The controlling reason is protectionist politics. The ban should be repealed.

Alaska's Senators, Frank Murkowski and Ted Stevens, want to amend the Export Administration Act to authorize at least some sales abroad. To win votes, they've conceded too much to protectionism. Nonetheless, because the House has already voted to extend this senseless embargo, their amendment offers the only hope for reducing its harm.

Alaska currently pumps out 1.6 million barrels a day. The idea behind the ban was that it's more efficient — and serves the national interest — to direct that oil to West Coast refineries, a short run down the coast. In fact, those refineries have been able to use only half of it. The rest goes through the Panama Canal and a Panama pipeline to refineries on the Gulf of Mexico, or all the way around South America to the Virgin Islands. What a waste, and discouragement, to Alaska's oil development.

The cost of the long-distance transportation runs as high as \$5.25 a barrel. Shipment to the logical buyers in the Pacific basin — Japan, South Korea and Taiwan — would cost \$1 or less.

The benefit would be twofold. Gulf and Caribbean refineries could get their crude oil at lesser cost from Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria. And Alaskan oil across the Pacific would become more

competitive, and thus stimulate more exploration.

What about national security? It is said that the Arab oil embargo and resulting escalation of oil prices proved the value of holding on to every drop of American oil. So why let others buy it?

The question turns the issue upside down. Exporting Alaska's oil would enhance national security, not hurt it. The countries that would buy this oil are important allies whose access to oil is vital to American security interests. They have no oil of their own. An assured supply is especially necessary for Japan. By reducing Japanese dependence on the Middle East and also stimulating more production in Alaska, two important interests would be served.

The Murkowski-Stevens amendment would permit exports of 200,000 barrels a day and let the President stop all exports if ever the oil is needed in the United States. That's a reasonable concession to get the amendment approved but of no realistic consequence. If cut off by the Persian Gulf, Japan is not likely to be cut off also by America.

What is objectionable is the Murkowski-Stevens requirement that all exports be shipped in American vessels and that the vessels be maintained and repaired in American shipyards. These concessions, to win over the maritime unions, would increase the cost of shifting transportation patterns and reduce their value. But the ban offends economics in larger ways and violates security. Even at that price, it's worth relaxing.

NY Times 2/23/84

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Department of State

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

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COMMITMENT TO THIS COUNTRY. THE VULNERABILITY OF THE KOREAN ECONOMY AND ITS DEFENCE CAPABILITIES TO ANOTHER MIDDLE EASTERN CRISIS WOULD BE REDUCED ACCORDINGLY. I WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS.

BEST REGARDS,

RICHARD L. WALKER  
AMBASSADOR  
WALKER

N PASS

STATE FOR EAP/K DLAMBERTSON

E.C. 12356: N/A  
TAGS: ENRG, EPET, ETRD, OREP, KC  
SUBJECT: AMBASSADOR'S REPLY TO LETTER FROM SENATOR  
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI

DEAR FRANK:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR LETTER OF JANUARY 27. YOUR VISIT WAS FAR TOO BRIEF. WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR RETURN IN APRIL.

I HEARTILY AGREE WITH THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED IN YOUR LETTER. WE UNDERSTAND THAT KOREA IS THE DEVELOPING COUNTRY MOST DEPENDENT ON IMPORTED OIL FROM THE MIDDLE EAST TO MEET ITS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS. DURING 1983 THESE IMPORTS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN 139 MILLION BARRELS, OR 74 PERCENT OF KOREA'S TOTAL CRUDE OIL IMPORTS OF 186 MILLION BARRELS.

FOR A LONG TIME KOREA HAS BEEN TRYING TO DIVERSIFY ITS SOURCES OF IMPORTED CRUDE OIL IN ORDER TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST. THE OIL SHOCKS OF THE 1970'S WERE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR EVEN THIS VERY PROSPEROUS ECONOMY TO DIGEST. THE KOREANS HAVE BEEN TRYING, WITH LIMITED SUCCESS, TO INCREASE OIL IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA AND INDONESIA. THEY HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY MORE SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THEIR DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED CRUDE OIL BY BOOSTING THEIR NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AND SWITCHING FROM DIESEL TO COAL POWERED PLANTS FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY. NEEDLESS TO SAY, HOWEVER, THESE PROJECTS ARE EXPENSIVE AND TAKE TIME.

DESPITE THESE BOLD EFFORTS, KOREA, FOR A LONG TIME TO COME, WILL NEED TO IMPORT LARGE AMOUNTS OF OIL. THE KOREANS WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO BUY EVEN A SMALL AMOUNT OF THEIR REQUIREMENTS FROM ALASKA IN ORDER TO REDUCE FURTHER THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST. I AGREE THAT EVEN LIMITED KOREAN IMPORTS OF ALASKAN OIL WOULD CONTRIBUTE IMPORTANTLY TO REDUCING OUR TRADE DEFICIT WITH THIS COUNTRY WHICH EXCEEDED DOLLS 1.2 BILLION IN 1983, A RECORD HIGH. YOUR APPROACH TO THE ISSUE, TO OBTAIN A LIMITED EXEMPTION TO THE CURRENT BAN ON ALASKAN OIL EXPORTS, AND AUTHORIZATION FOR UNLIMITED EXPORTS AS NEW PRODUCTION COMES ON LINE, SEEMS TO ME TO BE QUITE SENSIBLE.

SELLING ALASKAN OIL TO KOREA OBVIOUSLY WOULD ENHANCE THE SECURITY OF AN IMPORTANT ASIAN ALLY AND WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH OUR MILITARY

UNCLASSIFIED

JAKE GARR, UTAH, CHAIRMAN

800 667 7074  
172

JON TOWNE, TEXAS  
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ALFONSE L. D'AMATO, NEW YORK  
BLADY GORTON, WASHINGTON  
PAULA HAWKINS, FLORIDA  
MADE MATTINGLY, GEORGIA  
CHIC HECHT, NEVADA  
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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND  
URBAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

M. DANNY WALL, STAFF DIRECTOR  
KENNETH A. McLEAH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

February 7, 1984

The Honorable Frank Murkowski  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Frank:

It was good of you and Ted to discuss with me your proposed amendment to Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act (EAA), that would authorize the export of 200,000 barrels a day of oil produced in Alaska. You made some rather cogent arguments in support of the amendment, but I find myself unable to support it for several reasons.

As you know, the renewal of the Export Administration Act has been a very controversial item and S. 979, the bill unanimously reported by the Banking Committee, is the result of compromises that forged a consensus view. The bill constitutes an integrated package of amendments to the EAA and includes a six-year extension on the prohibition of Alaskan oil. I am concerned that adding a 200,000 barrel a day exemption would complicate the consensus on our package. I believe my concern is real in light of the fact that 10 members of our Committee are among the 45 cosponsors of S. 1159, a bill to make the current ban on Alaskan oil exports permanent.

With these factors in mind, I do not believe that your amendment could be included in our bill without a roll call vote. Even if the amendment were passed in the Senate, which is unlikely, it is not an item that we could win in conference. I say this because a majority of the House members has already cosponsored a companion bill to S. 1159 that extends controls on the export of Alaskan oil for six more years.

I also have very serious doubts about the substance of your amendment. Selling 200,000 barrels a day of Alaskan oil to the Japanese would reduce our bilateral trade deficit with Japan by \$2 billion, and thus assist in disguising the true nature of our trade problem with the Japanese. As the AFL-CIO has persuasively argued before our Committee, authorizing oil exports to Japan would enable the Japanese to continue to take our raw materials while sending us their higher value-added manufactured goods. What we need to straighten out our trade problem with the Japanese is (a) for them to open up their markets to our manufactured exports, and (b) for us to reduce our budget deficit to

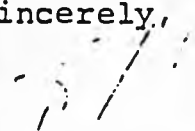
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TO: The Honorable Frank Murkowski  
February 7, 1984  
Page 2 of 2

bring down interest rates and the bloated value of our dollar which is destroying our ability to compete internationally.

I appreciate very much the points you made to me on this issue, and regret that because of the above considerations I cannot support your amendment.

Sincerely,

  
William Proxmire  
Ranking Minority Member

BILL SHEFFIELD  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

February 1, 1985

Mr. David A. Stockman  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Old Executive Office Building  
Room 252  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Stockman:

I am writing to ask for your assistance in amending existing federal restrictions on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil. Recent estimates by the Federal Trade Commission of the additional Windfall Profits Tax revenues accruing to the federal government as a result of lifting the ban range from 200 million to one billion dollars per year. I believe that any measure offering revenues of such magnitude deserves serious scrutiny by the President and Congress.

The enhancement in federal tax revenues from the export of Alaska oil results from reduced transportation costs. Half of North Slope production -- 800,000 barrels a day -- must undergo an expensive and inefficient journey to the U.S. Gulf and East Coasts, due to the surplus of supply on the West Coast. Reducing the transportation costs increases the wellhead value of the oil, on which taxes are based. This increase in value would also provide the oil industry with a greater incentive to develop currently marginal fields on the high-cost North Slope and to explore for additional oil and gas in northern Alaska.

Eliminating or easing Alaska oil export restrictions would also have other important national and international benefits. The existing trade deficit with Japan would be reduced while the United States would gain a bargaining tool to use on other trade issues. Opportunities for financially troubled countries, such as Venezuela and Mexico, to sell oil to the United States would be expanded by displacing Alaska oil from the Gulf and East Coasts. Finally, national security interests would be enhanced by diversifying the energy supply of key United States allies away from OPEC.

Mr. David A. Stockman

-2-

February 1, 1985

For the reasons stated above, groups as diverse as The Heritage Foundation, The Boston Globe, and The New York Times have endorsed the easing of restrictions on Alaska oil exports. However, the Administration has not conveyed a position on the issue to Congress. Your leadership in this matter is essential to ensuring that it receives proper consideration. In this regard, we have been advised by several members of Congress that the views of the Administration would be very important in their reexamination of the Export Administration Act provisions relating to Alaska oil.

I would like to meet with you to further discuss these issues in late February when I am in D.C. In the interim, please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,



Bill Sheffield  
Governor

cc: The Honorable Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate  
The Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senate  
The Honorable Don Young, U.S. House of Representatives  
Lee Verstandig, Assistant to the President



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

December 26, 1984

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

Because you will soon be meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan, I thought it would be helpful to provide you with recent information on Alaska's efforts to expand our trade with Japan. I would also like to discuss the implementation of the Joint Statement on Japan-U.S. Energy Cooperation issued by Prime Minister Nakasone and you on November 11, 1983.

Oil Exports

The Joint Statement provided that "the U.S. will continue to keep under review the removal of restrictions on exports of domestic crude oil." Your administration has completed several analyses on the subject, including a report recently released by the Federal Trade Commission. To our knowledge, all of these investigations concluded that easing existing restrictions on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil would result in significant national benefits, including greater federal tax revenues, a reduced trade deficit with Japan, and the production of more Alaska oil at lower prices.

The reauthorization of the Export Administration Act is still pending in Congress. I respectfully urge you to follow through on the results of your Administration's studies of oil exports and actively assist our efforts to ease existing restrictions on the export of Alaska oil. To do so would be entirely consistent with your Administration's support for free trade and U.S. energy development. I believe that it would be timely for you to do this during the 99th Congress, since Congress has expressed an interest in obtaining your views on the matter.

On September 30, 1983 I wrote to let you know of our willingness to offer a portion of the State's royalty oil for export to Japan. From our discussions with interested

reached for the 1985 fishing season which will increase the volume of product delivered by U.S. fishermen to Japanese processors in "over-the-side" joint venture operations. Even more importantly, the agreement also provides for the importation by Japan of approximately 7,000 and 20,000 metric tons of finished product which will be manufactured by U.S./Alaskan processors in 1985 and 1986, respectively. This sale of finished product to Japan, most likely surimi, will help stimulate a primary and secondary processing industry that will ultimately employ several thousand Americans.

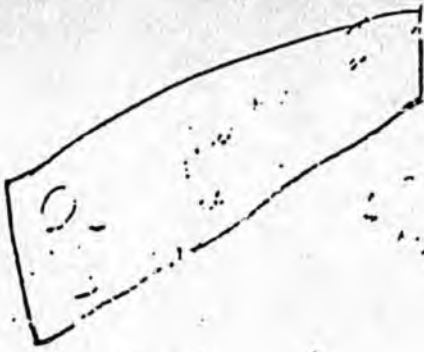
Critical to the successful implementation of this agreement will be the ability of Japanese companies to import U.S. produced groundfish products. Current Japanese import quotas greatly restrict U.S. imports, while Japanese surimi exports to the U.S. are continuing to dramatically expand. Your insistence that the Government of Japan relax its fish-related tariff and import barriers would be useful in assuring the success of this industry-to-industry agreement which will have a beneficial impact on the U.S. balance of trade.

On another fish-related problem, recent studies have demonstrated that continued Japanese high-sea harvest of Alaska spawned salmon is seriously affecting the national harvest and management of this resource by Americans. We will be working through Alaska's Congressional delegation to encourage the U.S. State Department to initiate bilateral discussions with the Japanese which will be necessary to stop this deleterious practice.

#### Timber Exports

The timber industry in Alaska is geared to trade with Japan and the Pacific Rim. As a result, the Alaska industry is increasing its promotional activity in Japan. The State is working through its Alaska Asia Office in Tokyo to assist in the promotion of Alaska forest products and products made from Alaska timber in Japan.

To date, Alaska's spruce round logs and cants are selling well in Japan. However, there is a need to improve hemlock sales to Japan, as sales of hemlock products are currently reduced from previous years' totals. In another troubling area, South Africa, which has lower environmental standards and dramatically cheaper labor costs than Alaska, has captured an increasingly larger share of Japan's dissolving sulfite pulp markets from the United States, particularly



mw  
Alaska

b/d

April 1, 1985

Mr. William T. Archey  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
for Trade Administration  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Room 3898B  
14th Street between Constitution Avenue  
and E Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20230

Re: Exportation of Cook Inlet Crude Oil

Dear Mr. Assistant Secretary:

We understand that the State of Alaska intends to seek authority to export 2.2 million barrels of Cook Inlet crude oil per year. As you are aware, any such sales could only occur following an application for and the issuance of a validated license pursuant to 15 C.R.F. § 377.

The Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil represents a broad and diverse group of entities, including labor, consumer, environmental, agricultural, and business organizations. The Coalition believes exports of our limited reserves of crude oil would be contrary to the consumer, economic, and security interests of the United States.

As you probably are aware, the State of Alaska has continually sought to export crude oil. Congress, however, has consistently placed restrictions on such exports. In 1973, when Congress passed the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, it established a clear-cut national policy that Alaskan crude oil should be used domestically. Congress reaffirmed and strengthened that policy in 1977 and 1979 by amending the Export Administration Act to restrict the export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil to certain limited cases and only pursuant to specific Presidential findings and subsequent Congressional approval. Most recently, in 1984, the U.S. Senate voted 70-20 against even limited exports of Alaskan North Slope crude oil and 272 Members of the House of Representatives co-sponsored legislation to indefinitely extend the restrictions contained in section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. Pending legislation to reauthorize the Act would extend these restrictions for 5 years.

Mr. William T. Archey  
April 1, 1985  
Page Two

Exports of Cook Inlet crude oil are likely to be inconsistent with the national interest and to harm members of the Coalition. Given our continued concern about exports and the immediate and irreparable harm even limited exports are likely to cause, we request that we timely be advised of the receipt by the Department of Commerce of any application for a validated license to export Cook Inlet crude oil and that we be afforded an opportunity to comment while the application is being reviewed.

I myself or a member of the Coalition will telephone your office to arrange a mutually convenient time when we can meet to discuss our concerns and to agree upon a method for ensuring that your agency has an opportunity to consider our views should it receive a validated license application.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Marlowe, Director

HM:kac

cc: The Honorable Malcolm Baldrige  
The Honorable Donald P. Hodel



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
International Trade Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

16 APR 1985

Mr. Howard Marlowe  
Director  
Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil  
815 16th Street, N.W.  
Suite 309  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Marlowe:

Thank you for your April 1, 1985 letter regarding a possible request to export crude oil from Alaska's Cook Inlet.

Crude oil exports are restricted by five separate and often overlapping statutes. The Department reviews and acts on all export license applications in conformance with the provisions of the appropriate statutes and the Export Administration Regulations. These applications and the supporting documentation that accompany them are treated as company confidential as required by Section 12(c) of the Export Administration Act. Accordingly, we do not discuss the content of individual applications with those who are not parties in the proposed transactions. Thus, we would not be able to notify you of the receipt of an application to export Cook Inlet crude oil, nor would we be in a position to discuss the details of any such application or even comment on whether we had received an application.

However, the Department's Export Administration Regulations are drafted in a manner that effectively blocks the export of virtually all domestically produced crude with the exception of certain exchanges with adjacent foreign countries to facilitate transportation. Currently, the export restrictions embodied in these statutes can only be overcome through the issuance of a national interest finding. The President would be required to issue the finding for four of the five statutes. The Secretary of Commerce would be required to issue the finding under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA). As part of a national interest finding, we would be required to amend our regulations. Amendments of our regulations under the provisions of EPCA, the statute most applicable to Cook Inlet oil, would require a notice of proposed rulemaking before any final action is taken. You, of course, would have an opportunity to comment on our proposal at that time.



I appreciate your interest in the Department's short supply export control program. Mr. Walter J. Olson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, would be pleased to meet with you and other representatives of the Coalition to hear your concerns. Mr. Olson may be reached on 377-5491.

Sincerely,



William T. Archey  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
for Trade Administration



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James A. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HJR

43

REPRESENTATIVE  
PETER GOLL



POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4825

STATE OF ALASKA  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

M E M O R A N D U M

May 8, 1985

TO: All Legislators  
FROM: Representative Peter Goll *P. Goll*  
SUBJECT: High Seas Interceptions of Alaska Salmon

Attached are three letters of support for House Joint Resolution 43, which requests the federal government to take quick action to halt the interception of Alaska salmon on the high seas by Japanese gillnet fleets. The widespread support for this effort is reflected in the letters from the state's two largest sportfishing associations and Alaska's largest group representing commercial fishermen.

Renegotiation of the treaty with Japan affecting the high seas fisheries is currently under consideration in Washington, D.C. Quick passage of this resolution will help trigger a decision.

I respectfully request your support of this resolution in the waning days of the session.



# **Alaska Sportfishing Association**

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

TO: All Alaska Legislators      DATE: May 7, 1985

SUBJECT: HJR 43

The Kenai River Sportfishing Association urges your support of HJR 43 which calls for a halt to the High Seas interception of Alaska Salmon by Japanese fishing fleets.

The most recent figures estimate that the Japanese mothership and the landbased salmon gill net fleets intercepted one million, ninety-nine thousand Alaska bound salmon in 1983. These interceptions include 106,000 King Salmon from South Central Alaska spots; more than the combined sport, commercial, and subsistence catches in Cook Inlet that year. An end to these destructive fisheries would greatly enhance recreational sportfishing opportunities in Cook Inlet.

We urge immediate passage of this important resolution.

*Hunter Fisher*



# KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

3301 "C" Street Suite 202

Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Phone (907) 276-1451



May 7, 1985

Kenai River Sportfishing Association urges your support of HJR #43 which calls for a halt to the high seas interception of Alaska salmon by Japanese fishing fleet. The most recent figures estimate that the Japanese mother ship and the land based salmon gill net fleet intercepted 1,990,000 Alaska bound salmon in 1983. These interceptions include 106,000 King Salmon from southcentral Alaska spots more than the combined Sport, Commercial and Subsistence catches in Cook Inlet that year.

An end to these destructive fisheries would greatly enhance recreational sportfishing opportunities in Cook Inlet. We urge immediate passage of this important resolution.

by Bob Gerdon, Jr.  
acting President of Kenai River Sportfishing Association



# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

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319 Seward Street, Suite #10  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1188  
(907) 586-2820

Cass M. Parsons  
Executive Director

May 8, 1985

Honorable Peter Goll  
House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Goll:

The United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) wish to inform you of our position and recommendations regarding the interception of Alaskan salmon on the high seas. The UFA is the largest association of commercial fishermen in the United States, and represents fishermen throughout Alaska. The UFA are strongly opposed to any foreign interception of Alaskan salmon, since interception decreases the ability of our hardworking members to earn a living.

Of course, it is not just the fishermen who are hurt by the loss of Alaska bound salmon. The over 40,000 people employed in the seafood industry, and the many thousands of other people employed in the transportation and service industries which support the commercial fishing harvest, are all negatively impacted. This needless loss of Alaskan salmon also translates into a loss of revenues to the State and local governments.

Just one example of interception is the 106,000 king salmon which have been denied to commercial, recreational, and subsistence users in Southcentral Alaska. The UFA would like to know what, if any, benefit the State of Alaska enjoys in exchange for this subsidization of the foreign fleet?

The UFA supports HJR 43 because the complete elimination of high seas interception is long overdue. For this reason, we recommend that the State of Alaska request the U.S. State Department to immediately begin negotiations which will bring an end to high seas interception.

Sincerely,

Cass M. Parsons  
UFA Executive Director

Introduced: 5/2/85  
Referred: House Special Committee  
on Fisheries and Resources

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY GOLL

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 43

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the interception of Alaska  
6 salmon on the high seas.

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

8 WHEREAS Alaska's salmon represents one of the state's most important  
9 renewable resources; and

10 WHEREAS more than 40,000 people are employed in commercial fish pro-  
11 cessing and harvesting jobs in the state during the salmon season, and  
12 thousands of other people in the transportation and service industries in  
13 the state benefit from this economic activity; and

14 WHEREAS the Alaska commercial salmon industry contributes millions of  
15 dollars annually to state and local government treasuries through taxes,  
16 assessments and fees, and salmon fishing and processing represent the  
17 economic backbone of many coastal communities in the state; and

18 WHEREAS salmon is a mainstay in the diets of state residents who  
19 harvest the great fish by rod and reel, net, and fishwheel for personal and  
20 family consumption; and

21 WHEREAS recreational fishing for salmon is an experience enjoyed by  
22 most state residents each year; and

23 WHEREAS an estimated 1,099,000 salmon originating in the state were  
24 harvested on the high seas by Japanese fishing fleets during 1983; and

25 WHEREAS these high seas interceptions deprived state residents of  
26 commercial fishing opportunities valued at \$16,100,000 to fishermen, and  
27 \$30,500,000 to seafood processors; and

28 WHEREAS this lost opportunity cost the state treasury between \$482,452  
29 and \$804,086 in lost fisheries business tax revenue alone; and

1           WHEREAS the interception figures include 106,000 chinook salmon from  
2 South Central Alaska stocks, more than the combined catches of recreation-  
3 al, commercial and subsistence fishermen in Cook Inlet in 1983; and

4           WHEREAS Japanese fishermen catch billions of pounds of fish and shell-  
5 fish in the state's 200-mile fishery conservation zone each year;

6           BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests  
7 the U.S. Department of State to immediately begin negotiations that will  
8 lead to complete elimination of high seas interceptions of salmon of Alaska  
9 origin; and be it

10          FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully  
11 requests U.S. Congress to adopt amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conser-  
12 vation and Management Act preventing nations that intercept Alaska-bound  
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14 the United States' 200-mile fishery conservation zone.

15          COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald  
16 Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable George Schultz,  
17 Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert Dole, U.S. Senate Majority Leader;  
18 the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the U.S. House of Repre-  
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21 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; to Mr. William Gordon, assis-  
22 tant administrator for fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service; and to  
23 Mr. James Campbell, chairman, North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Offered: 5/9/85  
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Sackett, Sturgulewski  
and Zharoff

*Same as  
HJR 43*

*modified  
Rules*

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (Resources)  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION  
5 Relating to the interception of Alaska  
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25  
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28  
29

SJR 27

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 1037- 2 5/ 3/85

- SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 by Senator Sackett,

Relating to the interception of Alaska salmon  
on the high seas,

was read the first time and referred to the Resources Committee.

SJR 27

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 1078- 1 5/ 6/85

Senator Sturgulewski moved and asked unanimous consent that she be added as a co-sponsor on SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (interception of Alaska Salmon on the high seas). Without objection, it was so ordered.

SJR 27

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 1121- 2 5/ 7/85

Senator Zharoff moved and asked unanimous consent that he be added as a co-sponsor on SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (interception of Alaska salmon on the high seas). Without objection, it was so ordered.

SJR 27

SENATE JOURNAL - PAGE 1187- 3 5/ 9/85

The Resources Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (interception of Alaska salmon on the high seas) and recommended it be replaced with

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 (RES)

with a majority do pass. The report was signed by Senator Sturgulewski, Chairman and concurred in by Senators Fahrenkamp, Zharoff, Vic Fischer and Eliason.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27 was referred to the Rules Committee.

Introduced: 5/3/85  
Referred: Resources

1 IN THE SENATE

BY SACKETT

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 27

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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Relating to the interception of Alaska

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# Alaska State Legislature

ARLISS STURGULEWSKI, Chairman  
BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Vice Chairman  
JACK COGHILL  
DICK ELIASON  
VIC FISCHER  
RICK HALFORD  
FRED ZHAROFF



POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4907

## Senate Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1985

TO: All Members  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *7H*  
Senate Resources Committee

RE: SJR 27 Relating to the interception of Alaska salmon on the high seas.

SJR 27 requests the U.S. Department of State to immediately begin negotiations that will lead to the elimination of high seas interceptions of salmon of Alaska origin.

The Department of Fish and Game estimated that the total salmon loss to Alaska by high seas interception is nearly 22 million pounds with an ex-vessel value of \$19 million and a wholesale value of more than \$36 million. Lost revenue to the Alaska Fisheries Business Tax has been estimated between \$500,000 and \$800,000 annually.

A similar resolution, HJR 43, has been introduced in the House.

This packet includes:

1. Research request 85-321, Salmon Interception by Foreign Fleets
2. Memo from Rep. Goll with letters of support
3. Statistics on foreign salmon catches



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3991

April 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Peter Goll  
FROM: Katherine Hazard *KH*  
Legislative Analyst  
RE: Salmon Interception by Foreign Fleets  
Research Request 85-321

You requested information about the economic value of Alaska-bound salmon intercepted by the foreign fishing fleets. You asked specifically for: 1) the estimated ex-vessel value of the intercepted fish based upon the average weight and price per pound of commercially caught salmon; 2) the estimated wholesale value of the intercepted fish; 3) the estimated revenue which would accrue to the State of Alaska through the Fisheries Business Tax if these fish were processed in Alaska; and 4) the area of origin and number, by species, of salmon intercepted by the foreign fishing fleets.

Steve Pennoyer and Charles Meacham Jr., of the Department of Fish and Game, provided information for these estimates. They are preparing a table of their calculations which will be forthcoming.

SUMMARY

Estimates of the economic loss to Alaska from interception of Alaska-bound salmon by Japanese mothership and landbased driftnet fisheries are:

Ex-vessel value .....	\$ 16.1 million
First wholesale value .....	\$ 30.5 million
Fisheries Business Tax Loss ....	\$643,000

The ex-vessel values for all salmon sold to processors in 1983 was \$320.6 million. The first wholesale value for salmon in the state in 1983 was \$726.4 million. Thus the estimated loss from interception of salmon is approximately 5 percent of the ex-vessel value, and approximately 4 percent of the first wholesale value.

INTRODUCTION

The calculations of estimated losses are based solely on Japanese mothership and landbased driftnet fisheries interceptions. Estimates of the number of Alaska-originating salmon intercepted by the foreign fishing fleets are incomplete because much of the information is still unknown. The greatest number of salmon are caught by the Japanese mothership (MS) and Japanese landbased driftnet (LB) fisheries. It is for these two fisheries that the most data are available. There are two other fisheries of relevance; the Taiwanese fishery and the foreign and joint-venture trawlers.

Very little is known about the number of salmon caught by the Taiwanese fishery. There is no information on the species composition or origin of these fish. Foreign and joint-venture trawlers caught an estimated 19,700 chinook, 36,400 chum and 400 other salmon during 1983. Mr. Meacham said that although there are no data on the origin of these fish, probably all of them are Alaska-bound.<sup>1</sup> Nothing is known of the size or age composition of these fish, so for several reasons, there is not currently a reliable means of calculating how many of these fish could, if not intercepted, be caught by Alaska fisheries.

According to Mr. Meacham,<sup>2</sup> estimates of salmon catches in 1983 for the North Pacific foreign fleets were:

Japanese mothership .....	9.4 million	> 25.2 million
Japanese landbased .....	15.8 million	
Taiwan .....	3.5 to 4 million	
Foreign and Joint- Venture Trawlers .....	56,500	

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<sup>1</sup>An outline entitled "High Seas Salmon Interception Fisheries", included in the packet of information submitted to us with your research request, had incorrect figures listed for intercepted salmon. The outline had no source listed. Steve Pennoyer, of the Department of Fish and Game, said that 16,000,000 is the number of salmon caught by the Japanese landbased fisheries, and 8-9,000,000 is the number of salmon caught by the Japanese mothership fisheries. These are not the number of intercepted fish. He did not know the origin of the data for the Taiwanese and Other fisheries.

<sup>2</sup>Charles Meacham, Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Anchorage: Telephone number, (907) 267-2112.

JAPANESE MOTHERSHIP AND LANDBASED DRIFTNET FISHERIES

Number Caught

Estimates of the number of salmon caught by Japanese mothership and landbased driftnet fisheries fleets are listed in Table 1. These catch data are reported in the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission documents.

Number Intercepted

Estimates of the number of salmon intercepted are also shown in Table 1. The interception figures for sockeye are based on the mean percentage intercepted of the total catches for the years from 1978 to 1981, in which studies were done. These percentages were applied to the 1983 sockeye catch to derive an interception estimate. Estimates for chinook are based on studies done from 1982-84 by the Fisheries Research Institute on contract to Fish and Game.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Meacham provided estimates of the number of chums intercepted by the MS fisheries, but there are no estimates of chum intercepted by the LB fisheries. However, Dr. Harris said that essentially none of the chum caught by the LB fisheries are of North American origin.

Although total catch figures are available from the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission documents, there are no estimates of the number of pinks intercepted. Mr. Meacham and Dr. Harris both said that an insignificant amount of the pink salmon caught by the Japanese fleets are of North American origin.

Dr. Colin Harris of the Fisheries Research Institute at the University of Washington, would not make estimates of the number of cohos intercepted.<sup>4</sup> He said that significant numbers are taken by the mothership fishery, but he did not know of a reliable way to estimate the numbers. Mr. Meacham provided rough estimates of cohos intercepted.

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<sup>3</sup>Rogers, Donald E. et al. 1984, "Origins of Chinook Salmon in the Area of the Japanese Mothership Salmon Fishery", FRI-UW-8408, Final Report to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Contract No. 84-0152, Fisheries Research Institute School of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

<sup>4</sup>Dr. Colin Harris, Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington, (206) 543-7281.

Dr. Harris also stated that most of the cohos intercepted by the LB fleet are of western origin. He said, however, that many of the Bristol Bay cohos are unexploited anyway, so that it would be hard to say that cohos intercepted by the Japanese fleet yield an economic loss to Alaska. For this reason cohos are excluded from the values reported in the summary on page one of this memorandum.

#### Area of Origin

Studies by the Fisheries Research Institute provide estimates of the area of origin for chinook salmon caught by mothership and landbased driftnet fisheries. In 1983, an estimated 200,000 Alaska-bound chinook salmon were intercepted by the Japanese MS and LB fisheries. Of these an estimated 75,000 (37%) were from western Alaska stocks, 106,000 (53%) from central Alaska and 19,000 (9.5%) were of Southeast Alaska or British Columbian stocks.<sup>5</sup>

According to Dr. Harris, the great majority of the 427,000 sockeye, 44,000 chum and the cohos intercepted by the Japanese fleets are of western or central Alaska origin.

#### Estimated Loss of Salmon to Alaska Due to Interception

An estimated 1,099,000 salmon of Alaska origin are intercepted by Japanese mothership and landbased fisheries. To calculate the pounds of salmon available inshore if these salmon had not been intercepted, the natural mortality, drop-out rate and growth rate must be applied to the numbers intercepted. Together these factors comprise the yield loss multiplier.<sup>6</sup>

Natural Mortality: Not all of the fish caught on the high seas would have survived to return to Alaska waters, particularly since many of the fish intercepted are immature and would have several years on the high seas before returning to their origin.

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<sup>5</sup>The Bristol Bay area is in the Central Region, as classified in the Alaska 1983 Catch and Production Commercial Fisheries Statistics, Statistical Leaflet No. 36.

<sup>6</sup>These factors and the formula are described by Richard J. Major in greater detail in the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission Document 2558.

Drop-out Rate: The drop-out rate accounts for fish which are caught in the Japanese fisheries nets, but drop-out as the nets are hauled in. These salmon die as part of the fishery, but are not included in the catch figures. For the drop-out rate, a multiplier of between 1.33 and 2.00 is used by Fish and Game.

Growth Rate: Many salmon caught on the high seas are immature. The growth rate accounts for the estimated increase in size between the time the salmon are caught on the high seas and the time they would have been caught if allowed to progress to inshore waters.

The formula used by Fish and Game is:

interception number x mean wt. on high seas for each species x yield  
loss multiplier = total lbs. available inshore.

This formula yields the estimated total pounds of salmon that would be available inshore. These figures are presented in Table 2. Because, as indicated by Dr. Harris, interception of cohos may have no economic effect on the Alaskan fishery, two sets of calculations were made: one without intercepted cohos and one including intercepted cohos.

There is an estimated loss of 10.14 million lbs. of chinook salmon. Assuming that 90 percent of these are of western or central origin, 9.12 million lbs. of the intercepted chinook were from this region. In 1983 the commercial catch of chinook in central and western Alaska was 11.06 million lbs.

There is an estimated loss of 5.85 million lbs. of sockeye; 296.11 million lbs. were landed by the commercial fleet in central and western Alaska in 1983. For chum, an estimated .72 million lbs. were intercepted by the Japanese fleet; 68.49 million lbs. were landed by the commercial fishery in western and central Alaska.

#### Ex-vessel Value

The ex-vessel value was calculated by multiplying the estimated number of pounds of each species by the statewide average price in 1983.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Alaska 1983 Catch and Production Commercial Fisheries Statistics, Statistical Leaflet No. 36, December 1984, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Representative Goll  
April 25, 1985  
Page 6

### Wholesale Value

The wholesale value was calculated by multiplying the ex-vessel value by 1.9. The prices to fishermen and the wholesale values vary from year to year. In 1983, the wholesale value for all salmon was 2.26 times greater than the ex-vessel value. Prices to fishermen were low in 1983, and the ratio was higher than usual. Between 1978 and 1983 the ratio has varied from 1.88 to 2.26.

### Fisheries Business Tax

The Fisheries Business Tax on salmon ranges from 3 percent to 5 percent of the ex-vessel value, depending upon how the fish are processed. It is not possible to estimate how fish currently intercepted by foreign fleets would be processed if allowed to progress to Alaska waters. Based on the estimates of ex-vessel values, revenue from the Fisheries Business Tax would range from \$482,452 to \$804,086.

In 1983, revenue from the Fisheries Business Tax was \$20,516,686. In 1984 revenue from the Fisheries Business Tax was \$18,979,226. The mean estimated value of lost revenue is 3.3 percent of the mean revenue from 1983 and 1984.

\* \* \* \* \*

Time constraints for completion of this memorandum precluded more detailed analysis and literature review. Statistics for 1984 are not currently compiled, but could be obtained through further research effort. Please let us know if you have further questions or would like a more detailed analysis.

KH

Attachments

Table 1. Total Catches and Interception of Salmon by Japanese Fleets in Thousands of Fish -- 1983

Species	Japanese Mothership Only		Japanese Landbased Only		Japanese MS and LB		% of Total Catch Intercepted
	Intercepted	Total	Intercepted	Total	Intercepted	Total	
sockeye	336	1,655	91	828	427	2,483	17.2
chinook	67	87	133	178	200	265	75.5
chum	44	3,081	0	2,395	44	5,476	0.8
pink	0	4,324	0	11,308	0	15,632	0.0
coho	74	297	354	1,122	428	1,419	30.2
total	521	9,444	578	15,831	1,099	25,275	4.3

Source: Department of Fish and Game.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, April 1985

Table 2

## Estimated Value of Salmon Intercepted by Japanese Mothership and Landbased Driftnet Fisheries

	Salmon Loss in Pounds			Mean Price Per Pound	Ex-vessel Value	Wholesale Value
	MS	LB	Total			
Sockeye	4,680,000	1,172,000	5,852,000	.70	\$ 4,096,000	\$ 7,782,400
Chinook	3,001,000	7,134,000	10,135,000	1.16	11,756,600	22,337,540
Chum	716,000	NA	716,000	.60	229,120	435,328
Coho	1,162,000	3,907,000	5,069,000	.60	3,041,000	5,777,900
Subtotal (w/out cohos)	8,397,000	8,306,000	16,703,000		\$16,081,720	\$30,555,268
Total (w/ cohos)	<u>9,559,000</u>	<u>12,213,000</u>	<u>21,772,000</u>		<u>\$19,122,720</u>	<u>\$36,333,168</u>

Source: Department of Fish and Game.

Prepared by the House Research Agency, April 1985

REPRESENTATIVE  
PETER GOLL



POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 485-4925

STATE OF ALASKA  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMORANDUM

May 8, 1985

TO: All Legislators  
FROM: Representative Peter Goll *P. Goll*  
SUBJECT: High Seas Interceptions of Alaska Salmon

Attached are three letters of support for House Joint Resolution 43, which requests the federal government to take quick action to halt the interception of Alaska salmon on the high seas by Japanese gillnet fleets. The widespread support for this effort is reflected in the letters from the state's two largest sportfishing associations and Alaska's largest group representing commercial fishermen.

Renegotiation of the treaty with Japan affecting the high seas fisheries is currently under consideration in Washington, D.C. Quick passage of this resolution will help trigger a decision.

I respectfully request your support of this resolution in the waning days of the session.



# **Alaska Sportfishing Association**

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

TO: All Alaska Legislators      DATE: May 7, 1985

SUBJECT: HJR 43

The Kenai River Sportfishing Association urges your support of HJR 43 which calls for a halt to the High Seas interception of Alaska Salmon by Japanese fishing fleets.

The most recent figures estimate that the Japanese mothership and the landbased salmon gill net fleets intercepted one million, ninety-nine thousand Alaska bound salmon in 1983. These interceptions include 106,000 King Salmon from South Central Alaska spots; more than the combined sport, commercial, and subsistence catches in Cook Inlet that year. An end to these destructive fisheries would greatly enhance recreational sportfishing opportunities in Cook Inlet.

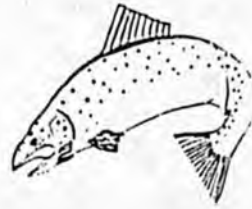
We urge immediate passage of this important resolution.

*Hunter Fisher*



## KENAI RIVER SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

3301 "C" Street Suite 202  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Phone (907) 276-1451



May 7, 1985

Kenai River Sportfishing Association urges your support of HJR #43 which calls for a halt to the high seas interception of Alaska salmon by Japanese fishing fleet. The most recent figures estimate that the Japanese mother ship and the land based salmon gill net fleet intercepted 1,990,000 Alaska bound salmon in 1983. These interceptions include 106,000 King Salmon from southcentral Alaska spots more than the combined Sport, Commercial and Subsistence catches in Cook Inlet that year.

An end to these destructive fisheries would greatly enhance recreational sportfishing opportunities in Cook Inlet. We urge immediate passage of this important resolution.

by Bob Gerdon, Jr.  
acting President of Kenai River Sportfishing Association



# UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

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319 Seward Street, Suite #10  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1188  
(907) 586-2820

Cass M. Parsons  
Executive Director

May 8, 1985

Honorable Peter Goll  
House of Representatives  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Goll:

The United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA) wish to inform you of our position and recommendations regarding the interception of Alaskan salmon on the high seas. The UFA is the largest association of commercial fishermen in the United States, and represents fishermen throughout Alaska. The UFA are strongly opposed to any foreign interception of Alaskan salmon, since interception decreases the ability of our hardworking members to earn a living.

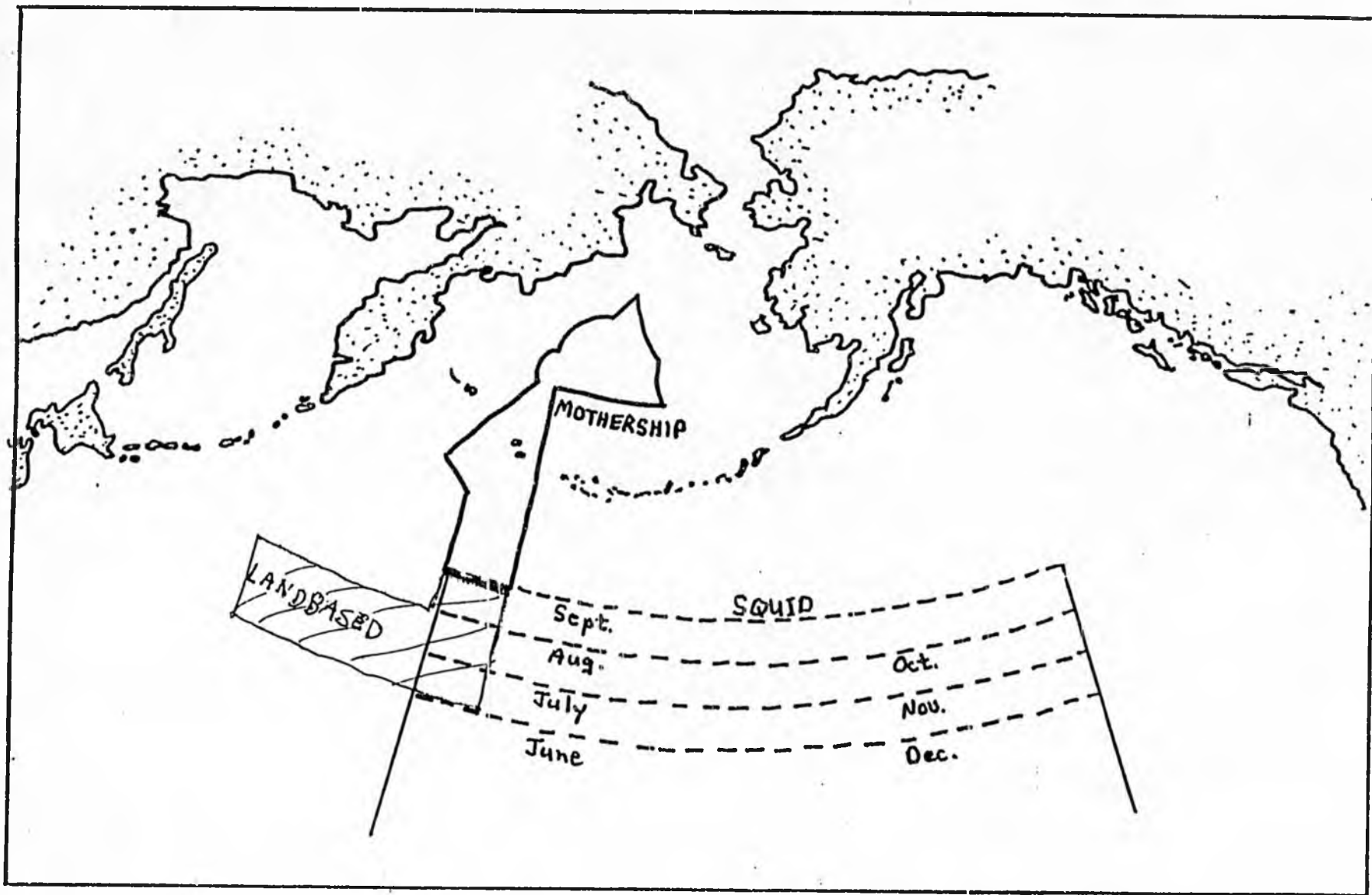
Of course, it is not just the fishermen who are hurt by the loss of Alaska bound salmon. The over 40,000 people employed in the seafood industry, and the many thousands of other people employed in the transportation and service industries which support the commercial fishing harvest, are all negatively impacted. This needless loss of Alaskan salmon also translates into a loss of revenues to the State and local governments.

Just one example of interception is the 106,000 king salmon which have been denied to commercial, recreational, and subsistence users in Southcentral Alaska. The UFA would like to know what, if any, benefit the State of Alaska enjoys in exchange for this subsidization of the foreign fleet?

The UFA supports HJR 43 because the complete elimination of high seas interception is long overdue. For this reason, we recommend that the State of Alaska request the U.S. State Department to immediately begin negotiations which will bring an end to high seas interception.

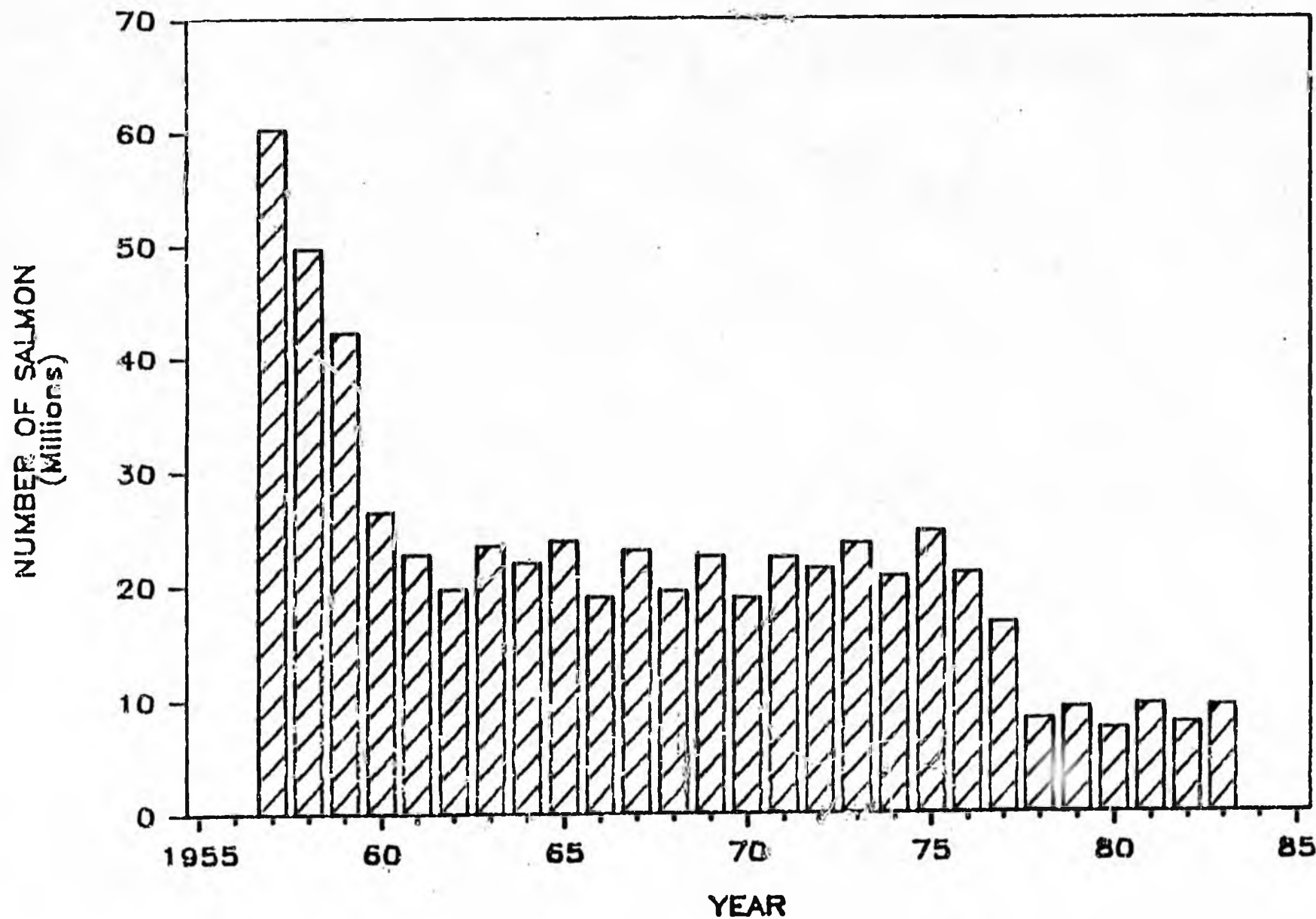
Sincerely,

Cass M. Parsons  
UFA Executive Director

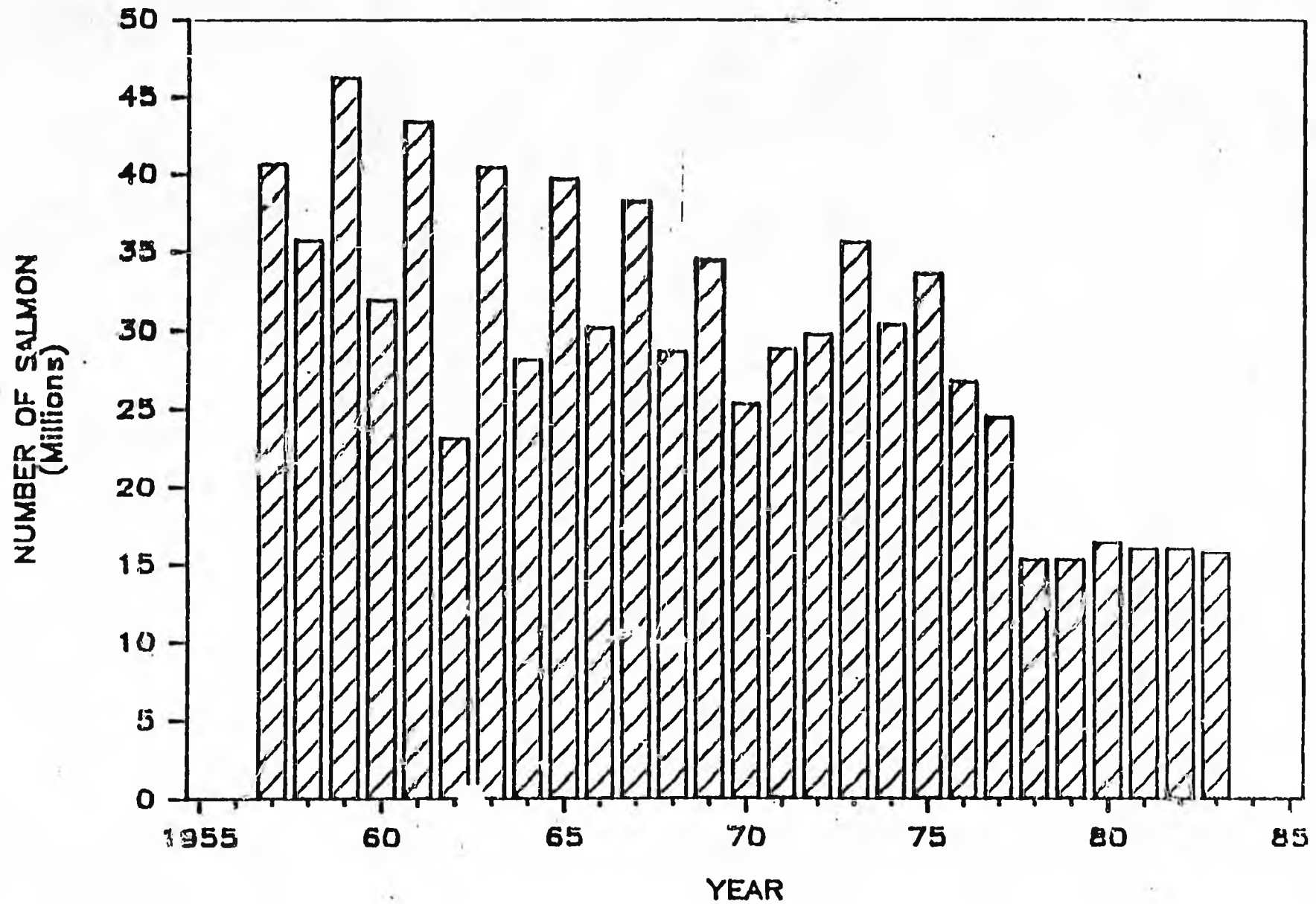


	SQUID GILLNET	SALMON LANDBASED GILLNET	SALMON MOTHERSHIP GILLNET
VESSELS	534	209	172
MESH SIZE	4 1/2 INCH	4 1/2 INCH	4 1/2 INCH
MILES NET (APPROX.)	10,000	3,000	1,500
SEASON	JUNE-DEC.	MAY-JULY	JUNE-JULY
CATCH (1981)	82,000 TONS SQUID	16 MILLION SALMON	10 MILLION SALMON

# HIGHSEAS MOTHERSHIP SALMON CATCH

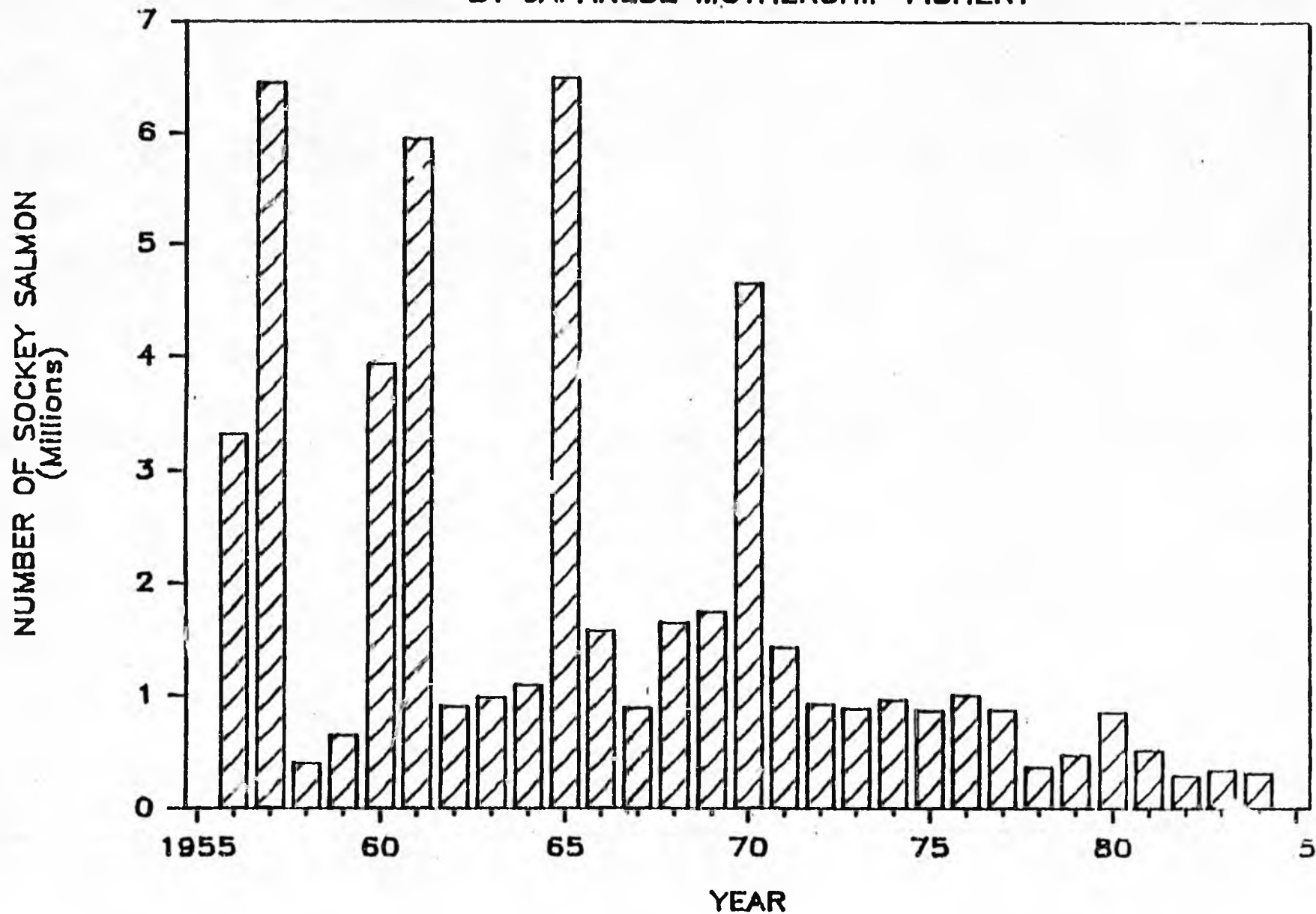


# HIGHSEAS "LANDBASED" SALMON CATCH

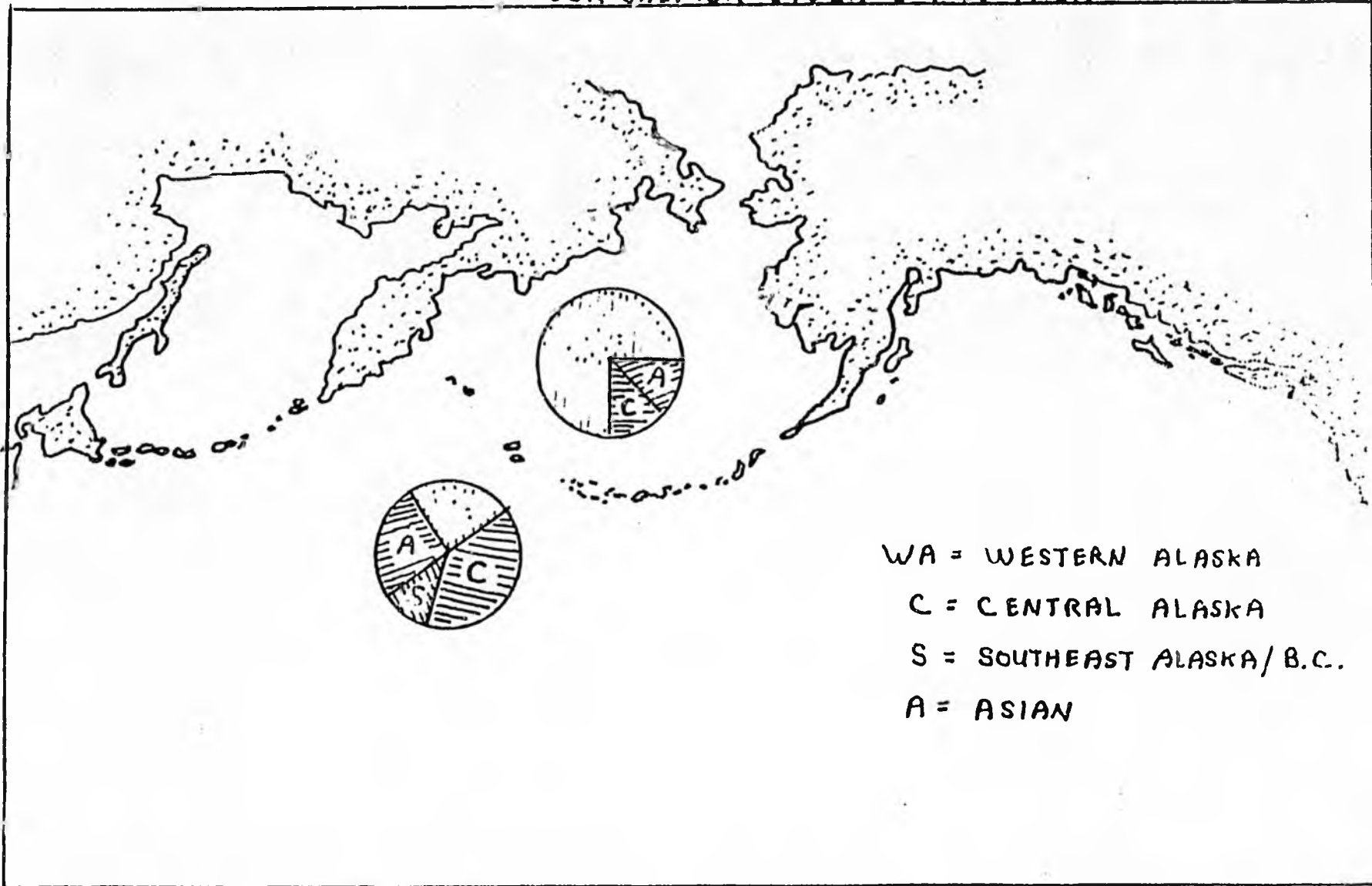


# SOCKEYE SALMON INTERCEPTIONS

BY JAPANESE MOTHERSHIP FISHERY



# CHINOOK SALMON STOCK COMPOSITION



# CENTRAL ALASKA CHINOOK INTERCEPTIONS

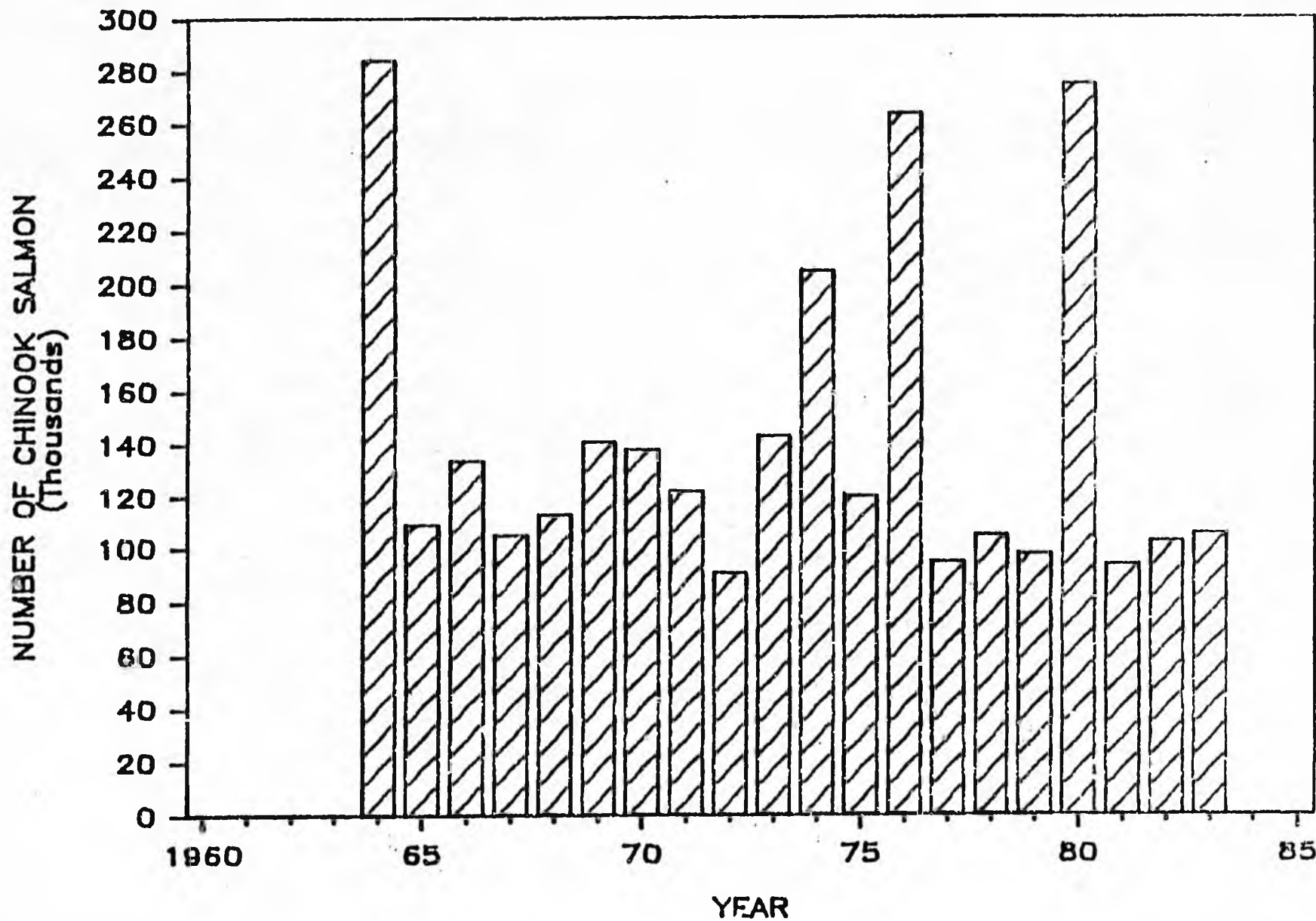


Table . Salmon catch (in thousands) by the Japanese mothership (MS and land-based driftnet (LB) fisheries, 1957-1983.

Year	Sockeye		Chinook		Chum		Pink		Coho		Total	
	MS	LB	MS	LB	MS	LB	MS	LB	MS	LB	MS	LB
1957	20,000	494	31	33	11,908	4,081	27,881	35,551	442	526	60,358	40,685
1958	12,026	888	46	45	18,787	9,155	15,546	24,833	3,393	785	49,798	35,706
1959	9,125	832	68	42	12,859	9,045	18,856	35,129	1,423	1,178	42,331	46,226
1960	12,879	1,601	180	113	10,517	8,684	1,885	20,129	962	1,346	26,423	31,873
1961	12,998	1,173	31	79	6,128	6,104	3,263	34,559	284	1,454	22,704	43,369
1962	10,590	154	122	124	6,372	7,577	1,139	14,021	1,532	1,289	19,755	23,165
1963	8,903	18	87	102	5,858	7,538	6,732	31,255	1,895	1,492	23,475	40,405
1964	7,097	108	410	195	8,641	8,956	2,281	17,247	3,535	1,624	21,964	28,130
1965	12,038	159	185	93	6,036	8,330	4,429	29,142	1,177	1,913	23,865	39,637
1966	7,254	703	208	112	8,562	11,848	2,553	16,032	469	1,458	19,046	30,153
1967	8,087	2,566	128	110	6,837	11,078	7,781	23,051	226	1,329	23,059	38,134
1968	6,373	2,769	362	88	8,107	8,457	3,823	15,899	898	1,421	19,563	28,634
1969	5,935	2,495	554	83	7,721	4,908	6,972	23,610	1,306	3,328	22,488	34,424
1970	6,944	2,966	437	101	9,638	6,585	1,726	13,403	180	2,259	18,925	25,314
1971	3,554	3,026	206	134	9,968	6,250	8,202	16,977	454	2,373	22,384	28,760
1972	3,184	3,711	261	103	13,373	3,598	3,795	14,839	614	2,421	21,421	29,672
1973	2,613	3,308	119	162	7,857	7,614	12,018	20,650	989	3,794	23,596	35,528
1974	2,282	3,155	351	186	9,283	12,179	7,756	11,242	1,085	3,559	20,767	30,321
1975	2,171	2,969	162	135	7,367	11,480	14,654	15,347	356	3,550	24,710	33,481
1976	2,266	3,291	283	201	10,436	10,646	7,207	10,879	828	2,751	21,020	26,690
1977	1,508	1,289	93	146	5,996	6,230	9,100	15,041	79	1,722	16,778	24,428
1978	1,882	1,292	105	210	3,802	3,488	1,853	7,846	609	2,512	8,251	15,349
1979	2,186	756	126	161	3,277	2,661	3,405	11,190	281	1,199	9,275	15,349
1980	2,412	787	704	160	3,098	2,697	561	11,612	656	1,205	7,431	16,461
1981	2,224	859	88	190	2,539	2,509	4,094	11,292	615	1,209	9,560	16,059
1982	1,738	723	107	165	3,217	2,930	1,654	11,035	1,183	1,201	7,899	16,054
1983 1/	1,655	828	87	178	3,081	2,395	4,324	11,308	297	1,122	9,445	15,831

Table 21. Coastal catches and estimated high seas (MS + LBDN = mothership + landbased driftnet) catches of chinook salmon, 1964-83 (in thousands of fish).

Year	Coastal (commercial)				High seas (MS + LBDN)			
	Asia	Alaska			Asia	West	Cent	SEBC
		West	Cent	SE				
1964	160	260	22	357	101	219	285	13
65	107	263	31	287	47	126	109	5
66	93	208	24	308	54	130	134	8
67	91	284	26	301	39	93	105	6
68	83	259	20	332	77	262	113	7
69	122	288	38	314	108	384	141	9
70	141	291	33	322	98	340	138	9
71	183	283	45	334	57	159	122	7
72	197	224	42	287	61	209	91	7
73	210	177	30	344	45	87	143	8
74	172	180	29	347	90	244	205	10
75	223	126	28	301	40	128	120	11
76	196	242	49	242	58	159	264	5
77	310	296	40	310	55	86	95	1
Means	163	242	33	313	66	188	148	8
78	314	350	55	389	69	99	105	42
79	279	410	41	374	74	114	98	0
80	126	320	29	320	96	438	275	55
81	157	503	47	267	86	85	94	13
82	178	503	83	286	65	86	103	18
83	219	481	101	288	65	75	106	19
Means	212	428	59	321	76	149	130	24