

~~ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES~~

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Soviets harass oil drillers working in Navarin Basin

14

By PATTI EPLER
Daily News business reporter

Companies searching for oil and gas off Alaska's coast often have to contend with migrating whales and shifting ice packs.

But this summer, offshore drillers in the Bering Sea were plagued by Russian airplanes and gunboats.

It was an occurrence so frequent and so close to the rigs that U.S. State Department officials twice protested to the Soviet government.

U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, lashed out at

the Soviets on the Senate floor in July, urging the State Department to file a formal protest with the Soviet Union. Murkowski said the Soviets "deliberately harassed" U.S. companies involved in energy exploration in the Navarin Basin, about 250 miles off the west coast of Alaska.

Murkowski said Russian aircraft caused "dangerous interference" in the safe operation of American helicopters ferrying crews and supplies to the rigs.

See Back Page, SOVIETS

Soviets harass oil well drillers working in Navarin Basin

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A University of Alaska research vessel — the Alpha Helix — also was approached by a Soviet gunboat that pulled to within a few hundred feet. The Russian ship refused to respond to signals from the university vessel questioning the Soviet's intentions, Murkowski said.

The Navarin Basin lies partly in an area of the Bering Sea claimed by both the United States and the Soviet Union. The basin has been touted as a good prospect for oil and gas discoveries.

Three oil companies — Exxon USA Co., Amoco Production Co. and ARCO Alaska Inc. — drilled exploratory wells in the basin this summer.

The dispute with the Russians centers on an imaginary line that divides waters

claimed by the United States from waters claimed by the Soviet Union. The Russians use a "straight rhumb line" as the boundary, while America believes it to be the "curved great circle route" on a globe. Each claims its interpretation of the 1867 convention — under which the United States bought Alaska from Russia — is the correct one.

The difference in the 1867 Convention Line adds up to about 18,000 square miles of icy, black ocean where the federal government already has sold 17 leases to American oil companies. Those companies have been prohibited from drilling in the disputed area until the question is resolved.

But the companies have been drilling close to the disputed zone.

Amoco spudded a well about 10 miles from the boundary this summer. The

well the company currently is drilling is about 150 miles from the boundary, according to an Amoco spokesman.

Exxon drilled two wells in the Navarin Basin this season. The closest was about 31 miles from the disputed boundary, Exxon spokesman Milton Alberstadt said.

Exxon and Amoco both reported about 10 "contacts" with Russian aircraft and gunboats — seven airplanes and three gunboats. The incidents occurred between June 21 and Aug. 14, Alberstadt said.

Murkowski told the Senate that 11 contacts had been made with Soviet aircraft and seven with Russian gunboats between June 22 and July 16. Those contacts included interceptions of Soviet bombers by Alaska-based Air Force jet fighters, he said.

The contacts occurred with enough frequency that Exxon

installed aerial surveillance radar, Alberstadt said, so helicopters flying to the rigs in fog and foul weather would be aware of the presence of other aircraft in the area.

In July, Murkowski — along with Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens and Rep. Don Young — wrote Secretary of State George Shultz to protest the continued overflights of U.S. drilling rigs.

William L. Ball III, assistant secretary of legislative and governmental affairs for the State Department, told the congressional delegation that the federal government had twice protested to the Soviet government because of the "clear danger" to American personnel.

The overflights and sightings of ships apparently stopped in August and the State Department expressed no further concerns to the Soviets, Ball said.

Oil firms to appeal drilling ban

By PATTI EPLER

Daily News business reporter

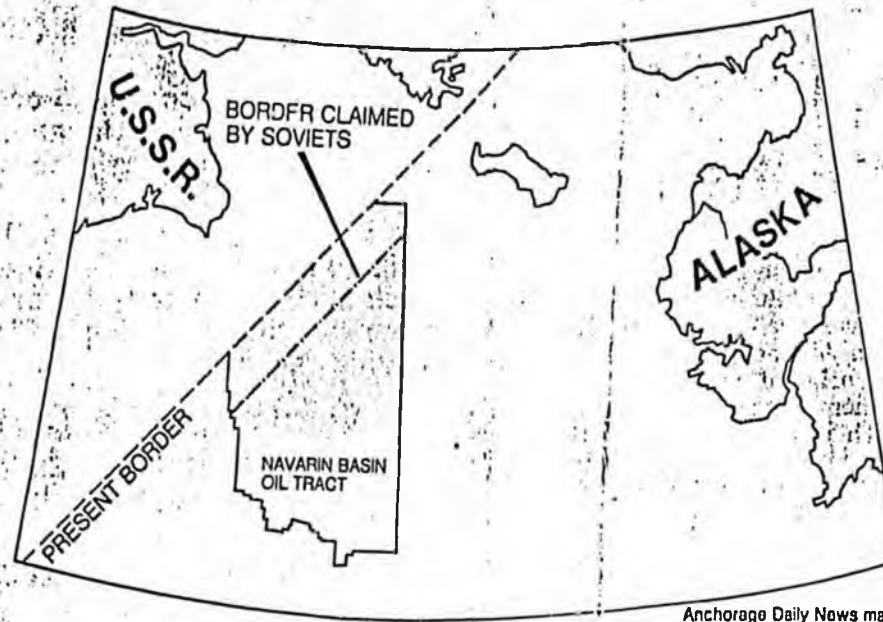
Oil companies operating in two frontier areas off Alaska's west coast will appeal last week's court decision that banned drilling because the federal government failed to consider the impact on subsistence.

Ted Neptune, a spokesman for Amoco Production Co., said his company and others drilling in the Navarin Basin and Norton Sound expect to convince an appeals court or the U.S. Supreme Court there is no valid reason to prevent continued drilling in the areas.

The Navarin Basin, 250 miles off Alaska's west coast, encompasses about 37 million acres. The Norton Sound lease area, 25 miles off Nome, is about 2.4 million acres.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Friday that Interior Secretary Donald Hodel did not properly consider the effects of oil industry activity on subsistence when the government leased the offshore areas in 1983 and 1984.

The villages of Gambell and Stebbins, and the Native environmental group Nunam Kitlutsisti, had asked the court to invalidate



Anchorage Daily News map

the leases.

A federal judge in Alaska let the drilling proceed, saying the drilling was important in the nation's quest for new oil supplies.

But the appeals court said the national concern for the survival of the Native culture must prevail over possible energy needs.

The appeals court ordered the lower court judge to issue an

injunction, that would stop the drilling until a trial on the merits of the case can occur.

Neptune said Amoco was continuing to drill its fifth and final well planned for the Navarin Basin this season. The Nancy well is expected to be finished by the first week in December "unless delayed by weather or the injunction," he said.

Amoco has spent more than \$100 million on its five wells, he said.

ARCO Alaska Inc. drilled a well in the Navarin Basin this summer and plugged it last week before the court ruling was handed down.

Exxon USA Co. also had finished drilling its two Navarin Basin wells by the time the decision was issued.

Ann Shields of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., said Wednesday the government has not yet decided whether to appeal the ruling. She said the government has a few more days to make that decision.

Jim Bamberger, an Alaska Legal Services attorney who represented the villages, said the appeals court decision affects only the two lease sales that were challenged.

But the ruling does reaffirm Congress' intent in passing the 1980 Alaska lands act that no leases can be issued on public land without a clear determination of the effect on subsistence, he said.

Attorneys did not expect the case to go to trial for several months.

Naming prospects

Continued from Page J1

years, Venus, Mars and Jupiter are surrounded by Mariner, Voyager and Explorer. The planets were selected in an early Beaufort lease sale, and the satellites used in a subsequent sale.

Cascade and Chugach can be found in Norton Sound; St. George Basin is home to the glaciers of Portage, Mendenhall and Tustumena.

There are birds, cars and species of fish.

But there are no Turkey and no Edsels, nothing that would hint of bad luck to the multibillion dollar projects.

An oil prospect with a weird name almost always is offshore. On land, companies tend to name the prospects after mountains, rivers, towns or some other physical feature close by.

But offshore, there is nothing but vast acres of water.

"When you get out of sight of land in the Beaufort and look around," says Harris, "the only thing you can think of naming something is 'iceberg'."

Mark Shahly is a geophysicist with Amoco. He works on prospects in the Beaufort Sea.

He recently named a prospect Belcher. It didn't take much thought; in fact, he didn't have time to think about it.

"I was on my way to a meeting and realized I didn't have a name for my prospect yet," Shahly says. "So I just picked the next one down on the list."

Shahly says he really didn't know much about arctic explorers until the company decided to name prospects after them. Now, he can run through the whole list: Franklin, whose expedition ended in disaster; Belcher, who was sent to rescue Franklin; Hendrick, an Eskimo guide.

Shahly says there is one significant thing about his prospect: he thinks it will turn out to be better than the Franklin prospect, just as Belcher was more fortunate than the beleaguered Franklin so many decades ago.

Most of the scientific work as well as the naming process is done Outside, at company offices in Los Angeles, Houston and Denver. So most of the names are selected by people who have never seen the area they are christening.

Says Amoco's Harris: "Most of the people who adopted Raoul and Hans and Belcher and Eric never got north of maybe a group meeting in Seattle."

Perhaps that's why some Amoco scientists aren't convinced that Prospect Wally really is named after explorer Wally Herbert, who spent 470 days skiing from Point Barrow to Spitsbergen, an island near Norway.

Rumor has it that Wally really was named after one geophysicist's brand-new puppys.

An oil prospect by any other name

By PATTI EPLEY
Daily News business reporter

Somewhere in the middle of the Beaufort Sea, in an Albatross-sized swath of icy black ocean claimed by both the United States and Russia, is a large blamish in the Earth's crust named Rommie.

To some, Rommie may be the president of the United States. But to scientists at a major U.S. oil company, Rommie is a geologic structure that may contain large amounts of oil and gas.

Rommie sits smack on the border of the disputed zone. He was discovered by Amoco Production Co. scientists who decided to score one for democracy by naming their activity in the disputed area after the president.

A dozen years ago, Amoco identified another good-looking warp in the Navarin Basin, not too far from Rommie.

Company officials thought about calling it Nikita, because it was close to the disputed zone. But a company executive balked. He didn't want to name a prospect that likely would cost several hundred million dollars after an anti-capitalist Soviet premier. The area, now called Danielle, finally was drilled this summer.

Rommie and Danielle are just two of hundreds of areas in Alaska and off its coast identified by oil companies as potentially containing oil and gas.

An oil prospect, as these areas are called, is any irregularity in the earth, says Roger Harris, a project geophysicist for Amoco.

"If it was just flat, layer-cake sedimentary geology, there would be no traps for oil and gas."

Many turn out to be dry holes. Many more may never be explored because of the high cost of looking for oil in the arctic.

When you get out of sight of land in the Beaufort and look around, the only thing you can think of naming something is 'iceberg'.

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But each has a name, given to it by geologists or geophysicists who, usually spend years studying the prospects and trying to decide if their company should invest millions of dollars for the chance to look for oil.

Naming the oil prospect is perhaps the most unscientific aspect of an otherwise highly technological business.

Scientific and computerized gadgets are used to measure the likelihood of oil and gas. But the names they often depend on the whims and personalities of the people involved.

For instance, one company decided to name its prospects after beers.

A recent Amoco naming scheme was a bit more involved. The company decided to dub its Beaufort Sea prospects after arctic explorers. The only trouble so far is that names like Pythons, Thorgrisl, Belcher and Raoul aren't quite as easy to remember as Bud, Coors and Miller.

The name is important, especially in the highly competitive and secretive oil business. Names are given to the prospects primarily for security reasons, says Dan

Jones, exploration coordinator for Exxon Co. USA in Alaska.

The name becomes a secret code, something that allows companies to talk about their prospects without letting anyone know the location. Jones and other oil officials say.

Naming prospects is considered a perk for geologists and geophysicists. Individual prospects start as a mishmash of lines on a seismic graph but later seem to take on an identity of their own, especially as it comes time to bid on prospects at lease sales.

Because different companies often bid on the same piece of ground, one prospect can have several names. Companies also bid together to spread the risk of investment, so one company's Natasha could be another's Redwood.

A prospect being drilled this season in the Beaufort Sea is called Hammerhead (a shark) by one partner, Wally (an arctic explorer) by another and Tsingtao (a beer) by a third. Hammerhead is "the name I'll stick, because it is the chosen one, the operator of the well."

Oil prospects in and around Alaska have been named after glaciers, ranges, constellations and cars, satellites.

Some have earned a few lines in Alaska history books, like the ill-fated Mukluk prospect, the most expensive dry hole in the state.

Rommie has lots of company in his tomb thousands of feet beneath the ocean floor. Scattered throughout his Navarin Basin are Nancy and Nicole, Misha, George, Francis, Earl, Debbie and Don, to name a few.

To the north, in the Beaufort Sea where oil companies have been drilling for several

See Page J-2, NAMING

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Continued from Page A1

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See Page J-2, NAMING

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**FUND FOR
STOCKOWNERS
RIGHTS**

THE STOCKOWNERS' NEWS

Post Office Box 956
Vienna, Virginia 22180-0956
United States of America
703-281-9050

Issue Number 13
October 1985
Contact: Carl Olson

**Potential State Department Giveaway of Oil-Rich Seabeds in Bering Sea to Soviets
Imperils Leases of Four Major Oil Firms; Refund Regulations Asked of Interior Dept.**

The State Department has gone to great lengths to conceal its prospective giveaway to the Soviet Union of petroleum-rich seabeds in the Bering Sea, it was charged by Carl Olson, Chairman of the Fund For Stockowners Rights, headquartered in Vienna, Virginia.

"The State Department has defied congressional inquiries for several months, has stalled a Freedom of Information request for over a year, and has refused outright to reveal the names and titles of the negotiators who have been involved in the giveaway negotiations over the past five years," Olson stated. "We know that the State Department has been even more secretive since we revealed their negotiation round with the Soviets in Moscow in July 1984 over this high-stakes matter."

Stockowners of America find their corporations' investments in the Bering Sea imperilled because of the State Department's irresoluteness in face of the Soviets' demands for 15,400 square miles of seabeds in the Bering Sea that are known to be rich in petroleum and fishery resources. Stockowners of Shell, Amoco, ARCO, and Unocal are especially affected because of the 17 suspended oil and gas leases in the Navarin Basin which fall in the area that the State Department has identified as potentially transferable to the Soviet Union.

"We believe that the State Department has already proposed a compromise of American territory to the Soviets, and that the maps and coordinates are among the documents that the State Dept. is now unconscionably withholding in a Freedom of Information case," Olson asserted. "I just hope this giveaway is not part of the upcoming 'Summit' meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev."

The State Department revealed that it had asserted that the "maritime boundary" between the United States and the Soviet Union was the 1867 U.S.-Russia Convention Line, according to a notice published in the 16 March 1984 Federal Register which related to oil and gas leasing in the Navarin Basin of the Bering Sea (p. 10065). (There has never been a public accounting as to how the State Department established a boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union without the signing of a treaty.)

At that time the State Department stated that the 1867 U.S.-Russia Convention Line is depicted as an arc-of-a-great circle (i.e. the shortest distance between two points on a globe), while the Soviet Union wanted the Convention Line to be depicted as a rhumb line (i.e. a straight line on a mercator projection flat map). The Soviets' depiction of the Convention Line, extending from the Bering Straits to the end of the Aleutian Chain, lies several miles to the east--thus resulting in 15,400 square miles more of seabeds.

The four oil companies bid over \$108 million for the exploration rights in just the Navarin Basin portion of the Convention Line in April 1984. Their leases have been held up by the State Department's failure to back up its own declaration. In order to encourage the State Department to live up to its own convictions, Alaskan State Representative Roger Jenkins has authored a resolution that is co-sponsored by nearly half of that body.

While the oil and gas leases in this prime territory are allowed to languish, the Fund For Stockowners Rights has proposed that the four oil companies be allowed to get their bid deposit monies out of escrow and be able to use this \$21 million on other projects until such time as the Bering Sea seabeds are made safe for Americans by the American State Department. (See text over for the proposed regulation amendment.)

The Fund For Stockowners Rights is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to advancing the concept of stockowners as owners of corporations and to promoting the free enterprise economic system—which makes ownership of corporations possible. Model resolutions for votes at annual meetings and instructions on submitting them will be sent at no charge. Donations to the Fund, an IRS 501(c)(3) group, are tax deductible. Permission to reprint is granted, provided the name and address of the Fund For Stockowners Rights are included in the reprint. ISSN 0749-9779.

FUND FOR STOCKOWNERS RIGHTS

Post Office Box 956
Vienna, Virginia 22180-0956
United States of America
703-281-9050

8 October 1985

Hon. Donald Hodel
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Proposed Regulation--
Funds in Escrow for Oil/Gas Leases
Due to U.S./Soviet etc. Depiction
Disputes (Navarin Basin et al)

Dear Secretary Hodel:


This is a request to adopt an amendment to 30 CFR 256.47e to redress a grievous wrong and financial hardship to oil and gas exploration companies which have been forced to have significant funds tied up in escrow accounts of the Department of the Interior for the indefinite future due to the inability of the State Department to prevail in its dispute with the Soviet Union over the depiction of the 1867 U.S.-Russia Convention Line in the Bering Sea.

As you may know, an emergency rule-making was published in the Federal Register on 16 March 1984 (p. 10056) by the Minerals Management Service, which addressed the situation of the impending Navarin Basin oil and gas lease sale 83 in April 1984. Normally such leases are awarded within 90 days of the selection of the winning bids, and the 20% "bonus bid deposits" are applied against the winning total bids (with the losing bid deposits being refunded to the losing bidders). However, in the case of a situation when the Interior's authorized officer does not want to award the lease within the 90 days due to a territorial dispute with a foreign government, the bonus bid deposits must remain in escrow accounts at Treasury rates until either the lease is awarded or five years transpire.

In the case of the Navarin Basin, the winning bids of \$108,174,000 on 17 blocks by Shell, Amoco, ARCO, and Unocal have resulted in over \$21 million of these companies' funds being tied up in escrow accounts for over a year now. This creates a significant financial hardship for these companies and their stockowners, since the funds are earning only the Treasury rate-- which is considerably below the expected return on productively invested funds.

Our proposal would be to amend the regulation to allow all such winning bidders to withdraw their bonus bid accounts after 90 days without losing any rights to the eventual awarding of the leases. In the immediate case of the Navarin Basin (and others along the Convention Line), the State Department has so far failed to announce any timetable for resolving its negotiation with the Soviet Union; and thus its irresoluteness should not become a basis for punishing the energy companies which, thru no fault of their own, find millions of dollars tied up in non-energy producing accounts.

Sincerely,


Carl Olson
Chairman

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Alaska fears U.S. giveaway of oil reserve. Soviets covet

16

By Bill Kling
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Some Alaskan state legislators fear the United States may be about to settle a long-standing boundary dispute with the Soviet Union by ceding to the Russians a potentially petroleum-rich stretch of the Bering Sea.

Because the area is somewhat removed from Alaska's shores, the issue has not yet attracted wide attention from many Alaska public officials, most of whom are focusing right now on oil development and environmental concerns of their state's Bristol Bay.

But Roger Jenkins, a Republican state representative from Anchorage, has the support of 16 of his fellow Alaska House members as co-sponsors of his pending resolution protesting any giveaway of what they contend is U.S. territory.

With underwater oil exploration of the outer continental shelf a hot political item here, the lawmakers are concerned about the possible deal, which could involve five islands they claim really belong to Alaska, as well as hundreds of thousands of miles of surrounding seabeds.

At the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors just concluded here, former Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond concurred that the issue could be an important one, "but right now we have no idea what the oil resources are in that area."

Gerry O'Connor, an Anchorage assemblyman, said Bristol Bay oil development is the dominant factor here right now, and Chip Dennerlein, Anchorage's director of intergovernmental affairs, said Mr. Jenkins' efforts are generating the first information many Alaskans have heard on the issue.

At issue in negotiations already under way between the two superpowers is a part of the off-shore Navarin Basin oil and gas lease area, including Wrangell Island, which the Soviets wrested by force from Nome-based

merchants in 1924, sending 14 Americans to Siberia. The island is believed to be the site of Soviet slave labor camps as well as military installations targeted on the United States.

The boundary is in dispute because of differences in the way the United States and the U.S.S.R. interpret the 1867 convention under which the United States bought Alaska from Russia. The United States believes the boundary is described in the convention as a great circle while the Soviets contend it should follow a constant compass bearing.

Negotiations over the boundary began in earnest last July when a State Department team journeyed to Moscow for talks the Associated Press said were "seen by diplomatic observers as another in a series of steps taken in recent days by the Reagan administration to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union."

Other islands in the negotiations begun several years ago between the United States and the Soviets are Bennett, Henrietta and Jeanette, which were discovered after the Alaska purchase, and Herald, which was discovered by Great Britain in 1849 and later ceded to the United States.

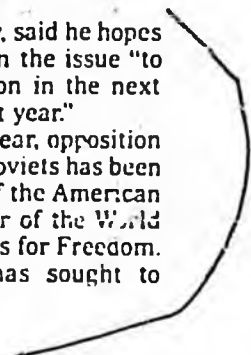
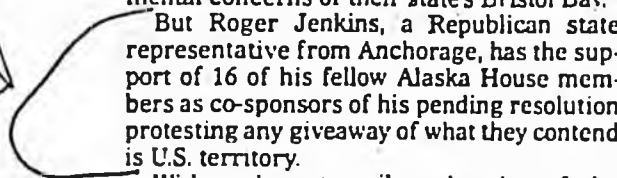
Wrangell Island was discovered in 1881 by a landing party that included the famed explorer, John Muir.

Four energy companies have deposited more than \$21 million with the Interior Department on their bid of \$108 million to lease sections of the Navarin Basin for oil and gas exploration.

Mr. Jenkins, in an interview, said he hopes to generate enough interest in the issue "to win approval of our resolution in the next session of the Legislature next year."

Since the issue arose last year, opposition to ceding the territory to the Soviets has been expressed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Military Order of the World Wars and the Young Americans for Freedom. The Conservative Caucus has sought to spread information about it.

HW



OCCASIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

No. XXIV

The Discovery of
Wrangel Island

By SAMUEL L. HOOPER

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

DR. ROBERT C. MILLER, *Chairman*
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SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLISHED BY THE ACADEMY • 1966

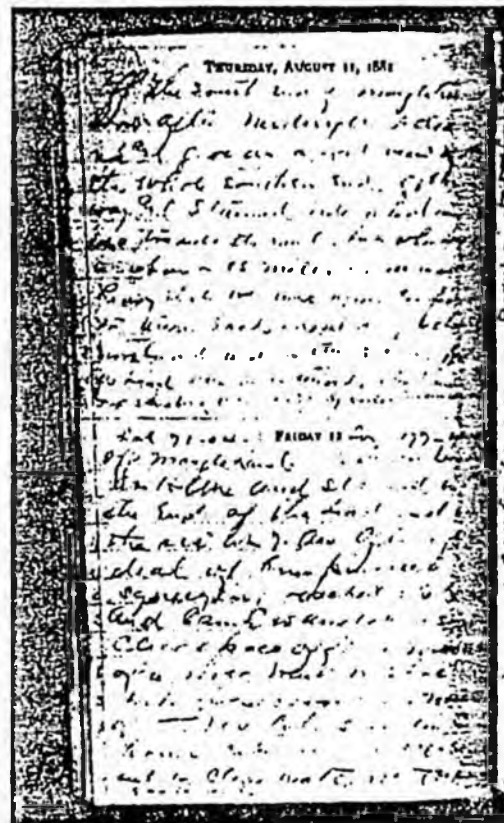


Figure 2. The original account of the discovery of Wrangel Island in the captain's own handwriting. This entry in his diary was written at the scene on the very day of the landing.

the land, I felt relieved to be in clear water, and did not despair of ultimate success."

The movement of the ice due to the set of the currents made it necessary to change positions several times during the night. At 4:30 a.m. the *Corwin* again entered the ice and this time with all preparations made to reach the land by crossing the ice if necessary, using the sledges and taking along the skin boat for crossing any open leads that might be encountered. However, as they fought their way closer to the land ice conditions improved. Inside the ten-fathom curve they found much of the ice aground while the floating portion was drifting past and occasionally shooting up over the top of the grounded pieces. Navigation under these conditions was neither comfortable nor safe, but they all felt that the land was now actually within reach and they pushed on. The captain's notes for that important day (see figure 3) read:

Friday, August 12, 1881. Lat. 51-04 Long. 177-40 off Wrangle [sic] Land. Got under way at 4:00 a.m. and steamed in toward the end of the lead and into the ice at 7:00 a.m. After a good deal of bumping and squeezing we reached the land and anchored in a small clear space off the mouth of a small river. Went on shore and took possession in the name of the U.S.

This landing unquestionably established a valid claim to the area on the part of the United States. Muir in his text says, "A notable addition was made to the national domain when Captain Calvin L. Hooper landed on Wrangel Land and took formal possession in the name of the United States." Later the great Arctic explorer Vilhjalmar Stefansson in his book, *The Adventure of Wrangel Island*, describing an expedition undertaken in 1921 wrote, "... following 1881 ... the island was United States territory."

Many years later the Soviet claimed that Lieutenant Wrangel had actually discovered the island but unfortunately for their claim, Wrangel himself in his book, *The Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Seas in the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823*, which was written long enough after his experiences so that he had plenty of time to make any changes or corrections, wrote "with a painful feeling of the impossibility of overcoming the obstacles with which nature had opposed us, our last hope vanished of discovering the land which we yet believe to exist ... we had done what duty and honor demanded, further attempts would have been absolutely hopeless and I decided to return." Wrangel located on his chart "from native report" the land which "we believe to exist" but he placed it some distance west of where it actually turned out to be located.

As soon as the official shore party had completed the formalities of discovery, a careful search was made along the shore in each direction for evidences of a landing of any kind. After several hours of searching it became impossible to remain at anchor any longer and a gun was fired to recall all shore parties. Leaving an American flag flying and a complete record of their visit the *Corwin* now worked her way out to the lead.

She was soon in open water and making all speed with steam and sail across the Arctic Ocean but this time with the Polar ice on her port beam. Having found no records of the *Janette* on either Herald Island or Wrangel Island, for the very good reasons as we now know that the De Long party had never touched on either of them, the *Corwin* was hastening to Point Barrow in hopes of rendering assistance to the *Daniel Webster* in case she was still in the ice. On the way, however, they spoke the whalers *Humboldt* and *Hainbow* and learned from them that the *Daniel Webster* had been crushed in the ice and that part of her crew had reached Point Barrow. The remainder were supposed to still be on the pack. Upon learning this the *Corwin* skirted the Alaskan coast line closely and kept a careful watch for signs of any who might have reached the land before the ice went offshore. Constant contact was also made with the native villages along the way and many reports of the wreck were received, all of which were in some agreement.

Point Barrow was reached on August 16 and several whalers, which had arrived only a few hours earlier, were found at anchor there, the ice having gone offshore the previous evening. The crew of the *Daniel Webster* were all at Point Barrow and every man accounted for. They were divided up among the whalers except for nine men who had their fill of whaling and "wanted out." These were taken on board the *Corwin* to be returned to civilization and extra supplies were distributed to the other ships to allow for the extra hands taken aboard.

While the *Corwin* was at Barrow the bark *Legal Tender* arrived, bringing the first mail they had received since leaving San Francisco; the *Legal Tender* had sailed from there on June 11. Since she was leaving at once, loaded with surplus bone and oil from the whaling fleet, the crew of the *Corwin* sent mail sacks aboard for their dear ones at home.

On August 19 the *Corwin* sailed for Cape Lisburne hoping to again take coal from the mine, but a strong northeast wind had kicked up such a sea that hoisting coal was out of the question. The night of the nineteenth was the first night that could be called dark; until then the nights had merely been long twilights. On August 22 they passed close to the Diomedes but never saw any part of them on account of

71

THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN

Journal of the Arctic Expedition
of 1881 in search of De Long
and the Jeannette

BY
John Muir

EDITED BY
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAGE



BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
215 Massachusetts Street, Cambridge
1917

CHAPTER XV

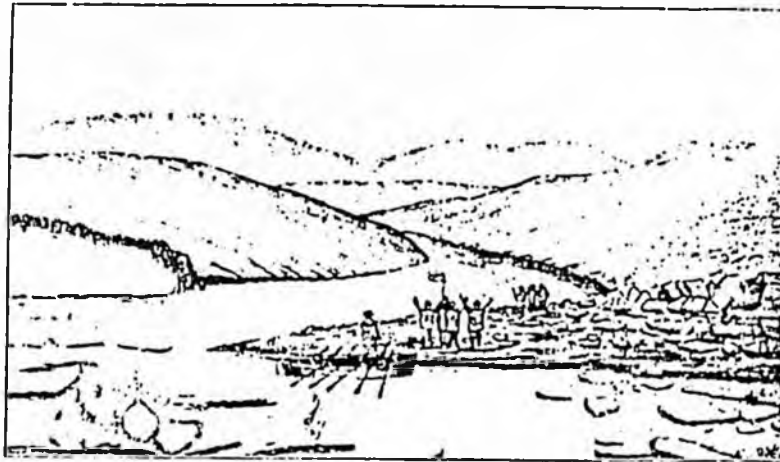
THE LAND OF THE WHITE BEAR

[Steamer *Corwin*,
Wrangell Land, August 12, 1881.]

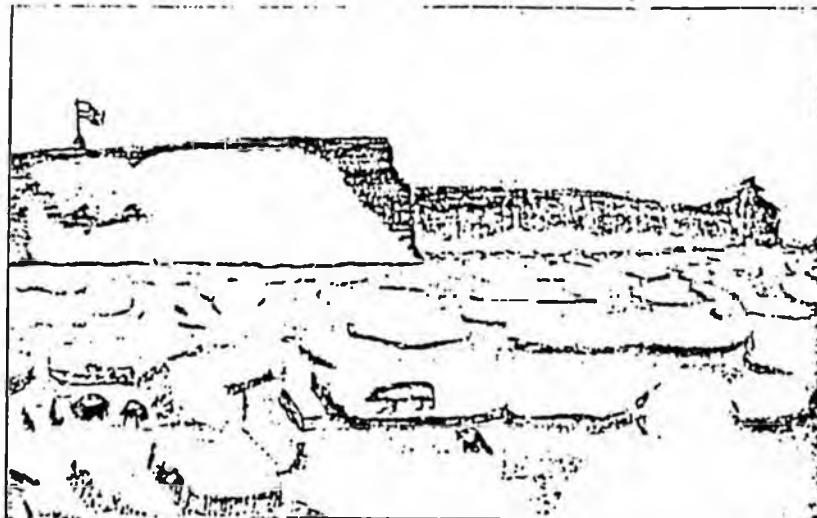
A NOTABLE addition was made to the national domain when Captain Calvin L. Hooper landed on Wrangell Land,¹ and took formal possession of it in the name of the United States. We landed near the southeast cape, at the mouth of a river, in latitude 71° 4', longitude 177° 40' 30" W.. The extent of the new territory thus acquired is not definitely known, nor is likely to be for many a century, or until some considerable change has taken place in the polar climate, rendering the new land more attractive and more accessible. For at present even its southmost portion is almost constantly beset with ice of a kind that renders it all but inaccessible during both the winter and summer, while to the northward it extends far into the frozen ocean.

Going inland, along the left bank of the river, we found it much larger than it at first appeared to be. There was no snow left on the lowlands or any of the hills or mountains in sight, excepting the remnants of heavy drifts; nevertheless, it was still

¹ The landing was made August 12, 1881.



FIRST LANDING ON WRANGELL LAND



THE AMERICAN FLAG ON WRANGELL LAND, NEAR EAST CAPE

from THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN by John Muir.
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48TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 204.

REPORT

OF THE

CRUISE OF THE U. S. REVENUE STEAMER

THOMAS CORWIN,

IN THE

ARCTIC OCEAN,

1881.

BY

CAPTAIN C. L. HOOPER, U. S. R. M.,
COMMANDING.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to Senate resolution of February 27, 1884, the report and papers of Capt. C. L. Hooper upon the second cruise of the revenue steamer Corwin.

JUNE 30, 1884.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 24, 1884.

SIR: Respectfully referring to the Senate resolution directing that the Secretary of the Treasury furnish to the Senate a copy of the report of Capt. C. L. Hooper, United States Revenue Marine, upon the second cruise of the revenue steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean, and its accompanying documents and illustrations, in possession of this Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report and papers mentioned.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
President pro tempore of the United States Senate.

REPORT

OF THE

SECOND CRUISE OF THE STEAMER CORWIN.

The Corwin sailed from San Francisco on May 4, 1881, at 1 p. m., accompanied out of the harbor by the revenue steamers Rush and Hartley, and a number of vessels of the San Francisco yacht fleet, under command of Commodore Harrison.

Moderate weather prevailed until the 15th instant, when, within 50 miles of Unalaska Island, heavy gales and snow storms were encountered.

On the morning of the 16th the island was seen bearing northwest, distant 40 miles. Soon after it began snowing and the weather became so thick that we were compelled to proceed with great caution, and did not reach the entrance of the pass between Unalaska and Onalga Islands until noon, when, owing to the rough state of the sea caused by a strong current running against the northwest gale which was blowing, we were glad to turn back and run into Beaver Harbor, barely escaping the loss of our boats.

The Onalga Pass, although very rough at times and subject to strong currents, is in many respects preferable to either the Onminak or Akoutan Pass, especially to vessels bound to Unalaska. It contains no hidden dangers, and is safely navigable by all classes of vessels except as mentioned before, when a strong gale is blowing against the current. At such times the sea truly boils and foams, and it is advisable to wait until slack water before attempting to go through.

Beaver Harbor affords ample protection for a vessel under such conditions. Although the water is deep, several good anchorages may be found near the shore, where vessels can lie in safety.

On the 17th of May we arrived at Unalaska and hauled the vessel on the beach to repair the oak sheathing which had started off in many places. The oak being very dry when put on and closely fitted, had bulged off upon becoming wet and swollen. After repairing it we took on board a supply of coal and water and nine months' extra provisions. The latter were purchased from the Alaska Commercial Company with the understanding that, if not used, they were to be returned without cost to the Government.

The past winter was reported to have been unusually mild, although at this time the weather was quite cold and the island covered with snow to the sea. The natives were suffering from an epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia, which proved fatal in a great many cases.

Unalaska settlement, or Illuluck, has been so often described that a repetition is unnecessary, but to those who are not familiar with the subject the following reference to it by the late Capt. George W. Bailey, U. S. R. M., will be found of interest:

Unalaska is the largest commercial port of the Alentian Islands, and now a port of entry. * * * It is also the principal depot of the two large trading companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and the Western Fur and Trading Company. There is a full priest resident at Unalaska, and the church building presents a creditable appearance, church matters being conducted at this station on a seemingly more proper basis than in any other part

water to wait for a more favorable chance. The ice was so closely packed around the vessel that the operation of turning around, assisted by steam and sail, poles and small spars to push against the ice, and all means at our command, occupied just one hour. After several hours' more hard work we reached the head of the lead. Although sadly disappointed at the failure of this third attempt this season to reach the land, I felt relieved to be again in clear water, and did not despair of ultimate success.

While in the ice a number of polar bears were seen near the vessel and one or two walrus. They showed no signs of fear of us, but a good deal of curiosity. One of the bears was just making a breakfast of seal, which he seemed to enjoy very much. It was evidently just killed, being still bleeding, and the bear's head, neck, breast, and fore legs being covered with blood. He seemed to be taking his breakfast very leisurely, and after eating awhile would go away a few feet and roll and play like a kitten. Although we were quite near him he paid no attention, not even looking at us. During the day we were fortunate enough to get good observations for latitude and longitude, which, with the bearings already attained, gave us a very close approximation to the position of the land. These were subsequently confirmed by bearings and observations taken near the land off its east coast. They show the land on the American Hydrographic chart to be laid down 18 miles too far south, although the general trend of the coast is very nearly correct. After reaching open water we followed the edge of the eastern ice, which gradually changed the direction of its trend from southeast to east and northeast. The weather, which had been very clear in the evening, had grown misty, so that the land became less distinct and seemed further away during the afternoon. The trend of the ice was observed to be more to the northward, and it was noticed that as the mist cleared away a little from time to time the snow-banks on shore seemed nearer than at any time before. Bearings of one of these snow-banks taken from different points showed its distance to be only 13 miles. Soon after the edge of the pack fell back, so that we were enabled to steer a course almost directly for the land. We had just taken in all sail and changed our course, when the lookout reported ice on the starboard beam making off to the eastward as far as he could see, showing that we had been running into a lead. This we continued to follow until we came to its end, where we found the ice heavy and closely packed. We had 15 fathoms of water, with sticky bottom, and judged ourselves to be about 8 miles from the land. I believed that no great difficulty would be encountered in crossing on the ice to the land. Lieutenant Reynolds, Assistant Engineer Owens, Professor Muir, Mr. Nelson, and Coxswain Gessler, having volunteered, were very anxious to make the attempt, but, owing to the mist and fog, which was rapidly shutting out the land from our view, and the uncertainty of holding our position in the lead, I was compelled to withhold my consent at that time, but determined to try to hold on in the lead until the fog should clear away. We observed the set of the current to be northeast, about one knot per hour. Running back to the eastward a short distance, to where the lead was about 3 miles in width, we came to with the kedge, in 19 fathoms of water.

The constant changes taking place in the position of the lead, owing to the set of the current, necessitated changing our position several times during the night to avoid the ice. We got under way at 4 a. m. (August 12). The mist began to clear away, giving us occasional glimpses of the snow patches that lined the cliffs. We had made all necessary preparations for crossing on the ice; the skin boat had been placed on runners, and arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., served out. At 4.30 we reached the end of the lead, which we judged to be 8 miles from the land, and which we found by bearing of points on shore that we could recognize as those we had observed the night before to have changed their position to the northward 8 miles during the night. The ice appearing to be much less closely packed than on the previous evening, I determined to shorten up the journey over the ice by pushing in with the vessel as far as possible before embarking the party. Accordingly we entered the ice at 5.30 and worked in the direction of a place where the land appeared low, with high, dark-looking cliffs on each side. The ice, which was quite heavy, continued to open as we advanced, until, at 6.30, we could see the shore line distinctly, and, in the direction in which we were steering, what appeared to be a small space of open water adjoining the land. As the ice still remained sufficiently open to admit of forcing a way through it at the expense of a good deal of hard bumping, squeezing, and pushing, hopes were entertained of reaching the open space of water with the vessel. The last 2 or 3 miles were made with a good deal

of difficulty. Beside of the 10 fathom curve we found much of the ice aground, while the floating portion was drifting past and occasionally shooting up over the top of the grounded pieces. Navigation under such circumstances was anything but safe or agreeable. However, we felt that the land was certainly within our reach, and thought of nothing but pushing ahead. At 7.30 we reached the open space and dropped anchor within a cable's length of the land in 5 fathoms of water. We immediately landed and, raising the American flag, took possession in the name of the United States of America. We landed at the mouth of a river, which at this time was about 75 yards in width, although the entire distance between its banks was about 200 yards. The cliffs in the vicinity of our landing place were of a dark slate formation, and from 100 to 300 feet high. On the beach small pieces of sandstone, quartz, and mica schist were found. The surface of the land where the slate has weathered away is composed of sticky clay, and is but sparsely covered with vegetation. As observed from the ship, while cruising in the vicinity and also from the shore, it presents the general appearance of smoothly-rounded hills, which, towards the interior and near the south side, are from 1,000 to 3,000 feet in height. The upper portion of the higher hills appeared more rugged in outline, as if composed of more enduring material, probably granite. These summits resemble those seen on the Siberian coast in the vicinity of Plover Bay, being entirely destitute of vegetation, with occasional red patches probably indicating the presence of iron. Those near the coast are remarkable for the smoothness and beauty of their outlines, and present here and there patches of green or gray, according to the nature of the vegetation. On the beach near the mouth of the river we found a kayak paddle, a cask-stave, a piece of small spar, probably part of a boat's mast, and a piece of board about a foot in length bearing ax-marks. All these things were below the marks of extreme high water, and were undoubtedly brought there by the current. Although the beach showed undoubtedly signs of a rise and fall of tide, no tidal change could be detected, probably owing to the fresh southerly wind which was blowing. The presence of this drift matter on the beach would seem to indicate that the east coast of Wrangel Island was at times entirely free from ice, though it does not necessarily follow, as it could easily have been carried through the pack to the shore by the constant twisting and turning to which it is at all times subject. I believe that it is a very unusual thing for the ice to leave any portion of Wrangel Island entirely. Our stay on shore was necessarily short on account of the strong northerly current, which was sweeping the ice-pack along with irresistible force. Much of the ice inside of 10 fathoms, as stated, was aground, but not sufficiently firm to form any protection from the drifting mass, the largest pieces of which were constantly being pushed and turned in every direction when struck by the drift, and the utmost vigilance was required to avoid getting caught between the drifting and grounded masses. At 9.30 a. m., being unable to maintain our position any longer, a gun was fired to recall the parties sent out to explore the cliffs in search of cairns or other signs of human life, and we began to work out towards the lead, which we reached at 11 a. m. We left the American flag flying and also a record of our visit. We had good observations during the day, and found our landing-place to be in latitude $71^{\circ} 04'$ north and longitude $177^{\circ} 40'$ west. This is undoubtedly the part of the land seen by Captain Kellett, B. N., in 1849, when he discovered and landed on Herald Island, and which since appeared on the British Admiralty charts as Plover Island, although erroneously laid down somewhat further to the eastward. We now know that Plover Island has no separate existence, and that what Kellett saw was the main island. As there is no record of any one else having seen the land previous to that date, or in fact until several years after, when, in 1876, it was seen by nearly the entire whaling fleet, all must accord to Captain Kellett the honor of its discovery.

While steaming through the ice, in our several attempts to reach the land, a number of species of sea-fowl were seen from time to time, and carefully noted by Mr. Nelson. Among these the most numerous were the murres and guillemots (*Uria-arra* and *Uria-grylle*), with numerous kittiwake gulls (*Larus tridactylus* Kotzebue) and the common ice gull (*Larus glaucus*). More rarely single individuals of the Sabine's gull (*Xema Sabinei*) came circling about the ship. Numerous small flocks of black-headed turnstones (*Streptopelia melanocephala*) were seen near shore, and two parties of common eider ducks (*Somateria nigra*). In both instances the latter were females with their young. The second brood of eiders was seen swimming close along the shore and away from the mouth of the river as we made our landing. On shore we found numerous snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) and a snowy owl (*Nyctea nixe*), which, with a shrike picked up dead on the

beach and a solitary golden plover (*Charadrius fulvus*), complete the short list of land birds seen. At a number of places on the hillsides we found the droppings of wild geese so numerous that it was evident this place must have been a common resort for flocks of these birds earlier in the season. Their absence at the time of our landing is easily accounted for by the fact this was the time when the geese shed their large wing feathers and lose the power of flight. As this season comes on they congregate in large flocks in low marshy land and remain until their new growth of feathers enables them to spread over the country again a month or six weeks later.

Saddle-backs and hair-seals were rather common among the ice, and in addition there was a small species of hair seal unknown upon the American coast and perhaps new to science. Walrus were not rare on the outer edge of the pack, and their foe, the polar bear, was seen almost every time we entered the ice; on several occasions it was seen swimming in the water several miles from the pack. Upon the hilltops on shore were found numerous burrows of some animal, probably white fox (*Canis lagopus*), as some tracks of that animal were found mingled with those of the polar bear in the mud along the banks of the river. Stranded on the sand-bar at the mouth of the river lay the skeleton of a whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), which closes the list of mammals observed.

Numerous small fish, from two to four inches long, and having large heads, were brought to the surface by rolling masses of ice as it was turned over by contact with the vessel in her passage through it. These are called by the whalers ice-fish. No specimens were obtained, unfortunately.

The following plants we collected: Grasses, three varieties; dwarf willow, phlox, saxifrage, sibaldea, draba, potentilla, anemone, papaver, veronica, artemisia, carex, stellaria, three; mosses, three; lichens, five; and four compositæ. In many places where the snow remained in the ravines and in banks against the steep cliffs, it presents the peculiar reddish color caused by the presence of *Protococcus nivalis*, commonly called red snow. This is a minute plant with which the surface of the snow is often covered in high latitudes. It was seen and its appearance described by Sir John Ross in 1818, and by Sir Edward Parry in 1827, but its true character was not understood until many years later, when it became known as a vegetable growth.

Upon taking possession of this land in the name of the United States, the name New Columbia was provisionally given to it. The provision being the approval and concurrence of that portion of the Government having the authority to issue charters, &c., the decision of that body was adverse to my suggestion, and by its action I cheerfully abide not only on account of its undoubted right to decide according to its own judgment in this and all other matters over which it has jurisdiction, but because the size of the island, as now known, does not justify the bestowal of a name of this character, the name of one of the early Arctic navigators being much more appropriate. At the time I suggested the change of name I believed the land to be an island and had so reported it to the Department, but I supposed it to be considerably larger than it has proved. In the report of my first cruise in the Corwin, submitted November 1, 1881, page 50, I say, in reference to this land:

The part of Wrangel Land which we saw covered an arc of the horizon of about fifty degrees from northwest quarter north to west quarter south (true), and was distant from 25 miles on the former bearing to 35 or 40 on the latter. On the south were three mountains, probably 3,000 feet high, entirely covered with snow, the central one presenting a conical appearance and the others showing slightly rounded tops. Northward of these mountains was a chain of rounded hills, those near the sea being lower and nearly free from snow, while the back hills, which probably reach an elevation of 2,000 feet, were quite white; to the north of the northern bearing given the land ends entirely or becomes very low. The atmosphere was very clear, and we could easily have seen any land above the horizon within a distance of 60 or 70 miles, but none except that described could be seen from the mast-head.

Again, on page 52, I say:

I am of the opinion that Wrangel Land is a large island, probably one of a chain that passes entirely through the polar regions to Greenland; that there is other land to the north there can be no doubt. . . . large numbers of geese and other aquatic birds pass Point Barrow going north in the spring, and returning in August and September with their young. As it is well known that these birds breed only on land, this fact must be regarded as proof of the existence of land to the north. Another reason for supposing that there is either a continent or a chain of islands passing through the polar regions is the fact that, notwithstanding the vast amount of heat diffused by the warm current passing through Bering Straits, the icy barrier is from six to eight degrees farther south on this side than on the Greenland side of the Arctic Ocean, where the temperature is much lower.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AREAS

No.	Area
1	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
2	National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
3	Beaufort Sea
4	Chukchi Sea
5	Hope
6	Navarin
7	Norton
8	St. George-Umnak Plateau
9	North Aleutian
10	Bering Sea (other)
11	Shumagin
12	Kodiak Shelf
13	Gulf of Alaska
14	Cook Inlet-Shalikof Straits
15	Copper River Interior
16	Yukon-Kandik
17	North Slope (other)

STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS Oil and gas lease-sale schedule

No.	Area	Date
32	Kenai Peninsula (general location)	Aug 1981
33	Upper Cook Inlet (general location)	May 1981
34	Prudhoe Bay Uplands	Sept 1982
35	Cook Inlet (general location)	Dec 1981
36	Fleishman Island area	May 1982
37	Middle Tanana basin and Copper River basin	Aug 1982
37A	Chatak River Exempt	Aug 1982
39	Beaufort Sea	May 1983
40	Upper Cook Inlet	Sept 1983
41	Bristol Bay Uplands	Sept 1984
43	Beaufort Sea	May 1984
43A	Colville Delta Prudhoe Bay Uplands Exempt	May 1984
45	Hope Basin	May 1989
45A	North Slope (location not available)	Sept 1985
46	Holtina Basin	Jan 1985
46A	Cook Inlet (location not available)	Feb 1985
47	Kuparuk Uplands	May 1985
48	Kuparuk Uplands	Jan 1986
49	Cook Inlet (general location)	May 1986
50	Camden Bay	May 1987
51	Prudhoe Bay Uplands	Jan 1987
52	Beaufort Sea	Sept 1986
53	Icy Cape	Sept 1987
54	Kuparuk Uplands	Jan 1988
55	Omarcaton Point	May 1988
56	Alaska Peninsula	Sept 1988
57	North Slope Foothills	Jan 1989
58	Offshore Icy Cape	Sept 1989

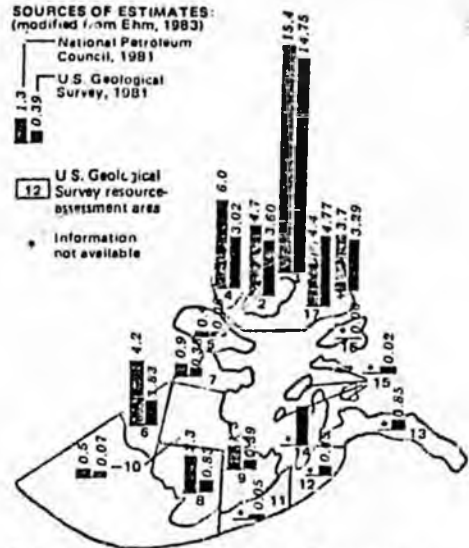
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR Oil and gas lease sale schedule issued January 1984

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

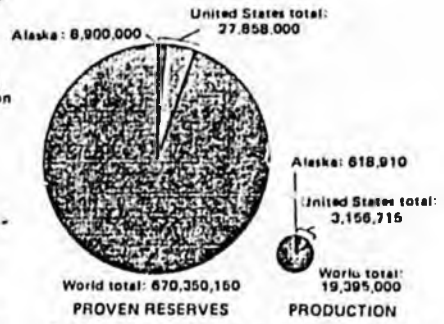
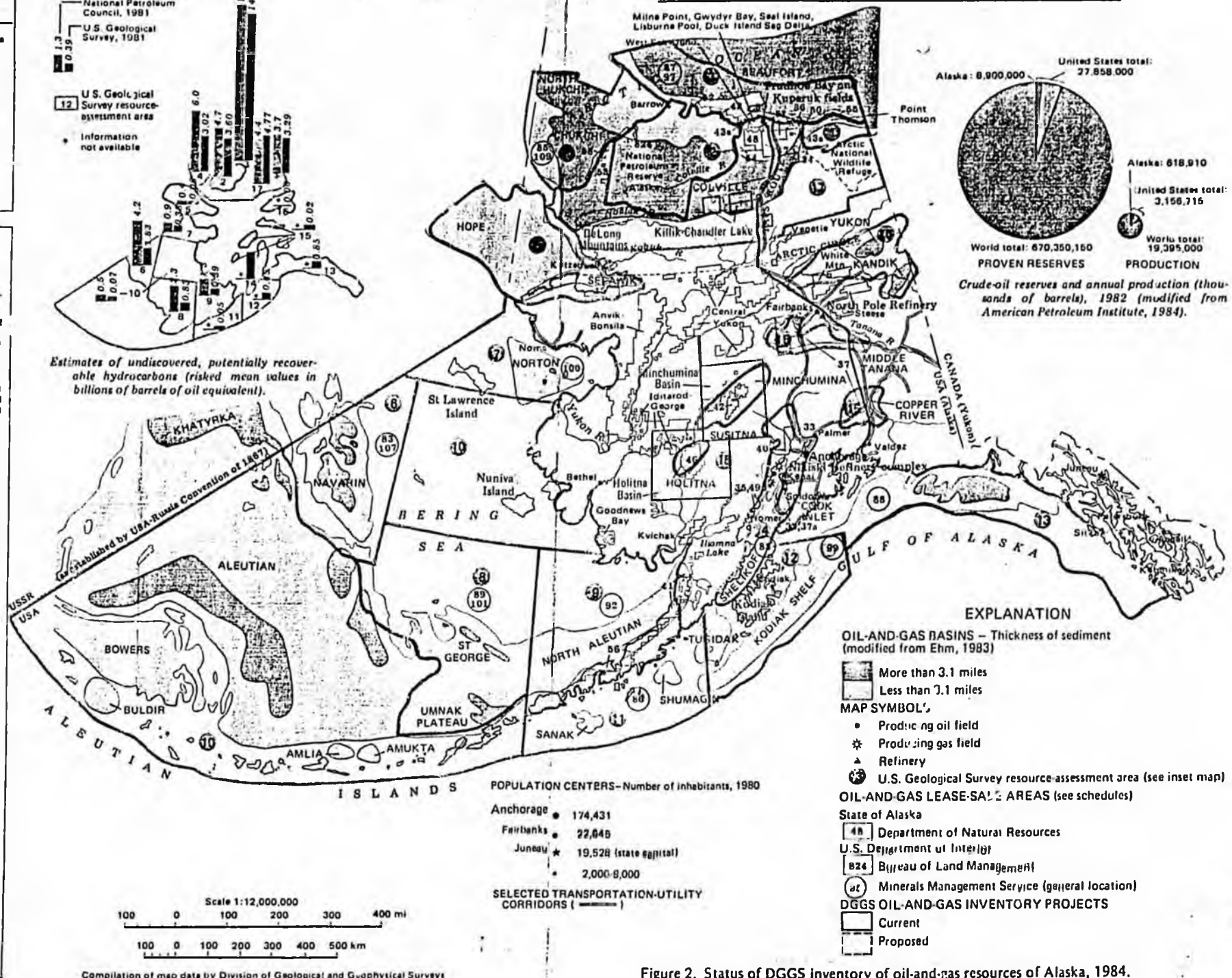
- Iditarod-George	Sept 1984
- Goodnews Bay	Sept 1984
- Kwichak	Sept 1984
824 National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (2 million acres)	July 1984
- Anvik-Bonville	Sept 1985
- Steese-White Mountain	Sept 1985
- Central Yukon	Sept 1985
- Venetie	Sept 1985

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE (general location)

83 Navarin Basin	Mar 1984
85 Barrow Arch	Feb 1985
86 Shumagin	June 1987
87 Deepir Field	June 1984
88 Cook Inlet-Gulf of Alaska	Oct 1984
89 St. George Basin	Dec 1984
92 N. Aleutian Basin	Apr 1985
97 Diapir Field	June 1986
98 Kodiak	Oct 1986
100 Norton Basin	Oct 1985
101 St. George Basin	Dec 1986
107 Navarin Basin	Mar 1986
108 Barrow Arch	Feb 1987



Estimates of undiscovered, potentially recoverable hydrocarbons (risked mean values in billions of barrels of oil equivalent).



Crude-oil reserves and annual production (thousands of barrels), 1982 (modified from American Petroleum Institute, 1984).

EXPLANATION

OIL-AND-GAS BASINS - Thickness of sediment (modified from Ehm, 1983)

- More than 3.1 miles
- Less than 3.1 miles

MAP SYMBOLS

- Producing oil field
- Producing gas field
- Refinery
- U.S. Geological Survey resource-assessment area (see inset map)

OIL-AND-GAS LEASE-SALE AREAS (see schedules)

State of Alaska

- Department of Natural Resources
- U.S. Department of Interior
- Bureau of Land Management

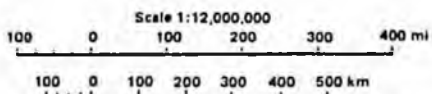
Minerals Management Service (general location)

- Current
- Proposed

POPULATION CENTERS - Number of inhabitants, 1980

Anchorage	174,431
Fairbanks	22,645
Juneau	19,528 (state capital)
	2,000-8,000

SELECTED TRANSPORTATION-UTILITY CORRIDORS ()



Compilation of map data by Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys

Figure 2. Status of DGGs inventory of oil-and-gas resources of Alaska, 1984.

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

M E M O R A N D U M

March 20, 1986

TO; All Members
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Staff *H*
Senate Resources Committee

RE: HJR 53 Amended "Relating to the U.S. and Soviet
Union boundary dispute and the resources
of the area under dispute"

HJR 53 Amended urges the U.S. State Department to adhere to the "arc-of-a-great-circle" depiction rather than the "rhumb" or straight-line method in the Bering Sea boundary dispute with the Soviet Union.

The area in dispute consists of approximately 18,000 square miles and contains part of the Navarin Basin outer continental shelf (OCS) oil lease sale area. Oil companies have paid \$108 million of \$631 million bid on lease tracts in the basin. The money is still in escrow awaiting a resolution of the dispute.

Enclosures:

Letter from Rep. Jenkins with map
Feb. 20, 1986 news article
Bill history
Memo from Rep. Jenkins with enclosures

Alaska State Legislature

HJR 53

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MEMBER
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MEMBER
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Representative Roger Jenkins

DISTRICT 11

FEB 7 1986

January 7, 1986

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: House Joint Resolution No. 53 Amended, "Relating to the United States and Soviet Union boundary dispute and the resources in the area under dispute."

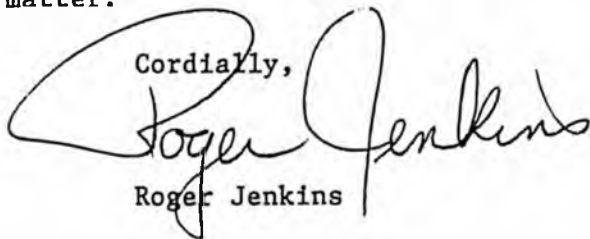
Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

The above resolution urges the United States State Department to adhere to the "arc-of-a-great-circle" depiction of the U.S.-Russia Convention Line of 1867 in its negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union insists that the western-most Outer Continental Shelf limit of the United States in the Bering Sea be set by a "rhumb," or straight, line. The Soviet position assumes the world is flat, while the "arc-of-a-great-circle" takes into account the earth's spherical shape. At stake are approximately 18,000 square miles. I therefore request your scheduling the resolution for a hearing as soon as possible. The enclosed map shows the area under dispute.

The resolution unanimously passed the House and I thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

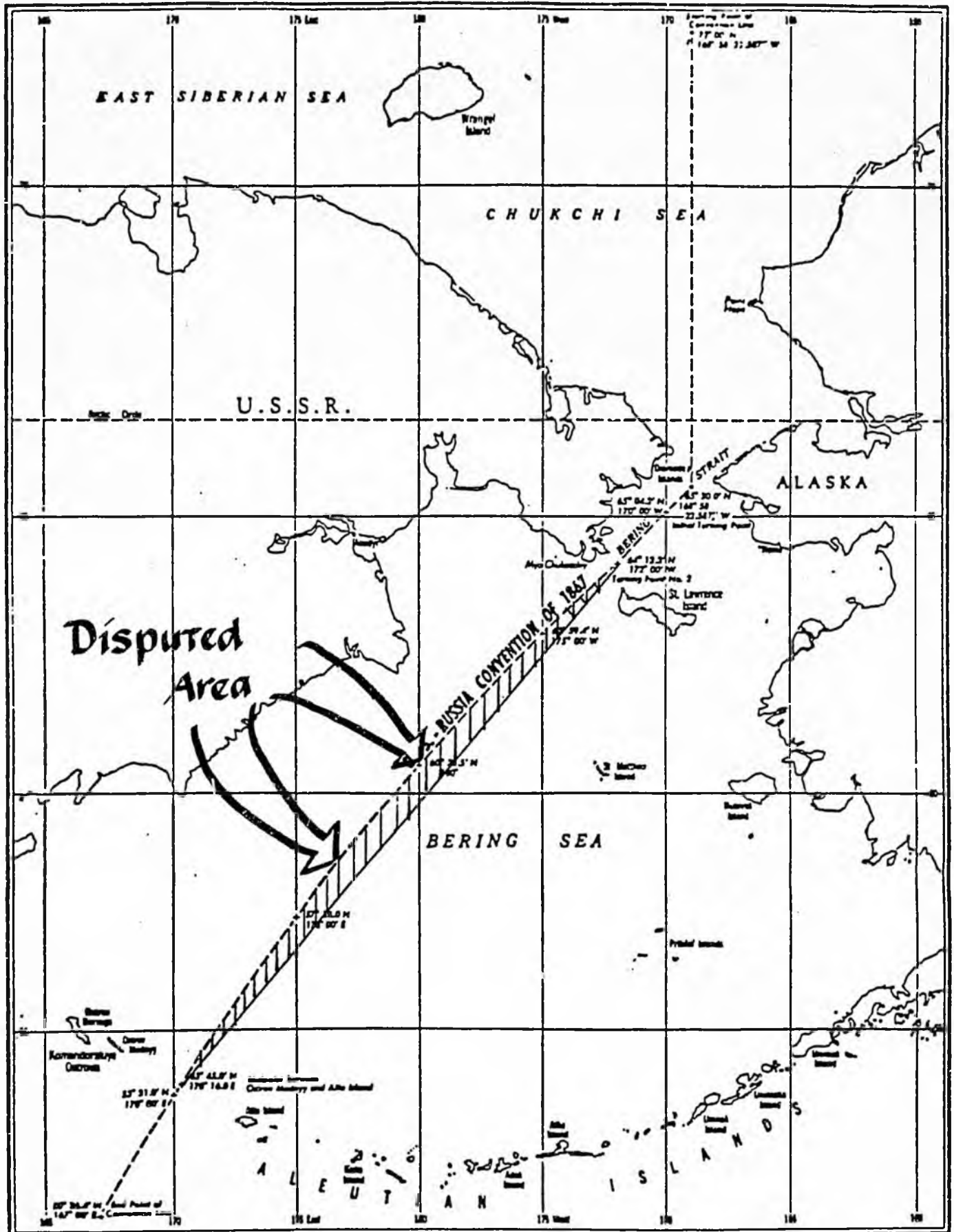
Cordially,


Roger Jenkins

Enclosure

HJR 53: U.S. - U.S.S.R. Boundary Dispute

U.S. - RUSSIA CONVENTION OF 1867



Juneau
Empire
2/20/86

Lawmakers turn attention to inter

Navarin Basin sparks concern over where boundary should be

By CHUCK KLEESCHULTE

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Oil and fish are two good reasons for Alaska to push the federal government to stand firm during talks to settle the dispute over the southern boundary between the United States and Soviet Union, in the view of at least one House lawmaker.

A Senate panel early next month will take up a resolution already passed by the House intended to push the U.S. State Department into making some headway in settling a 50-year-old dispute over who controls a 20,000-square-mile sliver of the Bering Sea — the United States or Russia.

At stake is the ownership of some of the potentially prime oil drilling areas in the Navarin Basin. Also at stake is up to 100,000 metric tons of bottomfish that live in the disputed zone.

"This may not be the most urgent issue facing us, but given the oil potential of the area and its rich fisheries it's important that some resolution of this dispute takes place," says Rep. Roger Jenkins, R-Anchorage, one of the lawmakers most familiar with the boundary dispute.

While the ownership of islands north of the most narrow area of the Bering Strait is at issue (See related story), the Navarin Basin dispute to the South stems from a more basic disagreement over how the 1867 convention between America and Russia should be interpreted, whether the 119-year-old line is only a maritime boundary or a full territorial boundary between the nations.

Under the U.S. position the bound-

ary between the two countries stemming from the 1867 agreement should be determined by drawing an arc that takes the curvature of the earth into account, the 1867 agreement being only a maritime boundary. The Russian position is that the actual territorial boundary between the nations was settled in 1867 — the straight line, or rhumb line, along the coordinates set out in the agreement being the final boundary.

In the disputed zone lies some of the most promising outer continental shelf (OCS) oil lease tracts found in the Navarin Basin. Oil companies in 1984 paid \$108 million of \$631 million they bid on lease tracts in the basin for drill sites in the disputed zone — money still in escrow awaiting a resolution of the dispute.

According to U.S. Geological Survey estimates, the Navarin might contain up to 1.8 billion barrels of oil. The basin, which in spots has favorable sedimentary layers up to 3 miles in depth, is estimated to contain 4.2 billion barrels according to a 1981 National Petroleum Council report.

Talks to settle the dispute were last held in 1984 with no progress being made.

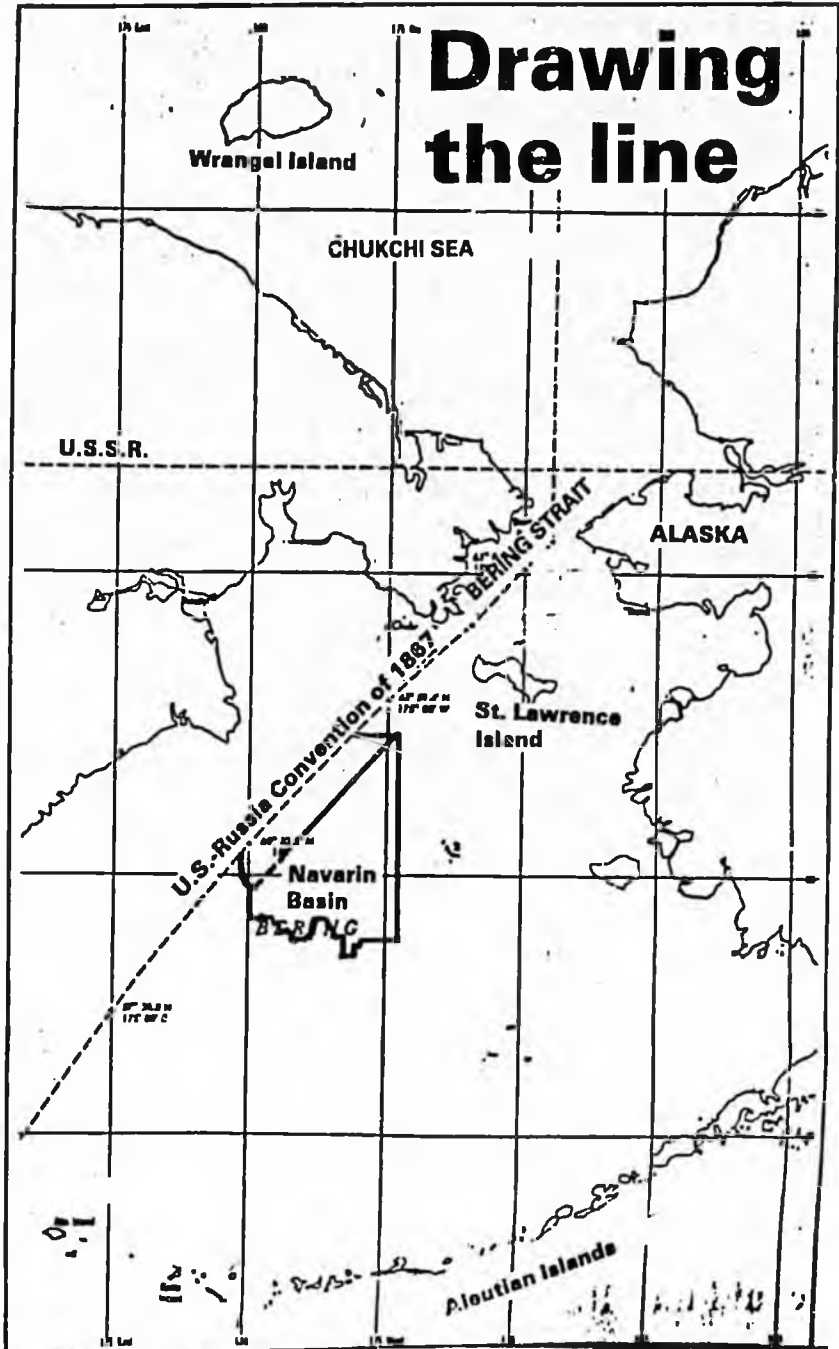
Jenkins admits that an Alaska legislative resolution is not likely to overcome other foreign policy considerations and push the State Department to resume negotiations immediately. But he says the resolution might encourage the government to take a stronger negotiating stance when the talks do resume.

"With oil prices dropping, explo-

Please turn to Page 10

Navarin Basin...

Continued from Page 1
ration is going to fall off in the near term, but eventually it's going to be important that we get a resolution --



a favorable one, given what could be at stake to the state's economy by that time," Jenkins said.

At stake, beside support industry

jobs, could be direct revenues should Congress ever approve a large-scale OCS revenue sharing bill — a concept that has been backed by the Alaska congressional delegation for the past four years, so far without

RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET UNION BOUNDARY DISPUTE AND THE
RESOURCES IN THE AREA UNDER DISPUTE.

PRIME SPONSOR: JENKINS

CO-SPONSORS: THOMPSON, HANLEY, BINKLEY, COLLINS, FRANK, FURNACE, GRUENBERG, MARROU
MILLER.MW, PEARCE, PIGNALBERI, RINGSTAD, SHULTZ, TAYLOR, UEHLING, SUND, PETTYJOHN
NAVARRE, WALLIS

CURRENT STATUS: (S) RES

DATE		PAGE	ACTION
05/12/85	(H)	1695	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S)
01/27/86	(H)	1891	RES RPT 5DP 1NR
01/28/86	(H)		RULES TO CALENDAR 1/29/86
01/29/86	(H)	1927	READ THE SECOND TIME
01/29/86	(H)	1927	ADVANCED TO THIRD READING UNAN CONSENT
01/29/86	(H)	1927	READ THE THIRD TIME HJR 53
01/29/86	(H)	1927	PASSED Y37 N- A3
01/29/86	(H)	1928	MILLER.MM NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION
01/31/86	(H)	1946	RECONSIDERATION TAKEN UP UNAN CONSENT

HJR 53

MEASURE HISTORY

PAGE 02 OF 02

DATE		PAGE	ACTION
01/31/86	(H)	1946	RETURN TO SECOND FOR AM 1 UNAN CONSENT
01/31/86	(H)	1947	AM NO 1 ADOPTED UNAN CONSENT
01/31/86	(H)	1947	AUTOMATICALLY IN THIRD READING HJR 53AM
01/31/86	(H)	1947	PASSED ON RECONSIDERATION Y37 N- X2 A1
01/31/86	(H)	1950	TRANSMITTED TO (S)
02/03/86	(S)	1710	READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRAL(S) RESOURCES RULES

Alaska State Legislature

BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4453/4530

2201 ROOSEVELT DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 248-4234



MEMBER
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MEMBER
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Representative Roger Jenkins

DISTRICT 11

April 1, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Senate

FROM: Representative Roger Jenkins *Roger Jenkins*

SUBJECT: HJR 53 - Relating to the United States and Soviet Union
boundary dispute and the resources in the area
under dispute.

This resolution urges the United States State Department to continue to adhere to the "arc-of-a-great-circle" depiction of the United States - Russia Convention Line of 1867 in its negotiations with the Soviet Union.

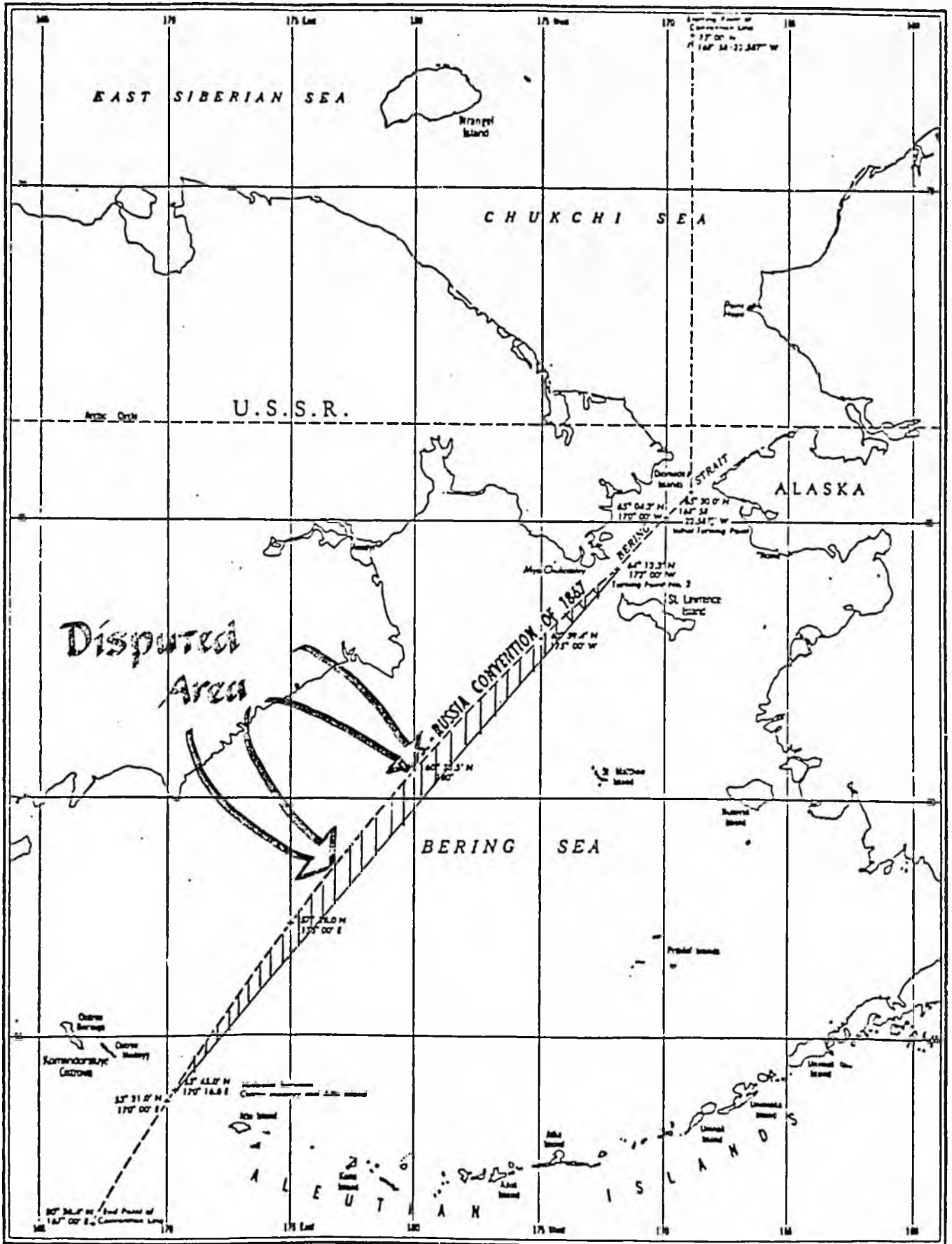
The specific Bering Sea boundary dispute relates to the difference between the "straight rhumb line" on a flat map the (USSR position) and the "curved great circle route" on a globe (US position) as an interpretation of the 1867 convention line. Approximately 20,000 square miles of outer continental shelf seabeds are at stake.

Enclosed you will find a map of the disputed area as well as some related backup. This resolution passed the House unanimously and I urge each of you to support this resolution.

Enclosures

HJR 53: U.S. - U.S.S.R. Boundary Dispute

U.S. - RUSSIA CONVENTION OF 1867



TESTIMONY SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE - MARCH 21, 1986

THANK YOU - MADAM CHAIRMAN,

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 53 ADDRESSES NOT ONLY THE INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS, BUT ALSO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO THE STATE OF ALASKA. A RESOURCE RICH AREA OF THE BERING SEA IS IN JEOPARDY OF BEING NEGOTIATED AWAY - THAT MEANS ALASKA REVENUE AND JOBS ARE AT STAKE. THE DISPUTED AREA IS A THOUSAND MILE SLIVER OF THE BERING SEA ENCOMPASSING OVER 20,000 SQUARE MILES OR OVER 50 TIMES THE SIZE OF THE PRUDHOE BAY OIL FIELD. THE BERING SEA GEOLOGIC BASINS EXTEND FROM THE ALASKA PENINSULA TO SIBERIA AND CONTAIN SEDIMENTS IN EXCESS OF THREE MILES DEEP.

THE PRESENT BERING SEA BOUNDARY DISPUTE CENTERS ON DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS OF THE 1867 TREATY WITH RUSSIA WHICH CEDED ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES. THE OIL-RICH OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF SEA-BEDS AND POTENTIAL BOTTOM FISHERIES ARE VITAL TO THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS ALASKA. THE ESTIMATES PLACE THE OIL RESERVES AS HIGH AS SEVERAL BILLION BARRELS. THE SOVIETS NOW CLAIM THAT THE 1867 CONVENTION LINE IS A NATIONAL BOUNDARY AND THEY OWN EVERYTHING TO THE WEST OF THE LINE. THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT APPARENTLY ACCEPTS THE SOVIET PREMISE BECAUSE THERE HAS BEEN NO FORMAL STATEMENT TO THE CONTRARY.

MOST GEOGRAPHERS DO NOT CONSIDER THE 1867 CONVENTION LINE ANYTHING MORE THAN A MARITIME BOUNDARY. THE U.S. OIL AND GAS NAVARIN BASIN LEASE SALE HELD IN APRIL OF 1984, AND THE SEIZURE LAST YEAR OF A JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL WHICH HAD AN AMERICAN OBSERVER ABOARD HAS INCREASED THE NEED TO RESOLVE TITLE TO THIS DISPUTED ZONE.

THE U.S. AND SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS HAVE CENTERED ON HOW TO DRAW THE ACTUAL TREATY LINE. THE UNITED STATES POSITION HAS ALWAYS FAVORED A GREAT ARC WHICH EXPRESSES THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH AND THE SOVIETS FAVOR A RHUMB LINE WHICH IS A SIMPLE STRAIGHT LINE DRAWN BETWEEN THE TWO COORDINATES. USING THE RHUMB LINE METHOD GIVES AWAY VALUABLE OIL, GAS AND FISHERIES POTENTIAL.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 53 URGES THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT TO ADOPT A FIRM STANCE AND CONTINUE TO AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE A COURSE OF ACTION THAT IS FAVORABLE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA.

Alaska State Legislature

BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 248-4234



MEMBER
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MEMBER
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Representative Roger Jenkins

DISTRICT 11

February 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chairman
Senate Resource Committee

FROM: Representative Roger Jenkins *Roger Jenkins*

SUBJECT: HJR 53 - Relating to the United States and Soviet Union
boundary dispute and the resources in the area
under dispute.

Enclosed is a copy of HJR 53 and related backup for your review.
I thank you for scheduling the bill on March 7, 1986, and I
appreciate your consideration in selecting such an early date.

The specific Bering Sea boundary dispute relates to the difference
between the "straight rhumb line" on a flat map the (USSR position
and the "curved great circle route" on a globe (US position) as an
interpretation of the 1867 convention line.

It is my hope that this resolution will help prevent the giveaway
of a valuable resource area.

Enclosures

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. HJR 53
2. Letter with enclosures from Senator Frank H. Murkowski dated July 10, 1986
3. Fact Sheet with background attachment on the International Boundary Study dated October 1, 1965
4. Research paper prepared by the House Research Agency dated February 4, 1985
5. Magazine article entitled, "Where Superpowers are 55 Miles Apart: A Boundary Dispute Waiting to Happen," from the National Journal dated 8/7/82
6. Magazine article entitled, "U.S., Soviets Share Claims To Bering Sea," from the Offshore dated April, 1983
7. Map Navarin Basin disputed area.
8. Report from Stockholders for World Freedom dated October 20, 1984
9. Newspaper Article entitled, "Why should we give the Soviets oil-rich turf?" from The Washington Times dated January 18, 1985
10. Newspaper Article entitled, "Why hand oil over to the Soviets?" The Washington Times dated July 4, 1985
11. Newspaper Article entitled, "Groups Oppose Giving Soviets Wrangel, Four Other Islands," All-Alaska Weekly, dated June 14, 1985
12. The Alaska Economic Report article entitled, "Bering Sea 'OCS REPORT'" dated February 28, 1985
13. Press Release by The Conservative Caucus which provides background on the boundary dispute
14. Newspaper Articles entitled, "Soviets harass oil drillers working in Navarin Basin," and "Oil firms to appeal drilling ban," and "An oil prospect by any other name..." Anchorage Daily News dated October, 1985

15. Report from The Stockowners' News dated October 1985
16. Newspaper article entitled, "Alaska fears U.S. giveaway of oil reserve Soviets covet," The Washington Times
17. Paper from California Academy of Sciences on the Discovery of Wrangel Island by Samuel L. Hooper published 1956
18. Map Oil & Gas Resources of Alaska which includes references to the disputed areas
19. Newspaper article entitled, "Lawmakers turn attention to international disputes," Juneau Empire dated February 20, 1986

1

Introduced: 5/12/85
Referred; Resources

BY JENKINS, THOMPSON, HANLEY,
BINKLEY, COLLINS, DAVIS, FRANK,
FURNACE, GRUENBERG, MARROU,
M.W.MILLER, PEARCE, PIGNALBERI,
RINGSTAD, SHULTZ, TAYLOR AND
UEHLING

1 IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 53

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Relating to the United States and Soviet
Union boundary dispute and the resources
in the area under dispute.

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

9 WHEREAS the Navarin Basin oil and gas lease sale in April 1984, re-
10 sulted in total accepted bids of \$631,200,000, of which \$108,174,000 was
11 for an area claimed by the Soviet Union; and

12 WHEREAS the winning bidders for the 17 tracts in the area claimed by
13 the Soviet Union not only are precluded from exploring for oil and gas in
14 these valuable seabed areas, but their bid deposit money is being held in a
15 suspense account by the U.S. Department of the Interior and is yielding
16 only the U.S. Treasury rate of return; and

17 WHEREAS there are hundreds of American jobs at stake at the drilling
18 sites and at industry support sites; and

19 WHEREAS the question of territorial jurisdiction also has implications
20 for bottom fishery operations for American fishermen; and

21 WHEREAS the normal depiction of lines on the globe are by the arc of a
22 great circle, especially when they involve great distances in the open
23 ocean, such as the 1867 Convention Line marking the boundary between the
24 United States and Russia; and

25 WHEREAS the U.S. Department of State's International Boundary Study
26 #14 ("U.S. - Russia Convention Line of 1867"), which was published in 1965,
27 depicted the 1867 Convention Line by arcs of a great circle; and

28 WHEREAS discussions have been conducted between the U.S. Department of
29 State and the Soviet Government over this issue since 1981, with the latest

1 round being held in Moscow on July 23 and 24, 1984, with the American
2 delegation led by Davis R. Robinson, the Legal Adviser of the U.S. Depart-
3 ment of State; and

4 WHEREAS Article IV, Sec. 3 of the United States Constitution provides
5 that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful
6 rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging
7 to the United States"; and

8 WHEREAS the western-most limit to the oil and gas leasing program of
9 the U.S. Department of the Interior for the Outer Continental Shelf in the
10 Bering Sea has been set by the U.S. Department of State at the U.S. -
11 Russia Convention Line of 1867; and

12 WHEREAS the leasing program involving the 1867 Convention Line in the
13 Bering Sea includes the Navarin Basin and the Norton Basin; and

14 WHEREAS there are highly significant oil and gas deposits estimated by
15 the U.S. Department of the Interior in these basins; and

16 WHEREAS these potential hydrocarbon energy deposits are a vital part
17 of the future energy production for the United States and its goal of
18 energy independence; and

19 WHEREAS the leasing schedule for sales of oil and gas includes the
20 Navarin Basin in April 1984 and March 1986, the St. George Basin in May
21 1985 and April 1987, and the Norton Basin in December 1985; and

22 WHEREAS the area is estimated to contain approximately 100,000 tons of
23 sustainable yield of pollock that is presently being fished exclusively by
24 foreign fishing fleets; and

25 WHEREAS during the announcement of the Navarin Basin's April 1984
26 sale, the U.S. Department of the Interior revealed that the Soviet Union
27 was demanding part of the Outer Continental Shelf in the Navarin Basin and
28 that the U.S. Department of State was requiring that the proposed oil and
29 gas lease sales in the area claimed by the Soviet Government be held in

1 abeyance, that is, the bids received and retained but the leases not award-
2 ed until the matter is resolved; and

3 WHEREAS the Federal Register announcement described the dispute as
4 follows:

5 "The differing claims relate to differing depictions of the line
6 established by the 1867 Convention Ceding Alaska between the United
7 States and Russia. The United States depicts the 1867 Convention Line
8 as the maritime boundary by arcs of a great circle while the Soviet
9 Union depicts the 1867 Convention Line as rhumb lines."; and

10 WHEREAS the area of the Outer Continental Shelf demanded by the Soviet
11 Union between the arc-of-a-great-circle and the rhumb-line depictions in
12 the Bering Sea amounts to approximately 18,000 square miles; and

13 WHEREAS an agreement to concede this area to the Soviet Union would
14 contribute to the petroleum production and bottom fishery potential of the
15 Soviet Union;

16 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature finds that it is in
17 the best interests of the United States and of the State of Alaska that the
18 U.S. Department of State not yield to the demands of the Soviet Union to
19 set the western-most Outer Continental Shelf limit of the United States in
20 the Bering Sea by a rhumb-line depiction rather than the arc-of-a-great-
21 circle depiction of the U.S. - Russia Convention Line of 1867; and be it

22 FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution not be construed as a commentary
23 upon the merits of the use of the U.S. - Russia Convention Line of 1867 as
24 the maritime boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union but be
25 understood as the sentiments of the State of Alaska on the interests of the
26 United States in adhering to the arc-of-a-great-circle depiction in the
27 diplomatic discussions regarding the question; and be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED the United States Department of State is urged to
29 adopt a firm stance and aggressively pursue a resolution of the Bering Sea

1 Boundary dispute favorable to the interests of the government and the
2 people of the United States.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald
4 Reagan, President of the United States, to the Honorable George Bush,
5 Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; to
6 the Honorable George Shultz, Secretary of State; to the Honorable Donald
7 Hodel, Secretary of the Interior; and Mr. William Bettenberg, director,
8 Minerals Management Service; to the Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary
9 of Energy; to the Honorable Malcom Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; to the
10 Honorable Walter B. Jones, Chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and
11 Fisheries; to the Honorable John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate Committee on
12 Commerce, Science and Transportation; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and
13 the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young,
14 U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Lawmakers turn attention to international disputes

Navarin Basin sparks concern over where boundary should be

2/25/86

By CHUCK KLEESCHULTE
THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Oil and fish are two good reasons for Alaska to push the federal government to stand firm during talks to settle the dispute over the southern boundary between the United States and Soviet Union, in the view of at least one House lawmaker.

A Senate panel early next month will take up a resolution already passed by the House intended to push the U.S. State Department into making some headway in settling a 50-year-old dispute over who controls a 20,000-square-mile sliver of the Bering Sea — the United States or Russia.

At stake is the ownership of some of the potentially prime oil drilling areas in the Navarin Basin. Also at stake is up to 100,000 metric tons of bottomfish that live in the disputed zone.

"This may not be the most urgent issue facing us, but given the oil potential of the area and its rich fisheries it's important that some resolution of this dispute takes place," says Rep. Roger Jenkins, R-Anchorage, one of the lawmakers most familiar with the boundary dispute.

While the ownership of islands north of the most narrow area of the Bering Strait is at issue (See related story), the Navarin Basin dispute to the South stems from a more basic disagreement over how the 1867 convention between America and Russia should be interpreted, whether the 119-year-old line is only a maritime boundary or a full territorial boundary between the nations.

Under the U.S. position the boundary between the two countries stemming from the 1867 agreement should be determined by drawing an arc that takes the curvature of the earth into account, the 1867 agreement being only a maritime boundary. The Russian position is that the actual territorial boundary between the nations was settled in 1867 — the straight line, or rhumb line, along the coordinates set out in the agreement being the final boundary.

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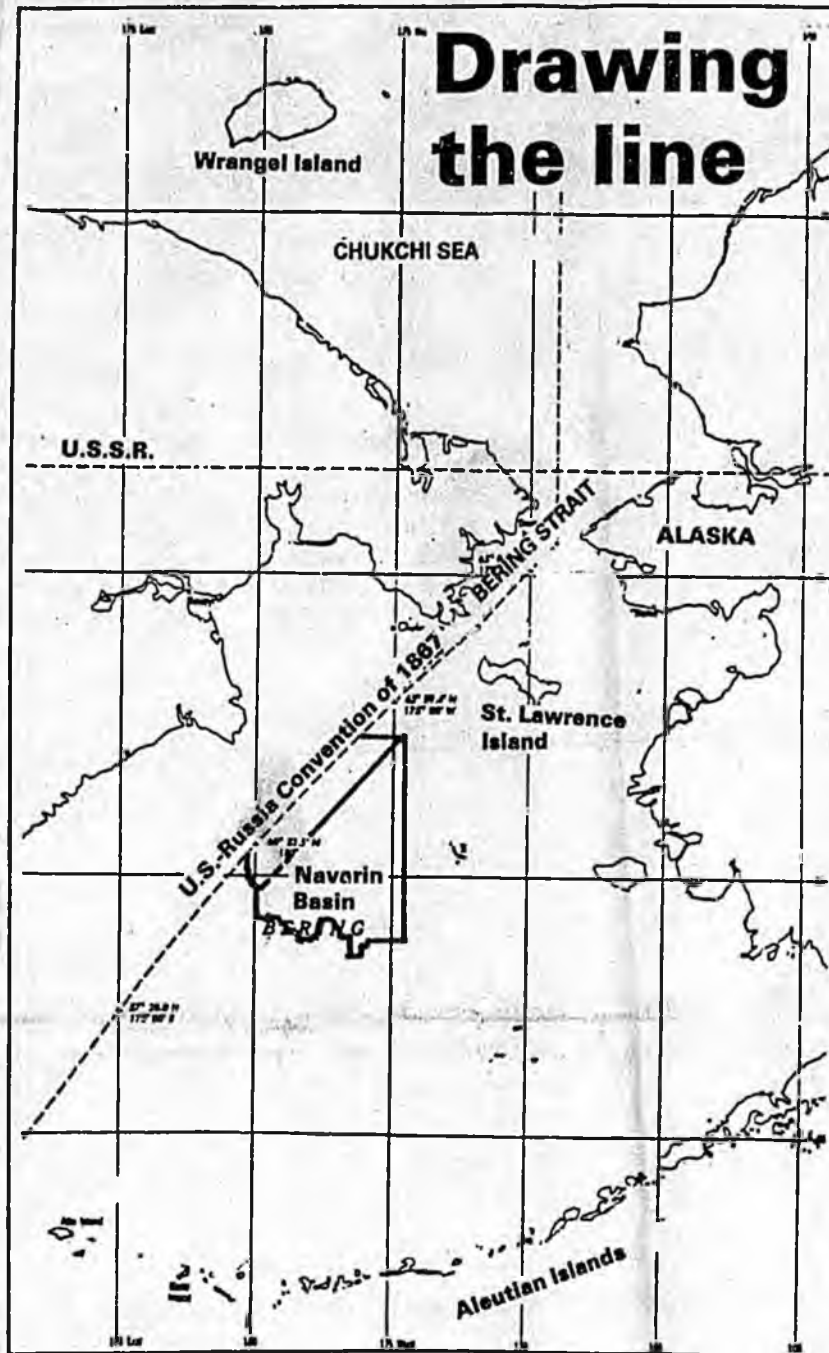
According to U.S. Geological Survey estimates, the Navarin might contain up to 1.8 billion barrels of oil. The basin, which has favorable sedimentary layers up to 3 miles in depth, is estimated to contain 4.2 billion barrels according to a 1981 National Petroleum Council report.

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"With oil prices dropping, explo-

Please turn to Page 10



Who owns Wrangel Island now? Resolution claims Alaska does

2/20/86

By KIRK McALLISTER
THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

While this legislative session has been dominated so far by monetary concerns, there are at least three senators who are thinking about other things besides oil prices, declining state revenues and budget cutting.

The three state senators say Alaska has five less islands than it should and they want the Russians to give the land back.

A Senate joint resolution (SJR 32) to that effect is sponsored by Sen. Paul Fischer, R-Soldotna; Sen. Frank Ferguson, D-Kotzebue; and Sen. Edna DeVries, R-Palmer.

The resolution calls for the state to reassert its claim to 1,740-square-mile Wrangel Island, located 270 miles northwest of Cape Lisburne, Alaska, in the Chukchi Sea.

The measure calls on the U.S. government to assert American sovereignty over Wrangel and four other islands off the Siberian coast now claimed by the Soviet Union. In addition, the resolution requests that the U.S. government make restitution to the state for the loss of this territory resulting from the "neglect of the United States government to protect American lives and property."

The five-page resolution reads more like a history lesson than the typical legislative document and tells the story of Wrangel Island and why it should be part of Alaska, not Siberia.

Wrangel Island, which is larger than Rhode Island, was discovered by American Capt. Thomas Long in 1867. It was named for the former governor of Russian Alaska Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangel.

The first recorded landing occurred in 1881 when Capt. Calvin Hooper, commander of the Bering Sea Patrol (a division of the U.S. Treasury Department) landed on the east coast of Wrangel Island and claimed it for the United States.

Accompanying Hooper on that trip was American naturalist and explorer John Muir, who later founded the Sierra Club.

The first permanent settlement on Wrangel Island occurred when the American ship Silver Wave landed a party there in the fall of 1921. The group only had supplies for six months and a relief vessel sent to the area in 1922 was blocked by ice floes.

The relief vessel Donaldson arrived on Wrangel Island in the summer of 1923 but found only one survivor of the 1921 expedition — an Eskimo seamstress named Ada "Blackjack" Johnson, who died several years ago in Alaska.

A new American party, a group of trappers led by Pennsylvanian Charles Wells, continued settlement on the island.

Then came the Russians.

In August of 1924, an armed party from the Soviet gunboat Red October landed on Wrangel Island, took Wells' party by force and confiscated the Americans' pelts. The Russians also laid claim to the nearby Herald, Henrietta, Jeannette and Bennett islands.

The Americans were taken to Vladivostok and held until released through the efforts of the American consul in Manchuria. However, Wells and two Alaska residents died while detained by the Soviet government.

Please turn to Page 10

Navarin Basin...

Continued from Page 1
ration is going to fall off in the near term, but eventually it's going to be important that we get a resolution -

a favorable one, given what could be at stake to the state's economy by that time," Jenkins said.

At stake, beside support industry

jobs, could be direct revenues should Congress ever approve a larger-scale OCS revenue sharing bill - a concept that has been backed by the Alaska congressional delegation for the past four years, so far without success.

Wrangel Island...

Continued from Page 1

The Soviet government eventually established forced labor camps on Wrangel Island and prisoners there included Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish consul in Eudapest, Hungary, during World War II.

Wallenberg, a hero of the war years, has been credited with helping thousands of European Jews escape the Nazi Holocaust.

The Senate resolution is currently in the finance committee awaiting action. Sponsor Sen. Paul Fischer has attempted to contact Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., on the issue but has not received any reply as yet.

In a letter to Rep. Roger Jenkins, R-Anchorage, however, Murkowski said the Wrangel and the other four islands have been considered by both countries to be on the Soviet side of the border, are not being claimed by the United States and are not being discussed in the ongoing talks.

The measure also has little support from Gov. Bill Sheffield's administration that has supported cultural exchanges between Alaska and Siberia and has even proposed that a U.S.-Soviet summit take place in Fairbanks.

"The governor's position is that foreign policy should be left up to the federal government," said John Hil-

liard, Sheffield's deputy press secretary. "With all the problems facing Alaska right now, Wrangel Island doesn't rate much attention."

But resolution sponsor, Fischer said that was a cop out.

"If that's the thinking (of the administration) then maybe we shouldn't be concerned with Japanese high seas interception or divestment from South Africa or Pacific Rim trade," Fischer said. "We're not trying to negotiate for the government. The value of the resolution is to let the U.S. government know how the people of Alaska feel. Historical data shows the islands are ours by right of discovery and we need to make that claim."



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 O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89
Date

HJR

65

Offered: 3/26/86
Referred: Labor & Commerce
and Finance

Original sponsors: Herrmann and Grussendorf

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 65 (Resources)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 Relating to foreign marketing of Alaska
6 pink salmon products.
7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
8 WHEREAS record-setting runs have been forecasted for the pink salmon
9 fisheries of Alaska during 1986; and
10 WHEREAS the present inventories of processed pink salmon have reached
11 such high levels that even the recent increase in efforts of marketing have
12 not resulted in sale of the product on hand; and
13 WHEREAS because of the high pink salmon product inventory, the commer-
14 cial fishermen of the state may be faced with economically insufficient
15 price settlements for their catch; and
16 WHEREAS because of the high pink salmon product inventory, the seafood
17 processors of the state may be faced with economically insufficient price
18 settlements for their sales; and
19 WHEREAS the income derived from the pink salmon fisheries is necessary
20 to supplement fishermen's income from other fisheries they rely on and is
21 also extremely necessary in situations where the pink salmon fishery is the
22 sole source of income; and
23 WHEREAS due to the abundance of pink salmon stocks, with both fore-
24 casted run and inventory supply, the fishermen may be faced with no market
25 whatsoever or catch limits imposed by the seafood processors; and
26 WHEREAS alternate pink salmon product form development has been initi-
27 ated in the state and may have great potential in foreign markets; and
28 WHEREAS in certain foreign countries there currently exist no markets
29 of pink salmon from United States domestic processors;

1 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
2 that the Governor aggressively pursue the establishment of markets in these
3 foreign countries for pink salmon and innovative pink salmon products; and
4 be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED that in trade negotiations and other dealings with
6 the Chinese during the upcoming Targeted Trade Mission of the Office of
7 Pacific Rim Relations, the Governor is respectfully requested to initiate
8 this foreign marketing effort, not only with respect to reducing the pre-
9 sent inventories of processed pink salmon, but also with respect to estab-
10 lishing outlets for purchasing and processing the surplus of this year's
11 catch; and be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED that in establishing new foreign marketing outlets,
13 the Governor is also requested to discourage the foreign countries from
14 re-exporting United States pink salmon to other foreign countries that are
15 already buying from United States domestic processors.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

House Resources Committee 3/25/86, 8:30 am

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

DATE: January 6, 1986

TO: Standing Members
Internal Waters Processing Permit
Ad Hoc Advisory Committee

FROM: F. Gregory Baker, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Commerce and Economic
Development

SUBJECT: 1986 Pink Salmon Processing Capacity and Intent

Please find attached a series of correspondence from Senator Fred Zharoff, Commissioner Loren Lounsbury, Department of Commerce and Economic Development and Jeff Stephan, Manager, United Fishermen's Marketing Association, regarding a potential shortfall in pink salmon processing capacity in Senate District N. Also attached are the preliminary 1986 salmon run forecasts from the Department of Fish and Game.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development will be conducting a detailed processing capacity and intent analysis for Senate District N and possibly other regions of the State. We will make every attempt to keep you informed of our progress and, at some point will, no doubt, request your active participation as Ad Hoc advisors to the Fisheries Mini-Cabinet.


Please call if you have questions or comments. Thank you in advance for your valuable assistance.

Distribution:


Rick Lauber, Pacific Seafood Processors Assn.
Jack Cadigan, United Fishermen of Alaska
Henry Mitchell, Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn.
Larry Cotter, ILWU

FG8/0295g
010386a
Attachments

cc: Fisheries Mini-Cabinet
Senator Fred Zharoff
Molly McCammon, Office of the Governor
Pete Spivey, Office of the Governor
Jeff Stephan, UFMA



United Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.



P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Telephone 486-3453

December 23, 1985

Paul Peyton
Director
Office of Commercial Fisheries
Development
Alaska Dept. of Commerce and
Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, Alaska 99811

DEC 27 1985

Dear Paul,

I understand from Senator Zharoff that he requested that your office conduct a survey of the salmon processing capacity likely to be available for Kodiak during the 1986 salmon season. I also understand from Greg Baker that you will be in charge of such a survey. I would like to make some observations and requests regarding this capacity survey.

I. As you know, UFMA represents salmon fishermen in the Kodiak area. We have had numerous requests from our fishermen to begin the process whereby foreign processing vessels would be permitted to enter the Kodiak area and process salmon during the 1986 salmon season. We have had discussions regarding the possibility with representatives of various fishing companies from two countries so far. UFMA has made a preliminary proposal to potential foreign processing entities. A number of observations have been surfaced by these foreign entities, and I'm sure you are aware of them. I want to reiterate them here for your consideration in the conduct of your survey, and for your consideration in any recommendations your office may desire to make regarding the subject.

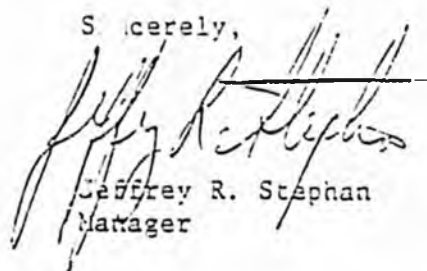
A. Every foreign entity with whom I have discussed this matter has said that they need a guarantee of a minimum number of fish before they can commit vessels, people and capital to come to Alaska. I can understand their concern and need, and I'm sure you can too. I offer no opinion on this matter at this time however. It is a very important matter central to the issue of foreign processing for salmon in 1986. I am sure that you are aware of its importance. I wanted to bring it to your attention as an issue which UFMA must deal with as we go ahead with discussions with potential partners for the summer of 1986. Please keep us informed of any developments in this area in as timely a manner as is possible for you.

B. Potential foreign processing entities have also made known to UFMA their desire to have access to processing species other than pink salmon. They have told us that they need access to these other species so as to make it economically feasible for them to commit the vessels, people, and capital to come to Alaska.

Mr. Paul Peyton, page
December 23, 1985

We hope that you recognize our need for a timely and accurate communication of the developments in regard to this issue. Your suggestions for achieving this communication are most welcome. Thank you for your assistance.


Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey R. Stephan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line striking through the middle of the name.


Jeffrey R. Stephan
Manager

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff
Karl Ohls
UFMA Directors

JRS/bb



United Fishermen's Marketing Association, Inc.



P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Telephone 486-3453

December 23, 1985

Paul Peyton
Director
Office of Commercial Fisheries
Development
Alaska Dept. of Commerce and
Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, Alaska 99811

DEC 27 1985

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B. Potential foreign processing entities have also made known to UFMA their desire to have access to processing species other than pink salmon. They have told us that they need access to these other species so as to make it economically feasible for them to commit the vessels, people, and capital to come to Alaska.

Mr. Paul Peyton, page
December 23, 1985

Regarding this subject, I have been approached by a number of fishermen who feel that they will not have a market for their pink salmon, although they have a market for other species. I also have been approached by a number of fishermen who have no market at all, neither for pink salmon, nor for any other species. Fishermen with no market at all, and those with no pink market, both feel that if foreign processors are permitted to enter the Internal Waters of the state to buy their salmon in the Kodiak area, then they should have the opportunity to sell species other than pink salmon to these foreign processors.

Whether a fisherman has or has not a market for pink salmon, or for any species at all, the question of whether or not to allow the sale of species other than pink salmon to foreign processors becomes more acute when one considers that a seiner or setnetter in Kodiak frequently will harvest a mix of species in many areas during certain time periods. This problem will certainly be serious in Kodiak during the time period when we may most be in need of foreign processing capacity for pink salmon. During this time, one can expect to also harvest large numbers of red and chum salmon even though the fishing effort may be primarily directed at harvesting pink salmon. This is especially true in Kodiak in an even year.

I have briefly discussed this issue with a representative of the U.S. processing industry, and was told that the possibility of U.S. processors agreeing to foreign processing of species other than pink salmon is worse than remote. This is an understandable position from the U.S. processors' point of view. Again, I am sure that you are very aware of this problem; I raise it as a matter which U.F.M.A. must deal with, and as a matter which also is central to the issue of foreign processing for salmon in Alaska in 1986. I also request that you address this issue, and that you keep us informed of developments in this area in as timely a manner as is possible for you.

II. In recent meetings with salmon fishermen, the question of the scope of the capacity survey was raised. As a result of discussions with Kodiak salmon fishermen, I would like to strongly encourage that the capacity survey of the Kodiak area incorporate an in-depth investigation of the number of salmon fishermen from the Kodiak area who do not have a pink salmon market, and who do not have a salmon market at all.

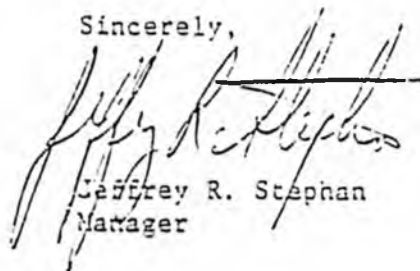
III. We are unsure as to all of the areas in Kodiak which are considered Internal Waters. Do you have a clear understanding of what Internal Waters are available in the Kodiak Salmon Management Area?

Thank you for your consideration of the items addressed in this letter. U.F.M.A. has many decisions to make in regard to the possibility of foreign processing of salmon in Kodiak in 1986. We are in the process of planning for fishing vessels, setnetters, tenders, contracts, etc. We plan to discuss this issue soon with potential foreign processors. As you know, time is of the essence.

Mr. Paul Peyton, page
December 23, 1985

We hope that you recognize our need for a timely and accurate communication of the developments in regard to this issue. Your suggestions for achieving this communication are most welcome. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey R. Stephan
Manager

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff
Karl Ohls
UFMA Directors

JRS/bb



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99815 (907) 486-5259

DURING SESSION:

POUCH V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474 • 465-3844 (Labor and Commerce Committee)

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILLIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLAND

December 24, 1985

Mr. Loren Lounsbury
Commissioner
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Lounsbury:

It has been brought to my attention there are several other areas in Senate District N that may experience the same problems -- abundant pink salmon runs and reduced processing capacity -- as Kodiak Island during the 1986 salmon season.

I respectfully request your department to conduct a processing capacity survey for Sand Point, King Cove, and the Nushagak River in Bristol Bay, with the intention of determining whether foreign processors should be invited in to purchase excess pink salmon.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Zharoff
Alaska State Senate

cc: Representative Adelheid Herrmann

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1985

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

December 16, 1985

Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box 405
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Thank you for your letter of December 9. I hope your meetings with Mr. Baker and Mr. Peyton in Anchorage answered your questions. We share your concerns about the upcoming salmon season in Kodiak. The Office of Commercial Fisheries Development (OCFD) is already working to evaluate the capacity and intent of U.S. processors. Generally, we are aware of those plants on Kodiak Island which have announced that they will not operate next season and will soon be contacting local processors. The more difficult job is to tie down the capacities and purchasing plans of plants in adjacent areas and the large fleet of U.S. floating processors.

As you know, this is a sensitive political issue and we have legal as well as practical obligations to do a comprehensive and fair analysis of the situation. Last year, the Bristol Bay herring joint venture permit was challenged in court by the processors. We prevailed because we had done a thorough job. We can expect opposition from the domestic processors on virtually any salmon permit, and it would serve no one if we had not done our homework.

The OCFD has requested specific harvest forecasts by district for Kodiak, Chignik, Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound from the Department of Fish and Game. Expected run timing, past experience with tendering operations, and a contact list of U.S. floating processors with salmon freezing capacity is being developed.

If a serious discrepancy between expected harvest volumes and the intent of U.S. processors to purchase salmon continues to be evident, Governor Sheffield is likely to appoint an advisory committee. That group will review available information, seek further testimony from fishermen, processors and fisheries managers, and recommend a course of action to best remedy the situation. Obviously, the deliberations on foreign processors must be done in a timely manner if they are to be of any benefit.

Honorable Fred F. Zharoff

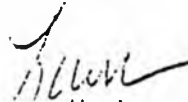
-2-

December 16, 1985

Conversely, introduction of foreign processors would be a serious step and one which could influence purchase decisions by U.S. processors, price and labor negotiations, and sales of existing inventories. In any case, it will not be a panacea for the severe oversupply situation now facing both fishermen and processors.

This is indeed a priority issue with the department, and I will keep you informed about our progress.

Sincerely,



Loren H. Lounsbury
Commissioner

LHL/1t0281g
121685a

BCC: Fish. Min. CAB w/ EARLIER CORRESPONDENCE
Staff " "

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Don Collinsworth, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

DATE: December 12, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Paul Peyton, Acting Director
Office of Commercial Fisheries Development
Department of Commerce and Economic
Development

SUBJECT: Kodiak Salmon Processing
Capacity

There is concern in Kodiak about the existence of adequate processing capacity to handle the large volume of pink salmon expected next season. The attached letter from Senator Zharoff will help explain our situation.

As you are aware, there are any number of implications related to this issue and a good evaluation of capacity and intent to purchase will take considerable time and effort.

This is to enlist the support of Fish and Game and ask that an individual be assigned to the project who can act as a coordinator for the department and participate in any advisory committee meetings that might be held.

The following information would be useful to start with:

- * Preliminary forecasts for the Kodiak and Chignik areas that are specific by major districts.
- * Estimates of run timing by day for sockeyes and pinks by major district (number of fish available for harvest by day).
- * Any data or observations about fish that have in the past been tendered in or out of the Kodiak area for processing. Origin, destination?
- * Names and addresses of all floaters that operated on salmon in the Kodiak/Chignik area in the past two years and those that operated anywhere in Alaska on salmon.
- * We generally know about Kodiak and Chignik shore-based processors, but, if a list of names and plant capacities have been put together, it would be useful.
- * Best guess of average pink salmon weight.

Dick Reynolds will be dealing with this issue for office of Commercial Fisheries Development.

RER/PP/me1315M
121285a
Attachment



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P. O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99815 (907) 486-5259

DURING SESSION:

POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 485-3473 • 485-3474 • 485-3844 (Labor and Commerce Committ

DISTRICT N

ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLAND

December 9, 1985

Loren H. Lounsbury
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RECEIVED
IN DEC 10 1985

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

Dear Commissioner Lounsbury:

Thank you for your letter of December 3 regarding the 1986 Kodiak Island salmon processing capacity. I am concerned, from the tone of your letter, that my request for an investigation into the processing capacity is something that is going to drag out through the winter, with no final determination made until the last minute in the spring. If we are to avoid chaos on the Kodiak fishing grounds, I need information compiled now on this subject.

Much information can be readily obtained. Columbia Wards has pulled its processing vessel, the Joy Cape, out of Kodiak city. I understand Columbia Wards also has put its Port Baily facility up for sale. The Uganik cannery, owned by financially-troubled Kodiak Alaskan Seafoods, Inc., is unlikely to operate in 1986. The Larsen Bay plant also will not operate. A preliminary determination can easily be made that Kodiak Island will, in fact, have a reduced processing capacity. A final determination can be made as more information becomes available during the winter.

If this proves to be the case, we need to get moving now on the process for inviting foreign processors to buy excess pink salmon. Domestic processors will complain, but our fishermen must have markets. Delaying the work on this could result in panic and economic disruption. The salmon fishermen already are worried about what will happen to them this summer.

I respectfully request you to urge the Office of Commercial Fisheries Development to make this matter an immediate high priority, and to get started on its survey without delay.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Zharoff
Alaska State Senate

WEATHER

Rain tonight with a low near 35 and southeast winds to 20 mph. Rain showers tomorrow, high in the upper 30s. Record high for this date was set in 1935 at 53. Record low is 7, set in 1975. Sunset tonight at 5:17 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow at 8:32 a.m.

the
Kodiak
daily mirror

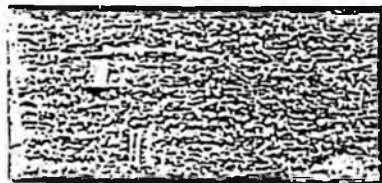


VOL. 45 NO. 216

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1985

KODIAK, ALASKA

12 PAGES 35 CENTS



15.68 million catch of pinks forecast for '86

By CHRIS BLACKBURN
Special Correspondent

Fish and Game anticipates a near-record Kodiak pink salmon harvest in 1986. According to the preliminary forecast, the 1986 pink salmon catch will be 15.68 million fish, the second highest catch on record, exceeded only by the 17.3 million pink catch in 1980.

The key to the expected 1986 pink salmon return is the mild winter of 1984-85 which allowed record numbers of pink salmon fry

to survive. The mild winter, however, was followed by a cold, late spring which is believed to have reduced the number of fry surviving their outmigration.

In 1986 Kitoi Bay hatchery is expected to contribute about a million pink salmon to the fishery — because Kitoi has limited rearing facilities, its production is affected by cold springs as are the wild runs.

In 1986 the Westside District is
(Please turn to Page 2)

salmon

(Continued from Page 1)

expected to produce a harvest of 12.3 million pinks.

The Aleik District is expected to produce a harvest of 800,000 pinks. The eggs laid early in the upper portion of Deadman River appeared to have been scoured out by flooding in August 1984.

The Afognak District harvest is expected to be 494,000 pink salmon. Freezing weather killed

salmon fry in Perenosa Creek and prevented Fish and Game from sampling Malina and Marka Creeks.

The General District is expected to produce a 990,000 pink salmon harvest. Fry survival was the highest on record, diminished only by the cold spring.

No streams were sampled in the Mainland District due to freezing spring weather. Fish and Game estimates the Mainland pink

salmon harvest will be around 158,000 fish.

The 1986 red salmon harvest in the Kodiak area is expected to be around 1.5 million fish, according to the preliminary Fish and Game forecast. The projected harvest would be second or third highest on record.

The chum salmon catch is projected to around a million fish in 1986, similar to recent catches in the Kodiak area.

The coho salmon catch is projected to be about 200,000 fish in 1986, similar to the catches in

recent years.

The king salmon catch is expected to be around 4,000 fish, similar to the 1984 and 1985 catches.

Whether 1986 will be a profitable salmon year for Kodiak fishermen depends on price and processing capacity. There is some concern among local fishermen that the recent loss of several salmon canneries in the Kodiak area has reduced processing capacity below that needed for the expected 1986 pink salmon run.

beer

file

December 3, 1995

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

DEC 6 1995

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box 405
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Thank you for your memorandum concerning the apparent lack of processing capacity to handle salmon harvested in the Kodiak area next season.

On the surface, there does appear to be a real problem. The Office of Commercial Fisheries Development will be contacting processors this winter to determine their intent to process. However, experience has shown that many operators do not make final decisions regarding their degree of aggressiveness in purchasing until shortly before the season when more is known about inventory levels and market conditions.

I will certainly keep you informed as this work progresses.

Sincerely,

Loren H. Lounsbury
Commissioner

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120285a



SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P O BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-5259

DURING SESSION:

POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474 • 465-3844 (Labor and Commerce Committ

DISTRICT N

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Loren Lounsbury
Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development

Don Collinsworth
Commissioner of Fish and Game

FROM: Senator Fred F. Zharoff *by Karl Ohls*

DATE: November 12, 1985

RE: Kodiak Island processing capacity

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1985

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

According to recent news reports (see attachment), Kodiak Island will experience a near record pink salmon harvest next summer. With this forecast, concerns have been raised that Kodiak Island will not have the processing capacity to handle all these salmon. This is particularly true for the west side of Kodiak Island, bordering Shelikof Strait, where all the existing processing plants are expected to be shut down through next season.

I would like to find out from you how many processors actually will operate on Kodiak Island next summer, and how many fish can they handle? If you do not have this information, then please consider this memorandum a formal request for your departments to investigate the 1986 processing capacity situation on Kodiak Island, and to determine if additional processing capacity will be needed.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please keep Mr. Karl Ohls in my Juneau office informed of your progress.

6955

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PRELIMINARY FORECASTS AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1986
ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES

PRELIMINARY TABLES AND FIGURES TO THE
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

November, 1985
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Table 1. Forecasted return, harvest, escapement goal, preliminary return, escapement, harvest, management error (ie difference between realized escapement and escapement goal), and return forecast error for major salmon fisheries where formal forecasts were made, 1970-1985. Projected and realized Alaska commercial salmon harvests with absolute and relative error, 1970-1985. Figures are in thousands of salmon.

Year	Only Major Fisheries Where Formal Forecasts Were Made										Projected Collective Harvest of all Alaska Salmon Fisheries				
	Forecasted		(2) Escapement Goal	Actual (Note that Figures Based on Preliminary Returns)			(5) (4)-(2) Management Error (thousands)	(5)/(2) %	(6) (1)-(3) Forecast Error (thousands)	(6)/(1) %	(7) Projected Harvest	(8) Actual Harvest	(9) (7)-(8) Error	(9)/(7) Relative Error	(10) (2)/(17) Relative Statewide Harvest
	(1) Return	Harvest		(3) Return	(4) Escapement	(6) Harvest									
1970	114347	77080	37267	64653	17271	47382	19376	54%	47634	77%	95500	60500	27000	37%	81%
1971	41140	28110	13930	50780	10643	32137	-5613	-4%	-9640	-19%	41500	47500	-6000	-13%	60%
1972	52790	39470	22320	30935	13616	17379	8704	37%	21795	70%	46700	32000	14700	46%	65%
1973	30650	18020	19030	21650	10536	11014	9194	46%	17000	79%	30900	22300	7700	35%	63%
1974	27830	7500	20330	29150	19334	9816	976	5%	-1320	-5%	15600	21900	-6300	-27%	40%
1975	20740	8435	20305	45937	20426	17441	-8731	-40%	-17177	-37%	19300	26200	-6300	-24%	42%
1976	45202	25702	19500	40940	18060	39080	640	3%	-3730	-8%	37100	44400	-7300	-16%	63%
1977	43659	23740	19910	56495	21695	34000	-1785	-7%	-12845	-23%	34700	50000	-16100	-32%	60%
1978	70323	40737	21586	97940	36020	61920	-14434	-67%	-27617	-28%	62900	82300	-19400	-24%	77%
1979	84960	57210	27750	100323	37985	70138	-10235	-37%	-23363	-22%	72000	88000	-16000	-17%	79%
1980	124930	86360	30570	144096	62470	81606	-23920	-62%	-19166	-13%	102600	110000	-7400	-7%	84%
1981	78500	55420	23080	116093	20895	87200	-5815	-25%	-37595	-32%	74500	113300	-38800	-34%	74%
1982	136060	109740	26120	105503	27903	77520	-1063	-7%	30537	29%	135000	109100	25900	24%	81%
1983	97210	74330	22000	129363	20572	100691	-3792	-25%	-32153	-25%	94000	127200	-33200	-26%	79%
1984	119068	81671	37397	150034	47410	102624	-10013	-27%	-30966	-21%	103560	132505	-28945	-22%	77%
1985	122629	86491	35934	163952	43716	120036	-7982	-22%	-41323	-25%	108241	144610	-36369	-25%	80%
1970-19 Averages	76627	51276	25363	85244	20070	56374	-3507	-14%	-8617	-0.18%	67113	76338	-9226	-8%	71%
Averages without regard to sign							8440	32%	23498	32%			18638	26%	

Obs. Return versus Fcst. Return

Major Fisheries with Formal Forecasts

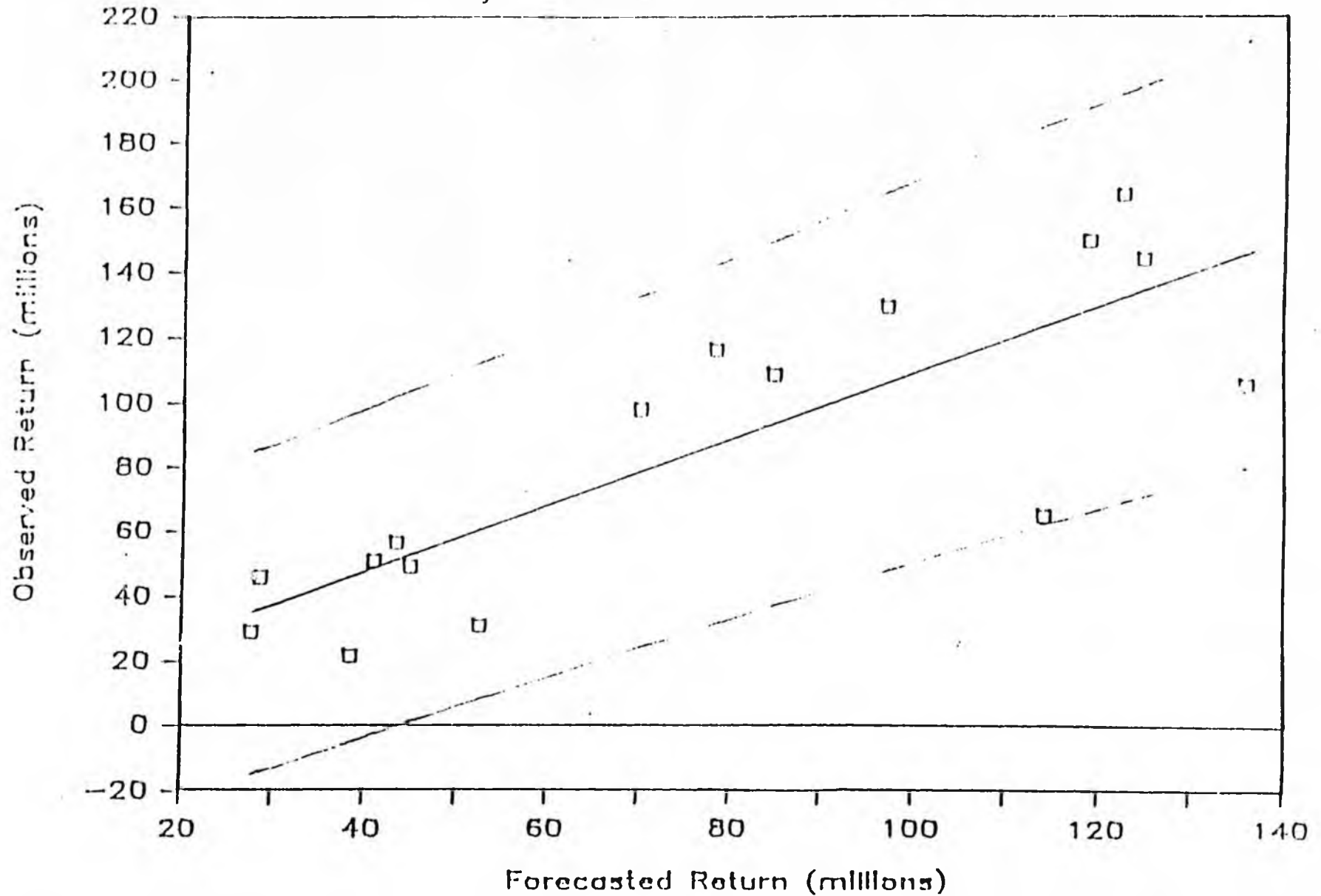


Figure 1. Relationship between observed return (millions) and forecasted return (millions) for major salmon fisheries with formal forecasts, 1970-1985. Also shown are the regression line, $Y = 6.54 + 1.027 X$, $R^2 = 0.690$, together with 80 percent confidence intervals; where, $Y =$ Observed Return and $X =$ Forecasted Return.

Obs. Harvest versus Fcst. Harvest

Projected Statewide Harvest

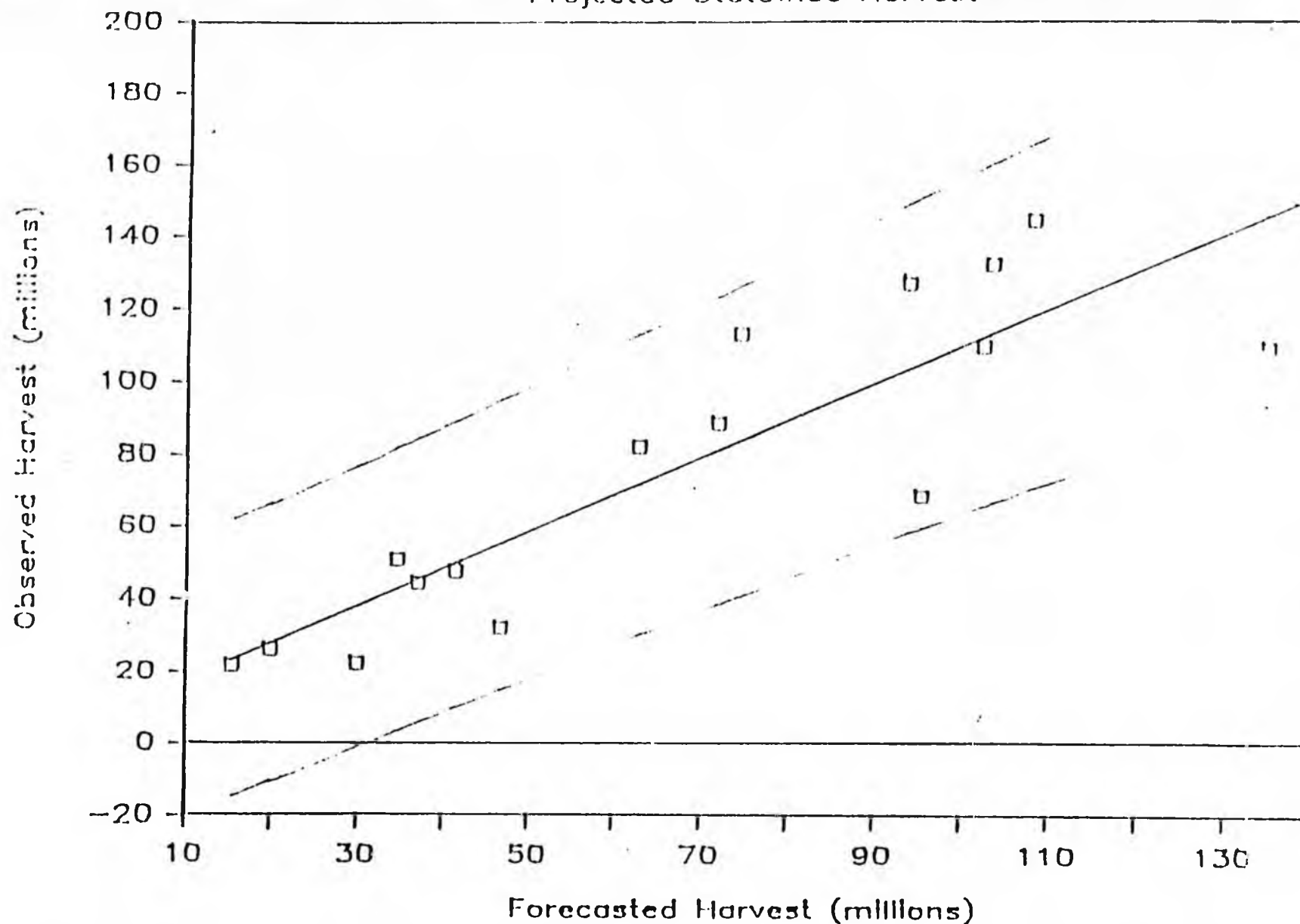


Figure 2. Relationship between observed harvest (millions) and projected harvest (millions) for Alaska commercial salmon fisheries, 1970-1985. Also shown are the fitted regression line, $Y = 7.40 + 1.027 X$, $R^2 = 0.771$, together with 80 percent confidence intervals; where, $Y =$ Observed Harvest and $X =$ Forecasted Harvest.

Alaska Commercial Salmon Harvest

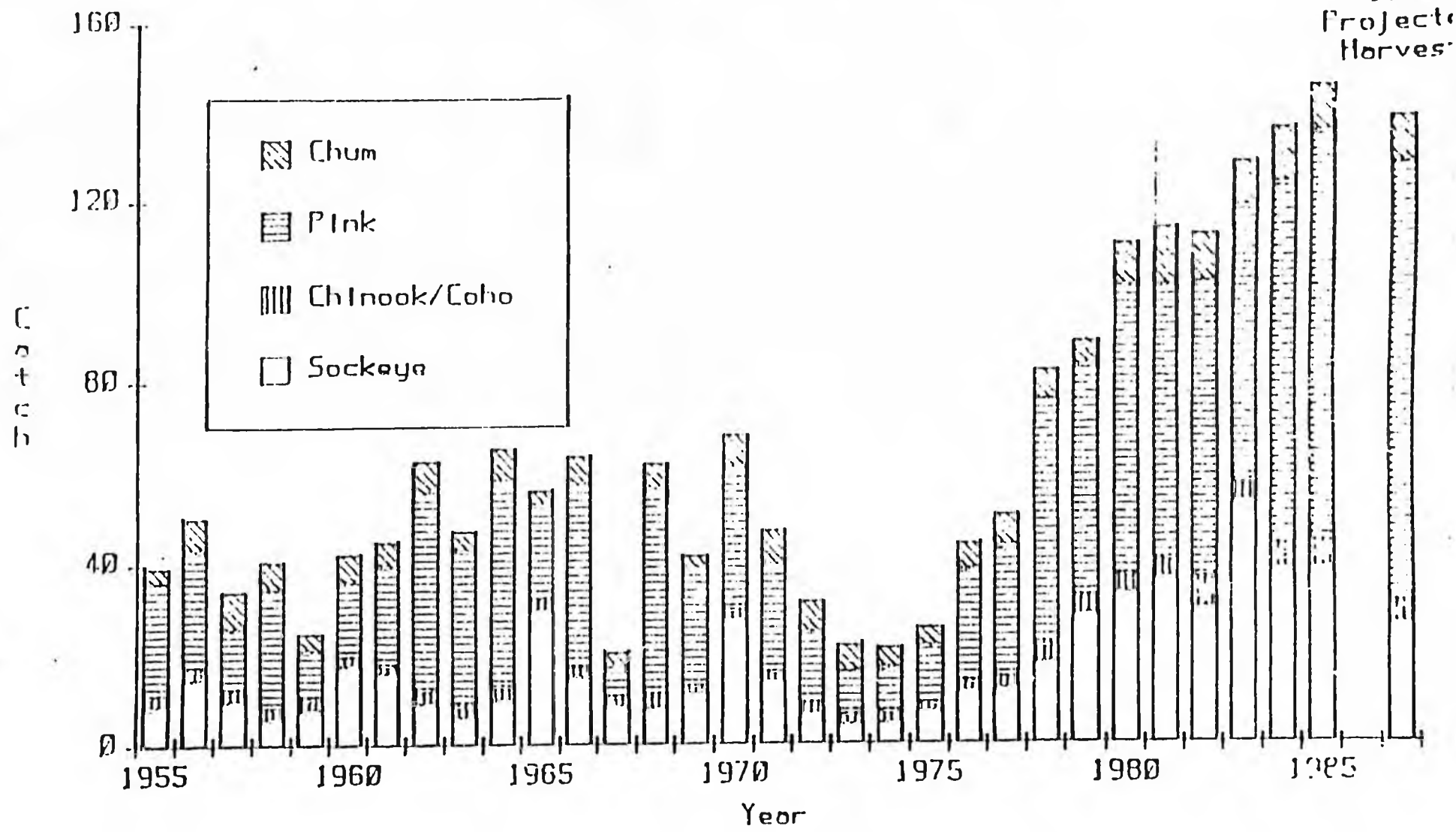


Figure 4. Alaska commercial salmon harvests by species, 1955 - 1985, and the 1986 projected harvest.

Table 2. Comparison of actual and forecast 1985 salmon returns, with errors and relative errors, for some major Alaska salmon fisheries.

Thousands of Fish							
Area	Species	(1) Harvest	(2) Escapement	(3) Return (1) + (2)	(4) Forecasted Return	(5) Error (4) - (3)	(6) Relative Error (5)/(3) x 100%
Southern Southeastern	pink	30473	12000	42473	30800	-11673	-27%
Northern Southeastern	pink	20516	8000	28516	11900	-16616	-58%
Southeastern total	pink	50989	20000	70989	42700	-28289	-40%
Prince William Sound	pink	25057	2715	27771	21500	-6271	-23%
	chum	1200	191	1471	2109	638	43%
PWS Coghill District	rockeye	350	147	497	220	-277	-56%
Copper River	rockeye	920	611	1559	1700	221	14%
	chinook	46	4	50	45	-6	-11%
Lower Cook Inlet- Southern and Outer Districts	pink	1137	316	1453	1217	-236	-16%
Upper Cook Inlet	rockeye	3609	1362	5051	3400	-1651	-33%
Kodiak	pink	7340	2600	9940	6700	-3160	-32%
Chignik	rockeye	1110	717	1826	2490	664	36%
	pink	175	355	530	500	-30	-6%
South Peninsula	pink	4396	1600	5996	5000	-996	-17%
Bristol Bay	rockeye	23474	13154	36628	34700	-1928	-5%
Bristol Bay, Nunagak District	chinook	67	125	192	100	-4	-2%
TOTAL		120037	43916	163952	122629	-41324	-25%

Table 7. Preliminary 1985 Alaska commercial salmon harvest by species and fishing area.

Fishing Area	SPECIES					
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southern Southeastern	76.7	1111.7	1198.4	30472.7	1300.6	34160.2
Northern Southeastern	178.6	737.4	1341.1	20515.5	1966.2	24738.8
Southeastern Statistical Region Total	255.3	1849.2	2539.4	50988.2	3266.8	58895.0
Cordova Area	41.5	1441.6	1033.5	25074.6	1294.2	28887.4
Cook Inlet Area	24.3	4130.8	629.4	1313.2	744.8	6842.6
Kodiak Area	5.0	1830.0	200.0	7335.0	431.0	9801.0
Chignik	1.9	943.8	203.7	175.0	26.1	1350.6
South Peninsula	6.0	2062.0	161.0	4396.0	1341.0	7966.0
Central Statistical Region Total	80.7	10408.2	2307.6	30293.8	3837.1	54927.5
Aleutian Islands	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	15.0
North Peninsula	22.0	2518.0	170.0	4.0	698.0	3412.0
Bristol Bay Area	122.0	23472.0	161.0	0.0	864.0	24619.0
Kunakwim Area	74.1	121.2	382.1	0.0	224.7	802.1
Yukon Area	146.2	0.0	57.4	0.0	1030.8	1234.4
Horton Sound	19.5	0.2	22.1	3.6	134.7	180.1
Kotzebue Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	521.4	521.4
Western Statistical Region Total	383.8	26112.4	792.6	7.6	3487.6	30784.0
ALASKA TOTAL	719.0	38369.8	5639.7	89289.7	10591.5	144610.4

Table 4. Preliminary 1905 Southeastern Alaska commercial salmon harvest by species and management area.

Management Area	SPECIES					Total
	Chinook	sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Southern Southeastern						
Portland Canal gill net	2.0	167.0	46.9	649.7	210.2	1084.7
Annette Inland gill net	0.3	49.0	14.0	394.3	34.8	493.2
Annette Inland trap	0.4	10.9	3.5	497.8	1.5	514.0
Prince of Wales Is. gill net	1.7	265.3	91.1	584.9	69.6	1012.7
Stikine River gill net	.0	1.1	1.9	5.3	1.9	10.2
Southern hatcheries	2.0	0.1	45.8	9.7	288.0	345.6
Southern districts seine	15.0	616.3	326.3	20232.9	680.4	29870.9
Southern districts troll	54.6	1.3	668.9	90.0	6.2	829.0
Southern Southeastern total	76.7	1111.7	1198.4	30472.7	1300.6	34160.2
Northern Southeastern						
Taku-Snettisham gill net	3.0	87.1	52.3	312.8	107.9	563.0
Lynn Canal gill net	3.4	337.2	109.1	260.3	803.6	1513.5
Yakutat gill net	1.0	233.4	193.5	16.1	12.3	456.3
Northern hatcheries	0.0	.0	6.2	462.1	342.8	811.1
Northern districts seine	7.5	73.3	60.3	10594.0	653.6	19388.7
Northern districts troll	163.7	6.4	919.7	870.2	46.0	2006.1
Northern Southeastern total	178.6	737.4	1341.1	20515.5	1966.2	24738.0
SOUTHEASTERN REGION TOTAL	255.3	1849.2	2539.4	50988.2	3266.8	58899.0

Table 5. Preliminary 1985 Central Region Alaska commercial salmon harvest by species and management area.

Management Area	SPECIES					
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Cordova Area						
Bering River	0.2	20.5	415.0	0.1	0.3	444.9
Copper River	42.2	927.0	590.0	17.0	5.0	1591.5
Prince William Sound						
Hatcherien				1274.0	3.0	1277.0
Coghill District	0.5	350.0	1.2	521.0	266.0	1130.7
Unakwik District	.0	26.9	.0	37.4	0.0	72.4
Echamy District	.0	2.2	0.1	100.9	1.4	104.6
General purpose net	0.6	114.1	10.4	23123.5	1000.9	24257.5
Prince William Sound total	1.1	493.3	19.7	25056.7	1200.1	26051.0
Cordova Area total	43.5	1441.6	1033.5	25074.6	1294.2	28007.4
Cook Inlet Area						
Lower Cook Inlet						
Outer District	.0	92.0	3.2	610.2	11.0	725.3
Southern District	1.0	04.1	4.3	510.9	5.5	633.0
Kamishak District	.0	70.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	80.6
Eastern District	.0	24.3	.0	92.4	5.2	121.9
Lower Cook Inlet total	1.0	270.7	9.5	1229.7	30.6	1549.5
Upper Cook Inlet						
Central District	21.4	3609.1	540.7	57.0	602.9	4991.2
Northern District	1.9	163.0	79.2	26.5	31.2	301.8
Upper Cook Inlet total	23.3	3052.1	619.9	83.5	714.1	5293.0
Cook Inlet Area total	24.3	4130.8	629.4	1313.2	744.8	6842.6
Bristol Bay						
Egegik District	4.0	7457.0	33.0	0.0	110.0	7604.0
Ugashik District	7.0	6346.0	61.0	0.0	119.0	6533.0
Naknek-Kvichak District	6.0	0136.0	0.0	0.0	176.0	0326.0
Nunagak District	60.0	1323.0	20.0	0.0	253.0	1664.0
Togiak District	37.0	210.0	39.0	0.0	206.0	492.0
Bristol Bay total	122.0	23472.0	161.0	0.0	064.0	24619.0
CENTRAL REGION TOTAL	189.8	29044.4	1023.9	26307.0	2903.0	60349.0

Table 6. Preliminary 1985 Westward Region Alaska commercial salmon harvest by species and management area.

Management Area	SPECIES					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Kodiak Area	5.0	1810.0	200.0	7335.0	431.0	9881.0
Chignik Area	1.9	941.8	203.7	175.0	26.1	1350.6
Alaska Peninsula and Aleutians						
South Peninsula	6.0	2062.0	161.0	4396.0	1341.0	7966.0
North Peninsula	22.0	2518.0	170.0	4.0	698.0	3412.0
Aleutian Islands	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	15.0
Alaska Penin. Aleut. total	28.0	4581.0	331.0	4400.0	2053.0	11393.0
WESTWARD REGION TOTAL	34.9	7354.8	531.7	11910.0	2510.1	22624.5

Table 7. Preliminary 1985 Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Alaska commercial salmon harvest by species and management area.

Management Area	SPECIES					
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<hr/>						
Kuskokwim Area						
Kuskokwim River	37.9	106.6	335.6	0.0	199.5	679.6
Kuskokwim Bay	36.2	14.6	46.5	0.0	25.2	122.5
Kuskokwim Area total	74.1	121.2	382.1	0.0	224.7	802.1
<hr/>						
Yukon River						
Lower Yukon River	141.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	613.0	799.0
Upper Yukon River	5.2	0.0	12.4	0.0	417.8	435.4
Yukon River total	146.2	0.0	57.4	0.0	1030.8	1234.4
<hr/>						
Norton Sound	19.5	0.2	22.1	3.6	134.7	180.1
Kotzebue Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	521.4	521.4
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION TOTAL	239.8	121.4	461.6	3.6	1911.6	2738.0

Table B. Preliminary forecasts of salmon returns and commercial harvests for some major Alaska fisheries in 1966.

Thousands of Fish								
Area	Species	Forecast Return	Encagement Goal	Estimated Harvest	Forecasted Return Range		Estimated Harvest Range	
Southern Southeastern	pink	37900	6000	31900	30600 -	45300	24600 -	39300
Northern Southeastern	pink	11100	4600	6500	6900 -	15300	2100 -	10700
Southeastern total	pink	49000	10600	38400	40600 -	57500	10000 -	46900
Prince William Sound	pink	27600	4200	23400	22070 -	31130	17670 -	28230
	chum	1266	103	882	971 -	1562	587 -	1179
IMS Coghill District	rockeye	552	40	512	386 -	710	166 -	670
Copper River	rockeye	1559	704	854	1247 -	1870	605 -	1024
	chinook	45	15	30	36 -	54	25 -	15
Lower Cook Inlet- Southern and Outer Districts	pink	2269	270	1999	1123 -	3414	853 -	3144
Upper Cook Inlet	rockeye	5200	1000	4200	4200 -	6200	1200 -	5200
Kodiak	pink	19730	4050	15680	17640 -	21930	11590 -	17800
Chignik	rockeye	2011	650	2161	2569 -	3053	1919 -	2403
	pink	2600	780	1900	1300 -	3960	600 -	1260
South Peninsula	pink	8400	2000	6400	5000 -	11800	3500 -	9100
Bristol Bay	rockeye	22000	10700	12100	8600 -	35400	2200 -	24700
Bristol Bay, Nunbagak District	chinook	103	75	108	77 -	297	2 -	222
	pink	4100	1000	3100	1400 -	7300	400 -	6300
Bristol Bay, Toqliak District	chinook	39	15	24	10 -	71	0 -	56
		147352	36401	111750	129797 -	165050	93194 -	120655

Table 9. Preliminary projections of 1986 Alaska commercial salmon harvests by statistical region and species.

STATISTICAL REGION	SPECIES					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Southeastern	261	1500	2300	38400	3000	45461
Central	62	10536	1570	51729	4147	68044
Western	355	14118	795	5420	3455	24143
TOTAL ALASKA	678	26154	4665	95549	10602	137648

Table 10. Preliminary projections of 1986 Alaska commercial salmon harvests by management region and species.

Management Region	SPECIES					Total
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Southeastern	261	1500	2300	38400	3000	45461
Central	156	17834	1520	29849	2897	52256
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	223	80	145	220	1750	2418
Westward	38	6740	700	27080	2955	37513
TOTAL ALASKA	678	26154	4665	95549	10602	137648

NEWS RELEASE

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOREN H. LOUNSBURY
COMMISSIONER



For Information Contact:

Information Officer
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Pouch D
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 12, 1986

Start Date: March 14

End Date: March 25

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

ATTENTION ALL PINK SALMON FISHERMEN! The Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development is requesting information from vessel owners or operators regarding 1986 market commitments for pink salmon. The department must determine whether there is adequate processing capacity to fully utilize pinks this year in the Kodiak and Chignik areas. If you are planning to fish for pink salmon this year in these areas and are having problems locating a buyer, please go immediately to the receptionist's desk at the Fish and Game Office Building in Kodiak and fill out a market survey questionnaire. This information will be used to assist the Governor in making a capacity and intent determination should foreign processing vessels apply to process pink salmon in the internal waters of the State.

Tuesday, March 25, is the deadline for turning in your comments.

Contact: Elizabeth Hastorf
Office of Commercial Fisheries Development
P.O. Box D
Juneau, AK 99811
(907) 465-2162

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Greg Baker, Deputy Commissioner
 Department of Commerce and
 Economic Development

THRU: Paul Peyton, Acting Director
 Office of Commercial Fisheries
 Development

FROM: Richard Reynolds
 Development Specialist
 Fisheries

DATE: March 24, 1986

FILE NO.:

TELEPHONE NO.:

SUBJECT: Kodiak/Chignik Salmon
 Processing Capacity,
 Preliminary Draft

This is a preliminary draft report which should not receive very wide circulation. I have not confirmed the projected run data with the Department of Fish and Game, and processor responses have not been verified in any independent way.

Generally, pink salmon sales appear to be exceeding expectations and the mood of processors recently seems to be more positive toward operations this season.

Canned Pink Salmon Inventories (number of cases)

	<u>11/1/85</u>	<u>2/1/86</u>	<u>Shipments</u>
12-4 lb.	80,286	61,388	18,898
48-1 lb.	1,996,085	1,354,917	641,168
48-1/2 lb.	994,101	657,732	336,369
48-1/4 lb.	59,607	50,608	8,999
	<u>3,130,079</u>	<u>2,124,645</u>	<u>1,005,434</u>
	<u>11/1/84</u>	<u>2/1/85</u>	<u>Shipments</u>
12-4 lb.	29,712	21,119	8,653
48-1 lb.	1,797,227	1,362,756	434,471
48-1/2 lb.	820,999	400,248	420,751
48-1/4 lb.	49,043	38,755	10,288
	<u>2,697,041</u>	<u>1,822,878</u>	<u>874,163</u>
	<u>11/1/83</u>	<u>2/1/84</u>	<u>Shipments</u>
12-4 lb.	34,108	27,842	6,266
48-1 lb.	1,384,591	1,013,489	371,102
48-1/2 lb.	714,054	492,202	221,852
48-1/4 lb.	70,694	36,845	633,849
	<u>2,203,447</u>	<u>1,570,378</u>	<u>633,069</u>

Canned Pink Salmon Inventories (number of cases) (cont'd)

	<u>11/1/82</u>	<u>2/1/83</u>	<u>Shipments</u>
12-4 lb.	48,633	36,283	12,350
48-1 lb.	1,506,304	1,102,135	404,169
48-1/2 lb.	1,064,985	545,680	519,305
48-1/4 lb.	81,108	66,607	14,503
	<u>2,701,030</u>	<u>1,750,703</u>	<u>950,327</u>

As of February 1, total unsold inventories are up 16% over the same time last year in terms of running cases. However, there are actually fewer 48-1 lb. cases on hand. Sales, particularly of 1 lb. talls, are up substantially over the past three years. The following analysis was provided by Ocean Beauty Seafoods:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Pink Salmon 48-1 lb. cases</u>		<u>Increase Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>Current Year</u>	<u>Prior Year</u>		
7/1 - 10/31	577,000	543,000	34,000	6.3
November	123,000	74,000	49,000	66.2
December	251,000	209,000	42,000	20.1
January	287,000	185,000	102,000	55.1
	<u>1,238,000</u>	<u>1,011,000</u>	<u>227,000</u>	<u>22.5</u>

Increased sales are attributed to cheaper prices, the ASMI promotion program and greater consumer awareness of the product's nutritional qualities. I have not yet attempted to quantify the degree of actual price reductions allowed or to estimate the possible effect such reductions may have on raw fish prices next season or packers' margins.

U. S. Cold Storage Holdings (Millions of Pounds)

	<u>Current Year</u>			<u>Prior Year</u>
	<u>11/30/85</u>	<u>12/31/85</u>	<u>1/31/86</u>	<u>1/31/85</u>
King	6.5	5.5	4.6	2.9
Coho	14.9	13.2	7.7	10.2
Chum	21.0	20.0	13.1	18.0
Pink	14.9	10.8	6.9	1.5
Red	7.1	6.2	3.2	1.5
Unclassified	4.7	4.5	4.1	2.6
	<u>69.1</u>	<u>60.2</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>36.7</u>

The 1986 pack will begin to reach market outlets in volume during August. Including February, that means that there are six months remaining before the new pack becomes available. Sales will not continue at a constant rate, but expected carry-over projections have not yet been made.

CANADIAN SUPPLIES IN 1986

Canadian production does have an effect on the market. Pink salmon production in Canada has a dramatic even/odd year cycle.

British Columbia Canned Salmon Pack in 48-1 lb. 1b. Case Equivalents

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Red	590,302	239,949	370,855	551,145	648,401
Pink	1,067,301	366,098	999,739	138,648	1,105,915

In 1985, when 1.1 million cases of pink salmon were produced (including production from U. S. salmon), the British Columbia harvest was 20.3 million fish. The 1986 forecast harvest in B.C. is about 6.9 million.

PREDICTED 1986 DAILY HARVEST OF SALMON IN THE KODIAK/CHIGNIK AREA

Daily harvests as a percentage of the total catches during 1980 and 1984 were calculated for the Kodiak area and applied to the 1986 Department of Fish and Game forecasts. For the Chignik area, 1979 was used as a comparable year for pink salmon, 1983 for red salmon and an average of the two years was used for other species. Again, for Chignik, the daily harvest percentages were applied to the current forecasts to arrive at expected daily production rates for 1986.

1986 Season Point Forecast Harvest (Fish)

	<u>Kodiak</u>	<u>Chignik</u>
Pink	15,679,000	1,940,000
Red	1,500,000	2,160,000
Chum	1,000,000	300,000
Coho	200,000	250,000
King	4,000	5,000

In Kodiak, the north-end and west-side are expected to produce the majority of pink salmon harvested:

Afognak	494,000
Kitoi	979,000
West-side	12,258,000
Alitak	800,000
General	990,000
Mainland	158,000
	<u>15,679,000</u>

In order to compare processing capacities, daily catch projections were converted to pounds using the following factors (pounds/fish).

	<u>Kodiak</u>	<u>Chignik</u>
Pink	3.5	3.8
Red	5.6	6.9
Chum	8.0	7.4
Coho	8.6	7.5
King	21.0	19.2

The final report will describe complete daily catch projections, by species. This paper concentrates on the peak period July 22 - August 14. The attached graphs illustrate the magnitudes involved. Production may be expected to reach 4.7 million pounds on August 4. Of this total, about 3.8 million pounds would be pink salmon. In tabular form:

Daily Predicted Harvest of All Species (millions of pounds)

	<u>Kodiak</u>	<u>Chignik</u>	<u>Total</u>
7/22	1.7	.3	2.0
23	1.3	.1	1.4
24	2.2	.1	2.3
25	3.0	.2	3.2
26	2.8	.3	3.1
27	2.3	.3	2.6
28	2.4	.3	2.7
29	3.5	.2	3.7
30	3.4	.3	3.7
31	2.7	.6	3.3
8/01	2.1	.7	2.8
02	1.6	.1	1.7
03	2.4	.6	3.0
04	4.6	.2	4.8
05	3.6	.1	3.7
06	3.2	.9	4.1
07	2.5	1.1	3.6
08	2.5	.7	3.2
09	1.7	.6	2.3
10	2.5	.3	2.8
11	2.1	.1	2.2
12	2.0	.5	2.5
13	1.6	.3	1.9
14	1.1	.3	1.4

Processors operating in the Kodiak and Chignik areas were contacted by phone to determine the physical capacity of existing plants and individual production plans for the 1986 season. To date, only firms with shorebase facilities in the area have been included in the survey. Some of those firms also operate floating processing facilities which are accounted for if they are also expected to operate in the area.

The following firms indicated that they would process salmon in 1986:

Alaska Fresh Seafoods
 All Alaska Seafoods
 Alaska Pacific Seafoods
 Columbia Ward
 East Point Seafood
 International Seafoods
 King Crab, Inc.
 Larsen Bay Cannery
 Ursin Seafoods
 Western Alaska Fisheries
 Smokwa Shell
 Aleutian Dragon
 Chignik Pride

	<u>Daily Processing Capacity (Pounds)</u>	
	<u>Frozen</u>	<u>Canned</u>
1. Kodiak, shorebased	85,000 - 90,000	
2. Kodiak, shorebased	200,000	
3. Floater owned by #2	(200,000 tentative after 7/25)	
4. Kodiak, shorebased	160,000	240,000-290,000
5. North-West Side, shorebased	120,000	342,000
6. South-End, shorebased	180,000 - 200,000	500,000
7. Kodiak, shorebased	75,000 (plus 65,000 tentative)	
8. Kodiak, shorebased	100,000 (plus 100,000 tentative)	
9. West-Side, shorebased		(240,000-280,000 tentative)
10. Kodiak, shorebased	(125,000 Tentative)	
11. Floater owned by #10	(125,000 Tentative)	
12. Kodiak, shorebased	150,000 - 170,000	
13. Kodiak, shorebased	60,000	
14. Chignik, shorebased	250,000	

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|
| 15. Floater owned by #14 | (75,000 - 100,000
tentative after 7/25) | |
| 16. Kodiak, shorebased | 285,000 | 525,000 |
| 17. Chignik, shorebased | 200,000 - 300,000 | |

Those processors that have capacity which is noted as tentative, generally indicated they would utilize that capacity if contracts for sale of fish were obtained, if the price of fish was "right," if fish were available and so on.

Adding the more conservative figures, gives a total daily freezing capacity of 1.9 million pounds and canning capacity of 1.6 million pounds.

Two very large plants account for a production capacity of nearly 1.5 million pounds per day. Obviously, it is critical that these facilities do actually operate as indicated.

While a large part of the required processing capacity seems to exist, there may well be individual fishermen who are unable to gain access to available processing facilities because of tendering problems, unwillingness of processors to commit to service new vessels, and other factors.

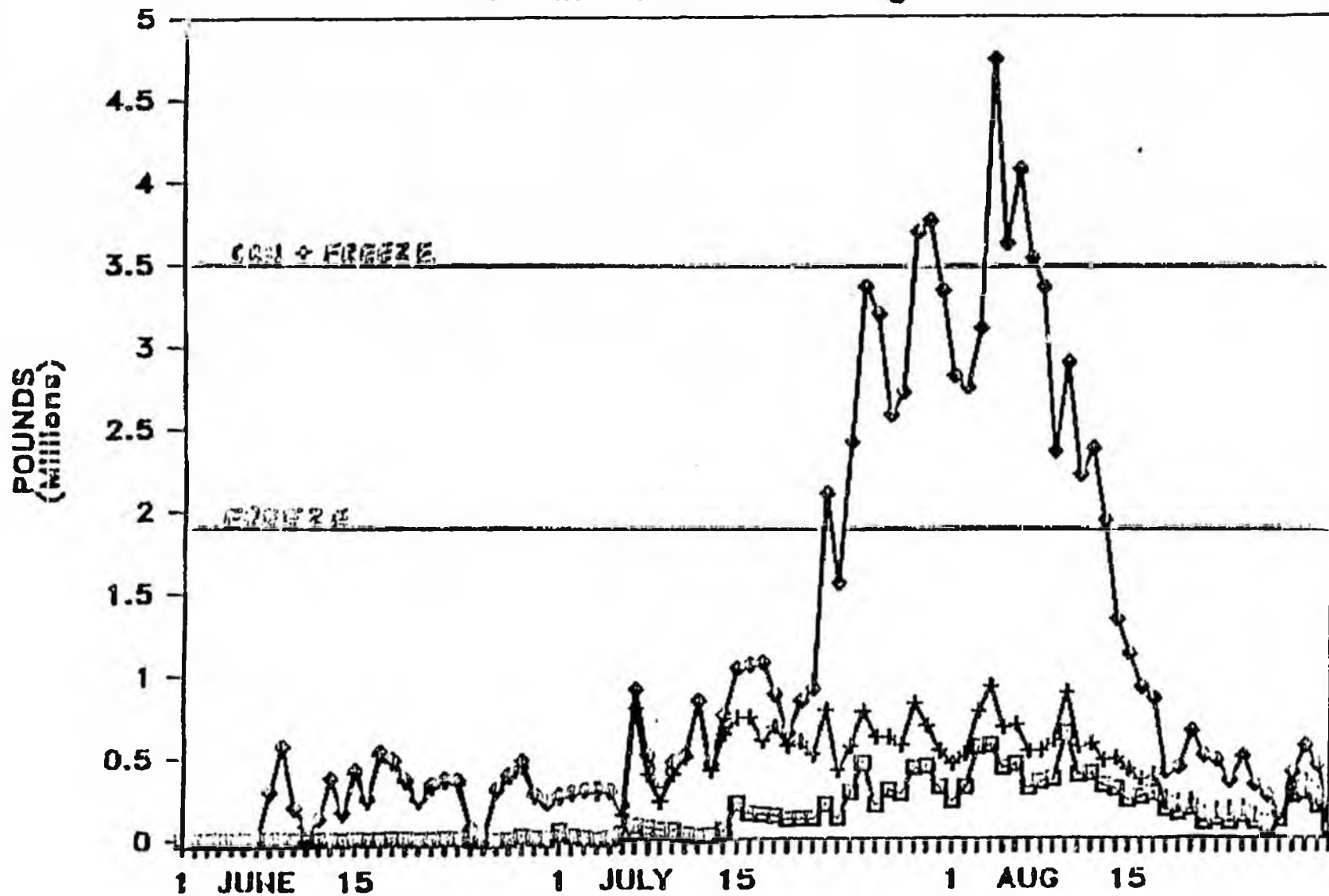
A large part of the question yet to be resolved is the willingness of processors to freeze pink salmon. It is obvious that canning capacity will fall far short of the volume necessary to handle all the pinks.

Processors generally indicated that they would handle Kodiak and Chignik fish before seeking sources of supply outside the area.

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KODIAK/CHIGNIK 1986 CATCH PROJECTION

Combined Kodiak and Chignik Areas



□ KNG+COHO+CHM

+ KNG+COHO+CHM+RED

◇ ALL SPECIES