ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
4992 HRES HJR 9 - HJR 15

564

produced by Michael J. Jacobson and Cynthia Wentworth (1982). While the actual status of the Porcupine caribou herd is traced in technical detail in other portions of this report, the important conclusion to be drawn from this historical assessment is that the subsistence lifeway as it has evolved into the 1980s continues to depend upon not only the actual take in any given season, but also upon the political and cultural notions that access to this prime game resource must remain unfettered for its Native users.

The other great species of choice that undergirds and reinforces the contemporary subsistence lifeway is the Bowhead whale. The Inupiat of Northeast Alaska had never lost complete touch with the astonishingly complex and costly whaling enterprise; but it is true that vastly increased enthusiasm for pursuing it has occurred since the early 1960s when whaling captains once again found the means and willing crews to capture this great whale. Bowhead whaling in this region is a late summer/early fall activity in which the whole community is galvanized to action if a whale is taken so that it can be butchered and equitably distributed. It is hardly possible to overemphasize the importance attached to whaling by the Inupiat. Whaling captains are the most prestigious leaders of the community. Community festivals and celebrations are focused on the distribution and consumption of the catch. Those elements of Inupiat cultural values most prized are symbolically expressed in all that surrounds whaling. Here again the point is less one of dietary dependence on muktuk and whale meat as it is the contribution which whaling makes to the sense of community pride

and achievement, social and cultural solidarity, and reasons to engage in a political program to safeguard Native rights. Here is proof positive that subsistence in its modern expanded meaning is to its Native practitioners as much an act of serving cultural desires as it is the act of filling empty stomachs.

The final element of the subsistence equation is that it is limited to no one or two wild species, but includes all wild resources sought and taken according to season and availability. Whether it is the fish of the rivers and lagoons, the seals and polar bear of sea and ice cover, migratory waterfowl or land birds, bear, moose, smaller furbearers, or the prized sheep of the upper river valleys and ridges, each species in turn is regularly hunted or fished. Many favored places for accomplishing the seasonal rounds associated with these subsistence pursuits have been identified by researchers (again, a fine example is Jacobson and Wentworth, 1982), and their locations carefully mapped in traditional land use inventories. Documented hunting and fishing sites have been identified in virtually every corner of the refuge. As with caribou and Bowhead, the protagonists of the modern subsistence lifeway express their concerns for maintaining constant access to these various species regardless on whose land they may be found to occur or during what season.

The irony that arises from this discussion of historical land use and the contemporary practice of subsistence is that far from inhibiting "traditional" hunting and fishing activities, Native

settlement in modern villages has actually improved capabilities in those pursuits. The cash required to purchase the equipment necessary to locate and take fish and game is presently more available than at any other time in this century.

Social and Political Developments

Social change has not proceeded so evenly. The family and kin group were the bedrock of the traditional system. The kin group worked as a unit in economic enterprises, established communal relations with other groups based upon principles of kinship recruitment, and shared social values (or engaged in conflicts) with similar groups who spoke a common language. But with periods of migration and temporary resettlement after the collapse of fur trading and reindeer herding, many new factors appeared to disrupt the old kin unities. People were forced to forge new alliances within larger, mixed (non-kin) communities. Western schooling in the alien English language became a wedge driven between adults and their school age children. Pitiably small as they often were, wages in cash could be used to promote either individual upward economic movement or could be squandered on alcohol or high priced food from stores. Long distance travel, especially with the introduction of regular air service, revealed even more the distance between what was expected of an individual living in the rural countryside as contrasted to town life. Both paternalism expressed by one's white employers or teachers (not to speak of outright racialism on many occasions) and the obvious difference in

the values these outsiders held could and did cause psychological distress that too often lamentably ended in the destruction of the concept of self-worth. All these matters were ably surveyed by the anthropologist Norman Chance (1966 and 1984) for the Inupiat residing on the arctic coastal plain in the 1960s. Many of the problems he analyzed then persist in the present day.

Yet it may be superficial to write of ANWR's contemporary inhabitants as if they were no more than hapless victims of devastating social disruptions over which they held no control. To cite the most salient example, the adaptation of traditional hunting units to serve modern purposes has achieved success. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the reinvigoration of the whaling crew with its captain, the umialik. These persons have become leaders in their communities based upon achievement in traditional social terms (amassing the wealth necessary to recruit a crew, providing the equipment and knowledge to conduct the hunt, and distributing its provender to the wider community). Whether whales are captured or not in any given season, the institution retains its vigor and appears to be ever growing in its popularity.

But perhaps most importantly, a new political consciousness and the leaders to foster, guide, and sustain it are revealed in a sequence of developments which led to a set of formal institutions created virtually from scratch in the 1970's.

Kaktovik

The City of Kaktovik serves to illustrate how these institutions have developed. It is the only settled Native community wholly within ANWR's boundaries and possesses a corporate history dating back to 1923 when a trading post was established on Barter Island. Tom Gordon and his wife Agiak, Barrow residents, along with Andrew Akootchook, head of a local hunting family, opened a fur trading post in that year. It served the needs of hunter/trappers who moved between sites east and west along the coast as well as to some of the barrier islands. While two other families encamped near the trading post, most traveled to the post only for trade and holiday celebrations. Up through the 1930s the place retained this character until, at the end of the decade, the migration of many to Canada and to Barrow occurred. Three reindeer herds were also kept in neighboring areas until that enterprise also collapsed contemporaneously with that of the fur trade.

At the end of World War II the United States government focused its attention on Barter Island. A Coast and Geodetic Survey team appeared in 1945 and hired a few of the remaining residents to work for its coastal mapping survey. And then, in 1947, the U.S. Air Force constructed an airfield and soon after, the DEW Line station. As these establishments grew in size, more Inupiat arrived to take jobs with the construction contractors. Most stayed on to build houses and become permanent residents. The original site occupied an area on the sand spit where the airfield was built, and so the

residents were forced to relocate toward its west end. In 1951 the Air Force laid claim to more land which caused yet another relocation. AS the population continued to grow with the arrival of still more job-seeking Native people, the Air Force demanded yet a third move, in 1964, to a location where the present town now stands. These upheavals forced by relocation may date the beginnings of a local Inupiat political consciousness in dealings with larger governments.

The town grew from a nucleus of only three families in the early 1940s to 46 souls by 1950 and nearly 145 by the spring of 1953. Clearly, the old informal ways of conducting business between a handful of families would not be suitable for managing this mushrooming settlement. The instruments available for governing such new English-speaking communities at that time were based upon various types of traditional councils which had been promoted among Indian tribes of the Lower 48. Kaktovik likely had a Council along those lines. But for a long time the leaders of the founding families still operated as the functional town officials (Beaufort Sea Region Socio-Cultural Systems: n.d.: 63) of a traditional council.

In the early 1970s Kaktovik was incorporated as a second class city under Alaska state laws. By that time, however, the tidal wave of political and economic change that ANCSA set in motion had swept Kaktovik along with it. The Kaktovik Village Corporation was created and received over 92,000 acres of land as its share, almost

all within the boundaries of ANWR. At the same time, Kaktovik residents became shareholders in the regionwide Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. Money from both the Federal and State governments was conveyed along with the lands. Both corporations were expressly designed to seek out profit-making enterprises. The transformation from the traditional Inupiat concept of usufruct lands to the problems of managing those same lands as owned real estate was thus forced in a single stroke. The tension between the two concepts--despite the irrevocable change--remains to this day.

The crowning development of new political institutions which require an increased political consciousness followed from the establishment of the North Slope Borough government in 1972. Kaktovik along with seven other North Slope villages was by this act directly tied to Barrow, the capital, from which the largest range of services was supplied: direction of the schools and health services, police and firefighting, public works and utilities. All these services opened the way for a vastly increased number of wage-paying jobs. And, when property tax funds levied against petroleum companies operating at Prudhoe became available, the Borough instituted a massive Capital Improvements Program which further enhanced the local Kaktovik economy through various construction projects that provided employment on modern housing and public facilities.

Native corporations on the one hand and local and regional governments on the other have become the twin poles of contemporary political life and action. Other organizations, such as the ad hoc whaling and caribou commissions, traditional councils, boards and committees, form complementary organizations through which the Native voice is also expressed. But the basic sources of contemporary incomes and the places where decisions must be made rest largely within these new, large, formal institutions.

While this pattern differs little in outward appearance from that to be found in other small communities in Native Alaska, it does possess several features that owe their origins to the unique historical and cultural development of Kaktovik. Th first of these is that for most discussions of public policy, subsistence uses of all the lands and resources of the region (not just the corporate lands) are the primary goal.

Second, the collective biography of the town still reveals the important role played by the handful of families who originally founded the settlement. Village leaders tend to be from among the more assertive members of these original families. The families themselves have taken pains to recruit to their numbers the various returnees from Canada and Barrow who swelled its population beginning with the DEW Line construction period. While this does not necessarily mean that Kaktovik always acts as a community of one voice, on such issues as how the town feels its newly founded

political instruments should be used, the song is clearly harmonious: preservation of the hard-won subsistence lifeway which is composed of modern development and the benefits that development (employment, corporate profit-making activities, and the like) make possible in hunting and fishing pursuits.

ANWR's Neighbors

Much of what has been described above concerns the Inupiat who physically occupy and use the lands of the refuge. However, two other groupings of Native people must be mentioned as having very strong interests in the area's resources, particularly the caribou which range far beyond refuge borders, and the whales which pass near its shores in late summer. The first of these groups consists of the Canadian Inuit populations of the MacKenzie Delta. The ties are particularly strong here inasmuch as the Kaktovik Inupiat and the Canadian Inuit became strongly intertwined through intermarriage in the 1936-1950 period. Nearly every Kaktovik resident has close family relations living today east of the international border. The second group consists of the Athabaskan Indians who live along or near the Yukon Flats and Porcupine River. These Kutchin (Gwcih'in) settlements such as Arctic Village, Fort Yukon, and Old Crow (Canada), to name but a few, are also international in their composition. Their history since the 19th century up until the late 1930's was deeply enmeshed in the fur trade of the Hudson's Bay Company. They, too, have demonstrated a high preference for the taking of caribou and are today among the

more outspoken communities on issues which revolve about the proposed international management agreements covering the Porcupine herd.

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07/02/86

PAPER 5

RESOURCE EXPLORATION AND AESTHETIC VALUES IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

One of the central questions facing all those concerned with the future status and use of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) is whether or not continued human exploitation of its resources will diminish its aesthetic and wilderness values.

Many whose personal values are linked to the establishment of wilderness areas have worked with singular dedication to insure that the physical integrity and wildlife resources of ANWR are maintained in what they regard as a virtually untouched landscape. From this perspective, human uses of any but the most severely limited kind evoke images of a pristine wilderness lost.

To the Inupiat and Indian populations who have for centuries depended on ANWR's animal and other natural resources to sustain their lives, the aesthetic values attached to the land are inextricably bound up in the exploitation of those resources: by fishing and hunting, constructing habitations, and other human activity.

For the majority of contemporary explorers and resource-users, the compelling attraction is that these scenic lands can continue to satisfy human needs of both an aesthetic and consumptive nature as they have done for their Native occupants for centuries without suffering destruction or serious alterations. Indeed, an important aspect of the aesthetic value is deeply embedded in consumptive uses that enhance the quality of human life.

To argue as some do that human use of ANWR will inevitably destroy its aesthetic and productive values is to argue against what has historically taken place there. The residents of Kaktovik, Arctic Village, and other Native settlements have, along with transient hunters and fishermen, exploited the wild resources in a fashion consonant with that of their forebearers. Evidence of these uses both ancient and modern are to be found in the cultural sites and archeological assemblages which dot the landscape and in themselves constitute major elements to be both preserved and appreciated by contemporary visitors. Earlier in this century, large areas of the coastal plain and foothills were intensively used for the breeding and pasturing of domesticated reindeer herds. Prospectors, trappers, surveyors, miners, and scientists have poked into most nooks and crannies of ANWR's mountainous reaches, river courses, foothills, and tundra plains without scarring the landscape in ways from which there was no hope of natural recovery. Recreational visitors continue to seek wilderness experiences as hikers, boaters, flyers, and photographers. Since, in recent years, all these users have conducted their activities under the watchful eyes

of federal and state managers, human use has contributed to rather than detracted from the appreciation and conservation of refuge lands and their multiple resources.

It cannot be said, therefore, that human use--even intensive use such as occurred during the reindeer-herding era--has irrevocably damaged aesthetic and recreational values which we all share. Most of us gladly accept the stewardship obligation to conserve the scenic beauties, cultural and natural resources of this magnificent arctic reserve. But stewardship implies wise use as well as conservation.

The question is, will continued human uses--such as geophysical and petroleum exploration of the coastal plain portion of the refuge--represent such a departure from historical use as to permanently scar the refuge's wild character or to limit opportunities for the pursuit of aesthetic satisfaction?

In answer to this question we should be mindful of Spinoza's reflection that beauty and aesthetics should be looked for in the works of man as well as the magnificence of wild nature. To many there is also beauty in the act of man using nature's bounty to insure not only his bare survival, but his progress as well. When this creates widely used material benefits (and who would deny that the use of petroleum provides material benefit) to one's fellow man while still preserving the character of the landscape from which they are extracted, then the human experience is enhanced rather than degraded.

This precept applies not only to places designated as refuges, but to all natural areas where development takes place. Admittedly, mistakes have been made in the past. Happily, not many have occurred in the vast and sparsely populated area that constitutes Alaska's arctic coastal plain. The effects of the early years of exploration on the National Petroleum Reserve have been followed by effective recovery of the natural habitats used by its wild animal populations. It is certain that mistakes made during early exploration will not be repeated elsewhere in the Arctic. In the developed North Slope oilfields themselves, a pronounced and heightened environmental consciousness has been present from the very beginning. This has resulted in the maintenance of productive wildlife habitats for the caribou, bird, and fish populations.

The important lessons learned from the early mistakes and, more to the point, from the later years of environmentally informed exploration and development activity in the oilfields of northern Alaska, will undoubtly be applied fully to any frontier areas, especially in conservation units. It surely can be argued that carefully planned human uses of ANWR, including exploration and development, are really a continuation of, rather than a departure from the ability of all future visitors and permanent residents to enjoy in perpetuity both the features and the vital renewable resources of this place.

Most explorers, including those who search for hydrocarbons, share a conservationist viewpoint with those who wish to see the natural environment preserved. What is not shared is the view of those who would limit the use of such areas to the very few and in so doing forever exclude the extraction of materially beneficial resources even if visible evidence of such activities will be transient.

The traditional Inupiat and Indian occupants of ANWR's lands clearly understood that careful and responsible resource exploitation was fundamentally a part of the aesthetic experience as well as the means to sustain human life. Their modern descendants share that view. Profiting from their experience, we, too, might wisely choose the same path. As an industrial society we have proved that it is within our abilities to use the land without seriously altering its natural features.

Visual impacts from oil and gas exploration are extremely limited and transitory in nature. Should any development occur, less than 1 percent of ANWR would be affected and only as a relatively temporary use of the land. The ANWR of the future would show little evidence of the activity.

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07/02/86

PAPER 6

COMPATIBILITY OF OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN AND ADJACENT TO WILDLIFE REFUGES AND CONSERVATION UNITS

The coastal plain of the North Slope of Alaska including that of ANWR has a long history of human use and access. Today multiple use of the coastal plain can be continued. The oil and gas industry, with its long history of operations in wildlife refuges and other sensitive areas, continued concern for the environment and strict compliance with regulations can safely explore and develop the resources of ANWR to the benefit of the State of Alaska and the Nation.

There have been many instances of compatibility of oil and gas operations in wildlife refuges and conservation units in Alaska and in the Lower 48 states. The National Institute of Urban Wildlife prepared a report for the American Petroleum Institute entitled "Environmental Conservation and the Petroleum Industry" which documents a variety of examples which show that environmental conservation and oil and gas operations are compatible. Chapter 2 of the report, "Compatibility of Onshore Oil and Gas Development and the Environment" in particular is pertinent to the

issue of opening the ANWR Coastal Plain to oil and gas exploration, since it discusses some of the following examples of successfully conducted oil and gas operations in conservation units.

- Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska - Major concern was the possible adverse effect on the moose population. Oil and gas were discovered in 1957 developing into the Swanson River field covering 8,000 acres (.004+%) of the 1.97 million acre Refuge. The moose population has now increased today to approximately 5,000 from 3,000 prior to operations.

- Coastal Marsh Land in Southern Louisiana - Major concern was erosion caused by the uncontrolled ebb and flow of the tides through the canals. The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company developed water control structures in conjunction with its oil and gas operations to retard the erosion, and those areas protected by the structures have become nursery grounds for fish and other marine life, homes for fur animals, wintering grounds for waterfowl and sanctuaries for a variety of birds.

- Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas - Major concern was threatened or endangered wildlife species, one being the endangered whooping crane. Conoco, Inc. designed its operations so as not to impact the whooping crane population which now numbers over 80 from the previous 29 before operations.

- Pigeon River County State Forest, Michigan - Major concern was the impact of oil and gas development on the elk population. After extensive studies were conducted, operations were designed to lessen impact on the elk. Current studies since operations have been conducted show no adverse effect on the elk population.

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) is undeniably a sensitive environment. The petroleum industry has demonstrated it can operate in and protect such an environment. Contrary to information put forth by opponents that the petroleum industry only takes those measures for environmental protection that are required by law, the facts show otherwise. Many petroleum companies operated under their own strict environmental standards prior to passage of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. We believe the development of the Prudhoe Bay oil and gas field shows we can safely operate in ANWR.

The Prudhoe Bay field and the northern portion of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline system are located on the Arctic coastal plain some 65 miles west of ANWR. Major concerns were the sensitive environment with permafrost and fragile tundra vegetation, and impacts on wildlife populations. The Prudhoe Bay oil field was developed to lessen any impact by 1) unitization of the field and consolidation of facilities, 2) cross-tundra travel by helicopter or Rolligon, 3) minimize road building and 4) drill well clusters from central gravel pads. The Central Arctic Caribou herd which utilizes the area around the oilfield and pipeline has continued to proliferate and is now at its highest numbers since the Prudhoe Bay discovery.

Other oil and gas activity also illustrates good environmental record. In recent years, prudent drilling programs have been carried out on lands immediately adjacent to the ANWR. In the Point Thomson Unit and surrounding area located near the Canning River or west boundary of the ANWR, Exxon and others have drilled some fifteen wells, beginning with Alaska State A-1 on Flaxman Island No. 1 in 1975. Union's E. de K. Leffingwell No. 1 well was drilled on a State lease just west of the western boundary of the ANWR and south of Exxon's Point Thomson Unit. Chevron U.S.A. Inc.,

recently completed the drilling of the KIC exploratory well located fourteen miles east of the Village of Kaktovik on native land within the boundary of ANWR.

The drilling activities mentioned above were conducted by separate operators, but the plans of operations reveal a consistency of concern for the environment through regulatory provisions and company expertise. The plans of operation presented to the Federal and State regulatory agencies for approval prior to drilling satisified the following concerns:

a. Archaeological and cultural resources.
b. Access roads to location.
c. Construction of drilling pad.
d. Air strip construction.
e. Type of drilling rig, equipment design and layout.
f. Down hole operations, (drilling fluids, coring and cementing, and testing).
g. Water supply.
h. Liquid waste, sewage, solid waste.
i. Contingency plans in case of spills, leaks, or other accidents.

j. Wildlife protection.

k. Air pollution.

l. Plans regarding operations if there is a hydrocarbon discovery.

m. Reclamation plans if operations were to cease.

Recent drilling activity near the boundary of ANWR has demonstrated safe operations and compatibility with environment. The petroleum industry has demonstrated that new areas of exploration and sensitive areas such as the ANWR can be explored and developed through joint operation during exploration phase and through a cooperative unit plan with one operator during the development phase; thereby creating an even lesser impact on the environment.

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07/02/86

PETROLEUM POTENTIAL IN THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

BRIEFING PAPER 1

Rapidly depleting domestic oil reserves need replacing

- The U.S. is rapidly depleting its domestic reserves of oil and gas so that production from existing fields will decline from the current 8.8 million barrels per day to less than 3 million barrels per day in the year 2000. To supply U.S. demand in the year 2000 an additional 12 million barrels per day will be required either from new domestic discoveries and/or imports. The U.S. will, therefore, be very vulnerable to serious supply disruptions in the 1990's unless significant new domestic oil discoveries are made.

The ANWR Coastal Plain has the highest oil potential of unexplored onshore areas in the U.S.

- The coastal plain of ANWR has been recognized by geologists as having the greatest potential for major discoveries of oil and gas of any unexplored onshore area in the United States. All the geologic ingredients for oil and gas exist in ANWR including thick sequences of rocks that can contain oil and rocks that have generated oil as well as large geologic structures to pool oil. At the surface this potential is

indicated by oil seeps and oil stained rocks. The rock types that lie below ANWR are those in which the giant Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk fields occur less than 100 miles west of ANWR and in which numerous discoveries have been made in the Canadian Beaufort Sea to the east.

Estimates of ANWR's oil potential are on the order of billions of barrels

- Estimates of the oil potential are in the billions of barrels rivaling or exceeding the reserves at Prudhoe Bay (9.6 billion barrels), America's largest oil field. The U.S. Geological Survey in 1980 estimated that the mean oil field would contain 890 million barrels which is classified as a super giant field. To determine the oil and gas potential of ANWR requires exploratory drilling to confirm all the other favorable geologic indicators.

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07/02/86 PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

MINIMIZING IMPACTS TO ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN VEGETATION, SOILS, WATER BODIES AND STREAMS IN THE COURSE OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

BRIEFING PAPER 2

Impacts to the environment in general can be minimized

- Engineering technology has advanced during 40 years of oil and gas exploration and development in the Alaskan Arctic. New facilities will be considerably smaller than existing ones.

- Temporary facilities such as ice roads and pads will be used when prudent.

- Directional drilling techniques will be applied to further consolidate facilities.

- Common access roads and pipelines will be used.

- Facilities will be used sequentially to reduce overall impacts of development (for example, deep mining of gravel followed by use of resulting pit as a deep water reservoir for domestic and industrial use).

- If exploration does not yield discoveries, then there will be virtually no impacts.

Permafrost underlying the Coastal Plain will be protected in the course of exploration and production activities

- Disturbance to the insulating active layer will be minimized in using low ground pressure vehicles, limitation of off road travel by tracked vehicles to times when the ground is frozen, and careful selection of routes to avoid particularly sensitive areas.

- Elevated pipelines and buildings will be constructed to minimize thaw of underlying permafrost.

- Gravel and other insulating materials will be used to prevent thaw and subsidence of frozen soils under roads and pads.

- Success of these techniques has been shown by use at Prudhoe and Kuparuk

Tundra vegetation will be protected during oil and gas exploration and production

- Surface area impacted by exploration or development facilities will be minimized by consolidating facilities.

- Exploration and development sites will be selected to minimize impacts to important vegetation communities and habitats.

- Climatic conditions provide additional protection. For example, construction and seismic work will be conducted during the winter months when there is adequate snow cover and the ground is frozen; an exploratory well that requires less than about five months to drill and test can be completed during the winter months.

- Preparation of botanical maps for areas where development is to occur.

- Maintenance of drainage around gravel work pads and across roadways to minimize changes to hydrological regime.

- Application of dust palliatives to roads and pads as appropriate.

Water quality in lakes and streams will be protected in the course of exploration and production activities

- Secondary treatment of sewage before discharge: implementation of stringent quality control for all discharges.

- Design of stream crossings to maintain stream flow and prevent siltation.

- Construction of secondary containment around oil storage areas and other potential sources of pollution.

07/02/86 WILDLIFE AND HABITAT PROTECTION DURING PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ANWR BRIEFING PAPER 3

Modern petroleum exploration and development activities are compatible with environmental objectives for refuges and other sensitive lands.

- Special care is taken to protect all living resources, minimize disturbance of the land, reduce air and water pollution and protect archaeological and cultural resources. Millions of barrels of oil are produced safely in the U.S. every day in sensitive environments, including wells in wildlife refuges on the Gulf Coast and in the extremely fragile tundra of the North Slope of Alaska. Alaskan Petroleum industry activities are usually temporary in nature and conducted in a manner that protects environmental values. Petroleum operations today are carried out conscientiously, mindful of environmental goals and in compliance with the comprehensive body of laws enacted to further these goals.

Discovery and development of a major oil field equal in size to the Prudhoe Bay Unit would affect only 1% of the total ANWR acreage.

- The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) comprises 18 million acres in northeast Alaska, largely uplands and mountainous terrain of the Eastern Brooks Range. Of this, approximately 1.5 million acres, or 8%, is coastal plain. It is beneath this coastal plain that oil and gas potential exists. Should oil and gas be found in commercial quantities and developed, only a small portion of this coastal plain would be affected. As a comparison, the giant Prudhoe Bay oil field, largest in North America, is developed from a combined operating area of 212,000 acres. This is approximately 1% of the surface area of ANWR, and 14% of the area of the coastal plain. The Kuparuk oil field, probably more likely to be the size of a developed field in ANWR, would comprise less than 10% of the coastal plain, or 0.8% of ANWR. Only an extremely small surface area would actually be impacted from roads, pads, etc.

A recent survey concluded that oil and gas lease activities in wildlife refuges "have had little or no adverse effect on wildlife in most refuges...and have often enhanced other economic and recreational uses which occur on the refuges..."

° The extensive measures undertaken by industry on the North Slope and along the Trans-Alaska pipeline system (TAPS) are outstanding examples of the compatibility of oil operations and the environment. Oil companies operating in this area cross the tundra by Rolligons with huge soft tires, minimize building of permanent roads by building temporary ice roads to protect the tundra, use insulated casing for wells, lower noise levels by muffling engines and install redundant safety systems. Drilling pads, roadways, building sites and pipelines are insulated from the tundra by thick layers of gravel or other methods to prevent the underlying soil from thawing.

Caribou: Recent data clearly indicate that during the period of maximum developmental growth at Prudhoe and Kuparuk, the Central Arctic Herd has continued to proliferate at rates rivaling and even exceeding those observed for herds existing in areas where no development has occurred.

° Census figures produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game show that between 1973 and 1982 the Central Arctic Herd has increased at an average annual rate of 13%. More recent estimates are even higher, between 14-20%. All indicators show a healthy and expanding herd, despite the pipeline and Dalton Highway bisecting their range and the growth of oil field activities in the summer range. One of the conclusions from the NPR-A Caribou/Waterbird workshop conducted by the

BLM in May, 1982, was that "winter seismic and exploratory drilling operations have had little impact on caribou to date." Further, "these activities would be unlikely to have significant impacts in the future given current standard operating permits and procedures.

Caribou habituate to stimuli that do not present a threat to their survival.

- The adaptability of the species to human presence is underscored by the fact that the species (reindeer) is semi-domesticated throughout much of its Scandinavian range. The Dempster Highway, initiated in 1959 and completed in 1979, bisects the winter range of the Porcupine Caribou Herd in Canada. At the low levels of traffic this highway supports (10 vehicles per day), there have been no significant effects on the daily activity budgets of caribou using the road corridor or their migration success. A pipeline elevated sufficiently to allow caribou to pass underneath (current regulations require 1.5 m) is generally not a barrier to most caribou, dependent on the intensity of insect harassment, the sex/age composition of the group and the groups size. Pipelines next to heavily traveled roads do present an impediment to movement, but studies have shown that these effects can be effectively mitigated by increasing the road-pipeline separation and/or imposing traffic restriction.

Bird Populations: Although there are large differences from species to species on how birds will accommodate disturbance by oilfield activities, generally most species can and do successfully adapt.

Since most of these species winter in the continental U.S. and Mexico, they come into contact with development activities regularly throughout their lifecycle. No differences in responses of birds, species composition, community structure, abundance and nest density were found between a Pt. Thomson exploratory drill site and an undisturbed control site during an extensive 1980 field study. Snow geese and Brant displayed accommodation to the Lisburne oil field activities and were not significantly disturbed. The activity budgets of Canada and Greater White-Front Geese, on the other hand, did appear to be altered by oil field activity; but these affects apparently were not detrimental. During spring/summer of 1983, Thetis Island (Mukluk Island Project) was used as a staging area for over 1 million cubic meters of gravel used to build an artificial island. A study conducted that season concluded that the industrial activity did not have a measurable effect on the number and distribution of nests and the nesting success of common Eiders and Oldsquaw Ducks.

07/02/86

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE'S NATIVE INHABITANTS

BRIEFING PAPER 4

Prehistory of ANWR

- The area has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years.

- There are few remains of early settlements and camps. People were nomadic and seminomadic hunter/gatherers who had little or no access to permanent construction materials.

Highlights of recent history of Kaktovik and ANWR

- 1890-1910 Barter Island was a key trading point during the commercial whaling era. When whaling ceased about 1910, trade with the outside ended.

- 1920-1930 Fox fur prices were high and trading posts sprang up along the coast. During this same time several herds of reindeer were established in the ANWR area.

- 1923 — Tom Gordon established a trading post again at Barter Island representing the H. B. Liebes Company of San Francisco.

- 1935-1940 — Fox fur market collapsed, resulting in closure of trading posts.

- 1936-1937 — Severe winters resulted in loss of most of the reindeer to starvation.

- 1936 — Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Survey indicated that most of the residents in the Kaktovik area were near starvation.

- 1937 — BIA attempt to drive reindeer from Barrow to Barter Island failed.

- 1938 — Tom Gordon died and H. B. Liebes closed the trading post.

- 1945 — U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey began mapping the Beaufort Sea Coastline, bringing some wage employment to the area.

- 1947 — Air Force constructed a runway and hangar at Kaktovik. A Distant Early Warning (DEW) System facility was later constructed there.

- 1971 — The Alaska Native Claims Settlement (ANCSA) provides for native selection of Alaska lands.

- 1980 — The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) expands the refuge; calls for assessment of oil and gas potential and a report to Congress with recommendations on whether to allow leasing and exploration of the ANWR Coastal Plain.

- 1985 — The KIC exploratory well commenced.

Subsistence activities will continue without disruption if the Coastal Plain is opened to oil and gas exploration and production

- Subsistence activities in the region require inputs of cash for hunting equipment (fuel, ammunition, overland vehicles, boats, motors, etc.).

- Despite commercial whalers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Defense, and others who have occupied or passed through the region, Alaska Natives have continued to use subsistence resources and to share their kills with their neighbors. There is no reason to believe that oil and gas exploration and production would have more impact on North Slope residents.

- Archeological Surveys conducted prior to construction of any facilities will prevent loss of archeological sites.

- Scheduling of oil and gas activities to avoid seasonal hunts when possible will minimize disruption to subsistence.

- So long as animals are not displaced or access by Alaska Natives denied, subsistence utilization can continue at the same time that exploration and oil and gas extraction occurs.

NS1:4.1

07/02/86

AESTHETICS AND HUMAN USE

BRIEFING PAPER 5

Human Activity has continued for hundreds of years in ANWR

- ANWR has been subject to human activity for hundreds of years. Reindeer herding, mining, and settlement, have not diminished the aesthetic value of this area. With reasonable planning, petroleum development can come and go without compromising the wild and scenic values of ANWR. Even during the period when the petroleum industry is active, only a small part of ANWR would be affected.

- Subsistence culture is supported by cash economy provided by resource development.

Aesthetic values are considered in development of oil fields

- Oil companies are sensitive to environmental and cultural values, and the strong regulatory presence of government will ensure that the natural and scenic assets of ANWR will not be permanently diminished.

- Limited land use results from petroleum development

Careful planning and design of facilities which blend with natural features will minimize visual impacts and enhance long-term rehabilitation.

Only a small percentage of Alaskan wilderness would be affected by exploration and development in the ANWR Coastal Plain

- 55 million acres of land in Alaska are now classified as wilderness.

- ANWR area of major scenic and wilderness values lies outside the Coastal Plain; 50% of the Refuge is already classified as wilderness.

NS1:5.1

07/02/86

COMPATIBILITY OF OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN AND ADJACENT TO WILDLIFE REFUGES AND CONSERVATION UNITS

ANWR BRIEFING PAPER 6

<u>Oil and gas leasing, exploration and production has been permitted in wildlife refuges in the lower 48 states and Alaska</u>

- The Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (formerly the Kenai National Moose Range) represents a notable success story of the successful coexistence of important fish and wildlife populations, notably salmon and moose (caribou have recently been reintroduced to the southern part of the refuge), with oil and gas development.

  - Leasing was permitted in the lowlands of the northern portion of the refuge in the mid-1950's and oil was discovered in Swanson River in 1957.

  - The Swanson River field is a giant field with initial reserves of over 200 million barrels of recoverable oil; production commenced in 1962 and oil was shipped via a 16 mile pipeline to tidewater at Nikiski on Cook Inlet.

- Over 100 production and exploration wells have been drilled in the Refuge.

- Under the direction of the refuge manager and in cooperation with the field operator (Chevron), a set of environmental protection measures were introduced to minimize or avoid adverse impacts to fish and wildlife.

- The environmental management program and oil industry operations are generally agreed to have been successful in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge with no significant long term adverse impacts. The moose have thrived during the period of oil development and healthy populations of salmon annually migrate up and spawn in the Swanson River and its tributaries that runs through the middle of the oil field.

° In the lower contiguous states, the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas provides another excellent example of compatible coexistence of oil and gas and important wildlife resources. The population of endangered whooping cranes today has increased from 29 worldwide in 1939 to over 80 today, in large measure due to careful management in the Aransas refuge and the efforts of Conoco, who has operated the oil field since 1941.

There are many other examples where oil and gas operations have successfully been conducted adjacent to ANWR and in or adjacent to other refuges/conservation units in the United States.

Oil and gas exploration and development in compatible with wildlife refuge management

- Current regulations governing the management of wildlife refuges administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service permits leasing within Alaskan refuges after a classification procedure involving an assessment of compatibility of oil development with the protection of fish and wildlife resources.

- Multiple use of refuges with innovative and careful mitigation measures to protect fish and wildlife is attainable to the benefit of wildlife and economic development.

- Success of oil and gas operations in wildlife refuges has been further enhanced by the cooperative efforts of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge managers and oil industry personnel.

NS1:6

Ron Zobel

my opinion that the US Congress cd auth'z a res. hire pref'n that the State can auth'z + cd put into any ANILK [illegible] a [illegible] 1997 - might even be able to auth'z the state to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Then i[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] applies [illegible] [illegible]

Congress [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] auth'z [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
by courts -

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] likely a court [illegible] [illegible] -
fed [illegible]

[illegible]
best case is in spending [illegible] funds same w/
State - strongest argument -

hard times - a case to be made pol'ly -
non contiguity of the state -

Pam Zackel -
[illegible]
Suite 300
Anchorage AK [illegible]

3/12 ANWR - villages

HJR 1 →

Arctic Village - opposed to devt of 1002 area bec. it is "lifeline" -
dep. on caribou the way coastal people dep. on fish -
most reliable source of food -
→ elders dep. on caribou - in Arc'g hospital one elder recly wdn't eat the hosp'l food -
imp't part of the cultural history
anything happening to caribou herd will hv extreme impact on the villagers -
HJR 9 → whatever happens on Arctic Wildlife Refuge, Venetie + Arctic Village shd get 1° consideration

Moses Sam Sr. -
(1st) worry for the caribou herd -
calving probs -
fluctuations in herd

Lillian Garnett?
confused -
ANWR - thought land was set aside for wildlife
people of Arctic Village are against oil exploration
hi cost of living - few jobs - (need caribou)
culture - clothing, arts + crafts - no jobs
if go destroy the caribou you get rid of part of the villagers' self-concept
want Arctic Village to be part of the planning, shd hv. hrgs; support Casper on 10-year delay - calving area in coastal plain -
elders can't change their diets. -

= Peter Sr.
game hasn't bn in good shape since TAPS constrn -
can't spoil water, harm fish + game -
village is looking good these days but still dep. on the game
no ag. -

2/19 HJR 9 - environmental

Grogan - num. opening of ANWR
leg for core calving area def'd for 10 yrs.
allow for 7 year study, rec'n at end.
State auth's + resp's - viable role for Govt to partic. in final leg decn for core calving area

Cohen - caribou
water use
gravel
alt'v transp'n scenarios

Sam: Yukon gov't had diff't idea about caribou calving grounds etc. Norman: everybody participated in 1002 research but don't know if Yukon gov't participated - satellite tagging - USFWS/ADF&G agree on the core calving area locations

Ad: Sec'l discr'n for core calving leg? Grogan: allow Congress to decide, then Secy/Govt cd rule recins take effect if Congress fails to act -

Springer: definite bdries of calving area? Norman: calving Mtns that, 5

Amy Kyle: 1002 did not inc. level of detail on OCC issues -
id'y areas that need to be addressed -
major waste streams - air, water, solid -
hv not yet id'd a process that will treat OCC issues -
aq. mon'g - subst'l emissions of nitrogen oxides - impact on ambient air qual. - NS studies. Flaring w/ startup
solid waste mgmt - bttr mgmt of drilling muds - want to prov. for containment of wastes - need to separate solids fr. liquids - don't hv regs yet but want to be sure these are in place — metal waste regulations fr. dev't - need method to dispose -
liq. wastes - sewage, brine etc. - need to prepare a disp'l pl. etc.
hag's waste - OTG int'y wastes are excluded under

resp -
oil spill planning -

Eason: share some DEC/DFG concerns.
also concd re state acreage, benefits of dev't to state
access to offshore state acrj -
restrictns on onshore dev't -
min. disruption
wd feel safe if EO1 responded adeq ly to state concerns

Oregon: geology + wildlife

✓ Mark Fraker -
✓ Mike Matz -
✓ Randy Rogers -
✓ Dave Cline -
✓ Bob Adler -

WEP see ~~him~~ me if you need help translating these notes.

7/5/87

Sund

Entitlement

(1) What are the scenarios if the land ~~[illegible]~~ and subsurface mineral rights are ~~is~~ owned by

Feds :

State :

Natives :

The Terms of

(1) Revenue to the state (4) / Federal (1) / ~~Bus~~ Oil (2) / (3) Natives

~~(2) local hire (Native hire)~~

~~(3) environmental control~~

~~(2) Revenue to Fed~~

State Tax structure on ~~native~~ corporations : State / Federal

Land trades

What is the general discussion outline?

(1) What lands (inholdings)

where are they

how are the land values being developed

(2) who is negotiating the trades

(3) are the traded lands subject to 7(i) distribution of subsurface revenues

(4) is the state involved in the land trade negotiations

.1 what lands

Sind

2/5/89

Environmental issues:

~~Caribou~~ -

1. Water
2. Land
3. ~~Air~~
4. Animals
   - Caribou
   -

Issues:

Alaska Hire / Local Hire

Fed →

~~State~~ →

Natives →

Past Experience on North Slope

- Union hire
- Non-union hire

Tom Roberts -

OCS lease language -

req's Sec Int to consider local/state needs

not very enforceable but const'ly OK w/ some precedent.

revenue paper : 90/10
NRA
compacts

Send – solid waste disposal

Local hire

→ Ron Zobel – Ch of Comm speech
what is possible – 3 steps
est. of prevailing wage

call Zobel

Mass Eng
voluntary req'ts [illegible] adeq. –
→ Pbr Laborers [illegible] [illegible] agents req Alaska hire
[illegible] [illegible] to ensure local hire –

Send – AEO [illegible] [illegible] / 90/10 /
[illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] –
Springer [illegible]
Davidson – [illegible] [illegible] –
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on 90/10 – what do we get?
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] jurisdiction?
"understand through compact that they aren't going
to do anything to us"
[illegible] land trades –
Davidson energy security – nat'l issue –
"[illegible] effort on part of a few
→ Sam – national interest –
packet –
timing – [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
consensus points –

Rod for ~~Alcoa~~ Fri 13th

state's position: as much as poss.

state's participation:
- which lands?
- what probs in agmts/process? app'ls?
- timeline?

legal analysis:
- wd exchange be legal?
- can dev't occur w/o Corp'l aven?
- what regly authy will Feds lose in exchange?
- 7(.) issue
- reverter clauses
- want to amend 38.50

need maps. disc'n of state lands offered.

---

revenue scenarios in a.a.?

INTERIOR

brfg: trades under consid'n - outline
maps - tracts in ANWR
appraisals
values of trade lands
§7(i)
reverter clause
state involvement
why no Parks?
legal authy

STATE:

role/position
legal view
what regy authy wd be lost? in an exchange.

ANCSA corp'ns

CIRI
Koniag

Transp'n

[redacted]-300 8:00 [redacted]

called

1. Sund ✓ pref. 1:30 ✓ Kantag Frank Pagano
Pearce Transp'n 1:30 ✓ CIRI ✓
Hoffmann ✓ Doyon left msg
Navarre ✓ vlg copies:
Cotten ✓ ✓
Herrmann ✓ ✓
Shultz ✓ ✓ AFN
Spraker ~~away.~~ BNC 5432124
Davidson ✓

2. USDOI –

3. Murkowski – Tom Roberts.

4. ANCSA corp'ns - Kantag / CIRI / Doyon / [redacted] / Kantag area v/p.
N

5. env'l org'ns –

got 1002 ltr ASAP + distrib.

2/5 HJR 7 - HJR 9

Somerville:

Zawacki:

Sund: U.S. v Ak interests
lakes
land trades
royalty
on env't / coastal plain
want to assure pos'v benefit to the state

→ Ad: wd like > info on resident here
NF to Ct. → mentions Murk[ow]i's lang.

Sam: will hv. to rely on the deleg'n

Lyman: affected communities? caribou / subsis - shd hear fr. the local people -

Sam: Lyman help get the local people on

Springer: env'l data / concerns - EIS - Admin'n views - timing, modes of oper'n - comp'v model drawing tog'r geol'y, ecol'y, timeframe of dev't / research - when wd prodn begin

Sam: no drilling until Congress opens, calls on Denny

Denny: intros Larry Dietrich

[illegible] draft 1002 report is seriously inadequate w/ reg. to env't
state to maintain a credible position must prep. on all poss env'l q's, field program, monitoring - Gov has prop'd a supp'l budget item - NS history -
Phase I - 12 mos. NS dev't hist'y - Phase II - consultants etc. look @ issue areas spec'ly, don't know how much or how long yet.
want to hv. state ready as soon as Congress moves

Dietrich - can design Phase II when DOI / congress acn occur.

Springer - econx / timing / knowledge

Dietrich - dev. steps on basis
a/or qual techn'y / practices exist to address pot'l prob

2/5 HJR 9

Springer = lead agcy?

Andrews = same as other NS dev't - coord'n among agcies -

Springer: caribou a big issue, 1° concern -

long-range data on larger mammals

Norman: data in the report coll'd over past 14 yrs

AHFG → Springer: wants to know whether that's enough to be able to tell if info is OK

seasonal dirly?

AHFG → muskoxen - are they resilient in response to human dev't

avifauna - unique/endemic? Norman: no

Pearce: concern in HJR 9

land trades - need to know more about them -

also taken aback by tone of Huhndorf's telegram, Katz on line - Muni in town on 13th? - will his staff be along?

NF/Pearce → public hrgs on 1002 report -

local hire - Muni -

Sam: 7(i) - re trades.

Katz sez may not be decided until protest occurs

Sund: 1) entitlement issues re scenarios under state/ANCSA/Fed'l ownership → rev. impact

DOR? → 2) land trades - what/where? value-based det'n?

3) resident hire -

4) env'l issues -

NF get for Cr → Sam: brief-plate/tracts/draft stips

master pocket file of info/notebook

Yukon gov't info

Barrow. Charlie Edwardsen: oppose ASRC/state dev't - enough o/g leases are avail. -

3/4 HJR 9 -

Sam: introd 9

Terry:

Rob Swope:

Hansen:

Cohen:

Kelso: 1002 comments due Fri -
nec values are id'd, but env'l problems are not or inad'q
discussed: w/q, haz wastes, a/q, building and solid waste -
1) USDOI needs to do more work before Congress will agree: resol'n of probs, coord'n of state + fed'l agcies wh. hv. auth'y in constr'n -
2) imprmts of the study - special areas needing spec. mgmt + attention -
state needs to address q's that will be raised in Congress - Prudhoe/other NS dev't history, other issues needing exam'n - info nec'y to address the problems - site-spec. stips/plans/oper'g programs -

call Sharman → Phil Holdsworth for RDC - credit Sharman's report
RDC has adopted a draft resol'n like HJR 7, but there hv been some add'l concerns wh. are enc'd in HJR 9 -
RDC's basic feeling is that the most impt issue is the 1st resolve - give Congress auth'y to open all, DOI hv auth'y to postpone leasing.
RDC also believes land trades shd be delayed - desist fr. discussion

[redacted]

April Crosby - Arctic Audubon
Alaska's posn needs to be ec'ly, ecol'ly, esthetically defensible - ∴ data are very imp't -
the resolutions don't reflect enough of the data - even HJR 9 is premature - The comparative in 1980 - 80% of arctic plain is open -

The state isn't recg protection of any coastal acrg -
NPRA is avail.
other ways to get energy - consvn -
the legal arrangements for making $ aren't in place
drilling explg wells wd be a good idea bef. deciding
whether to open -
fs. 1002 - p. 54 - Prud/Kup Eskimoan seq., also
if Eskimoan aren't present wd need ANWR pot'l -
p. 67 -
p. 166 - actual explr'n needed
prudent choice wd be not to drill until oil is needed
we don't understand enough
Unalakleet
snowy owl
snow geese
tundra swan
caribou - insect relief
Indn is exempt fr. haz's waste law -
prob'y supp. no-action alt'v

Richard Hellard - Juneau S/C

good arguments for not dvlg -
Porcupine herd
wastes
subsic
nat'l issues: energy consvn -
oppose HJR 7/HJR 9 -
wd prod. only a brief supply of oil -

Joe Thomas - labor.

ag. w/ Terry Martin re golden opp'y
relate ANWR to Prudhoe -
jobs -
Seas Mark'g/Stevens have ensured local hire on
dev't proj's in Pbr
resident hire shd be part of any resol'n -

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS

NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS

AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL

FILE

The **Juneau Report** is published by Standard Alaska Production Company (SAPC) Government Affairs Department to provide an overview of issues and legislation as they relate to the petroleum industry. Opinions of authors expressed here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the company. The **Juneau Report** is edited by Jim Palmer. Inquiries should be directed to him or Bob Straub, Government Affairs, 564-5403 or 564-5537.

In This Issue:

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR):

Congress will consider opening coastal plain for exploration

With domestic production falling sharply, nation will need major new oil discoveries

By Tim Bradner

Editor's Note: *This issue of Juneau Report is devoted entirely to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and the question of opening a small part of the refuge to oil exploration. It is an issue of major importance to the nation, the State of Alaska and the petroleum industry.*

Sometime in 1987, Congress will begin consideration of the opening of 1.5 million acres in the northernmost section of the 19-million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil and gas exploration. The Department of the Interior, in a formal report to be submitted to Congress this spring, will recommend allowing exploration in the coastal plain of ANWR, a stretch of gently rolling tundra extending from the foothills of the Brooks Range north to the Arctic Ocean. It will involve about 8% of the Arctic refuge area, which is itself about half the size of the State of Washington.

This will set off another major Alaska environmental controversy in the nation's capital, as environmental groups fight to keep the refuge closed. It will be a battle reminiscent of fights over the Alaska National Interest Lands Legislation (ANILCA) in 1980, when conservation groups

If oil is eventually found in the coastal plain, actual production facilities will take up a very small area. As examples, the Prudhoe Bay unit area involves 242,000 acres of leased acreage. The Kuparuk River unit, which many geologists believe to be more typical of what might be found in ANWR, covers about 150,000 acres of leases. *But in both these huge oilfields, including the smaller Milne Point field, only 8,000 acres are actually occupied by production pads, roads, pipelines or other facilities according to 1983 State Fish and Game surveys.*

By the time any discoveries in the coastal plain are developed, technological progress within the industry will allow development to take place taking even less space, through new "directional drilling" techniques and smaller, more compact field production facilities.

This is demonstrated in the new Milne Point, Endicott and Lisburne fields near Prudhoe Bay, where industry's experience in Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk has resulted in the design of smaller production modules.

Congress Ordered Assessment

When Congress passed the Alaska National Interest

The Alaska *Great Opportunities* Conference

and

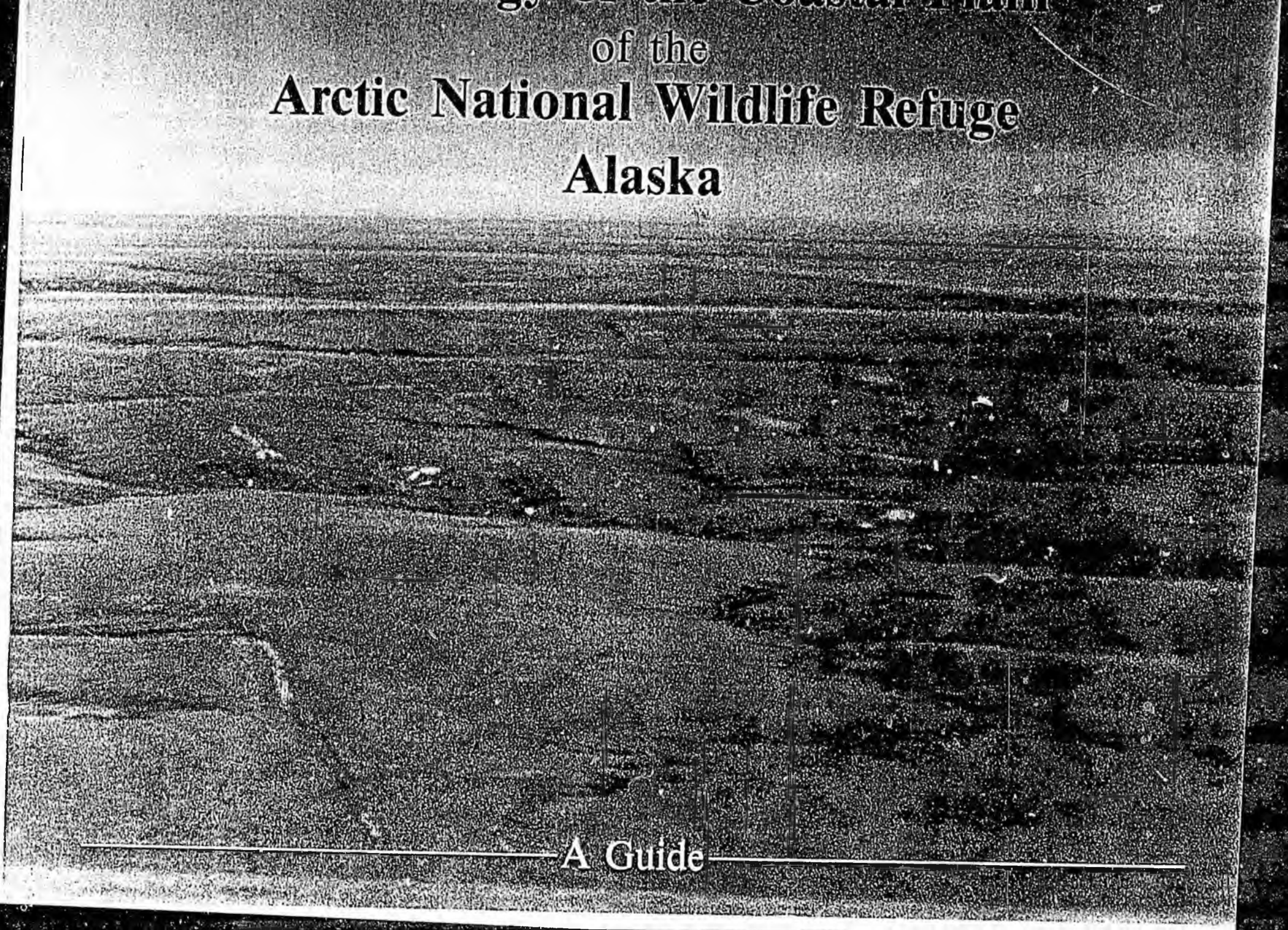
All-Alaska Exposition
April 2-3, 1987

Community Leadership Workshops
April 4, 1987

Sheraton Anchorage Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

A Dynamic Policy Forum...to tap Alaskans' creative energy...to examine new knowledge and techniques...to realize the state's *Great Opportunities*

Geology of the Coastal Plain
of the
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
Alaska



A Guide

PUBLIC-DATA FILE 87-1
Hansen, Kornbrath, Meyer, Robinson, Smith, Sheet 1 of 1

INTRODUCTION

This is a nontechnical report utilizing nonconfidential data to show that the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) has high potential for containing large deposits of oil and gas.

Geographical Location

ANWR lies in the northeastern corner of Alaska and is bounded by Canada on the east, the Canning River on the west and the Beaufort Sea on the north. Its 19 million acres of land range from coastal-plain tundra to the high mountainous regions of the Brooks Range, which comprise approximately 73 percent of ANWR. The remaining relatively flat coastal plain extends 15 to 50 mi inland from the Beaufort Sea. Approximately 1.5 million acres of this area -- the 1002 area -- may be opened to leasing and drilling.

History of ANWR

1960 Arctic National Wildlife Range (8.9 million acres) was established.
1980 Arctic National Wildlife Range was assigned refuge status under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA); size was increased to 19 million acres.
1987 U.S. Department of the Interior reports its findings to the U.S. Congress concerning the oil and gas potential of the 1002 area along with its recommendations regarding leasing. Congress will decide whether to allow oil and gas exploration in this area.

Alaska Interest

If the 1002 area is made available for oil exploration under federal law, the State of Alaska currently would receive a 90 percent statutory share of all royalties, bonuses, and rentals derived from oil and gas leasing. The submerged lands within 3 mi of the coastal plain and the barrier islands belong to the State. Oil and gas lease sales 50 (Camden Bay) and 55 (Demarcation Point) are scheduled for this area during June 1987 and June 1988, respectively. Ownership of the lagoonal areas is in litigation between the state and federal governments and will be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Native Corporation Interests

The Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation (KIC) and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) own the rights for 110,000 acres of the coastal plain. The subsurface rights were conveyed to ASRC by the U.S. Department of the Interior in exchange for inholdings in Gates of the Arctic National Park. The State of Alaska is no longer entitled to the 90 percent revenue share for these Native Corporation Lands, nor would the State receive such revenue from any ANWR lands for which federal title is relinquished in the future. Further land exchanges in the ANWR coastal plain between the U.S. Department of the Interior and various Native Corporations are being planned.

Data Available

Geologists and geophysicists in the Alaska Division of Mining and Geological and Geophysical Surveys have conducted subsurface and surface studies in and adjacent to ANWR. The database for these studies includes the following:

- Surface outcrop studies consisting of stratigraphic, structural, rock-property, age, geothermal, and lithologic analyses.
- Exploratory well information including logs, tests, and sample analyses for geochemistry, age, lithology, and rock properties.
- Seismic and gravity surveys.

The State is planning to conduct additional field studies for the 1987 and 1988 field seasons. New data will be integrated as they become available. Critical data not available to the State include seismic surveys and exploratory well data on KIC lands.

Gravity and aeromagnetic data in and adjacent to ANWR are the only nonconfidential geophysical data available for public release. These data were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey and several universities. State geophysicists have interpreted the gravity data to determine the regional basement configuration.

The U.S. Geological Survey reprocessed a portion of the 1300 mi of proprietary seismic data collected by Geophysical Service Inc. during 1984-85. Some lines are included in the U.S. Department of the Interior's draft report on ANWR (Patton and Christiansen, 1986), but the seismic data are not yet available to the general public.

HYDROCARBON FORMATION AND ACCUMULATION

Ned
Ron Zaebel
272-3597 (?)

---

says "he will not draft or participate in drafting any residency laws."

But is willing to offer alternate suggestions. prevailing wage.

likes Donnelly proposal.

(says he is hard to reach - like us)

THE ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 100100 / Anchorage, Alaska 99510 / (907) 278-4444

January 26, 1987

Representative Cotten
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Dear Representative Cotten,

I have taken the liberty of compiling some information on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) which may be of interest to you. I understand that resolutions have been introduced both in the House and the Senate favoring the opening of ANWR to oil and gas exploration and development. The enclosed documents contain information, statistics, and research concerning the Arctic National Wildlife refuge. I hope the attached documents will help you in your deliberations on this very important issue.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

James D. Linxwiler
Chairman
Alliance ANWR Committee

JDL:kdw
Enclosure
1672L

HJR

13

M E M O R A N D U M

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Revenue

Petroleum Research Section

January 27, 1987

To: Vincent D. Wright, Chief of Research

From: Charles Logsdon, Petroleum Economist

Subject: Reevaluation of the Revenue Impact of Removing the Ban on ANS Exports

For your request I have revaluated the revenue potential of allowing the export of ANS crude oil by looking at the impact on severance tax and royalty income. This represents a modest revision of the analysis done July 18, 1986 to reflect more current information on transportation costs and market deliveries. The key assumptions, method, and estimates are as follows.

Assumptions:

1. Alaska would sell 100,000 bbl/day of its royalty oil to Far East purchasers. Current production of ANS is 1,800,000 bbl/day of which Alaska's royalty share is roughly 225,000 bbl/day. Alaska is currently committed to sales of roughly 107,000 bbl/day royalty crude oil on long term contract. This leaves approximately 118,000 bbl/day available for other disposal.

2. Other Alaska producers would sell an additional 200,000 bbl day to Far East purchasers. This is an arbitrary assumption which may be too high or too low.

3. The price paid by Far East purchasers would not be much materially different than what would have been received if the oil were sold on the U.S. Gulf.

2. The transportation cost savings due to avoiding the U.S. Gulf haul would be roughly $1.90/bbl if shipped in Jones Act tankers or $2.95/bbl if shipped in foreign tankers.

3. All exports are assumed to be barrels diverted from the U.S. Gulf and all the cost savings are assumed to translate directly into higher wellhead values. Currently 40% or roughly 650,000 bbl/day of the ANS marketed in the lower 48 goes to the U.S. Gulf. All royalty revenue impacts are prorated on this basis.

4. Although exports to the Far East could have direct effects on the ANS price on the U.S. West Coast, no attempt is made to estimate this impact because of uncertainty over the willingness of major ANS producers to export. Market theory suggests that competition would drive the West Coast price up. Further analysis would be needed to attempt to estimate this effect.

Method:

1. Increased Royalties = State Royalty Direct Sales + In-Value Royalties - Sales to Instate Refineries at Invalue Prices.

2. State Royalty Direct Sales

   Jones Act Tankers = 100,000*365*1.90*.4
   = $27.74 million/yr.

   Foreign Tankers = 100,000*365*2.95*.4
   = $[illegible] million/yr

   Where .4 is the proportion of total royalties [illegible] from the Gulf Coast now earning higher wellhead value.

3. In-Value Royalties and
Direct Sales at In-value Prices

Jones Act Tankers = 200,000*365*1.90*.125*.222
= $3.45 million/yr

Foreign Tankers = 200,000*365*2.35*.125*.222
= $6.98 million/yr

Where .125 is the royalty percentage of gross ANS production and .222 is the percentage of ANS royalties taken in-value or taken inkind and sold at in-value prices after the 100,000 bbls. are sold to Japan adjusted for the amount displaced from the Gulf Coast, i.e. 1-100 225 *.1

4. Increased
Severance Tax

Jones Act Tankers = Taxable bbl * Value * Tax Rate
= 200,000*365*1.90*.12*(1-(.125*.222))
= $16.18 million/yr

Foreign Tankers = 200,000*365*2.35*.12*(1-(.125*.222))
= $25.12 million/yr

Where .12 is the tax rate after ELF kicks in for Prudhoe in July 1987.

Summary:

	State of Alaska Gross Production Revenue Effect	Less State of Alaska Permanent Fund Effect	State of Alaska Net Revenue Effect to General Fund
Jones Act Tankers	$17.77 million/yr	$7.[illegible] million/yr	$39.38 million/yr
Foreign Tankers	$71.17 million/yr	$[illegible].36 million/yr	$61.81 million/yr

HJR

15

Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Special Committee on Fisheries

FOREIGN SQUID AND BILL-FISH DRIFTNET FISHERIES

The impact of Japanese drift nets in the directed salmon fishery has been brought to the attention of legislators and the general public. The potential impact of high seas driftnets that ostensibly target on other fisheries has received less attention, but is of equal or potentially greater detriment.

In addition to the directed salmon fishery, Japan has a 600 vessel fleet that targets on bill-fish such as marlin and sordfish. Japan, Taiwan and Korea all conduct driftnet fisheries for squid. According to a report by Robert Eisnebud of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, "There are approximately 1,693 pelagic driftnet vessels fishing in he North Pacific setting at least 20,503 miles of net each day during the fishing seasons for a total of at least 1,065,510 miles each year. The mesh size for these squid nets (about 3.7 inches) is exactly the size that would be used for targeting the immature salmon of the high seas.

This summer the National Marine Fisheries Service impounded 230 tons of juvenile salmon in a Tacoma warehouse. At first it seemed that this Taiwanese salmon had stopped in the U.S just for "laundering," so it could be transported to Japan in violation of Japanese restrictions. A closer investigation however indicates that the salmon may have been caught in U.S. fishing areas by Taiwanese vessels. First, the Taiwanese don't have a salmon fleet, also the Taiwanese squid fleet was not observed fishing in their usual area this summer, and finally scale analysis seems to indicate that the salmon come from waters of the North Pacific near North America.

In addition to the damage to our fisheries resources, these nets are extremely destructive to marine mammals and sea bird populations.

It is increasingly apparent that we need some way to police the foreign fisheries that have the potential of impacting our domestic fisheries. The State Department should have taken responsibility for resolving this problem, but has failed to do so. The driftnet bill sponsored by Senator Stevens is a Congressional means of mandating the adequate monitoring of these fisheries.

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Pou
Juneau, Alas.

Official Business

Special Committee on Fisheries

February 11, 1987

TO: Representative Hofffman

FROM: Lee Goodman

SUBJECT: Update on the Japanese Drift-net situation.

A lot has happened since the INPFC agreement last April. While that agreement was much less than the Alaskan interests had hoped, it has had several positive effects. Among these, while the treaty only moved the line of the land-based fleet one degree west, it did result in Coast Guard patrolling of that line. Consequently the opportunity for foreign vessels fishing well east of the agreed upon line is less. There are also improved attempts to provide more comprehensive observer coverage of the mother ship fishery. As you know, there is now only observer coverage on vessels that fish within our EEZ. Even with this minimal coverage, the U.S. suspects that with one observer and two delivery stations per boat, various methods are used for misrepresenting the catch. NMFS suspects that there was cheating on the sockeye catch.

The most promising and exciting activity has been in Congress. Senator Stevens filed a bill last year that would have imposed strict observer requirements on high seas driftnet vessels in waters outside the EEZ (Attached is a short article I wrote on this bill). The bill also provides a sea-bird protection zone around the Aleutian Islands, and a reward (bounty) to be paid for the retrieval of lost nets. The bill did not pass last session in Congress, but it has been reintroduced by Stevens and Young, and we are optimistic about its chances for passing.

Another opportunity for curtailing the driftnet catch lies with an administrative law judge in Seattle. In catching salmon within our waters, the Japanese necessarily take an incidental harvest of marine mammals. NOAA has to give a permit for this harvest of marine mammals. If it can be shown that the mammals harvested in the driftnets are not at their optimum population, the Judge may recommend that the NOAA administrator refuse to award the permit. The marine mammal species in question here are the fur seal, the sealion, and the dahls porpoise.

After the Judge's decision, there will follow a period during which the public may either refute or support his recommendation. It is unclear if the Administrator can give a permit for one or two of the marine mammal species

if it can be shown that one of the species is below optimum population. Apparently we may expect a decision from the judge sometime in early March.

It should he remembered that this permit only applies to fishing within the EEZ. The Japanese are already committed to a three year phase out of fishing in the doughnut (international waters) of the Bering Sea. Apparently the Japanese have threatened to reverse this phase out if they do not get the permit to fish in domestic waters, but this threat does not seem very solid.

Fishermen Praise Stevens Driftnet Bill

A bill introduced in the U.S. Senate by Ted Stevens would make it possible to assess the damage done to our fisheries and other marine resources by foreign high seas driftnet vessels. In introducing Senate bill 2611, Stevens called these foreign driftnets, "A devasting curtain of death for all living marine resources."

Demming Cowles, lobbyist for United Fishermen of Alaska said of Stevens' Bill, "It is the first positive step taken in Congress since the debacle of the [INPFC] agreement with the Japanese. It is the first effort to rectify what [the U.S. State Department] was unwilling to do."

The foreign driftnet fisheries have recently attracted attention for the number of sea birds, marine mammals and 'non-target' fish they entrap. In addition, "The Japanese mothership and land based salmon fleets also harvest 8 million salmon of North American origin each year" Stevens said.

About 640 miles of these gillnets are lost each year, and left to drift around the ocean indiscriminately catching fish, birds and marine mammals. A report by Robert Eisenbud (Counsel for Oceans Policy to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Technology) states that "over 50,000 northern fur seals also become entangled and die each year in lost and discarded nets and debris," and that this mortality "suspected as the chief cause of the continuing decline of the fur seal population."

Senate Bill 2611 would require that U.S. observers be on all foreign fishing vessels in U.S. waters, and on Japanese salmon vessels fishing in accordance with the INPFC agreement. Foreign vessels which are considered unsafe for carrying an observer would be denied fishing permits. Observers would document the number of mammals, birds, and nontarget species taken by the driftnets.

For vessels fishing outside U.S. jurisdiction, the bill includes a provision to encourage cooperation with the observer program. "The bill states that no permits to fish within U.S. waters will be given to a vessel of any government that has not entered into such an agreement," says Mary Munson of the Committee on Commerce,Science and Technology. "It forces them to come up with monitoring even though they are outside 200 miles" Munson said, "If they won't cooperate in international waters, they can't fish in our waters."

The Bill also requires the Department of Commerce to report on the impact of the high seas driftnet fisheries, and to supply the Congress with recommendations for solutions. The bill includes a provision that a study will be made into the practicality of making biodegradable gillnets. If the nets were biodegradable, once lost they would eventually break apart.

Lost nets, refered to as 'ghost nets' continue to fish effectively and are considered to be an uncontrolled and severe hazard to marine mammals, fish and sea birds. "Examination of one such abandoned salmon driftnet revealed ninety nine dead seabirds and more than 200 salmon entangled in just a portion of the net" according to Eisenbud's report. Stevens' Bill requires that a bounty system be established to pay vessel operators who retrieve these ghost nets.

To reduce the tremendous number of seabirds that are caught by high seas driftnets, the Bill establishes a "Seabird Protection Zone." High seas driftnets, will be prohibited around the Aleutian Islands from the shore out to a distance of sixty miles.

Fishermen's groups and environmental groups are praising Senate Bill 2611 as a major step towards assessing and reducing the damage caused by high seas driftnets. "The net bounty system and the sea bird protection zone will immediately reduce much of the damage these nets are doing. The observer program will provide the information to prove what horrible damage the nets are capable of. Stevens is to be congratulated heartily" Cowles said.

From the Bering Sea Fisherman
August, 1986

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 62

To improve efforts to monitor, assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1987

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. DANFORTH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

---

A BILL

To improve efforts to monitor, assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment, and Control Act of 1987".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the use of long, plastic driftnets is a wasteful, indiscriminate, and destructive fishing technique that results in the entanglement and death of enormous numbers of target and nontarget fish, marine mammals,

(B) species of marine mammals, seabirds, and marine turtles which breed within, or are otherwise dependent upon, areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including its territorial waters and its exclusive economic zone; and

(3) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce, or the Secretary's designee.

MONITORING

SEC. 4. (a) Section 201(i) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1821(i)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "(2)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(2) and (3),";

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting immediately after "vessels" the following: ", other than vessels harvesting anadromous species under the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, and the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.),";

(3) by inserting immediately after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) The requirement in paragraph (1) that a United States observer be placed aboard each foreign fishing vessel may be waived by the Secretary with respect to foreign fishing vessels harvesting anadromous species under the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the use of long, plastic driftnets is a wasteful, indiscriminate, and destructive fishing technique that results in the entanglement and death of enormous numbers of target and nontarget fish, marine mammals,

seabirds, and other living marine resources in the Pacific Ocean (including the Bering Sea) off the coasts of the United States;

(2) there is a pressing need for detailed and reliable information on the number of fish, marine mammals, seabirds, and other living marine creatures that become entangled and die in actively fished driftnets and in netting that is lost, abandoned, or discarded; and

(3) increased efforts are necessary to monitor, assess, and reduce the adverse impacts of driftnets.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term—

(1) "driftnet" or "drift gillnet" means a gillnet composed of a panel of plastic webbing one and one-half miles or more in length that is placed in the water and allowed to drift with winds and currents for the purpose of entangling fish in the webbing in the course of commercial fishing operations;

(2) "living marine resources of the United States" includes—

(A) anadromous species, as defined in section 3(1) of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(1)); and

(B) species of marine mammals, seabirds, and marine turtles which breed within, or are otherwise dependent upon, areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including its territorial waters and its exclusive economic zone; and

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