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STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

450 WILLOUGHBY AVE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1798
PHONE: (907) 485-2400

January 29, 1990

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

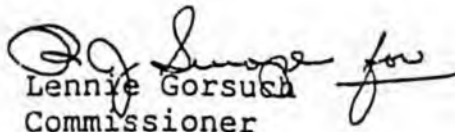
Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

Subject: SCR 42, Urging cooperative development of a network of marine parks along the Inside Passage.

Position: The Department of Natural Resources is in support of SCR 42 and feels that this is a good start in developing the marine recreation opportunities on the protected waterways of Southeast Alaska.

It should be noted that at this time we do not have any operating or maintenance funding for the existing marine parks, and that this should be a consideration in working on the planning, development, and marketing of the opportunities within the marine parks. The existing marine park statutes call for a management plan for each marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to determine the specific purposes and uses for the unit. In the formation of this plan we are required to consult with the Department of Fish and Game, United States Forest Service, and other organizations concerned with conservation, recreation and tourism such as the Province of British Columbia (AS 41.21.302.c).

Sincerely,


Lennie Gorsuch
Commissioner

Enclosure

Senator Fahrenkamp

-2-

January 29, 1990

cc: Senate Resources Committee Members
Bob Evans, Legislative Liaison
Office of the Governor
Denby Lloyd, Special Staff Assistant
Office of the Governor
Neil Johannsen, Director
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 19-Jan-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Urging Governor to work BRU: Land and Water
Cooperatively with BC and USFS on Inside Passage Parks Management
 Sponsor: Duncan Components: Land and Water
 Requestor: House Resources Parks Management

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 19-Jan-90

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 19-Jan-90
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Habitat	BILL NUMBER SCR 42	SPONSOR Duncan, Szymanski
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SECRET TITLE OF BILL
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 42

DEPARTMENT POSITION

The Department of Fish and Game supports this resolution

PREPARED BY Frank Rue, Director	DATE 2-9-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE 2/9/90
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SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Department of Natural Resources	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Recreational Boaters
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Unknown	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None known

FISCAL IMPACT NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Legislature is recommending that the Governor direct the Commissioner of Natural Resources to work with British Columbia officials and the U.S. Forest Service to develop a cooperative system of marine parks along the Inside Passage.

ANALYSIS OF BILL PROGRAM EFFECTS

This resolution would have no adverse impacts upon Departmental programs.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: 3DESG
Title: Senate Concurrent Resolution BRU: _____
No. 42
Sponsor: Rules Committee Components: _____
Requestor: Governor

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0				
TRAVEL	0	0				
CONTRACTUAL	0	0				
SUPPLIES	0	0				
EQUIPMENT	0	0				
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0				
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0				
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0				
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0				

CAPITAL	0	0				
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REVENUE	0	0				
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0				

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		0				
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No impact on FY90 budget

Prepared by: Frank Rue, Director Phone: 465-1105
Division: Habitat Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/1/90
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region

P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Reply to: 1560

Date: December 21, 1989

DEC 27 1989

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

*Lennie
Gus
H...*

Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of Alaska
P. O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

RECEIVED JAN 10 1990

Dear Governor Cowper:

The British Columbia Ministry of Forests is developing an Inside Passage Strategic Plan. This plan proposes to establish a system of Marine Parks along the protected waterway used by British Columbia Ferries that sail between Port Hardy on Vancouver Island and Prince Rupert on the mainland. A copy of the Ministry's draft plan summary is enclosed.

Alaska, of course, offers similar marine recreation opportunities. The system of State Marine Parks established over the past few years responds to this need. In addition, many marine recreation opportunities exist on the National Forests.

In combination, the marine recreation opportunities offered by British Columbia, the State of Alaska and the National Forests provide an unprecedented and exceptional opportunity for marine recreation. Use of the Inside Passage by marine recreationists has been increasing at a steady rate. However, I believe that there is significantly more growth potential in this area which can be fostered. One way of accomplishing this is through a more coordinated approach to the planning, development, and marketing of the respective British Columbia, State of Alaska, and Forest Service facilities as an international marine recreation system.

In this regard, I propose that representatives of the British Columbia Ministry of Forests, the State of Alaska, and the Forest Service meet in the near future in order to become more familiar with what each is doing in the area of marine recreation and to discuss opportunities for increased cooperation and coordination.



Honorable Steve Cowper

2



I look forward to your reply and wish you the happiest of holiday seasons.

Sincerely,

Mike Barton

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester

Enclosure

cc:
British Columbia Minister of Forests
Commissioner, ENR
Director, RS&CR
AC
Director, IF



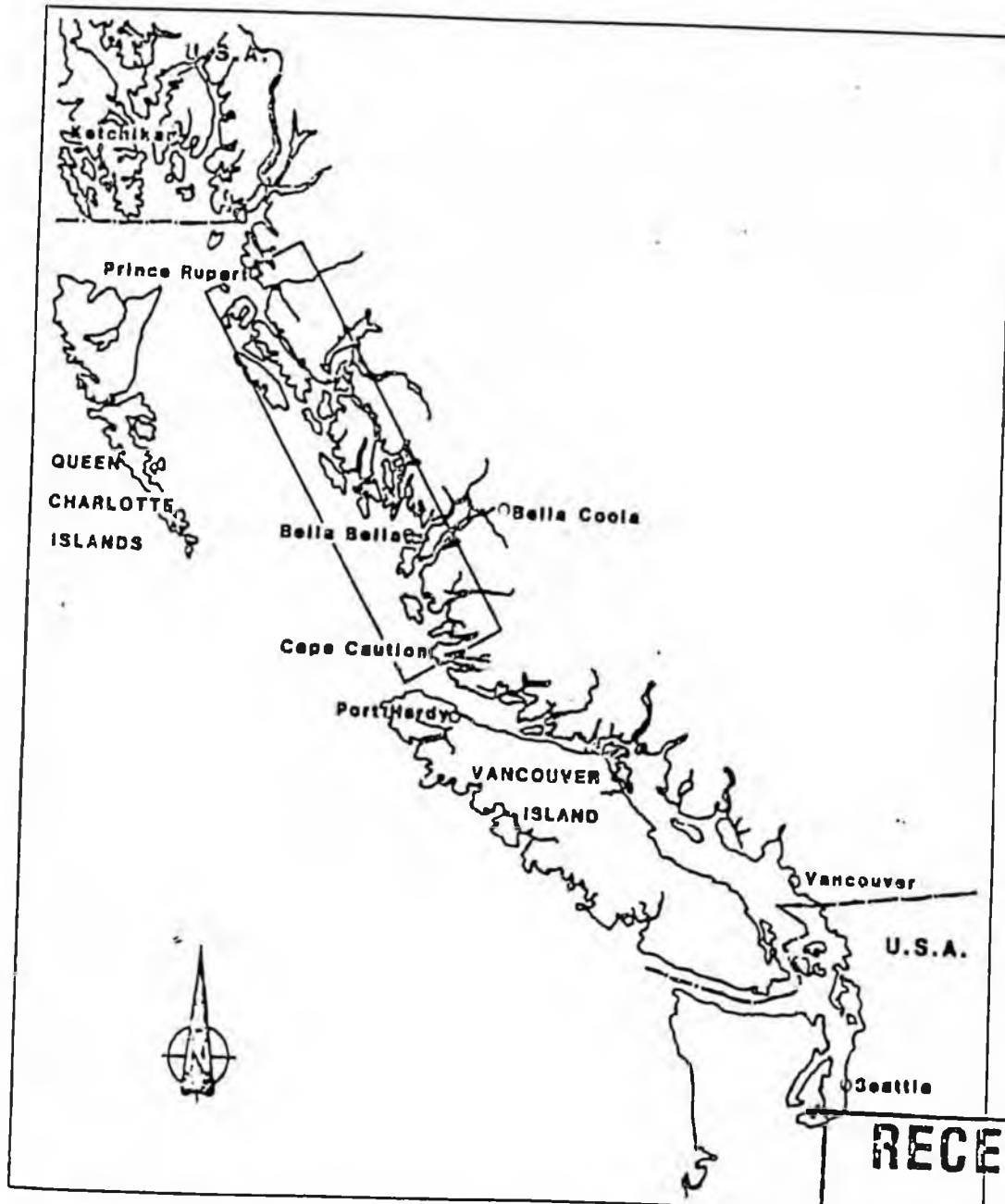
Caring for the Land and Serving People

FS-62CO-28(7-82)



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Inside Passage Draft Strategic Plan A Summary



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry
of Forests

RECEIVED

OCT 03 1989

REGIONAL FORESTER
FOREST SERVICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA



The study area

The plan covers the visible area along the 400-kilometre, protected waterway used by the British Columbia Ferries that sail between Port Hardy on Vancouver Island and Prince Rupert on the mainland.

It includes 250 000 hectares of upland, primarily provincial forest land under the stewardship of the B.C. Forest Service (Forest Service).

This area has a mix of forest and marine environments.

The marine corridor is frequently intersected by other channels and inlets. Its southern portion has some open water, coastal lowlands, forested hills and distant mountain ranges. In its north, the landscape becomes more mountainous and the passage becomes narrower and fjord-like. The narrowest point is only 500 metres wide in Grenville Channel.

Key issues

The draft strategic plan addresses:

- the integration of timber harvesting activities with the management of recreation and tourism uses;
- the incorporation of B.C. Parks' proposed system of small marine parks — to provide a series of protected anchorages — into current and future uses in the Inside Passage;
- the appropriateness of the Inside Passage for registration under the provincial recreation corridor system plan;
- the use of the Inside Passage by recreational, commercial and industrial traffic without conflicts; and,
- the development of objectives and guidelines to provide direction for subsequent, more detailed plans for this large portion of coastal B.C.

Planning process

The Inside Passage's size and complexity has required a multi-phased planning approach:

- an overview assessment by Forest Service of scenic landscapes, recreation and timber resources;
- a recreation features inventory by B.C. Parks;
- a summary of the overview assessment by Forest Service and recreation features inventory by B.C. Parks in *Draft Inside Passage Options Report* made public in June, 1986;
- public discussion of *Draft Inside Passage Options Report*; and,
- the development of a draft strategic plan.

This publication is a summary of the draft strategic plan.

This plan has been developed co-operatively by the Forest Service, B.C. Parks, the Ministry of Tourism and Provincial Secretary, and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture.

The current stage is a public review of the draft strategic plan.

After the public has reviewed the draft strategic plan and submitted comments, a final strategic plan will be prepared. It will be based on the comments received and on discussions with government agencies, forest tenure holders, and public groups or individuals who are affected.

The planning process will then continue as follows:

- development of draft local resource-use plans;
- public review and comment on draft local resource-use plans;
- finalizing of local resource-use plans; and,
- public review and comment on five-year development plans and pre-harvest silviculture prescriptions submitted by forest companies before timber harvesting is approved.

Primary resource values

The primary resource values in the Inside Passage planning area include:

- recreation and tourism — growing marine recreation activity, natural scenic landscapes, and route of ferries and cruise ships;
- timber — 12 million cubic metres of harvestable timber on about 25 000 hectares of forest land;
- fish and wildlife — important salmonid and other fisheries, traditional commercial fishing, great variety of terrestrial and marine wildlife species;
- heritage — primarily associated with significant native cultural heritage;
- aquaculture and other commercial foreshore developments;
- industrial transportation — important marine 'highway'; and.

The draft strategic plan

The draft is based on information currently available from government agencies, licensed resource users, interest groups and individuals familiar with the Inside Passage.

One major objective of the plan is to retain as many future options as possible for the use of the Inside Passage because the area's values and attributes will become much more important and focussed during the next decade.

To assist in compiling information and to help focus on specific land areas or unique features, the area was subdivided into 12 planning units. Unit boundaries were based on similarities in resource values, present use and possible future use. See map and table 1.

According to the draft, about 1.4 per cent of the land area will be required for tourism development in the form of scenic, sheltered anchorages designated as marine parks.

Timber harvesting will continue to be a legitimate activity and short-term alterations to the visual landscape will continue in specified areas in a planned way.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



INSIDE PASSAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

- Planning Units:
1. Skeena
 2. Grenville North
 3. Grenville Narrows
 4. Grenville South
 5. McKay
 6. Fraser
 7. Graham
 8. Klemtu
 9. Milbanke
 10. Lama
 11. Fitz Hugh
 12. Cape Caution

Proposed Marine Parks:

- Legend:
- Settlement
 - △ Proposed Marine Park
 - - - Established Recreation Area



Table 1

Unit	Key Resource Values			Strategic Management Directions		
	Timber	Landscape	Recreation Facilities	Current Condition	Within 5 Years	Beyond 5 Years
1. Skeena	Extensive high value areas, substantial historic and recent logging.	Moderate value, moderate to low sensitivity, some high sensitivity foreground.	High use due to proximity to Prince Rupert, extensive sport fishing, several moderate value anchorages.	Substantial modification with some remaining natural areas	No further visually apparent logging	Logging planned to occur at some point subject to prescriptions defined in LRUP.
2. Grenville North	High value areas limited to a few locations, some recent logging.	Moderate to high value and sensitivity.	Park proposal in Klewunngut Inlet, other anchorages in adjacent inlets.	Largely natural appearing, some localized modification	Some further visually apparent logging proposed. Submit Klewunngut Park proposal to Government.	Review direction in next plan update to determine the extent to which logging will continue.
3. Grenville Narrows	Extensive High value areas, very limited recent hand logging.	Very high value and sensitivity, narrow channel is a unique feature.	Park proposal in Lowe Inlet, very narrow channel attracts interest.	Natural appearing.	Retain natural appearance. Submit Lowe Inlet Park proposal to Government.	Retain natural appearance.
4. Grenville South	Considerable high value timber on east shore, some recent hand logging.	Moderate to high value and sensitivity.	Park proposal in Union Passage	Natural appearing.	No visually apparent logging. Submit Union Park proposal to Government.	Logging planned to occur at some point subject to prescriptions defined in LRUP.
5. McKay	Extensive high value areas, substantial recent and some historic logging.	Moderate to high value and sensitivity.	Hot springs in Goat Harbour & Bishop Bay, Home Bay anchorage, Douglas Channel joins Inside Passage.	Recent logging has led to extensive modification.	Further visually apparent logging is proposed. Potential for development of hot spring site at Goat Harbour.	Review direction in next plan update to determine the extent to which logging will continue.
6. Fraser	Extensive high value areas, substantial historic and some recent logging.	High value and sensitivity, Butedale is a visual focal point.	Butedale is a scenic and historic feature, Hot springs in Kiekane Inlet.	Extensive historic and minor recent logging, regrowth has softened impact of older logging.	No further visually apparent logging.	Logging planned to occur at some point subject to directions defined in future Strategic Plan updates. High scenic quality around Butedale will be retained. Potential for Kiekane recreation site development.
7. Graham	Some high value areas, considerable historic logging in northern portion of unit.	High value and sensitivity.	Park proposal in Horsely Cove, (Green Inlet); other anchorages in adjacent inlets.	Extensive historic and minor recent logging, regrowth has softened impact of older logging.	No further visually apparent logging. Submit Green Inlet park proposal to Government.	Logging planned to occur at some point subject to directions defined in future Strategic Plan updates.
8. Klenku	Scattered valuable stands, minor historic logging.	Moderate to high values and sensitivity. Boat Bluff light house is a scenic feature.	Park proposal in Jackson Passage, other anchorages in adjacent inlets.	Mainly natural appearing minor	A-frame or hand logging proposed in background areas. Submit Jackson Passage Park proposal to government.	Logging planned to occur at some point subject to directions defined in LRUP.
9. Milbanke	Scattered valuable stands, some recent logging.	Low to moderate values and sensitivity, Bella Bella is prominent feature.	Higher use due to proximity to Bella Bella, Park proposal in Oliver Cove.	Some recent logging, modification in some areas.	Limited visually apparent logging proposed. Submit Cliver Cove Park proposal to government.	Limited on-going logging proposed.
10. Lama	Scattered valuable stands.	Moderate to high value and sensitivity. Important as the first narrow channel on a northward trip.	Important transit route to Hakai Rec. Area, Fancy Cove anchorage	Natural appearing.	Retain natural appearance	Retain natural appearance. Assess potential for recreation site development.
11. Fitz Hugh	High value stands in some areas.	Low to moderate value and sensitivity.	Hakai Rec. Area dominates west shore, park proposals in Codville Lagoon and Penrose Island.	Natural appearing	Limited visually apparent logging proposed. Submit Codville Lagoon and Penrose Island Park proposals to government.	Limited on-going logging proposed. Hakai Rec. Area will preserve west shore.
12. Cape Caution	Timber values are negligible.	Low value and sensitivity.	Use is limited by exposure to the open Pacific. Anchorages in Millbrook Cove and Takush Harbour (Hly Basin).	Natural appearing.	Retain natural appearance. Submit Takush Harbour park proposal to government.	Natural appearance will be retained. Limited logging using appropriate techniques may occur but not currently economically feasible. Assess potential for recreation site development.



Scheduling harvest over time and landscape design techniques will be used to plan and regulate the distribution and scale of visual impacts. Small scale or selective harvesting methods — such as hand and helicopter logging — can be used successfully to limit visual impacts.

Key resource values and strategic management directions are summarized in Table 1 for each of the 12 management units.

Local resource-use plans will specify 'visual quality objectives' for all harvesting operations in each of the 12 management units.

The five-year development plans and applications for cutting permits from the forest industry must be consistent with the strategic plan's management directions and the local resource-use plans.

The intent of the strategic plan will also become an integral part of the objectives for the resource management plans for the timber supply areas and management and working plans for the area.

Before approval for harvest is given, tree farm licence and forest licence holders will be required to request public comment on their five-year development plans every year.

These plans will be monitored by the Forest Service to ensure compliance during implementation and with the terms of the local resource-use plans.

Marine park system proposal

The draft strategic plan endorses a proposal for nine marine parks along the Inside Passage totalling 6 100 hectares (3 430 hectares are land).

The primary goal is to secure undisturbed, scenic anchorages for the existing small boat traffic and to encourage marine tourism along the province's north coast.

These marine parks, along with existing settlements, will provide suitable anchorage for small, self-contained boats at approximately one day's travel apart.

The proposed areas possess inherent natural features and protection from wind and waves.

They have also been chosen to avoid conflicts with traditional commercial marine traffic, such as barges, booms and fish boats, which also require suitable safe anchorages.

Facilities and development in these proposed marine parks will be minimal.

The designation of final park locations will be requested after the strategic plan is approved. In the interim, no timber harvesting or new commitments will occur in any of these areas.

Other anchorages may be considered as forest recreation sites. Most bays and channels will, however, remain undesignated and will continue to be used by commercial and recreational traffic.

The nine proposed marine parks are:

1. Takush Harbour:

- approximately 300 hectares (land: 150 hectares);
- on Smith Sound's south shore;
- closest to Cape Caution;
- outer basin, not included in park, is used by commercial fishing fleet; and,
- trail to Ahclakerho Channel.

2. Penrose Island:

- approximately 1 900 hectares (land: 900 hectares); and,
- at north entrance to Rivers Inlet;

3. Codville Lagoon:

- approximately 580 hectares (land: 200 hectares);
- a proposed expansion to Sagar Lake Park, which is noted for its fine, red, sand beach; and,
- lagoon is protected by a narrow entrance off Fisher Channel.

4. Oliver Cove:

- approximately 75 hectares (land: 50 hectares);
- small anchorage northwest of Waglisla on the sheltered inside route used by small boats; and,
- on southern access route to Fjordland Recreation Area.

5. Jackson Narrows:

- approximately 75 hectares (land: 50 hectares);
- small bay at east end is strategically located for:
 - small boats travelling the narrow, sheltered channel; and
 - boats enroute to Fjordland Recreation Area; and,
- within tree farm licence #25.

6. Green Inlet:

- approximately 77 hectares (land: 40 hectares);
- Horsefly Cove is just off the Inside Passage near the entrance to this inlet;
- good fishing in the inlet and in Green Lagoon; and,
- within tree farm licence #25.

7. Union Pass:

- approximately 1 075 hectares (land: 700 hectares);
- a narrow entrance off Grenville Channel opens into a sheltered inlet, which also provides a protected route to the outer coast; and,
- bare hills on east side provide opportunities for hiking and views of the Inside Passage.

8. Lowe Inlet:

- approximately 700 hectares (land: 500 hectares);
- popular anchorage at south end of Grenville Narrows;
- at head of the inlet, Verney Falls drains a series of large lakes noted for sand beaches and good fishing;
- remains of an old cannery; and,
- excludes Indian reserve and a privately owned lot that is scheduled for timber harvesting.

9. Klewnuggit Inlet (East Inlet):

- approximately 1340 hectares (land: 840 hectares);
- scenic area at the north end of Grenville Narrows characterized by four radiating arms, one of which contains Brodie and Freda Lakes;
- includes only East Inlet and the two lakes.



Recreation corridor proposal

Recreational interests have suggested that the high-value scenic landscapes and coastal recreation resources make the Inside Passage a candidate for recreation corridor status. They fear the loss of high-value areas to indiscriminate commercial development and suggest that recreation corridor status is one way to protect these values for the future.

On the other hand, industrial interests have argued that the historic forest, fishing and commercial transportation uses must continue. They feel a recreation corridor is inappropriate because it would create a situation where traditional uses would be affected through unnecessary restrictions on current and continuing activities.

After receiving feedback on this draft strategic plan, the Forest Service, in co-operation with B.C. Parks, will develop a recommendation for government on whether or not recreation corridor registration is appropriate.

This recommendation will be discussed with licensed resource users and the Outdoor Recreation Council before it is submitted.

Please direct specific questions and comments on the recreation corridor status to the appropriate regional manager, B.C. Forest Service, as part of the review of this draft strategic plan.

Local resource-use planning

After the strategic plan is completed, the B.C. Forest Service in Bella Coola and Prince Rupert will develop a local resource use plan (LRUP) for each of the two forest districts within the Inside Passage planning area.

Within the strategic plan framework, the LRUPs will define specific management prescriptions for integrating recreation and timber resources in each of the 12 management units.

The LRUPs will be based on and linked to the strategic plan by these general objectives:

1. Important scenic values must be recognized and protected. The forest industry will incorporate this recognition and protection into management and working plans and five-year development plans for tree farm licenses and forest licenses.
2. Specific operational timber harvesting guidelines will be developed for each management unit. They will be used by the B.C. Forest Service and the forest industry when preparing timber development plans.
3. Visual quality objectives will be prescribed for proposed operations within each management unit.
4. The LRUPs will identify specific measures to manage and protect significant recreational features.
5. The LRUPs will ensure that sufficient recognition and management of other resource values — commercial and sport fisheries, marine and terrestrial wildlife, the aquaculture industry, cultural and heritage resources and mineral resources — are integrated into specific guidelines for each unit.

Implementation

Following public review, and revision as necessary, the final plan will be submitted for approval to the Environment and Land Use Committee (ELUC) of Cabinet.

All developments falling under provincial jurisdiction will be expected to adhere to the guidelines in the approved strategic plan.

The B.C. Forest Service will continue to play the lead role in preparing LRUPs. One plan will be done in each of the two forest districts and will provide the specific forest management prescriptions required to implement the guidelines contained in the strategic plan.

The LRUPs will, in turn, guide the preparation of five-year development plans and cutting permits through which "on the ground" timber harvesting operations will occur.

Resource management plans for timber supply areas and forest industry management and working plans for the Inside Passage area will be revised to reflect the content of the approved strategic plan and LRUPs.

An annual update will be used to monitor the plans' implementation. Forest companies will submit five-year development plan updates and annual reports of their commitments and accomplishments under pre-harvest silviculture prescriptions (PHSPs).

The Forest Service will prepare a brief summary of this information including information for the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program. Recreation developments and proposals will also be summarized.

Other agencies with jurisdiction over activities in the Inside Passage will be asked to provide annual summaries of developments and proposals. The annual update will be made available for public review.

Both the strategic plan and LRUPs will require formal periodic review. Revision may also become necessary as new information becomes available. An opportunity for public review will be included in any formal review or revision process.

After the strategic plan is approved, the proposed marine parks will be requested through existing Order-in-Council procedures.

As they are designed with self-contained boats in mind, developments will be limited to mooring buoys in a few locations and to some minor trailwork. The parks will be advertised via park maps and marine charts.

To comment

Resource users and the public are encouraged to review this draft strategic plan and submit their comments and suggestions by September 30, 1989, to these addresses:

Regional Planning Officer
Prince Rupert Forest Region
Bag 500
Smithers, B.C.
V0J 2N0
Phone: 847-7505

Regional Planning Officer
Vancouver Forest Region
4575 Canada Way
Burnaby B.C.
V5C 4L9
Phone: 660-7605

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: February 7, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/5/90

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SCR 42

SENATE CONCURRENT RES. NO. 42

INSIDE PASSAGE MARINE PARK SYSTEM

Urging the governor to work cooperatively with the Province of British Columbia and the United States Forest Service in proposals for the development of a network of marine parks along the Inside Passage.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
- [] have attached amendment(s) [] a new title
- [X] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

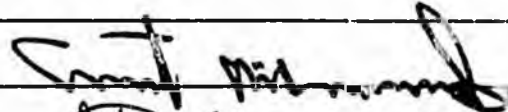

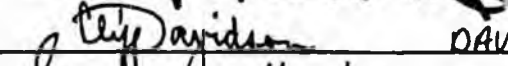
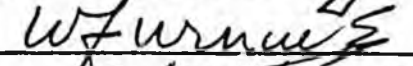
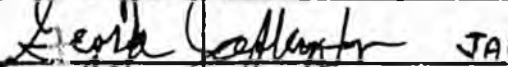

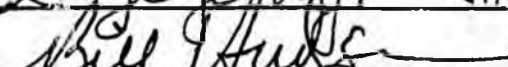
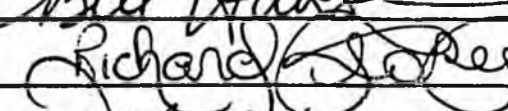
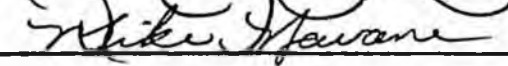
- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [X] zero fiscal note(s) 1/30/90 DNR
- [] zero fn/analysis _____


SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approval column)

Do Not Pass No Rec Amend

 MENARD	 SHARP			✓
 DAVIDSON	 FURNACE		*	*
 JACKO				
 HUDSON				
 FOSTER				
 NAVARRE				


Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 19-Jan-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Urging Governor to work BRU: Land and Water
 Cooperatively with BC and USFS on Inside Passage Parks Management
 Sponsor: Duncan Components: Land and Water
 Requestor: House Resources Parks Management

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 19-Jan-90
 Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]* Lennie Gorsuch Date: 19-Jan-90
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

S J R

6

COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER REFERRALS:

3-89

red:

SJR 6

NO. 6 (Resources)

[HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION]

of Alaska salmon and steelhead on the high

S SJR 6 (Res) the same title
 a new title

_____ Committee

letter of intent

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) 7:6 1/26/89
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>W. Gunnar</u>			
<u>W. Gunnar E</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Cliff Dunkel

Chairman's signature

**LAWS AND AGREEMENTS
HIGH SEAS SALMON AND STEELHEAD INTERCEPTION**

The Driftnet Impact, Monitoring and Control Act of 1987

Requires the Secretary of Commerce, through the Secretary of State, to negotiate agreements with Japan, Korea and Taiwan to establish enforcement, monitoring and research programs to eliminate high seas interception of salmon and steelhead. If agreements are not reached by June 1989, the foreign nations can be sanctioned under the Pelly Amendment. It also requires that the Department of Commerce report the results of the negotiations to Congress by December 29, 1988.

The Pelly Amendment

Allows for an embargo of fishery products or the prohibition of fish harvest in U.S. waters.

In April 1988, the President certified Japan under the Pelly Amendment in response to their whaling practices and imposed a 100% prohibition on directed fishing by Japanese fishing fleets.

**The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission - INPFC
US/Canada/Japan**

Governs certain time and area restrictions so as to conserve migrating North American-origin salmon stocks. The most recent meeting was held November 1 - 4 in Tokyo.

Japan has threatened to withdraw from INPFC perhaps without the one year required notice in response to being denied a marine mammal permit in 1988 for their mothership fishery.

**US/USSR Agreement - General International Fishery Agreement
(GIFA)**

Provides the framework for cooperative management of high seas fisheries and expresses mutual interest by both countries in eliminating salmon interception on the high seas.

The first meeting between the two countries occurred recently in October. No specific agreement was reached but the two countries agreed to continue to pursue enforcement and research agreements. Another meeting is scheduled in late December or early January. The Soviets expressed their concern regarding high seas salmon interception and called for a cessation of salmon interception by 1992. They proposed a new organization to regulate high seas capture of salmon similar to the organization that manages the North Atlantic Salmon. The US is still interested in pursuing a joint enforcement management program.

Actions that can be taken to eliminate high seas interception
of North American steelhead and salmon

1. Continue to pursue a joint enforcement agreement with the Soviet Union. Since all salmon caught by the squid fleets are assured to be of US, USSR or Canadian origin, with the possible exception of identifiable Hokkaido hatchery chum, such an agreement would lend itself to tremendous leverage on the high seas fleets.

- The USSR already asserts its jurisdiction over its salmon as shown by their recent seizure of two Taiwanese vessels. They have indicated that they would like to pursue a multilateral enforcement agreement with the US, Canada and possibly Japan and have proposed an organization similar to the one that exists to manage North Atlantic salmon.

2. Amend the Magnuson Act, which is up for reauthorization in 1989, to require the Secretary of Commerce to assert jurisdiction over U.S. salmon and steelhead stocks on the high seas in terms of boarding and seizing vessels found with salmon on board.

- Apparently the Department of Commerce has this authority but has not asserted it.
- A meaningful program would require adequate funding.

3. Continue to pursue monitoring, enforcement, and research agreements with Japan, Korea and Taiwan as required by the Driftnet legislation. If agreements with these squid fishing nations are not reached by June 29, 1989 then the President could enact the Pelly Amendment which would embargo fishery products or prohibit foreign fishing efforts within the 200 mile limit.

4. Expand the sanctions under the Pelly Amendment to include the embargo of non fishery products.

- Senator Stevens tried unsuccessfully to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act last year to broaden the Pelly Amendment to include non-fishery products. There seems to be a consensus to continue to try to broaden the sanctions.
- In April 1988, the President certified Japan under the Pelly Amendment for their whaling practices and placed a 100% prohibition on their fishing efforts in U.S. managed waters. This action was largely symbolic since the NPMC had already closed U.S. waters to foreign fishing in December 1987.
- Imposing an embargo on fishery products under the Pelly Amendment is not considered an effective negotiating lever with Japan, Korea and Taiwan because they import more fisheries products than they export.

5. The U.S. Coast Guard budget should be increased for the purposes of patrolling high seas fisheries and enforcing the laws and regulations prohibiting the harvest and retention of North American salmon and steelhead.

6. The National Marine Fisheries Service Enforcement Office (NMFS) and the U.S. Customs Service should be adequately funded to discover and prosecute U.S. companies involved in salmon shipping schemes to obscure foreign companies as sources of illegally harvested salmon.

7. Increase appropriations to NMFS to identify origin of high seas salmon and steelhead.

8. High-tech monitoring of foreign fleets including satellite systems and transponders should be negotiated into any fisheries agreement with Japan, Korea or Taiwan. Assistance from the U.S. military should be pursued.

9. The U.S. is considering offering Japan an opportunity to resume a small salmon fishery in the Bering Sea as a lever to obtain their cooperation in reducing and eliminating salmon and steelhead interceptions by their squid fleet.

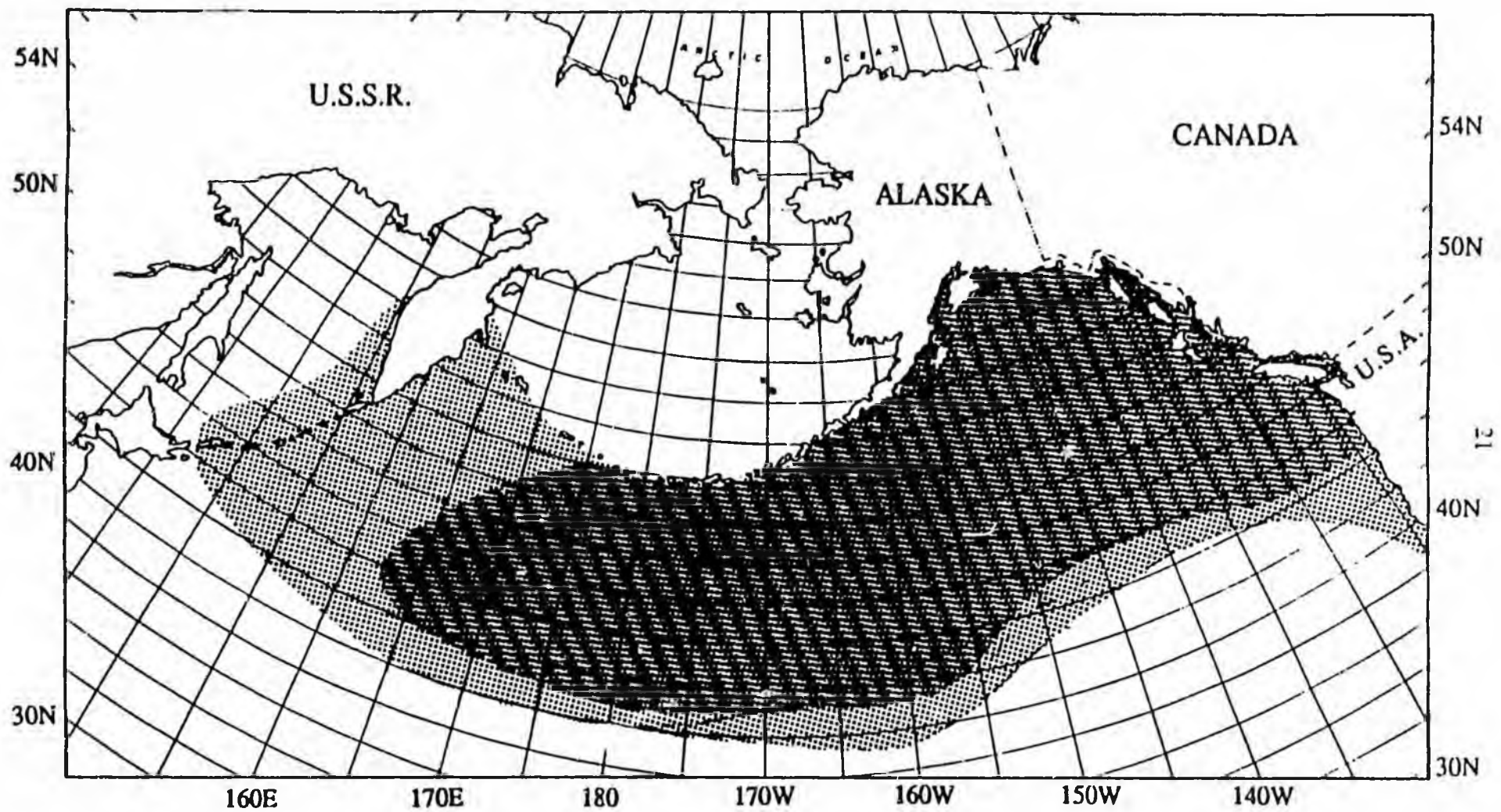


Figure 8. Known distribution of North American steelhead as evidenced by recoveries of marked or tagged fish within the larger distribution of steelhead determined from catch data.

HIGH SEAS SALMON INTERCEPTION
Background Summary

ISSUE

Interception of Alaskan salmon stocks by high seas foreign fishing fleets is having major political and economic impacts on the Alaskan fishing industry. The state can play an important role in resolving this ongoing problem.

BACKGROUND-HISTORY

General

- A. Alaskan salmon migrations-general life history
 - 1. 0-3 years freshwater
 - 2. 1-5 years ocean
 - a. Far ranging ocean migrations
 - b. Susceptible to high seas harvest within and outside U.S. and USSR 200 mile zones
 - c. Order of susceptibility generally: chinook, sockeye, coho, steelhead, chum, pink
- B. Earliest record of interceptions: 1930s Japanese incursions into entrance of Bristol Bay
- C. Development of Japanese high seas salmon fisheries
 - 1. Early Fisheries onshore in Siberia, Kurile Islands
 - 2. Forced offshore in 1920s
 - 3. Cessation of fishing in WWII
 - 4. 1950s strong offshore movement/development
 - a. Total catches as high as 100 million salmon in early 1950s
 - b. Mothership fishery - Northern North Pacific and Bering Seas. 16 motherships, 400 catcher boats peak effort in 1959
 - c. Landbased fishery - North Pacific. 371 independent offshore vessels at peak in 1975
 - d. Vessels fish about ten miles of net per boat

INPFC

- A. International North Pacific Fisheries Convention signed in 1952 - US/Canada/Japan
 - 1. Abstention line (eastern boundary) at 175°W to protect North American salmon (Map A)
 - 2. Consensus required for change

B. 1952 to 1978 minimal change without Japanese concurrence

1. Scientific studies established North American stocks to west of 175°W
2. High seas gillnets dropout rate of 50 percent not reported as catch
3. Harvest of many immature salmon and even matures well short of growth potential
4. Impacts on Alaskan runs may have been as high as 10,000,000 fish per year
5. Primary known impacts on western Alaska coho and chinook, Bristol Bay sockeye and central Alaska chinook
6. In the case of western Alaska coho high seas catch may have exceeded inshore catch in some years

C. 1978 renegotiation

1. Moved Japanese fleets west over 400 miles (Map B)
2. 200 mile limit impetus
3. May have reduced interceptions as much as 70-80 percent. Some inshore runs showed dramatic increases even beyond what would be explained by better survival picture experienced throughout Alaska
4. Continuing impacts - maybe 2,000,000 fish per year
 - a. Western and central Alaska chinook
 - b. Central and western Alaska coho - reduced from prior years
 - c. Bristol Bay sockeye - although greatly reduced from prior years
 - d. Steelhead
 - e. Illegal fishing - landbased, mothership

D. 1986 renegotiation (Map B)

1. Bering Seas (donut) phaseout by 1994
2. Freeze on effort in U.S. EEZ
3. Landbased 1° line movement and enforcement
4. Research and monitoring provisions - mothership observers
5. Provisions for renegotiation
6. Would have reduced remaining interceptions by about 20 percent by 1994 if enforced, but chinook interceptions would be cut by one-half. Actually Soviet quota reductions and current ban on fishing in U.S. EEZ if INPFC guidelines are retained will have reduced remaining interceptions by 80 percent or to about 5 percent of what was occurring pre-1978.

E. Current and future status

- 1. Marine mammal suit - ban on EEZ fishery
 - a. Japanese threats - INPFC withdrawal (?)
 - b. Alternate fishing areas request
- 2. MMPA reauthorization
 - a. Request for foreign exemption
 - b. Quid pro quos
 - c. Environmentalist interests - cooperative opportunities
- 3. Mothership - landbased economic/political situation. Mothership; fishery may be economically defunct but landbased still viable and a strong political force on Japan.

USSR - GOJ Salmon

A. Treaty since 1956, annual negotiations

- 1. Initially regulated areas, times, gear
- 2. Evolved to quotas by species by fishery in mid-1970s
- 3. Banned fishing in USSR 200 mile zone in 1977
- 4. Bans fishing in some areas outside USSR 200 mile
- 5. Total quota reduced to only 14.5 million salmon in 1988 compared to longer term historical catches in the 40-to-65-million range
- 6. Charged Japan for fishing privileges (\$26.8 million in 1988)

B. Current Impacts

- 1. Quotas are for all salmon - North American and Asian not differentiated
- 2. Quotas dramatically reduced 1985-1988 to about 20 percent in mothership, 70 percent in landbased
- 3. Mothership fleet reduced from a high of 16 motherships and 400 catcherboats in 1959 to one mothership and 43 catcherboats in 1988
- 4. Landbased fleet reduced from 371 offshore vessels in 1975 to 157 in 1988
- 5. New Joint venture strategies
 - a. Processing for USSR catcherboats
 - b. Hatchery joint construction and harvesting

US/USSR GIFA

- A. Negotiated spring 1988, will be ratified in November

- B. Provides for consultative committee member and alternate each side. Meet at least annually
- C. Article VII deals with salmon
 - 1. Cooperation in management of high seas fisheries
 - 2. Agree on undesirability of high seas fisheries
- D. Reciprocal fishing agreements
 - 1. Paves the way for industry ventures in each others zones
 - 2. Crab ventures in USSR EEZ being planned
- E. Provides for management cooperation in other high seas fisheries management
 - 1. Donut
 - 2. Squid fisheries

Donut Fisheries

- A. Trawl harvests have expanded from nothing to nearly 1,300,000 mt (reported) in last four years
- B. Observed illegal fishing in U.S. EEZ from vessels supposedly operating in international waters of donut. Total catch may be underestimated - little or no monitoring
- C. Observer data on donut trawl very fragmentary
 - 1. No herring observed
 - 2. Salmon bycatch rates quite variable. Mainly chinook
 - a. Number of observations minimal
 - b. Expansion of samples to total chinook catch results in 2,000- 20,000/year total in five of six years and 200,000 in 1988 (small sample)
 - c. Impacts could be significant
- D. Sitka multilateral pollock science conference
 - 1. Inconclusive on donut stock composition as far as any consensus between nations
 - 2. In our view, data sufficient for management conclusions
 - a. Most probably major stock interactions between U.S. EEZ and donut

- b. Present level of harvests will probably have a negative effect on U.S. fisheries and EEZ pollock stocks
- c. There is a need for more research to better define pollock biomass and stock migrations

Squid Fisheries

- A. Japanese jig fisheries in western North Pacific are longstanding with little interaction with U.S. EEZ resources. Jig fisheries moved offshore in 1974
- B. Japanese gillnet vessels proliferated to around 500 in last ten years largely based on transfers from mothership and landbased fleets as Soviet quotas decreased
 - 1. Korea and Taiwan later entries - 1980 and 1982 respectively
 - 2. Over 700 vessels total with over 10,000 miles of gillnet of a size which will capture salmon
 - 3. Know fishing area larger than the continental U.S. (Map C)
 - 4. Squid catches with drift gillnets average 180,000-260,000 metric tons per year
- C. Japanese management - domestic regulation
 - 1. Area fishing restrictions with western boundary at 145°W and northern boundary movable by month to keep vessels out of colder salmon waters. 46°N is upper boundary
 - 2. Ban on retention or sale of salmon
 - 3. No evidence of significant salmon bycatch or retention
 - a. Little observer data. Plans for expanded coverage cancelled when Japan denied mothership MMPA permit for 1988
 - b. Only fragmentary observations of landings in Japan. No salmon observed
 - c. Many observations of illegal fishing north of boundary even with minimal U.S. observation capability
 - d. Domestic enforcement minimal
- D. Taiwanese management - domestic regulation
 - 1. Under U.S. pressure adopted generally same regulations as Japan
 - 2. No enforcement we are aware of
 - 3. Many indications of illegal salmon catch and sale

- a. Same fleet mounted a directed salmon fishery in Asian waters three and four years ago. Three to four million catch per year. Japanese banned Taiwanese salmon imports
- b. Major Hong Kong/Singapore illegal transshipment through Tacoma to Japan of salmon probably caught by Taiwanese fleets uncovered three years ago, about 4,000,000 pounds were involved, mostly chums
- c. Unspecified origin coho on European market
- d. Very few observations of Taiwanese fishing - fleet operation an unknown

E. Korean management

1. No known regulations
2. Are cooperating to some degree on observers
3. One observer trip recently - no salmon, but significant catches of albacore and billfish

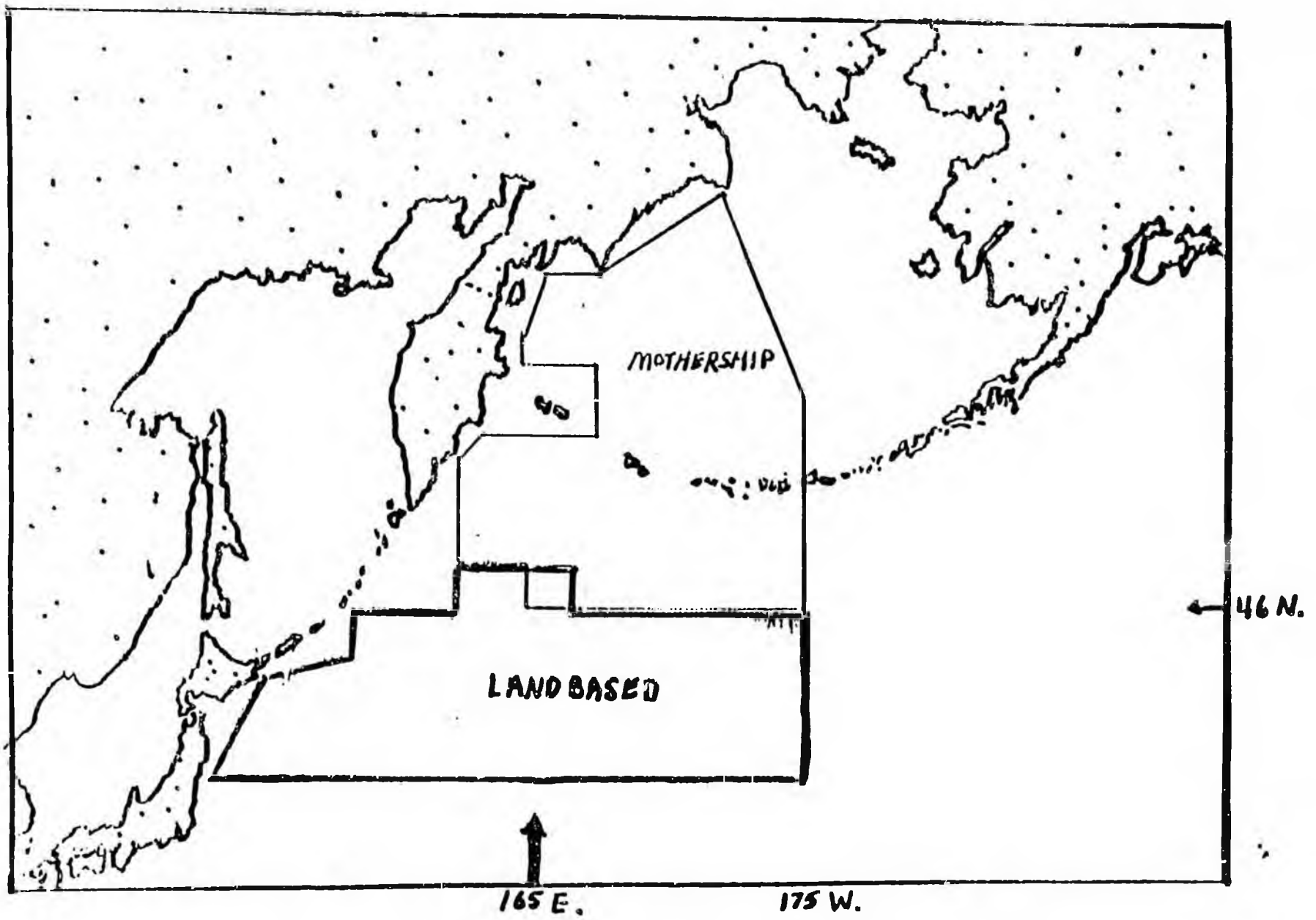
F. Squid - salmon overlaps

1. Definitely area of overlap on northern boundary
2. Generally Japanese regulations would be acceptable if enforced
3. 1988 salmon run problems in some areas of Alaska have heightened interest in interceptions
 - a. Reports of net marked fish in Bristol Bay
 - b. Southeast coho run shortfall
 - c. USCG budget cuts, minimal patrol - feeling that squid fleets could be fishing anywhere





G. Driftnet legislation

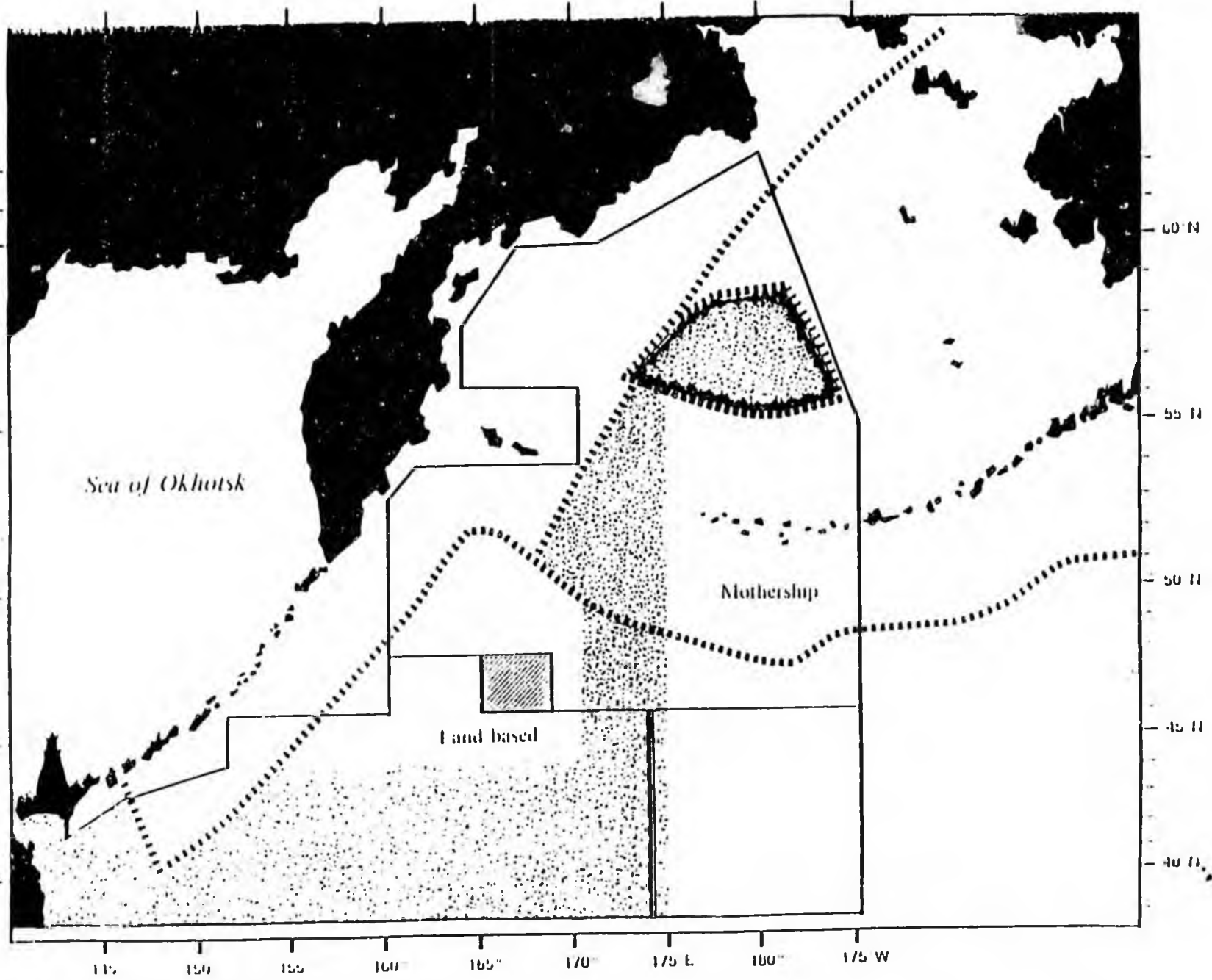
1. Passed by Congress last spring. Stevens a prime sponsor
2. Requires Secretary of Commerce to negotiate observers, monitoring and research programs by 1989 or foreign nations can be sanctioned under Pelly Amendment
3. Talks with Korean and Taiwan scheduled for this fall
4. Japanese not indicating interest

Map A Japanese High Seas Salmon Fisheries 1952-1977

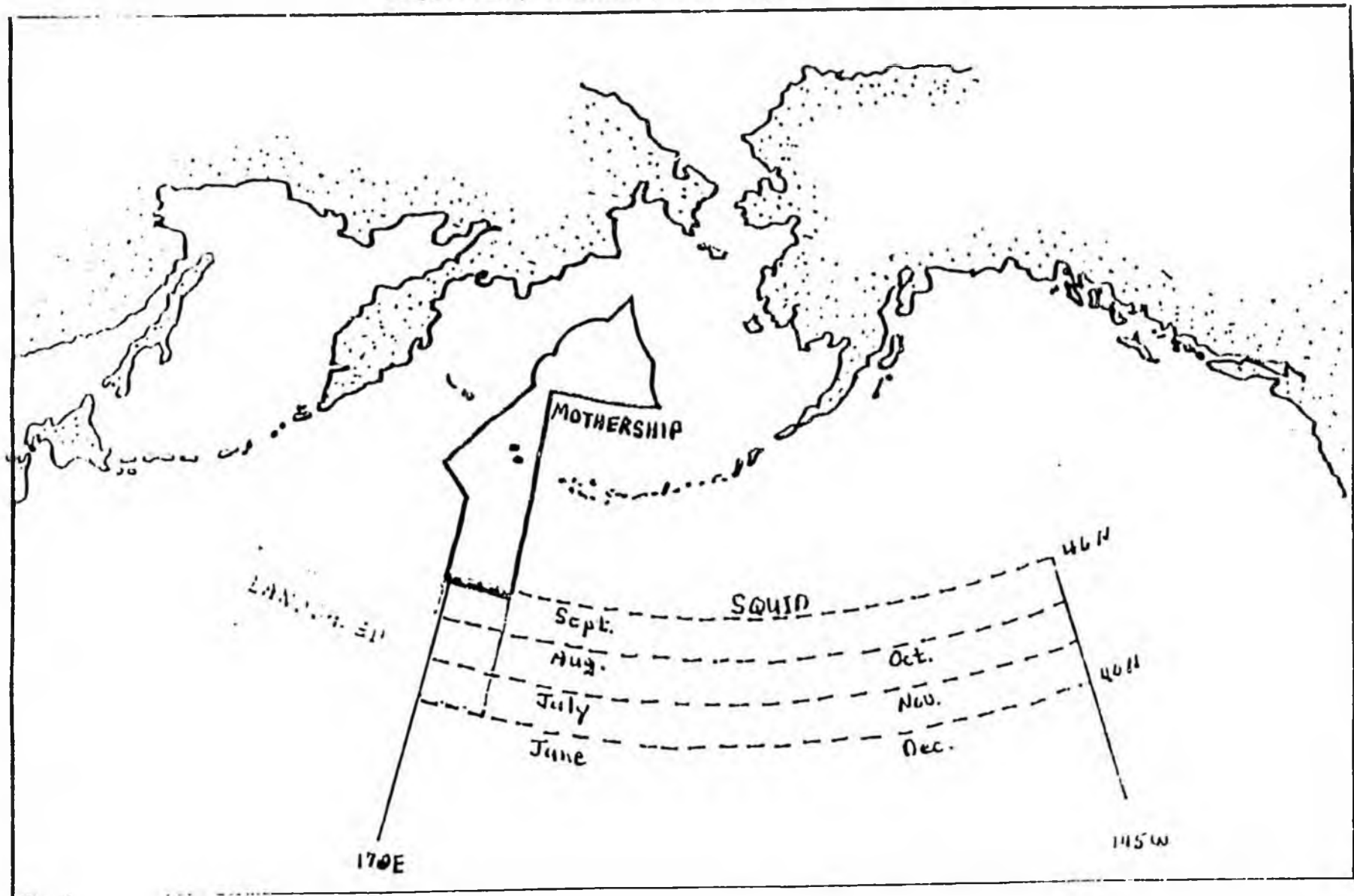


Map B
Japanese High Seas Salmon Fisheries

-  Area removed from Japanese salmon fisheries by 1986 agreement
-  200 mile zone
-  1959-1976 Japanese high seas salmon fisheries
-  1978-85 Japanese high seas salmon fisheries



Map C
High Squid Fisheries
Northern, Eastern, and Western
Regulatory Boundary for Japan and Taiwan



FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Relating to the interception
 of Alaska salmon on the high seas
 Sponsor: Binkley, et al
 Requestor: Senator Binkley

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Commercial Fisheries
 Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Roland Shanks Phone: 465-4100
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/23/89
 Approved by Commissioner: *Donnell* Date: 1-23-89
 Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

Salmon analysis supports charge of fish pirating

Juneau Empire 11/3/89

By BILL EBY

WASHINGTON - The analysis of a four-pound chum salmon taken from a Singapore warehouse last month supports allegations a decline in U.S. salmon runs are the result of illegal catches of immature salmon on the high seas by foreign vessels, Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, said Thursday.

U.S. Embassy personnel obtained the salmon from a Singapore wholesaler while Murkowski was touring Pacific Rim countries seeking support from governments there to put an end to what he has called an "illegal salmon laundering network."

According to a report provided to Murkowski by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the fish analyzed was most likely from the Puget Sound area or the Soviet Union.

High-seas salmon fisheries are illegal except by agreement with the country in which the fish originate, and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has authorized high-seas fishing for salmon originating from their streams.

Murkowski has alleged that a sophisticated network is in place under which Taiwanese, Japanese and possibly South Korean vessels, under the guise of fishing for squid, are taking salmon illegally on the high seas.

To avoid prosecution under the laws of their own countries that ban the unloading of fish illegally caught, the vessels transfer the salmon to boats that offload the fish at safe ports, such as Hong Kong or Singapore.

From there, said Murkowski, the salmon are either moved directly to market as frozen fish or to another port, such as Bangkok, Thailand, for canning.

"In both cases, their eventual goal is markets in Europe and Australia, where they compete with

legal salmon caught in compliance with international agreements," the Alaska senator said in a statement issued by his office.

In a trip to Bangkok two months ago, Murkowski visited a cannery where large quantities of Pacific salmon obtained in Singapore had been canned this year. Processors in Singapore, however, denied shipping large amounts of salmon to Thailand, prompting Murkowski to ask the U.S. Embassy in Singapore to follow up on his investigation.

In a tour of local cold storage facilities and seafood processors, embassy personnel found a large quantity of salmon at one of the facilities and obtained the chum salmon for analysis.

The age and size, among other characteristics, made it clear the chum salmon was caught on the high seas, the fisheries service reported.

Murkowski said the analysis offers proof of violations of international agreements and principles set out by the Law of the Sea Convention.

The illegal taking of salmon, said Murkowski, "is leading to a substantial loss of revenue for those fishermen and processors who follow the rules."

The Pacific Seafood Processors Association estimated that 22 million pounds of salmon, valued at about \$18 million, was illegally caught through the first 10 months of 1988.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game predicted late last month some 19.5 million pink salmon are available for harvest in Southeast Alaska, more than the 11.2 million caught in the region in 1988 but far less than the 80 million pink salmon that had been predicted for 1987.

In recent months, Murkowski and fellow Republican Sen. Ted Stevens have increased efforts to force Pacific Rim governments to curb the al-

Please turn to Salmon, Page 8

Salmon...

Continued from Page 1
leged high-seas fishing violations.

Murkowski visited Taiwan, Japan and South Korea, and said last month that top government officials there were more concerned "for the rights of their fishermen."

But Murkowski said he was less concerned about the rights of any country's fishermen than he was about the possibility "there may not be any fish left if we don't control this situation. And if there aren't any fish left, then no fisherman has rights."

Stevens urged State Department

officials last month to take a tough stand on a Japanese government proposal to convert its mothership salmon fishery to a land-based catcher boat operation, arguing that the conversion will diminish American capabilities to observe Japanese salmon catches.

Because high-seas fisheries operated by the Pacific Rim countries have the potential to take large numbers of non-squid species, including salmon, Congress last year passed legislation requiring agreements to better monitor and control them.

Any country that has not signed such an agreement by June 30 of next year may be subject to trade sanctions.

BUSINESS

looks for 'laundered' salmon

NTHAL

es

N — The State Department nations to help investigate spread illegal salmon fishing, including the possibility of "laundered" through can- in Thailand.

ing groups have told the at that the Taiwanese, Japa- South Koreans are catching er the guise of fishing for n are unloaded in Singapore, rozen, or in Bangkok, where and sold on the European y half the cost of U.S. canned

ell organized and we believe nvolved as well," said Barry of the Pacific Seafood Pro-

cessors Association. "We believe all three countries are laundering the fish in the same manner."

The Seattle-based processors association estimates that 22 million pounds of salmon, or 6 million to 7 million individual fish worth about \$18 million, have been illegally caught so far this year.

The association, which represents 80 percent of the seafood processors in Alaska and Washington state, fears the illegal catches already are having a "major negative impact" on Northwest and Alaska salmon runs and also are undercutting sales of U.S. canned salmon abroad.

U.S. processors export about \$500 million worth of salmon annually.

"The industry allegations are being taken very seriously by the department and we are investigating them aggressively," Ed Wolfe,

the State Department's ambassador for oceans and fisheries, said Friday.

Wolfe is scheduled to talk with Japanese officials in Tokyo about the reports of illegal salmon fishing next week. In addition, the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, comprising representatives from the United States, Canada and Japan, meet in Tokyo next week and Wolfe said he expects salmon will be discussed.

The State Department two weeks ago asked the U.S. embassies in Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Japan and South Korea to ask those governments for assistance in the investigation.

The cable to the embassies told the U.S. officials to stress the "serious nature" of the reports of illegal salmon fishing and that if

See Page C-14, SALMON

SALMON: U.S. investigates laundering

Continued from Page C-7

true, they represented a "potential multimillion-dollar loss to the U.S. industry."

The State Department has also asked the American Institute in Taiwan to

contemplated, but added the Soviets were "very concerned" about the North Pacific salmon fishery.

In the early 1980s, American fishermen had complained that Japanese and Taiwanese fishermen were taking large quantities of salmon

FORUM

State fights back against salmon interception

By GOV. STEVE COWPER

Picture in your mind a nearly invisible fishing net drifting five miles long just below the surface on the vast North Pacific. It's intended catch squid — a staple on dinner tables in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Japan.

But the nets are deadly effective against anything they encounter — seals, birds and other fish. The nets kill tens of thousands of marine mammals each year, and millions of seabirds. They are also quite effective in taking salmon and steelhead on their way back to Alaska rivers and streams.

This past summer, some 700 Japanese, South Korean and Taiwanese fishing boats laid out 20,000 miles of monofilament gill nets across the North Pacific each day. There's convincing evidence they caught millions of pounds of Alaska-bound salmon — worth tens of millions of dollars — and damaged thousands of other salmon that managed to strug-

COMPASS

gle free of the huge nets.

This high seas interception of Alaska salmon and steelhead is probably illegal, and it causes considerable harm to Alaskans. Not only do Alaska fishermen lose those fish, but Alaska's coastal communities lose revenues they would otherwise receive through the Alaska fish tax.

Much of the salmon is funneled to European markets, which depresses the price for legally caught Alaska salmon.

For the past two years, this administration has been pushing on several fronts to eliminate the high seas interception of Alaska salmon. A couple of weeks ago, we decided it was time to turn up the heat. This is what we're doing:

- Pushing the federal government

to reduce high seas interceptions. Federal agencies have been slow to flex their muscle, so last month I asked Secretary of State George Shultz to help bring these interceptions to an end and I laid out a detailed strategy on how to do that. I've also asked the governors of other Western states to follow my lead.

- Urging Congress to pass new laws to improve enforcement and extend American jurisdiction. The Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which gives the U.S. jurisdiction over American-origin salmon, is up for reauthorization next year. We may need to strengthen it to get the clout we need to fight interceptions.

- Pursuing an agreement with the Soviet Union for joint management and enforcement of the "donut hole" and high seas salmon fisheries. Such an agreement would be a major step to end high seas salmon interceptions.

- Pushing for regulation of the squid driftnet fishery by Asian countries. These growing fleets are largely unmonitored and regulations, where they exist, are poorly enforced. We need to get the squid fleets out of waters populated by salmon.

- At a minimum, foreign fishing boats should be equipped with transponders; observer programs should be adopted and prohibitions on the possession and sale of illegally caught salmon must be enforced.

- Collecting better information about catches and the impact of high seas interception on the long-term health of the fishery. There are plenty of allegations about foreign interests dumping salmon on world markets and first-hand reports of hot-marked fish, but hard facts are needed.

- Working within existing treaties to monitor and enforce fisheries agreements. Already the International North Pacific Fisheries Con-

vention has reduced the Japanese interceptions by more than 70 percent since 1978 and ordered fleets to stay at least 450 miles from Adak. Any new foreign fishery agreements should include provisions for the elimination of high seas interception.

- Participating in scientific conferences aimed at heightening awareness of the problems of high seas interception. We're sending top state fisheries scientists to Taiwan and Korea next month and hope to host a salmon symposium here in Alaska early next year.

High seas interception is not an economic problem for Alaska. It's a moral problem too. It's the goal of this administration to stop it once and for all.

□ Steve Cowper is governor of Alaska.

S J R

13

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: January 23, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2-1-89

The RESOURCES Committee recommends that:

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13 (Resources)

[INCREASE CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA]

Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota.

[] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title

[] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published: _____
- zero fiscal notes(s) published: 2 ca.

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm.
to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: Commercial Fisheries
SPECIAL PROJECTS

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CS causes no additional fiscal impact. Prior fiscal note attached. 

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasby Phone: 465-4210
Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/89

Approved by Commissioner:  Date: _____
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm.
to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
 Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Commercial Fisheries
 Components: Commercial Fisheries
SPECIAL PROJECTS

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CS causes no additional fiscal impact. Prior fiscal note attached. 

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasby Phone: 465-4210
 Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/90

Approved by Commissioner:  Date: _____
 Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm.
to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
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CONTRACTUAL						
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TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasby Phone: 465-4210
Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/89

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)



December 7, 1988

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of the State of Alaska
Governor's House
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Cowper:

I'm writing to ask your assistance in urging our delegation to the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty Talks to make a major, no-holds-barred effort to raise the King Salmon quota for the Alaskan fishermen.

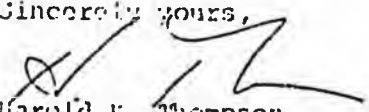
We all know that King Salmon stocks have taken a dramatic turn for the better and that a massive reallocation to harvestors in other States on the west coast is taking place.

King Salmon used to be a mainstay of the fishermen and processors of Sitka, but now unfortunately we are left with very little to work with. Coupled with poor returns of coho, Sitka was "on vacation" all summer last season. We as a company are having a hard time keeping a resident full-time crew together as a consequence and will have to resort to more and more out of State transient type workers if we cannot provide steady employment. Every King salmon represents a \$10 bill to our employees and company in terms of wages, profit and cost coverage.

I personally find it very discouraging to listen to story after story from the hundreds of trollers we buy from about the scores of Kings turned loose on a daily basis, many of which die.

Anything you can do to lend your considerable influence and personal conviction to this battle will surely be appreciated by myself, the Sitka fishermen and processing workers.

Sincerely yours,


Harold R. Thompson
President

(907) 747-6662

TELEFAX (907) 747-6268

Telex 090-45-391 SSSEAFOOD SIKAK

FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON, COD, BLACK COD, HALIBUT, ROCK FISH, CRAB, HERRING

SPONSOR: Anderson

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-358

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY
COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING
THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka requests Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 9th day of SEPTEMBER, 1987.

Dan Keck, Mayor

A T T E S T:



Pelican Seafoods Inc.

P.O. Box 601
Pelican, Alaska 99832 0601 U.S.A.
(907) 735-2204 or 735-2205
WHX 956 - Channel 16 VHF
41250 558

Earl Krygier
A.T.A. Juneau, Ak.

May 11, 1988

Earl,

As Resident Manager of Pelican Seafoods I am writing regarding the upcoming Summer season. The shortened Troll Salmon season will have far reaching effects on the city of Pelican and Pelican Seafoods Inc. All of the workers and citizens in this town will be adversely affected. Seafood production is the pulse by which this community is measured.

One sixth of the town budget is derived from the Raw fish tax. One tenth of the budget comes from the sales tax generated by the one store in town. The well being and livelihood of hundreds of people depends on prosperous commercial fishing.

Pelican Seafoods is heavily dependent on the revenue generated by Troll Salmon. We all have 12% less time to catch and process Troll Salmon this season. Admittedly the King Salmon not caught in June will be caught in July this year. However, the June Cohos, Pinks, Sockeye and Chum will be lost.

We can ill afford the absence of a large Troll fleet for an additional ten days. An idle Plant and its workers means no State tax monies, no harbor moorage fees, and diminished store revenues. The resulting loss of tens of thousands of dollars in revenue, wages and taxes is multiplied because this money won't be spent in the town to generate more jobs, services etc. These losses must be viewed as very significant in these difficult economic times.

Pelican Seafoods Inc. has already been planning on a July 1, 1988 Troll opening. The logistics of gearing a plant up for a summer Salmon season are large and complex. If the season opening date can possibly be moved up to June 26, then I need to know this by June 1, 1988.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Norman
Resident Manager
Pelican Seafoods Inc.



City

of

received
Pelican

BOX 757

PELICAN, ALASKA 99832

PHONE 735-2202

RESOLUTION 1988-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PELICAN
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE
TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY
IN INCREASING THE CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA
FOR ALASKA.

WHEREAS, there was again a further increase in available Chinook salmon during the summer of 1988 (48% increase over the summer of 1987 which was a 51% increase over the previous year); and

WHEREAS, undue economic disruption has been suffered by the Southeast Alaskan troll fleet with the traditional 169 day summer Chinook season going to 23 days in 1987 and to only 12 days in 1988; and

WHEREAS, other salmon net gear groups are also being held to restrictive quotas; processors are loosing Chinook markets and are unable to fill orders with such a short season and the Southeast Alaska economy as a whole is suffering economic loss due to U.S. Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, the burdens of conservation were to be shared to rebuild stocks, the benefits of fish in excess of escapement needs were also to be shared; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a lidded quota to achieve rebuilding, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, in light of the above facts there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaskan Chinook quota so as to share in these benefits.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Pelican to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to continue to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota by a meaningful amount during the upcoming 88-89 "fair sharing" treaty negotiations.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE PELICAN CITY COUNCIL THIS 19th DAY OF
DECEMBER, 1988.

attest: *Gerri Wirta*
Gerri Wirta, City Clerk

signed: *Reuben Yost*
Reuben Yost, Mayor



City of Petersburg
P. O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99839

December 6, 1988

Steve Cowper, Governor
State of Alaska
Fouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

VCO
12/13

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed please find a copy of Resolution No. 1160-R, passed and approved by the Petersburg City Council on December 5, 1988.

This resolution was presented to the Council by the Petersburg representative of the Alaska Trollers Association and received the unanimous support of the City Council.

The Mayor and Council and the troll fishermen of Petersburg want to express their appreciation to you and the Treaty Commission for your efforts in the past to increase the Chinook quota. We are aware of the difficulties encountered in considering this complex issue but hope continued efforts on your part and by the Treaty Commission will help gain some quota increases for the future.

Sincerely,

Arleen Pence

Arleen Pence, Mayor Pro Tem
City of Petersburg, Alaska

RESOLUTION NO. 1113-R(a)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PETERSBURG URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

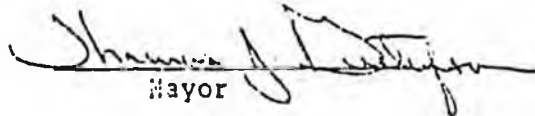
WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

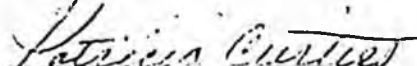
WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska for this winter.

PASSED and APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg, Alaska this 5 day of October 1987.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk



ADOPTED AUGUST 1972

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

INCORPORATED FEB 15, 1903

BOX 531, 99929

307) 874-2381

November 5, 1987

Governor Steve Cowper
Post Office Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed is City of Wrangell Resolution Number 10-87-285. A resolution urging your support for an increase in the chinook salmon quota for Southeast Alaska.

During the last phase of negotiations for the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty the representatives of the Southeast Alaska fishermen agreed to make some concessions lowering the chinook salmon catch quotas in the Southeast region. This move had a positive influence on the ratification of the Treaty, but also placed some severe restrictions on the chinook catch in Southeast Alaska creating a negative economic factor as a result.

In return for the concessions, the Southeast representatives were assured that mitigating funds would be forthcoming to be used for fisheries enhancement and hatchery development designed to improve chinook fisheries in the Southeast. At that time it appeared there was a distinct possibility that the Treaty review scheduled for 1987 would result in additional catch restraints that would compound the loss for our Southeast fleet. Some of the promised funding has been released incrementally, and various enhancement programs are being implemented as a result.

During the past coho season our fishermen experienced a large abundance of chinook salmon that had to be released because the quota was reached. A physical indication that chinook were on the increase. In addition the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicates a substantial increase of chinook in Southeastern waters, and as high as 60% of the chinook caught in some areas were hatchery fish from Alaskan projects. It appears that our hatchery program is producing tangible results, while at the same time the natural stock is increasing. All indicators suggest that chinook salmon are definitely increasing in number in our Southeast Alaska waters. Based on this information we firmly believe that our representatives should stand firm with a request for a substantial increase in chinook salmon quotas in Southeast Alaska waters during the upcoming Pacific Salmon Treaty review process.

*Paul
Homer Jett
7-9-87*

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

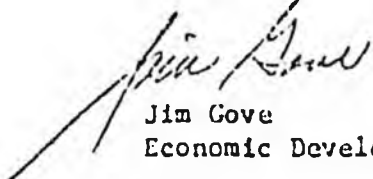
Governor Steve Cowper

November 5, 1987

Page 2

By way of the enclosed resolution, we formally ask your support in this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Gove
Economic Development Director

JG

cc: Don Collinsworth
Steve Pennoyer

encl.

THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-1519

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

REAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in the Alaska waters; and

REAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

REAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum sustainable yield while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

REAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and


REAS, in light of the above facts, there is no logical reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska

RESOLUTION, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby requests Governor [redacted] to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon council and approval.

RESOLVED AND APPROVED THIS 15th day of OCTOBER, 1987.


Ted Ferry
Mayor


Ken Miles
Councilman, CMC
Ketchikan

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FISHERIES SUBCOMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN



PO BOX 143
SITKA ALASKA 99835
PO BOX V
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 485 4916

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Curt Menard, Co-Chairman
Representative Cliff Davidson, Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Dick Eliason 

DATE: January 23, 1989

RE: CS SJR 13(Res) Requesting the Pacific Salmon
Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota

CS SJR 13(Res), requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota, was today referred to the House Resources Committee for consideration.

There is a certain amount of urgency associated with the measure's passage by the Legislature, as it is designed to influence deliberations of the Pacific Salmon Commission scheduled to take place at its February 1989 meeting. If the Legislature is to take meaningful action on the measure, it is important that it do so swiftly. The measure passed the Senate without opposition last Friday, and I am unaware of any opposition to the measure in Alaska.

Thank you for taking these factors into consideration.

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION - CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA

AN OVERVIEW

Pacific Salmon Commission:

- * The commission was created with the signing of the treaty between the two countries on March 18, 1985.
- * The commission establishes general fishery management objectives for international conservation and harvest sharing of intermingling salmon stocks.
- * Each country retains jurisdictional management authority and implements the annual management plans of the commission.
- * The commission is made up of six individuals, three from each country. In order to carry out any action, all six members must agree.
- * The commission has three panels. The membership comes from the private and public sectors of both countries. The panels are
 - Northern, which covers those stocks that originate in river situated between Cape Suckling and Cape Caution, including the transboundary rivers;
 - Southern, which covers the area from Cape Caution south, excluding the area of the Fraser River Panel;
 - Fraser River, which covers the west coast of Vancouver Is. south of 49 N. lat., the Strait of Georgia, Fraser River, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and northern Pudget Sound.

The panels review the annual post-season reports, annual pre-season fishing plans, and the salmonid enhancement plans. They then provide the commission with recommended annual fishing regimes. The Fraser Panel is unique in that it has inseason management authority over Fraser River pink and sockeye salmon stocks.

- * The panels are supported by a number of technical committees that are made up primarily of scientific staff of the various fisheries agencies.
- * The panels and technical committees may meet jointly on issues of mutual concern, such as chinook salmon. The panels and technical committees are divided into U. S. and Canadian sections that meet separately during negotiation processes.
- * All of the bodies publish reports detailing their activities.

Chinook Salmon Quota:

- * The first chinook salmon quota was set by the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council in 1980 as a result over conservation concerns for Alaskan and southern US stocks. The goal for the 1980 season was to limit the commercial harvest to 286,000 to 320,000 fish. The quota has varied from a low of 257,000 in 1982 to a high of 286.9 for 1988.
- * The goal of the board was to rebuild Alaskan stocks in three cycles (15 years). Eleven indicator systems were selected to measure the success of the rebuilding. The escapement goal for the indicators systems was set at 64,000. The actual escapement for those systems during the base period 1975 to 1980 was 26,400. The 1988 escapement is estimated to be 60,500, as 16% increase over 1987. In general, we are on schedule with the rebuilding, although the rebuilding in the northern systems has not been that strong.
- * The commission's 1987 and 1988 all gear harvest quota was 263,000 plus a hatchery add-on of 22,100. The board has allocated that harvest as follows: 27,000 for the sport fishery, 11,400 for seine, 7,600 for drift gill net, 1,000 for set gill net, and 238,100 to the troll fleet.
- * Alaska is allowed, with approval of the commission, to add new hatchery production to its quota. Our production prior to the treaty was about 5,000, and has grown to an estimated 30,000 for 1988. The "old" production of 5,000, plus a risk factor of 3,000 are deducted from the total hatchery production to determine the allowed add-on.
- * The total 1988 commercial chinook catch was 261,000, with a value to the fishermen of \$16.8 million. The troll harvest was 231,000.
- * The commission's current plans are to address the coastwide chinook quota on alternate years. They are now considering the quota for the 1989 and 1990 fishing years.



**STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS**

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commercial Fisheries	BILL NUMBER HJR9/SJR13	SPONSOR Rep. Ulmer
SHORT TITLE OF BILL Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota.			
DEPARTMENT POSITION The department supports a quota increase provided that the harvest of this increase is conducted in a manner which does not negatively impact existing rebuilding programs for southeast Alaska and coastwide chinook stocks.			
PREPARED BY Dave Cantillon	DATE 1/17/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>William H. Wiley</i>	DATE 1/18/89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL National Marine Fisheries Service	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL S.E. Alaska Commercial & Sport Fishermen S.E. Alaska Based Fish Processors & Fishing Industry Support Groups.
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL S.E. Alaska fishing groups and fishery support industries. S.E. communities.	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None within state. Chinook users and management agencies in the Pacific Northwest.

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The intent is clearly outlined by this resolution.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

An increase in the quota will not change the management requirements for the southeast Alaska chinook fisheries.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
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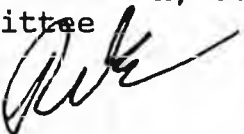


P.O. BOX 143
SITKA ALASKA 99835

P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
1927-465-4916

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Representative Cliff Davidson, Co-Chairman
House Resources Committee

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS**

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PREPARED BY Dave Cantillon	DATE 1/17/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Thomas H. Wiley</i>	DATE 1/18/89

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FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The intent is clearly outlined by this resolution.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

An increase in the quota will not change the management requirements for the southeast Alaska chinook fisheries.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm.
to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Commercial Fisheries
Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasby Phone: 465-4210
Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/89
Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

329-333 Kathleen Street



Sitka, Alaska 99835

December 7, 1988

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of the State of Alaska
Governor's House
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Cowper:

I'm writing to ask your assistance in urging our delegation to the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty Talks to make a major, no-holds-barred effort to raise the King Salmon quota for the Alaskan fishermen.

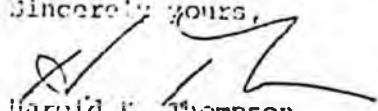
We all know that King Salmon stocks have taken a dramatic turn for the better and that a massive reallocation to harvestors in other States on the west coast is taking place.

King Salmon used to be a mainstay of the fishermen and processors of Sitka, but now unfortunately we are left with very little to work with. Coupled with poor returns of coho, Sitka was "on vacation" all summer last season. We as a company are having a hard time keeping a resident full-time crew together as a consequence and will have to resort to more and more out of State transient type workers if we cannot provide steady employment. Every King salmon represents a \$10 bill to our employees and company in terms of wages, profit and cost coverage.

I personally find it very discouraging to listen to story after story from the hundreds of trollers we buy from about the scores of Kings turned loose on a daily basis, many of which die.

Anything you can do to lend your considerable influence and personal conviction to this battle will surely be appreciated by myself, the Sitka fishermen and processing workers.

Sincerely yours,


Harold P. Thompson
President

(907) 747-6662

TELEFAX (907) 747-6268

Tellex 090-45-391 SSSEAFOOD SIKK

FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON, COD, BLACK COD, HALIBUT, ROCK FISH, CRAB, HERRING

SPONSOR: Anderson

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-358

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY
COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING
THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka requests Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 9th day of SEPTEMBER, 1987.

Dan Keck, Mayor

A T T E S T:



Pelican Seafoods Inc.

P.O. Box 601
Pelican Alaska 99822 0601 U.S.A.
(907) 735-2204 or 735-2205
VHF 956 Channel 16 VHF
91250 FSB

Earl Krygier
A.T.A. Juneau, Ak.

May 11, 1988

Earl,

As Resident Manager of Pelican Seafoods I am writing regarding the upcoming Summer season. The shortened Troll Salmon season will have far reaching effects on the city of Pelican and Pelican Seafoods Inc. All of the workers and citizens in this town will be adversely affected. Seafood production is the pulse by which this community is measured.

One sixth of the town budget is derived from the Raw fish tax. One tenth of the budget comes from the sales tax generated by the one store in town. The well being and livelihood of hundreds of people depends on prosperous commercial fishing.

Pelican Seafoods is heavily dependent on the revenue generated by Troll Salmon. We all have 12% less time to catch and process Troll Salmon this season. Admittedly the King Salmon not caught in June will be caught in July this year. However, the June Cohos, Pinks, Sockeye and Chum will be lost.

We can ill afford the absence of a large Troll fleet for an additional ten days. An idle Plant and its workers means no State tax monies, no harbor moorage fees, and diminished store revenues. The resulting loss of tens of thousands of dollars in revenue, wages and taxes is multiplied because this money won't be spent in the town to generate more jobs, services etc. These losses must be viewed as very significant in these difficult economic times.

Pelican Seafoods Inc. has already been planning on a July 1, 1988 Troll opening. The logistics of gearing a plant up for a summer Salmon season are large and complex. If the season opening date can possibly be moved up to June 20, then I need to know this by June 1, 1988.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Norman

Eric R. Norman
Resident Manager
Pelican Seafoods Inc.



City

of

Pelican

BOX 757

PELICAN ALASKA 99832

PHONE 735-2202

RESOLUTION 1988-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PELICAN
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE
TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY
IN INCREASING THE CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA
FOR ALASKA.

- WHEREAS, there was again a further increase in available Chinook salmon during the summer of 1988 (48% increase over the summer of 1987 which was a 51% increase over the previous year); and
- WHEREAS, undue economic disruption has been suffered by the Southeast Alaskan troll fleet with the traditional 169 day summer Chinook season going to 23 days in 1987 and to only 12 days in 1988; and
- WHEREAS, other salmon net gear groups are also being held to restrictive quotas; processors are losing Chinook markets and are unable to fill orders with such a short season and the Southeast Alaska economy as a whole is suffering economic loss due to U.S. Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and
- WHEREAS, the burdens of conservation were to be shared to rebuild stocks, the benefits of fish in excess of escapement needs were also to be shared; and
- WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a limited quota to achieve rebuilding, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of chinook salmon; and
- WHEREAS, in light of the above facts there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaskan Chinook quota so as to share in these benefits.
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Pelican to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to continue to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota by a meaningful amount during the upcoming 88-89 "fair sharing" treaty negotiations.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE PELICAN CITY COUNCIL THIS 19th DAY OF
DECEMBER, 1988.

attest: *Geri Wirta*
Geri Wirta, City Clerk

signed: *Reuben M. Yost*
Reuben Yost, Mayor



City of Petersburg
P. O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99839

December 6, 1988

Steve Cowper, Governor
State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

12/15

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed please find a copy of Resolution No. 1160-R, passed and approved by the Petersburg City Council on December 5, 1988.

This resolution was presented to the Council by the Petersburg representative of the Alaska Trollers Association and received the unanimous support of the City Council.

The Mayor and Council and the troll fishermen of Petersburg want to express their appreciation to you and the Treaty Commission for your efforts in the past to increase the Chinook quota. We are aware of the difficulties encountered in considering this complex issue but hope continued efforts on your part and by the Treaty Commission will help gain some quota increases for the future.

Sincerely,

Arleen Pence

Arleen Pence, Mayor Pro Tem
City of Petersburg, Alaska

RESOLUTION NO. 1113-B (a)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PETERSBURG URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

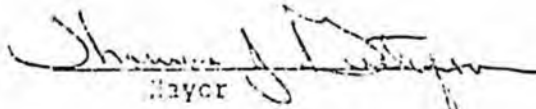
WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

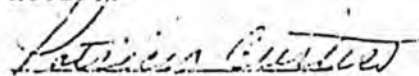
WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota.

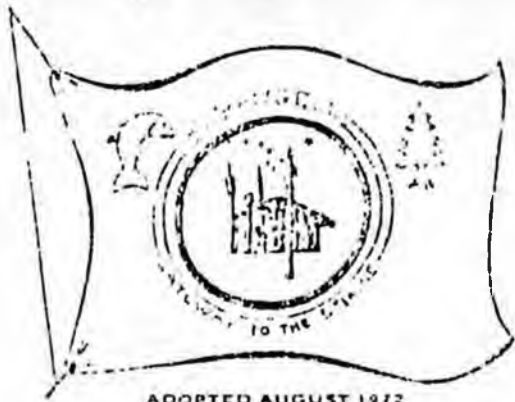
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska for this winter.

PASSED and APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg, Alaska this 5 day of October 1987.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk



ADOPTED AUGUST 1972

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

INCORPORATED 1899

BOX 531, 99929

907/874-2331

November 5, 1987

Governor Steve Cowper
Post Office Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed is City of Wrangell Resolution Number 10-87-285. A resolution urging your support for an increase in the chinook salmon quota for Southeast Alaska.

During the last phase of negotiations for the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty the representatives of the Southeast Alaska fishermen agreed to make some concessions lowering the chinook salmon catch quotas in the Southeast region. This move had a positive influence on the ratification of the Treaty, but also placed some severe restrictions on the chinook catch in Southeast Alaska creating a negative economic factor as a result.

In return for the concessions, the Southeast representatives were assured that mitigating funds would be forthcoming to be used for fisheries enhancement and hatchery development designed to improve chinook fisheries in the Southeast. At that time it appeared there was a distinct possibility that the Treaty review scheduled for 1987 would result in additional catch restraints that would compound the loss for our Southeast fleet. Some of the promised funding has been released incrementally, and various enhancement programs are being implemented as a result.

During the past coho season our fishermen experienced a large abundance of chinook salmon that had to be released because the quota was reached. A physical indication that chinook were on the increase. In addition the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicates a substantial increase of chinook in Southeastern waters, and as high as 90% of the chinook caught in some areas were hatchery fish from Alaskan projects. It appears that our hatchery program is producing tangible results, while at the same time the natural stock is increasing. All indicators suggest that chinook salmon are definitely increasing in number in our Southeast Alaska waters. Based on this information we firmly believe that our representatives should stand firm with a request for a substantial increase in chinook salmon quotas in Southeast Alaska waters during the upcoming Pacific Salmon Treaty review process.

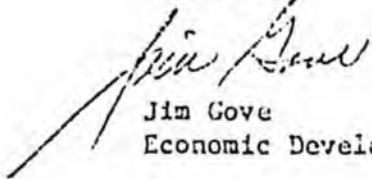
Handwritten notes:
To Mr. Cowper
From [unclear]
7/24/87
[unclear]

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

Governor Steve Cowper
November 5, 1987
Page 2

By way of the enclosed resolution, we formally ask your support in this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Gove
Economic Development Director

JG

cc: Don Collinsworth
Steve Pennoyer

encl.

THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-1519

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300 percent above the treaty escapement goals; and

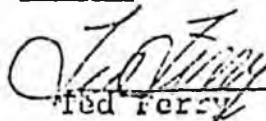
WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby requests Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

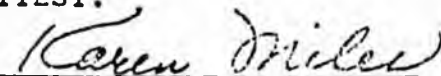
Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 15th day of OCTOBER, 1987.



Ted Perry
Mayor

ATTEST:



Karen Miles, CMC
City Clerk

S J R

16



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

907-586-2345

AEL ISSUE PAPER - SJR 16: KENNECOTT MINE

The Alaska Environmental Lobby strongly supports SJR 16.

* Visitors will benefit from preservation of the historical buildings and interpretation of the area's natural and human history. These activities will help fulfill the purposes for which the Park was established.

* The tourism industry will benefit. The low-impact tourism that has sprung up recently in the Kennecott area is a good example of the sort of economic activity we support. Such businesses contribute to a sustainable, high-quality way of life for Alaskans; and give maximum economic benefit to local communities and in-state workers.

* An important piece of Alaskan history will be saved. I have spent time in the area myself; have witnessed the deterioration and collapse of some of the buildings; and can heartily attest to the value of adding the old townsite to the Park.

March 22, 1989
by Bill Glude

S J R

26

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

Date Referred: March 10, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5-2-89

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

SJR 26

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 26

Urging adoption of a national energy strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with HCS SJR 26 (RES) the same title
 have attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendation
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
 zero fiscal note _____
 zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note(s) DNR
 zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Cliff Davidson

Scott McLaughlin

Bill Huds

Best Sharp

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

Cliff Davidson

Chairman's signature

Alaska State Legislature

JUDICIARY
CHAIRMAN
907-465-4523

JAN FAIKS
POST OFFICE BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

Senate

April 3, 1989

20 cop.

Now
stapled

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Curt Menard
Representative Cliff Davidson
House Resources Committee Co-Chairmen

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks
Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman

SUBJECT: SJR 26 - "Urging Adoption of a National Energy Strategy"

SJR 26 has been referred to the House Resources Committee for its consideration. I would appreciate it being scheduled to come before your committee at its earliest possible convenience.

The resolution urges the Congress and the President to adopt a national energy policy or management plan which may be based upon the plan proposed by the South/West Energy Council.

Alaska is one of eight members of the Council, which consists of legislators from the oil producing states - Alaska, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The members of the Council finalized a proposed energy policy during its December meeting in Santa Fe following an effort which began more than a year earlier.

The energy strategy is the culmination of efforts by the members of the Council along with its research affiliate, the South/West Energy Research Foundation. The effort began with the goal of developing a comprehensive proposal encompassing the needs of the entire nation, rather than just the producing states.

The actual strategy proposal is a 3 page document which addresses energy conservation, crude oil, natural gas, coal, renewable energy and electricity.

OUT OF SESSION

The goal of the strategy is to provide a stable supply of reasonably priced energy in an efficient and environmentally-sound manner to meet the needs of U.S. citizens, the economy and national security interests. The Council believes the long term goal of the United States should be energy independence.

The Council is offering the National Energy Strategy as a starting point for consideration at the national level. The Council is seeking bipartisan support and has been contacting leaders of both parties to take the lead in Congress. Several state legislatures in addition to the members of the Council, are being asked to consider resolutions of support.

Support resolutions for the strategy have been passed and sent to Congress by Council members Alabama and Arkansas. New Mexico has just passed their resolution and will soon be sending it to Congress. Support resolutions have been passed by one legislative body in Alaska, Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma. The Louisiana Legislature goes into session beginning April 17th.

South West
Energy Council

A NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

ALABAMA



ALASKA



ARKANSAS



COLORADO



LOUISIANA



NEW MEXICO



OKLAHOMA



TEXAS



The South/West Energy Council believes that the President and Congress should aggressively implement a national energy strategy. Energy is the key to assuring a viable economy, a strong national defense and sustaining the American way of life. This Strategy is strongly recommended as a starting point for federal efforts.

The South/West Energy Council was formed in 1975 by elected leaders of key energy producing states to encourage the development of the nation's indigenous energy resources while maintaining the integrity of our natural environment.

Funded by state appropriations, the Energy Council provides its member states a forum for addressing state and federal policies toward energy development and environmental protection. Its activities range from fact-finding meetings and policy workshops to representation before the Congress and federal agencies.

Delegates to the Energy Council are appointed by the legislative leadership from the House and Senate in each member state, and are served by professional staff from offices in Irving, Texas.

■

A NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

Goal

It shall be the goal of the United States' energy strategy to provide a stable supply of reasonably-priced energy in an efficient and environmentally-sound manner to meet the needs of its citizens, economy, and national security interests. Energy independence shall be the long term goal of the United States.

Conservation

It shall be the energy strategy of the United States to promote energy conservation, improving efficiency, in a variety of ways by setting or strengthening: Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency Standards for automobiles; energy efficiency provisions in building codes (including lighting efficiency standards); home appliance and heating and cooling unit efficiency standards; and waste recycling or reduction standards for industrial manufacturing.

Also, the federal government shall promote energy conservation education and fund research into conservation technologies. Basic energy conservation research funded by the government shall include superconductivity studies.

Crude Oil

It shall be the strategy of the United States to promote the environmentally-sound production of domestic energy resources, the conservation and efficient use of energy resources, and the management of energy imports.

It shall be the policy of the United States to promote and encourage domestic production of crude oil in an environmentally-sound manner in order to supply United States consumers with a secure source of petroleum, and provide a stabilizing influence to the world price of crude oil. In this regard the federal government shall provide tax and tax accounting incentives to oil producers for domestic exploration and development efforts with specific investment tax credits for research and development and enhanced oil and gas recovery.

It shall be the policy of the United States to assure that energy resources are utilized in a manner that recovers the most energy value possible. Similarly, it is the strategy of the United States to alleviate oil dependency by funding research and development to perfect alternative fuels, particularly for the transportation sector and primary modes of personal transportation. Enhanced oil and gas recovery from known reserves shall be promoted, and a research, development, demonstration, and commercialization program for unconventional sources of crude oil shall be pursued through a cooperative effort among industry, higher education, and national laboratories.

It shall be the policy of the federal government to manage United States imports by diversifying import suppliers, allowing the exportation of Alaskan crude oil, pursuing a Pan American Energy Alliance with Western Hemisphere producing nations, resolving technological barriers to the use of vast reserves of unconventional crude oil in the Western Hemisphere, and opening a dialogue with suppliers worldwide. It shall also be the policy of the United States to continue filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, at least to its present goal of 750 million barrels.

It shall be the strategy of the United States to support active management of federal lands and Outer Continental Shelf areas in accordance with principles of multiple use and to recognize the potential that public lands hold, particularly in Alaska, for environmentally-sound development of energy resources.

Coal

Coal is America's leading fuel in terms of reserves. It holds the promise of long-term energy security for this nation. However, its current use is constrained by aged technology and environmental concerns.

The Clean Coal Technology Program addresses both these constraints and offers additional benefits as well. The Program commits 5 billion dollars, half federal government funding and the half private sector monies, to demonstrate improved technology.

These projects not only burn coal in an environmentally-safe manner, but more efficiently as well. Many environmental concerns can be satisfied through the aggressive development and implementation of clean coal technologies which will allow the use of all types of coal reserves economically and cleanly without environmentally significant by-products or waste materials.

The Program will make the United States a technological leader, with the ability to export not only coal but clean, efficient coal technology to other nations of the world. The program also fulfills this nation's promise to its neighbor, Canada, to forcefully address transboundary environmental problems.

It shall be the strategy of the United States that the Clean Coal Technology Program be continued for its environmental, conservation, and export potential.

Natural Gas

It shall be part of the strategy of the United States to promote the use of clean, efficient natural gas in residential, commercial, industrial, utility, and transportation applications. Such use shall include the co-firing of natural gas with other fuels for efficiency or environmental purposes.

The United States shall promote and encourage domestic production of natural gas in an environmentally-sound manner by providing tax and tax accounting incentives to producers of natural gas. Further, the federal government shall complete price deregulation as existing contracts expire.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall expedite approval of pipeline construction serving new markets, particularly the oil-dependent residential market of the Northeast, and shall assure that all such projects provide access by interconnecting pipelines to producing areas of this nation.

The federal government shall fund continuing research and development relative to the environmentally-sound production and use of natural gas, in order to conserve energy by improving efficiency and shall promote development of methanol and natural gas-fueled vehicles.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy sources are characterized by a broad range of technologies, costs, efficiencies, and environmental concerns. Recognizing this spectrum of resources, it shall be the strategy of the United States to institute a long range, stable Renewable Energy Development Program which identifies and assists renewable energy sources from research and development through demonstration projects and commercialization in a cooperative effort among industry, higher education, and national laboratories.

Renewable energy resource development must be ranked and funded on the basis of factors including energy efficiency, economic competitiveness, environmental impacts, and technological adaptability. Part of this program, and critical to its success, is federal development of alternative technologies that improve renewable energy efficiencies, cut costs, and assist in integrating renewable energy into existing energy systems. Also needed is a translation and distribution system for international technical and marketing papers on renewable energy.

Electricity

It shall be the strategy of the United States to promote the development of sources of electric energy that are sufficient to meet national needs, secure from external threat, reliable in availability and delivery, safe relative to people and the environment, and efficient for use in homes, businesses and industries.

The electricity sector today is marked by tremendous regional diversity, especially with regard to capacity. Fuel usage also varies widely. Implementation of federal legislation that fails to recognize this diversity inevitably penalizes one region or another.

State regulatory bodies are close to consumers, utilities, industries, and concerned for state economic well-being. State regulatory bodies are in the best position to evaluate consumer needs, questions relative to fuel choice, economic development implications, and system reliability.

A federal government program for storage and disposal of spent nuclear fuel shall be finalized as quickly as is safely possible. Federally-acceptable, standardized nuclear powerplant designs must also be established.

Electricity research and development efforts shall be intensified with regard to energy efficiency, superconductivity, advanced and reasonable environmental controls in power generation, and development of cost-effective renewable supply technologies. The development of electric vehicles shall also be pursued.

Implementation

The development of environmentally-sound energy conservation, supply and distribution systems requires long range planning and sustained efforts. The immediate establishment and implementation of a national energy strategy, as recommended in this document and discussed in the related Background Paper, will assure that the future energy needs of American citizens, the United States economy and national security interests are met in an efficient and environmentally-sound manner.

South West
Energy Council

REP. BILL K. BREWSTER (OK)
CHAIRMAN
SOUTH/WEST ENERGY COUNCIL

REP. JOHN W. RAMSEY (AR)
CHAIRMAN
SOUTH/WEST ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION

ALABAMA:
SEN. EARL GOODWIN
SEN. EARL HILLARD
REP. TAYLOR F. HARPER
REP. WALTER E. PERRY, JR.

LOUISIANA:
SEN. ALLEN R. BARRIS
SEN. SAMUEL B. NUNEZ, JR.
REP. JOHN SIRACUSA
REP. ARTHUR W. SOUR

ALASKA:
SEN. BETTYE M. FAHRENKAMP
SEN. DREW PEARCE
REP. MARK BOYER
REP. MIKE NAVARRE

NEW MEXICO:
SEN. MANNY M. ARAGON
SEN. JOSEPH K. HARVEY
REP. RICHARD T. KNOWLES
REP. ROBERT S. LIGHT

ARKANSAS:
SEN. W. D. MOORE, JR.
SEN. KNOX NELSON
REP. L. L. BRYAN
REP. LLOYD GEORGE
REP. JOHN W. RAMSEY

OKLAHOMA:
SEN. BILLY A. MICKLE
SEN. STRATTON TAYLOR
REP. LARRY ADAIR
REP. BILL K. BREWSTER

COLORADO:
SEN. TILMAN M. BISHOP
SEN. TID L. STRICKLAND
REP. CARL B. BLEDSON
REP. SCOTT MCINNIS

TEXAS:
SEN. GRANT JONES
REP. JIM McWILLIAMS
REP. RICK PERRY
REP. DAN SHELLEY

PATRICK J. RAFFANILLO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

290 E. CARPENTER FREEWAY
SUITE 114
IRVING, TEXAS 75062
214-541-1991
FAX 214-717-0647

South West
Energy Council

**A NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY
AND BACKGROUND PAPER**

ALABAMA

■

ALASKA

■

ARKANSAS

■

COLORADO

■

LOUISIANA

■

NEW MEXICO

■

OKLAHOMA

■

TEXAS

■

The South/West Energy Council believes that the President and Congress should aggressively implement a national energy strategy. Energy is the key to assuring a viable economy, a strong national defense and sustaining the American way of life. This Strategy is strongly recommended as a starting point for federal efforts.

**A NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY
AND BACKGROUND PAPER**

The South/West Energy Council and the South/West Energy Research Foundation believes that the President and Congress should aggressively implement a national energy strategy. Energy is the key to assuring a viable economy, a strong national defense and sustaining the American way of life. This Strategy is strongly recommended as a starting point for federal efforts.

**SOUTH/WEST ENERGY COUNCIL
AND
SOUTH/WEST ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION**