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2/24/12

**CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15( )**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY**

**Offered:**

**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): SENATORS OLSON, McGuire, Giessel, Dyson, Huggins, Wagoner, Wielechowski, Meyer, Menard, Egan, Davis, Thomas, Stedman, Stevens**

**A RESOLUTION**

**Urging the United States Congress to fund all the facilities and vessels necessary for the United States Coast Guard to fulfill its Arctic missions, including icebreakers and an Arctic Coast Guard base.**

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

**WHEREAS** the purchase of Alaska in 1867 made America an Arctic nation; and

**WHEREAS** Alaska was admitted to statehood in 1959; and

**WHEREAS** Alaska deserves full recognition and assistance from the federal government like any other state; and

**WHEREAS** art. IV, sec. 4, of the Constitution of the United States, requires the United States to protect each of the states against invasion and does not specify a preference for protection of one state over any other; and

**WHEREAS** the United States Arctic Region Policy revised in 2009 calls for the protection of commerce, the protection of the environment, and improved safety, security, and reliability of transportation in the Arctic region; and

**WHEREAS** ice cover in the Arctic is at historic lows, and multiyear ice is decreasing;

1 and

2 **WHEREAS** the entire Arctic region, including the Arctic region of the United States,  
3 is experiencing increased human activity related to shipping, oil and gas development,  
4 commercial fishing, tourism, and other activities; and

5 **WHEREAS** the increased activity in the Arctic underscores a commensurate need for  
6 immediate investment in the Arctic region of the United States to enable the responsible  
7 development of resources, foster maritime commerce, safeguard the well-being of Arctic  
8 residents and ecosystems, facilitate emergency and disaster preparedness and response, and  
9 protect United States sovereignty; and

10 **WHEREAS** the Alaska Northern Waters Task Force, established in 2010,  
11 recommends that the Alaska State Legislature encourage the federal government to establish a  
12 United States Coast Guard base in the Arctic and to fund the construction of additional  
13 icebreakers and ice-capable vessels for the United States fleet; and

14 **WHEREAS**, as Northern sea routes open and foreign shippers set their sights on  
15 Asian markets, international shipping of oil and gas and other potentially hazardous cargo  
16 through the Bering Strait is rapidly increasing; and

17 **WHEREAS** the United States and its trading partners could reap economic benefits  
18 from accessing Northern sea routes with the help of modern, fully equipped icebreakers; and

19 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard has 11 statutory missions, including  
20 search and rescue, marine safety, ports, waterways, and coastal security, drug interdiction,  
21 migrant interdiction, defense readiness, living marine resources, marine environmental  
22 protection, aids to navigation, ice operations, and other law enforcement; and

23 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard's missions relate to protecting the public,  
24 the environment, and United States economic interests in the nation's ports and waterways,  
25 along the coast, on international waters, and in any maritime region, as required for national  
26 security; and

27 **WHEREAS** the National Contingency Plan further requires the United States Coast  
28 Guard to oversee oil spill planning and preparedness in coastal waters and to supervise oil  
29 spill response; and

30 **WHEREAS** the United States Congress and the Administration are mandated by  
31 numerous laws and policies to maintain icebreaking operations; and

1       **WHEREAS** those mandates include President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1936  
2 Executive Order 7521, which requires the United States Coast Guard to keep channels and  
3 harbors open to navigation by means of icebreaking operations; the Arctic Research Policy  
4 Act of 1984, which directs the United States Office of Management and Budget to build and  
5 deploy icebreakers and allocate funds necessary to support icebreaking operations; the Coast  
6 Guard Authorization Act of 2010, which requires the United States Coast Guard to promote  
7 safe maritime navigation by means of icebreaking where necessary, feasible, and effective;  
8 and the 2011 Unified Command Plan, which sets new boundaries and responsibilities for the  
9 United States combatant commands, and directed the United States Northern Command to  
10 take the lead in advocating for new resources in the Arctic; and

11       **WHEREAS** the binding Arctic Search and Rescue Agreement signed by the eight  
12 Arctic nations at the Arctic Council in May 2011 commits the United States to search and  
13 rescue response within the Arctic sector of the United States, including waters north of  
14 Alaska, Bristol Bay, and the Bering Sea; and

15       **WHEREAS** the promise to provide search and rescue operations in the Arctic sector  
16 of the United States is compromised without sufficient icebreakers and other United States  
17 Coast Guard assets; and

18       **WHEREAS** the January 2012 delivery of fuel to Nome, Alaska, by the Russian fuel  
19 tanker Renda, escorted by the United States Coast Guard's only polar class icebreaker, Healy,  
20 emphasized the need for increased United States icebreaker presence in the Arctic; and

21       **WHEREAS**, at present, the United States has only one polar class icebreaker in  
22 service, the United States Coast Guard Cutter Healy, a vessel designed for scientific research  
23 and response operations; and

24       **WHEREAS** a second polar class icebreaker, the United States Coast Guard Cutter  
25 Polar Star, is undergoing extensive repairs in Seattle, Washington, and is scheduled to return  
26 to service in 2013, at which time it is predicted it should function effectively for only another  
27 seven to 10 years; and

28       **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard Cutter Polar Star's sister ship, the United  
29 States Coast Guard Cutter Polar Sea, was taken out of service in 2011; and

30       **WHEREAS** Russia has a fleet of eight nuclear-powered icebreakers; China has one  
31 large icebreaking research ship supporting science in both polar regions and is building a

1 second, smaller but more powerful icebreaking research ship that is scheduled to be ready in  
2 2013; Canada has committed \$38,000,000,000 to a 30-year plan to build additional  
3 icebreakers and other ice-strengthened ships; and Sweden, Finland, South Korea, and Japan  
4 have added icebreakers to their fleets; and

5 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard estimates that designing and constructing  
6 a new polar class ice breaker will take seven to 10 years; and

7 **WHEREAS** having a sufficient number of ice-capable vessels, including shallow-  
8 draft vessels with icebreaking capability, is vital for the United States Coast Guard to fulfill  
9 its expanding mission in the Arctic; and

10 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard has very limited Arctic emergency  
11 response capabilities and no permanent bases near the Bering Strait chokepoint or on Alaska's  
12 North Slope to support the United States Coast Guard operations; and

13 **WHEREAS** the most northern United States Coast Guard base in the United States in  
14 Kodiak, Alaska, is more than 1,000 miles from possible Chukchi Sea drilling sites and nearly  
15 as far from existing Arctic shipping lanes in the Bering Strait, and that distance causes  
16 untenable logistical problems that negatively affect response times and capabilities; and

17 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard should have a greater overall presence in  
18 the Arctic, with the ability to stage assets closer to future shipping, oil and gas drilling, and  
19 commercial fishing activities;

20 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States  
21 Congress and the Administration to fund all facilities and vessels necessary to enable the  
22 United States Coast Guard to fulfill its Arctic missions, including icebreakers and an Arctic  
23 Coast Guard base; and be it

24 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States  
25 Congress and the Administration to consider all options to finance the refurbishment of our  
26 current polar class icebreakers, the acquisition of new icebreakers, and the long-term  
27 maintenance funding of the United States Coast Guard icebreaker fleet and Arctic facilities.

28 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Barack Obama, President of  
29 the United States; the Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton, United States Secretary of State;  
30 the Honorable Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian  
31 Federation; the Honorable Erkki Tuomioja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland; the

1 Honorable Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden; the Honorable Jonas Gahr  
2 Støre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway; the Honorable John Baird, Minister of Foreign  
3 Affairs of Canada; the Honorable Össur Skarphéðinsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs and  
4 External Trade of Iceland; the Honorable Villy Søvndal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of  
5 Denmark; the Honorable Admiral Robert J. Papp, Commandant, United States Coast Guard;  
6 Ambassador David A. Balton, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries, United  
7 States Department of State; Rear Admiral Thomas F. Ostebo, Commander, United States  
8 Seventeenth Coast Guard District; the Honorable Sean Parnell, Governor of Alaska; the  
9 Honorable Mead Treadwell, Lieutenant Governor of Alaska; the Honorable Lisa Murkowski  
10 and the Honorable Mark Begich, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.  
11 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and all other members of the  
12 112th United States Congress.