

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

**BY SENATORS GIESSEL, McGuire, Hoffman, Micciche, Stevens, Olson, Dyson, Stedman, Bishop, Dunleavy, Gardner**

**Introduced: 2/27/13  
Referred: Resources**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to the presence and interests of the state and the nation in the Arctic; urging**  
2 **appointment of a representative of the state to the Arctic Council; relating to**  
3 **icebreakers; and relating to United States Coast Guard operations and facilities in the**  
4 **Arctic.**

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

6 **WHEREAS** this state alone qualifies the United States as an Arctic nation; and

7 **WHEREAS**, according to the United States Geological Survey, the Arctic may hold  
8 up to 90,000,000,000 barrels of oil, the equivalent of 13 percent of the world's undiscovered  
9 oil reserves, and 47.3 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, the equivalent of 30 percent of the  
10 world's undiscovered natural gas reserves, and the development of these resources would have  
11 a profound economic effect on the state and promote energy security for the nation; and

12 **WHEREAS** the amount of Arctic Ocean ice during the summer months has  
13 increasingly diminished, resulting in the opening of international shipping lanes through the  
14 Arctic; and

15 **WHEREAS** the Northwest Passage along North America and the Northern Sea Route

1 along Eurasia both pass through the Bering Strait and decrease shipping time and costs  
2 between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans compared to traveling conventional routes through  
3 the Suez Canal or Panama Canal; and

4 **WHEREAS** growing interest in economic and strategic opportunities in the Arctic has  
5 led the Russian Federation to announce its interests in the region and, in August 2007, to plant  
6 a Russian flag on the Arctic Ocean seabed and resume strategic bomber flights over the Arctic  
7 region for the first time since the end of the Cold War; and

8 **WHEREAS** Russia has submitted a claim to the United Nations Convention on the  
9 Law of the Sea to an area of 460,000 square miles in the Arctic Ocean, an area the size of  
10 Germany, France, and Italy combined; and

11 **WHEREAS** the United States Coast Guard does not have a base on or adjacent to the  
12 Arctic Ocean, inhibiting the nation's ability to respond to situations that could threaten United  
13 States sovereignty in the Arctic and reducing the nation's emergency and disaster  
14 preparedness in the area; and

15 **WHEREAS** increasing interest in the Arctic as a result of emerging geopolitical and  
16 economic factors has created a national priority for the United States to map the Arctic floor,  
17 which is essential to establish legitimate claims to areas beyond the 200 nautical mile  
18 exclusive economic zone and best assert the nation's rights in the international community;  
19 and

20 **WHEREAS**, as the use of international shipping lanes through the Arctic Ocean  
21 becomes possible, the demand for icebreaker vessels is increasing; and

22 **WHEREAS** Canada currently has six icebreaker vessels, with a plan to complete a  
23 seventh, the 459-foot John G. Diefenbaker, in 2017; and

24 **WHEREAS** the Russian icebreaker fleet is the largest in the world, with 35 vessels,  
25 including 22 government-operated icebreakers and six nuclear-powered icebreakers with at  
26 least 45,000 brake horsepower; and

27 **WHEREAS** a seventh nuclear-powered Russian icebreaker is currently under  
28 construction, and three more nuclear-powered icebreakers are planned for completion by  
29 2017; and

30 **WHEREAS** the most powerful icebreaker in the world, the Russian nuclear-powered  
31 50 Years of Victory, commissioned in 2007, is 524 feet long, has 75,000 horsepower, and can

1 break ice up to 9.2 feet thick; and

2 **WHEREAS** the United States has five icebreakers, only three of which are United  
3 States Coast Guard vessels; and

4 **WHEREAS** only one of the United States Coast Guard icebreakers, the USCGC  
5 Healy, which has 30,000 horsepower and was designed primarily for research purposes, is  
6 presently in service; and

7 **WHEREAS**, of the two other United States Coast Guard icebreakers, the USCGC  
8 Polar Star and the USCGC Polar Sea, constructed in 1976 and 1977, the USCGC Polar Sea is  
9 unlikely to return to service and the USCGC Polar Star is not anticipated to return to service  
10 until late 2013 at the earliest; and

11 **WHEREAS** the Arctic Council is a high-level forum of Arctic states, is the only  
12 circumpolar forum that includes all of the Arctic states, and includes participation of Arctic  
13 indigenous peoples for the purpose of holding political discussions on Arctic issues shared in  
14 common and fostering Arctic cooperation; and

15 **WHEREAS** the Arctic Council includes official state representatives from the  
16 governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation,  
17 Sweden, and the United States; and

18 **WHEREAS** the chairmanship of the Arctic Council rotates every two years and,  
19 following the chairmanship of Canada beginning in May 2013, the United States will assume  
20 chairmanship of the Arctic Council in May 2015; and

21 **WHEREAS** the United States has a presence on the Arctic Council only because of  
22 Alaska's location in the Arctic; and

23 **WHEREAS**, in 2011, in the spirit of cooperation between the Arctic states, and  
24 cognizant of the harsh conditions that pose a challenge to search and rescue operations in the  
25 Arctic and the vital importance of providing rapid assistance to persons in distress in those  
26 circumstances, the Arctic Council signed the council's first legally binding agreement in  
27 Nuuk, Greenland, to coordinate search and rescue operations in the Arctic Ocean; and

28 **WHEREAS** the official state delegation of Canada to the Arctic Council includes  
29 representatives from the governments of the territories of Yukon and Nunavut; and

30 **WHEREAS** the official United States delegation to the Arctic Council does not  
31 include any officially appointed representative from Alaska; and

1           **WHEREAS** the interests of the state are directly affected by Arctic policy;

2           **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature, recognizing the importance of  
3 diplomatic opportunities and the particular effect of Arctic policy on the state's interests, urges  
4 the United States to include a designated representative from this state as a member of its  
5 official delegation to the Arctic Council; and be it

6           **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the federal  
7 government to request the Governor to appoint a delegate and one alternate to join the nation's  
8 official delegation to the Arctic Council; and be it

9           **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States  
10 Congress and the President of the United States to provide the United States Coast Guard with  
11 sufficient funding to expand its Arctic operations, retrofit the nation's existing icebreaker  
12 fleet, build needed vessels and facilities, including icebreakers and a United States Coast  
13 Guard base for Arctic operations, to map the United States outer continental shelf for the  
14 purpose of preserving and defending the nation's sovereign territorial rights, and to maintain a  
15 strong presence in the region; and be it

16           **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States to  
17 continue to assert its political, strategic, environmental, and economic interests in the Arctic,  
18 with particular emphasis on the well-being of the state, and to take a leadership role in guiding  
19 international Arctic policy through diplomatic, military, and economic means.

20           **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Barack Obama, President of  
21 the United States; the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Vice-President of the United States and  
22 President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable John F. Kerry, United States Secretary of State;  
23 General Martin E. Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Honorable Janet A.  
24 Napolitano, United States Secretary of Homeland Security; the Honorable Robert Menendez,  
25 Chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; the Honorable Michael T. McCaul,  
26 Chair of the U.S. House Committee on Homeland Security; the Honorable Thomas R. Carper,  
27 Chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; the  
28 Honorable Barbara Mikulski, Chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations; the  
29 Honorable Dave Camp, Chair of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee; the Honorable  
30 Bob Corker, ranking member, U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Admiral Robert  
31 J. Papp, Jr., Commandant of the United States Coast Guard; and the Honorable Lisa

- 1 Murkowski and the Honorable Mark Begich, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young,
- 2 U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and all other members of
- 3 the United States Senate.