

SJR

19



Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on State Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

March 12, 1981

Behrends Bldg.

1:30 p.m.

First Floor

MEMBERS PRESENT: SENATOR FISCHER, CHAIR
SENATOR BRADLEY
SENATOR ELIASON

AGENDA: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 15 "Relating to equal federal income taxation of married persons."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17 "Relating to the operation of a manned weather station by the National Weather Service at Unalakleet."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 18 "Requesting the President to direct the creation of a utility corridor for the extension of the Alaska Railroad to the Canadian border."

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS Consideration of the Governor's appointments to various boards and commissions.

Chairman Fischer called the meeting to order at 1:40 with members Senator Bradley and Senator Eliason in attendance.

Senate Joint Resolution 15

Susan Clark testified in favor of the measure, stating that it addresses the issue which was third priority at the White House Conference on Families. She outlined all of the recommendations which emerged from that White House Conference, including equitable economic treatment of homemakers, personnel policies, and Social Security biases.

The Chair recommended that Susan Clark follow up with the State Affairs Committee staff on those recommendations which are "generally accepted".

Senator Charlie Parr, prime sponsor of SJR 15, provided testimony on the measure, touching briefly on the "marriage penalty" and the changes made in the Alaska Statutes to reduce this penalty on the state level. Senator Parr gave the historical background which led

to Congress passing a measure which caused married persons to fare less well than single persons with regard to the graduated income tax. Currently, married persons filing separately pay more than if filing jointly, which, in turn, is more than they would pay if they were not married.

Senator Bradley recommended that, there being no further testimony, the measure be passed out with the majority of the committee recommending that it do pass. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Senate Joint Resolution 17

Senator Ferguson, prime sponsor of this measure advocating continuing operation of a staffed weather station at Unalakleet, spoke briefly with the Chair, but was unable to stay to provide formal testimony. He provided the committee with a letter addressing the issue from Administrator Herbert Ivanoff of the City of Unalakleet. The letter advocated continued staffing of the station, which the National Weather Bureau planned to have go "remote". (The letter was directed to the National Weather Service.)

The committee members discussed proposed language changes designed to "de-sex" the resolution (e.g. changing "manned" to "staffed").

Susan Clark, representing the American Association of University Women, applauded the committee's sensitivity and willingness to change the wording of the law to apply to both men and women. She further suggested that direction should be provided to persons writing statutes, legislative direction, as the need for continuity currently requires use of "he" or "it".

There was a brief digression on the subject of language changes being made and considered in religious texts, from hymnals to books of prayer, and treatises.

Senator Bradley advocated the need to originate neuter pronouns for use in legal language and legal texts.

The Chair drew the committee members' attention to the bill currently before the Senate Judiciary Committee which would require all new bills to reflect genderless language.

The committee members amended SJR 17 to reflect genderless language, and Senator Bradley moved that the measure be passed out, as amended, with individual recommendations. It was so ordered.

Senate Joint Resolution 18

Leslie "Red" Swanson, special voluntary consultant to Senator Hohman,

prime sponsor of the resolution, provided testimony in support of the measure. Senator Hohman asked Mr. Swanson to speak in behalf of the measure, which "Red" had helped to draft, and which had been introduced at his request.

Mr. Swanson provided a "thumbnail sketch" of the development and history of the railroad in Alaska and of his own involvement in that development since 1968. He outlined the development of various plans and projects, and emphasized those involving U. S. and Canadian joint efforts.

Much of the groundwork has already been laid for development of a railroad to the Canadian border; the resolution requests the President of the United States to exercise his authority (and to expedite things) by declaring up to 1000 miles of railroad corridors in Alaska.

The Chair inquired why the resolve requests the President to direct the Secretary of the Interior to act, rather than requesting the Secretary of the Interior directly to act. Mr. Swanson responded that the authority was delegated to the President, that the President has the sole authority.

Mr. Swanson discussed various potential language changes with members of the committee. The measure was held over for further consideration.

Confirmation of appointments

Committee members were presented with resumes for persons appointed by the Governor to various boards and commissions. There were a number of communications received objecting to the appointment of Don Dennis to the Athletic Commission.

Chairman Fischer requested that the committee members examine the information available, and (as Senator Bradley has just left, and there was no longer a quorum for conducting business) take it up again at another occasion.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE

197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-2820

Rodger Painter
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 81-12
March 12, 1981

WHEREAS Alaska is blessed with abundant renewable resources, including hydroelectric potential and fisheries; and

WHEREAS Alaska is embarking on a comprehensive program to develop hydroelectric sites for the benefit of all Alaskans; and

WHEREAS Alaska has the technology and funds to develop hydroelectric power without harming the valuable fisheries resources; and

WHEREAS imprudent development of Alaska's hydroelectric potential could seriously damage Alaska's fishing industry and the lifestyle of Alaska's citizens,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that:

- 1) United Fishermen of Alaska supports a public policy that allows for development of hydroelectric potential on river systems that do not support major anadromous fish runs if such options are at all feasible and,
- 2) United Fishermen of Alaska urges the Governor and Legislature to proceed with the utmost caution on projects that involve river systems with significant anadromous fish runs to assure that fisheries values are not adversely affected, and that the mistakes made on the Columbia River are not repeated in Alaska.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE

197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-2820

Rodger Painter
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 81-25
March 11, 1981

WHEREAS the Stikine River is one of the largest salmon producers in Southeast Alaska with a current run of approximately 400,000 fish and also supports groundfish, shrimp, crab and eulachon; and

WHEREAS the British Columbia Power and Hydro Authority is studying a hydroelectric power complex of 5 dams on the Stikine and Iskut Rivers which would be among the world's largest hydro projects; and

WHEREAS the changes in temperature flow, sediment and nitrogen levels of the river estuary caused by this project could have severe impact on the Stikine River fisheries; and

WHEREAS studies of the project by B.C. Hydro are nearing completion and applications to the Canadian government for licensing could be made in 1982; and

Relevant in SOTR 19 →

WHEREAS the Stikine is covered under international treaties (Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the Navigable Waterways Treaty of 1871) which apply to actions taken on the waterway by one country that could affect the interest of the other; and

WHEREAS information on possible effects of the dam on U.S. fisheries is needed in order for Alaska and the U.S. to participate in the decision process on this project;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska:

- 1) opposes the construction of the Stikine-Iskut dam project unless it can be proven that the fishery will not be harmed;
- 2) requests the state and federal governments to fund and carry out studies by U.S. agencies of potential impacts of this project on the Stikine fisheries; and
- 3) urges the state and federal governments to research immediately any possible means of U.S. involvement - including the intervention of the International Joint Commission (empowered under the Boundary Waters Treaty) in the Canadian decision processes on the dams and to pursue such options before commitments are made to build the project.

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Eliason

To: Senate State Affairs Comm. SENATE BILL No. SJR 19

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: LINE:

1 8 Change "government of British
Columbia" to "British Columbia
Hydro and Power Authority"

As the proposed project affects the Stikine and its tributary, Iskut River, and is actually a series of five dams, the references to the "dam" should be corrected to plural form. Therefore the following amendments are needed:

1 9 After "river" add "and its
tributary, the Iskut River, and"

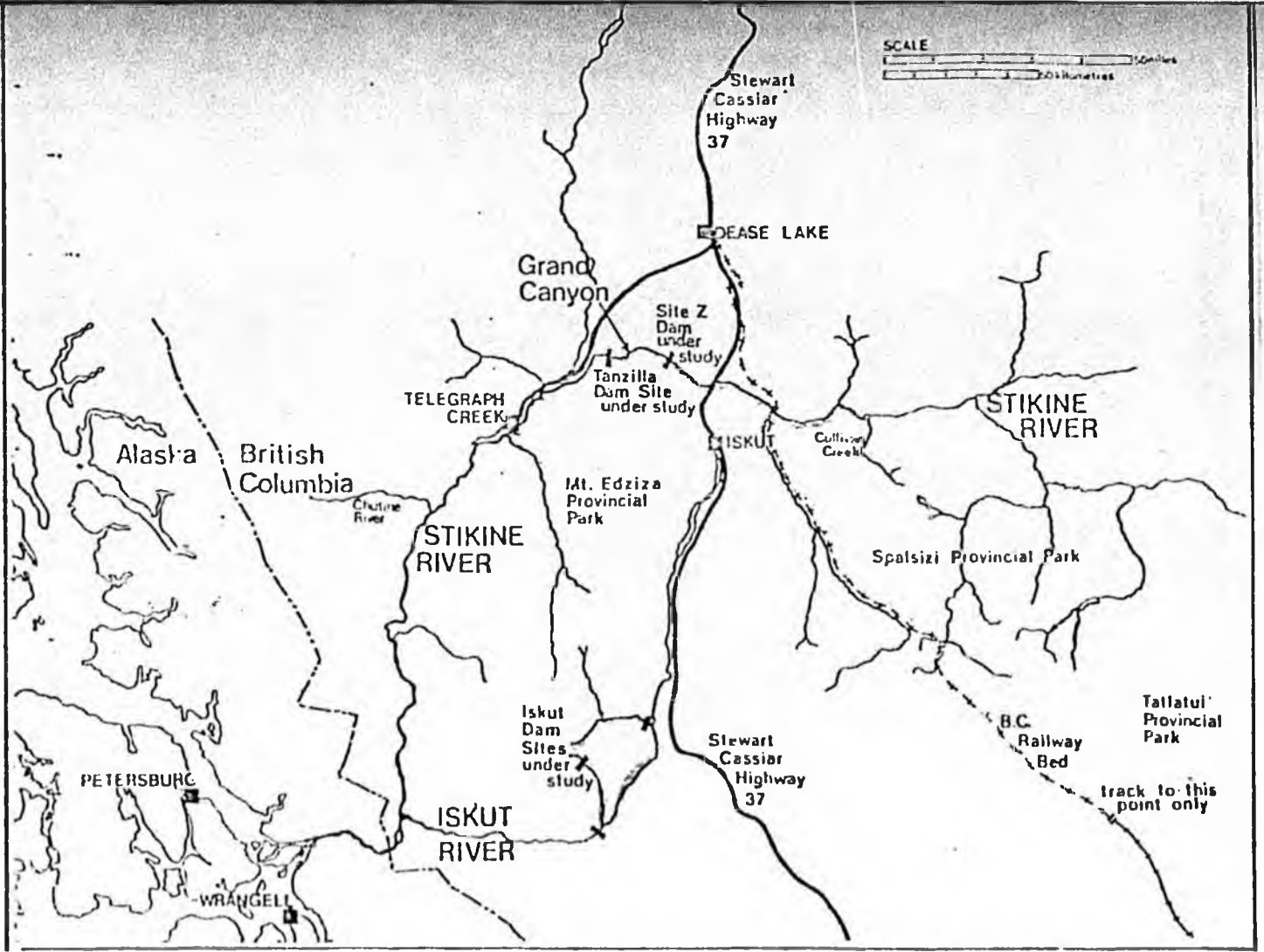
1 11 Change "dam" to "dams"

1 15 Between "dam" and "of" add word
"project"

1 19 Change "Dam" to "Dams"

1 22 Change "Dam" to "Dams"

1 28 Change "Dam" to "Dams"





Province of
British Columbia
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



AL PASSARELL, M.L.A. (ATLIN)

ROOM 134, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C. V8V 1X4

387-5207

April 9, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Senate Committee on State Affairs
Juneau, Alaska
99811, U.S.A.

Dear Senator Fischer:

Thank you for your letter dated March 25, 1981 regarding Senate Joint Resolution 19, concerning the proposed Stikine/Iskut dam in Canada.

I am extremely pleased that the Alaska State Legislature has taken this important issue to task, since we do share a common border and any hydro dam on the Stikine will have an adverse effect on the important fishing business in the Panhandle. I offer my sincere congratulations to your senate committee for dealing with this measure, and hopefully in the future we will have closer ties in developing a common front on this proposed hydro-dam on the Stikine river in Canada.

Once again, thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Al Passarell

Al Passarell, M.L.A.
ATLIN

STIKINE-ISKUT DAM PROPOSALS FACT SHEET

LOCATION:

The Stikine watershed is mainly in northern British Columbia with the last 40 miles of the river in SE Alaska. From the headwaters in the Spatsizi Plateau, down the 50 mile-long "Grand Canyon" of the Stikine, past the town of Telegraph Creek and through the Coast Mountain Range, the 400 mile long Stikine flows to tidewater near Wrangell.

RESOURCES:

A large trans-border river, the Stikine is central to the histories of the Tahltan Indians, various B.C. settlements and the towns of Wrangell and Petersburg. The watershed is largely wilderness. Major salmon runs, wildlife populations and outstanding scenery support commercial fishing, guiding and recreation industries in both countries. The Stikine flats are the largest in SE Alaska and a major waterfowl feeding and resting area.

DAM PLANS:

The British Columbia Power and Hydro Authority (B.C. Hydro) is studying a Stikine-Iskut hydroelectric project which would consist of:

- 2 dams in the Grand Canyon of the Stikine (one 800+ feet tall)
- 3 dams on the Iskut River (the largest tributary of the Stikine, joining the river near the U.S./B.C. border)
- access roads, and transmission lines to transport the power to Vancouver and other points south.

Estimated cost for the project is \$7.6 billion. Generating capacity would be 2800 megawatts. The cost, size, and power production capacities would place this among the largest hydro projects in the world.

CONFLICTS:

In Canada the project would

- flood most of the Grand Canyon
- bring adverse social impacts in the small, largely native communities in the area - Telegraph Creek, Iskut and Dease Lake
- irreversibly commit the area to energy development before land claims of the Tahltan people have been settled
- disrupt local economies which are dependent on the project area for guiding, trapping, hunting, fishing, boating
- impact wildlife, including the large goat population in the Grand Canyon, moose, and caribou which migrate across the proposed impoundment area
- possibly affect salmon spawning, rearing and migration

Possible impacts to the Stikine delta in Alaska include

- changes in water temperature, stream flow, sediment and nitrogen levels
- detrimental effect on commercial and sport fish industry
- loss of riparian habitat
- changes in waterfowl and wildlife habitat
- effect on hunting and other recreation

STATUS AND SCHEDULE:

B.C. Hydro started environmental and engineering studies in 1977, and plans to complete them by the end of 1981 at a cost of approximately 30 million dollars. The Corporation will decide at that time whether to seek B.C. government approval for the project. Several provincial and federal licenses and hearings - and American involvement - would be required. Current engineering work includes major tunnelling in the Grand Canyon and application for several access roads.

U.S. ACTIONS:

The U.S. is guaranteed some say in the project under international law; the terms of involvement have to be worked out by the state and federal governments. The towns of Petersburg and Wrangell have requested additional studies by Alaska and U.S. agencies on possible effects of the dams.

ALTERNATIVES:

International cooperative management proposals to protect the whole free-flowing river have been discussed for many years. The U.S. portion was designated Wilderness under the Alaska lands bill last year. The Stikine is among the top 10 B.C. rivers nominated for protection in a heritage river system being worked on in the province. B.C. power needs can be met through existing supplies, conservation and alternative sources. There is intense local opposition to the dam project in B.C.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- in B.C.: Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C. Canada VOJ 2W0
Friends of the Stikine, 4669 Drummond Drive
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6R 1E8
- in SE: Stikine Action Committees
Box 1073, Petersburg, AK 99833 772-3976
Box 1612, Wrangell, AK 99929 874-3168
Box 1422, Juneau, AK 99802



City of Petersburg
P. O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

November 5, 1980

Residents for a Free Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C.
Canada
VOJ2W0

Atten: Jim Bourquin

Dear Mr. Bourquin:

The community of Petersburg, situated on Mitkof Island in Southeast Alaska, is closely associated with the international Stikine River system. As a natural marine transportation route into the interior of Northern British Columbia, the Stikine River has a rich heritage of both access and as a major fisheries resource of traditional and present day economic concern. Presently the Stikine River and its major tributary, the Iskut River, are in the planning stage for massive hydroelectric power development.

During October 1980, at the request of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the British Columbia Hydropower and Authority (BC Hydro) outlined the Stikine/Iskut project proposal for representatives from a wide range of Alaska and U.S. resource agencies.

The City of Petersburg would like to add its voice of concern to the residents of isolated Telegraph Creek and Iskut B.C. who feel that further study beyond work conducted by BC Hydro be initiated.

State and Federal U.S. interests in the Stikine's resources must be maintained. American resource studies are needed. The critical decisions must be made on a wider than provincial basis. These decisions require an international written agreement. The written agreement would guarantee a cooperative joint study process. The City of Petersburg requests that these steps be taken.

The City of Petersburg would appreciate your keeping us informed of your progress in this matter.

Sincerely,

Richard Kito, Mayor
City of Petersburg, Alaska

Don Thorsteinson, President
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce

British Columbia legislator says

Stikine hydro project could hurt Alaska fishing

By KARIN DAVIES
Associated Press Writer

JUNEAU (AP) — Alaska's fishery could be severely damaged by proposed hydroelectric projects on the Stikine River, a British Columbia lawmaker told state officials Tuesday.

Al Passarell, who represents the Atlin district in the British Columbia legislature, said the series of five dams that BC Hydro proposes to build on the Stikine and Iskut rivers would alter water flows and could hurt Alaska's waterfowl, shellfish and salmon stocks.

Passarell met with a host of top state officials, fishermen and the mayor of Wrangell to discuss the proposed dams.

State Commissioner of Fish and Game Ronald Skoog said damage to Alaska's fish and wildlife and to the river's navigability are the state's primary concern over the dams.

While information on the impact of the hydroelectric projects is scarce, state fisheries researcher Paul Kissner said if the dams reduce spring flood levels there could be a "severe" impact on Southeast coho salmon stocks.

Kissner estimated the Stikine River system contributes 300,000 fish to Southeast waters each year, including more than 100,000 cohes and 20,000 king salmon.

The Stikine is an international river. Its headwaters are in northwest British Columbia, and it flows into Southeast Alaska, emptying into a strait between Wrangell and Petersburg.

Passarell also warned state officials of a molybdenum mine planned by Amax Canada Ltd. at Kitsault, British Columbia, which he said would dump some 100 million tons of mostly toxic tailings into Alice Arm. Kissner said he was unsure what effect the tailings would have on Alaska's streams.

Passarell was in Juneau to rally support among Alaska officials to help extract information from BC Hydro. Passarell said Canadian officials have had difficulty getting information on the dams.

He also said Canada's media incorrectly reported that

Gov. Jay Hammond voiced support for the hydro projects following meetings last week with British Columbia leaders.

Hammond Press Secretary Chuck Kleeschulte said Hammond has no information on which to make a decision on the project until feasibility studies are completed in 1982. He said Hammond stated last week that some of his fears about the impact of the dams on steam flows were allayed by discussions with Canadian officials.

Passarell, whose district includes the proposed Stikine River hydroelectric sites, has been battling the project since 1978 when he was elected. However, he said he was not in Juneau to urge officials to oppose the project but to seek help in getting information on the projects from BC Hydro, a public-owned corporation.

Ernst Mueller, commissioner of the state Department of Environmental Conservation, said BC Hydro has provided little information to the state. Natural Resources Commissioner Robert LeResche said "it will be our responsibility" to look at the dam project because the mouth of the Stikine is in Alaska.

Two U.S.-Canada treaties signed in the 1800s regarding access and navigability of the river could block construction of the dams, Passarell said. There are plans to use those treaties in a suit against BC Hydro when it files for permits next year, he said.

In addition to general environmental damage, Passarell said the hydro projects could damage the river guiding industry, lessen the scenic value of the river and threaten the mountain goat population.

Passarell also objects to the dam project because he said BC Hydro now operates at a deficit, and the \$7.6 billion Stikine project will add to it. He also complained that some of the power generated by the proposed dams would be sold to the U.S., and not benefit his constituents.

BC Hydro is studying the environmental impact and cost of building two dams on the Stikine — 140 and 160 miles upriver from the U.S.-Canada border — and three dams on the Iskut River, a tributary about 50 miles from the border.

Stikine dam plans spark warning call

By CRAIG MEDRED
Empire Assistant Editor

Only days after Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond emerged from meetings with British Columbia Premier William Bennett to proclaim many of his fears about a Stikine River dam had been allayed, a leader of the province's opposition party was in Juneau warning state officials to keep a close eye on the project.

B.C. Hydro, Canada's publicly owned dam building corporation, appears to be giving short shrift to environmental problems the dam could create, including possible decimation of Alaska salmon fisheries downstream, said Al Passarell, a member of British Columbia's New Democratic Party (N.D.P.) Caucus.

"It's very difficult to get information," he added, telling state officials they may have more luck than his party in discovering what B.C. Hydro has planned for the river which starts in northwest British Columbia and runs to the sea near Wrangell.

Canada lacks a freedom of information law, which makes it nearly impossible to get studies or reports B.C. Hydro does not want made public, said the legislator who represents the Atlin area in British Columbia's parliament.

He pleaded with state officials to pressure B.C. Hydro to release environmental information, and said he

would welcome any fisheries and streamflow data available from the state.

Passarell is opposed to the dam because of its multi-billion dollar cost, the planned export of all power to the Vancouver area, the government's refusal to deal with Native land claims and the possible environmental havoc the dam could wreak.

"It's nice to know both sides are trying to use us," a member of Hammond's staff said after meeting with Passarell.

Following discussions with Bennett in Whitehorse, Yukon, last week, Hammond said it appears possible to develop a Stikine River hydroelectric dam without decimating Canadian and Alaskan salmon fisheries.

Some people interpreted that as a Hammond endorsement of the project — something his staff was quick to deny Tuesday.

"He's never endorsed ... this project," said Commissioner of Resources Bob LeResche, who on Monday met with Passarell along with Commissioner of Fish and Game Ron Skoog, Commissioner of Environmental Conservation Ernest Mueller, Wrangell Mayor Don House, representatives of fishermen's groups and a number of state fisheries biologists.

"The governor did not endorse the project by any means," Hammond Press Secretary Chuck Kleeschulte said.

The governor's staff was at work late

Tuesday drafting a statement denying Hammond ever backed the planned, \$7.6-billion, 14-billion kilowatt dam envisioned by B.C. Hydro. If built, it would be the largest dam in British Columbia, and Passarell expected a number of other Stikine River dams to follow. B.C. Hydro is now studying a total of five dams, two on the Stikine about 140 to 160 miles upstream from the border and three on the Iskut River, a major Stikine tributary, about 50

miles from the U.S.-Canada line. Feasibility studies are expected in 1982.

Passarell warned state officials not to be fooled into thinking they have time because of the planned 1982 release of feasibility studies.

"B.C. Hydro can go at any time for their permits," he said. "...They've never been denied." Some work already appears to be underway, he added.

A treaty between the U.S. and Canada, though, could cause problems for dam builders if Alaska, the U.S. government or British Columbia Indians decided to contest the construction. An 1871 treaty guarantees a navigable Stikine, something which could change if a dam alters stream flows.

Concerns have been raised by Alaska fishermen and residents of Wrangell about damage the dam could do to rich

Continued on Page 2

Stikine...

Continued from Page 1

downstream salmon runs. Historically, dams have largely destroyed salmon runs on rivers where they were built.

Even changes in stream flows from a dam far above the salmon's spawning beds could do significant damage, state fisheries officials say.

Considerable habitat would be lost as dam controlled flows changed the Stikine from a wandering, braided river to a channelized one, Alaska chinook salmon biologist Paul Kissner said.

"Tapering off of the peak floods in the spring and fall" because of a dam's control could seriously damage runs of coho salmon, said Regional Commercial Fisheries Supervisor Dave Cantillon, noting the silver salmon need fall floods to get into much of the river's spawning area and spring floods for smolts to get back to

sea.

Cantillon estimated the coho production of the river at 100,000-plus salmon. "That would probably be a minimal figure," he said. Chinook runs are probably in the neighborhood of 20,000 kings, but "very depressed," he said. "This stock must have been in the neighborhood of several times" larger historically. The chinook, king salmon, and the coho, or silver salmon, are the most prized and thus most valuable of West Coast salmon.

In addition to the kings and cohos, Cantillon said Wrangell and Petersburg gillnet fisheries are in part dependent on a run of approximately 100,000 sockeye, or red salmon, to the Stikine. "Most of it (sockeye production) is from the Canadian side" of the international river, he added. There are also runs of Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout and steelhead in the river.

Aside from salmon, changes in water flows, siltation or temperatures in the Stikine could extensively change the ecology of the river's rich delta, now home to thousands of waterfowl.

Canadian officials had at one time shown serious concern for the International treaty mandating navigability on the Stikine, but now "gloss over" any problems that might create, said John McInnis, research director for the N.D.P. Caucus in Victoria. "The tune has changed over the years."

"They (B.C. Hydro) haven't dammed an international river before outside of the Columbia River Treaty," McInnis added. "B.C. Hydro isn't used" to applying to the Canadian federal government for permits for such dams, and there is no "institutionalized system" for doing that.

Chamber, council suggest studies of B.C. Hydro plans

Both the Wrangell city council and chamber of commerce executive board last week agreed to recommend that state and federal agencies be included in studies of B.C. Hydro proposals for construction of hydroelectric dams on the Stikine and Iskut rivers.

Each stressed that it has yet to take a position pro or con on possible dam construction, but the groups did ask that officials on this side of the border study the proposals to determine their possible impact on Wrangell and on U.S. and Alaskan resources.

Separate letters from the city and chamber board were to be sent to state and federal officials.

Jim Bourquin, of Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine, a Telegraph Creek, B.C., organization opposed to Stikine hydro development, approached the chamber board and council last week to ask that they consider such a proposal.

Speaking before the city council Tuesday, Nov. 25, Bourquin suggested the city adopt a stronger stance on the issue than that taken by the chamber board earlier in the week, but the position

agreed upon by the council is similar in intent to the chamber board's request.

In its letter to the governor, the city notes, "Construction of dams on the Stikine River could affect Wrangell. Although the council has not taken a position to favor or oppose the proposed project, we are concerned that the state of Alaska and federal government remain involved in the studies to the extent necessary to protect Alaska's interests."

The letter also asks, "We would like to know what the state's position will be."

The city of Petersburg and Petersburg chamber of commerce Nov. 5 jointly adopted a somewhat stronger position on the issue, seeking studies of American resources and adding, "These decisions require an international written agreement. The written agreement would guarantee a cooperative joint study process" between Alaskan, U.S. and Canadian interests.

In addition, the Petersburg request stated, "The city of Petersburg would like to add its voice of concern to the residents of isolated Telegraph Creek and Iskut who feel further study beyond work conducted by B.C. Hydro be initiated."

B.C. Hydro has been conducting field studies regarding possible Stikine-Iskut hydro development for the past three years.

Wrangell
Sentinel
12/3/80

Introduced: 3/2/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ELIASON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the proposed Stikine Dam
6 project in Canada.

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

8 WHEREAS the ~~government of~~ British Columbia ^{Hydr & Power Authority} is doing preliminary studies
9 for a proposed major hydroelectric dam project on the Stikine River ^{^ & its tributary, the Iskut River} and

10 WHEREAS the Stikine River passes through Alaska below the point where
11 the proposed dam ~~s~~would be built; and

12 WHEREAS many Alaskans depend on the Stikine River, directly or indir-
13 ectly, for salmon and other resources, recreation, transportation, and water
14 supplies; and

15 WHEREAS a dam ^{project} of the size proposed for the Stikine River has the poten-
16 tial for significant impact on the fish and wildlife, hydrology, biological
17 ecosystems, and Native cultures of the area surrounding the river; and

18 WHEREAS decisions made by the governments of Canada and British Columbia
19 concerning the construction of the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ may affect citizens of the
20 United States; and

21 WHEREAS the people and legislature of the State of Alaska are concerned
22 over the possible impact of the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ and feel that it is imperative
23 that Alaskans be involved during the study, analysis, and planning phases of
24 this project;

25 **ADD** → BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
26 the United States is respectfully requested to direct the Secretary of State
27 to take steps to facilitate the exchange of information between Canadians
28 and Americans concerning the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ and to ensure that a method is
29 established to provide for meaningful input by Americans on local, state,

1 and federal levels before and during the planning, decision making, and
2 development phases of the Stikine River hydroelectric dam project by Canada.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan,
4 President of the United States; the Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,
5 Secretary of State; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
6 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
7 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

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Introduced: 3/2/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ELIASON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the proposed Stikine Dam
6 project^s in Canada.

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

8 WHEREAS the government of British Columbia

9 for a proposed hydro^s

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19 concerning the construction of the Stikine Dam^s may affect citizens of the
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24 this project;

25 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
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4 President of the United States; the Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,
5 Secretary of State; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
6 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
7 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.