

SCR

11

<TARGET><BILL>SCR 11</BILL><SUBJECT>SCR
11</SUBJECT><COMM>HSTA27</COMM></TARGET>

HOUSE CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS FRENCH, McGuire, Menard, Egan, Davis, Thomas, Stedman, Huggins, Wagoner, Olson, Wielechowski, Dyson, Meyer, Stevens

REPRESENTATIVES Kawasaki, Holmes

A RESOLUTION

1 **Designating August 18, 2012, as Walter J. Hickel Day of the Arctic.**

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

3 **WHEREAS** Walter J. Hickel worked in service to the state and the peoples of the
4 Arctic in the interest of the public good; and

5 **WHEREAS** he served as the Governor of Alaska twice, from 1966 - 1969 and 1990 -
6 1994, and as United States Secretary of the Interior under President Nixon from 1969 - 1970;
7 and

8 **WHEREAS**, during the fight for Statehood, he played a major role in winning the
9 battle for a resource base for the state that included 103,000,000 acres of land; and

10 **WHEREAS**, as the state's second governor, he successfully pushed to open Prudhoe
11 Bay to oil development; and

12 **WHEREAS**, as United States Secretary of the Interior, Hickel oversaw the permitting
13 process for the Trans Alaska Pipeline and helped gain the votes in the United States Congress
14 to authorize its construction, played a key role in the settlement of Alaska Native land claims,
15 advocated nationally for the 200-mile limit to protect Alaska's fisheries, and placed all eight
16 species of great whales on the endangered species list; and

1 **WHEREAS**, in his second term as governor, he was the architect of a \$1,000,000,000
2 universal legal settlement of the damages caused by the Exxon Valdez disaster, assisted in
3 establishing the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, pushed for community development
4 quotas, and took the problem of wasteful bycatch fishing practices to the United Nations
5 Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, in 1992 in
6 Rio de Janeiro, where he was the only United States governor asked to speak; and

7 **WHEREAS**, in his later years, Hickel co-founded Commonwealth North with
8 Governor William A. Egan, co-founded the Northern Forum, and founded the Institute of the
9 North, and those organizations continue to promote Alaska public policy issues, highlight the
10 state's role as an Arctic state, and connect the state to others on the national and international
11 stages; and

12 **WHEREAS**, in 1973, Readers Digest published his article, "The Day of the Arctic has
13 Come," and he spent the rest of his life advocating for "the reality, the richness, and the
14 responsibility of the North"; and

15 **WHEREAS**, in 1988, he participated in the first Friendship Flight between Alaska
16 and the Russian Far East; and

17 **WHEREAS** he was the first non-Russian appointed to the board of the Non-
18 commercial Partnership of the Coordination of the Northern Sea Route Usages, and he was
19 the first non-Russian to speak to Vladimir Putin's People's Chamber, which was established to
20 address some of Russia's most challenging problems; and

21 **WHEREAS**, throughout his life, he advocated for local control and local
22 responsibility for the land and natural resources of the state; and

23 **WHEREAS** his concept of Alaska as an Owner State has shaped the thinking of, and
24 inspired, peoples around the world who live on rich and environmentally sensitive land; and

25 **WHEREAS** he died May 7, 2010, at 90 years of age and, at his request, was buried
26 standing up so he could, if necessary, "come out fighting" for Alaska, as he had always done;
27 and

28 **WHEREAS** August 18 is the day of his birth;

29 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature recognizes and honors Walter J.
30 Hickel by designating August 18, 2012, as Walter J. Hickel Day of the Arctic, to recognize
31 his service to his country, to Alaska, to the peoples of the North, and to the world.

Senator Hollis French

Capitol Room 417
465-3892
465-6595 fax



MEMORANDUM

Date: April 14, 2011

To: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Hollis French

RE: Explanation of Changes – SCR 11 Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic

No changes have been made to SCR 11 since introduction.

Senator Hollis French

Capitol Room 417
465-3892
465-6595 fax



MEMORANDUM

Date: April 14, 2011

To: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair |
House State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Hollis French 

RE: Hearing Request – SCR 11 Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic

This is a request that you schedule SCR 11 – Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic – at the earliest possible date. For your use, I have attached a copy of the resolution, a sponsor statement, a zero fiscal note and some backup materials.

If you have any questions about this legislation, please contact Andy Moderow in my office at 907-465-4923.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator Hollis French

Capitol Room 417
465-3892
465-6595 fax



MEMORANDUM

Date: April 14, 2011

To: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

From: Senator Hollis French

RE: Potential Witness – SCR 11 Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic

When a bill hearing is scheduled on SCR 11, the following individual will likely testify:

- Nils Andreassen, Managing Director, Institute of the North

If you have any questions, contact Andy Moderow in my office at 907-465-4923.

27-LS0774\M
Wayne
1/20/12

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Alaska State Legislature



Senator Hollis French

SCR 11 - WALTER HICKEL DAY OF THE ARCTIC

Sponsor Statement

SCR 11 establishes August 18, 2012 as Walter J. Hickel Day of the Arctic. The date has been selected to match our former Governor's birthday, and the title 'Day of the Arctic' has been chosen to honor what Walter Hickel knew to be true decades ago - that Alaska, rich with resources, can provide for Alaskans and the world for centuries to come.

During the 1950s Walter Hickel played a major role in the fight to get Alaska's statehood land entitlement, which gave us 103 million acres of land to hold in common. From 1966-1969, he served as the second Governor of Alaska. During his term, he successfully pushed to open Prudhoe Bay to oil development, creating the foundation for our economy today.

From 1969 to 1970 Walter Hickel served as the US Secretary of the Interior. This was when the critical permitting process for our Trans-Alaska Pipeline was taking place. In that capacity, he helped turn plans into a construction project, getting our valuable resource to market.

In 1990, he was elected to his second term as Governor of Alaska. During this term he led the way internationally on the issue of by-catch fish waste, and negotiated the \$1 billion Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

In 1973, Walter Hickel authored a piece for Readers Digest that declared 'the Day of the Arctic has come.' Today, the points he made in that article are still applicable. The Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic will honor the vision and legacy he left for all Alaskans, and I urge your support.

A
Readers Digest

REPRINT

The Day of the Arctic Has Come

“The eyes of the world are turning north.
We must start using our Arctic resources—including
natural beauty and fossil fuel—right now”

BY WALTER J. HICKEL
*Governor of Alaska, 1966-69;
Secretary of the Interior, 1969-70*

UP HERE in my office in Anchorage, I sit 90 minutes flying time east of Soviet territory and 90 minutes south of our rich North Slope oil fields, and I wish there was some way I could make the rest of America grasp the urgent importance to our nation of Alaska and this whole top of the world.

It is a vast, forbidding territory as mysterious as the moon, yet under its cover of ice and snow lies a unique opportunity for the future.

Take a good look at a schoolroom globe. Look down at the Arctic—ten million square miles, extending roughly from the 60th parallel up and across the North Pole. Within it lie most of Alaska, almost half of Canada, all of Greenland and Ice-

land, parts of Scandinavia, an incredible sweep of northern Russia and Siberia, plus most of their continental shelves and islands. In area, it's as big as Western Europe, the continental United States, Japan, India and China combined—nations which support two billion people. The Arctic, just as big, is practically unpeopled, and all but unknown.

Now, focus in on Alaska. Note that the shortest air route from New York to Tokyo, or to Peking, is not through Honolulu but along the Great Circle route through Alaska. Note, too, how the Pacific coasts of North America and Asia stretch south like legs of a wishbone, and how Alaska sits there strategically, atop the entire Pacific basin.

More than this, Alaska is a treas-

THE READER'S DIGEST

ure-house of natural beauty and fossil fuel—fuel that lies undeveloped and unused, at a time when we desperately need it to produce energy to run our country.

How much fuel? Nobody knows. Some 30 billion barrels of oil have already been located on the North Slope—enough to supply the “lower 48” with two million barrels a day, from now until the year 2000. And that's not all. Estimates of other Alaska oil reserves, both on- and offshore, add another 20-30 billion barrels. And if you count potential continental-shelf reserves out to a depth of 200 meters, the total swells unbelievably, by another 600-780 billion barrels. To top all this, Alaska's coal reserves may exceed 120 billion tons, and natural-gas reserves are estimated at 238-438 trillion cubic feet.

Thus, Alaska is 1) geographically a crossroads of the globe, 2) a place of incalculable economic potential. In world politics, these two things add up to tremendous clout. But the northern regions of Russia, Siberia and Canada share similar strategic locations and the same rich potential. This is why the whole Arctic is destined to become a dominant force in the economic-political balance of the world. This is why I believe the world's power center is destined to shift from the Middle East to the Arctic.

What should we Americans be doing about it right now? I am convinced that we should get on with the job of extracting North Slope

oil, so that we can reduce our dependence on Venezuela and the Middle East, and start damming up the critical and unnecessary flow of American dollars abroad.

As living space for man, the Arctic will never compete with the softer climates; no one is going to buy a retirement home on Prudhoe Bay. That is why the Arctic is a perfect location for a storehouse of wealth. And what a storehouse, for everything from mineral resources to the rarer resources of natural beauty and wildlife—perhaps most precious of all, in the long run. They will refresh the spirit of man as long as he inhabits earth.

The unique Arctic conditions encourage two opposite points of view. One says: “Exploit it fast. Get in—grab—and get out.” The other warns: “The Arctic is a precious wilderness, so delicate and fragile we should lock it up. Man should stay out forever.”

Both viewpoints are wrong. Today we can get the oil out—and the gas, the iron and the copper—without seriously disrupting the environment. We know better now than simply to take over the engineering techniques that worked in Texas and Oklahoma. We have learned to work *with* the Arctic elements, rather than against them.

This is something the Russians have learned, too. It began when they built the Trans-Siberian railroad in the 1890s, across 5500 miles of blizzard-swept desolation—“rusty streaks of iron through the vastness

THE DAY OF THE ARCTIC HAS COME



and double that by 1980, or some 40 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s total. Overall, including offshore areas, the Soviet Arctic may contain nearly a half-trillion barrels of oil, or almost as much as the "proved" reserves (540 billion barrels) of the rest of the world. Even more overwhelming are the Soviet Arctic's natural-gas reserves, estimated in 1970 at 425 trillion cubic

of nothing to the extremities of nowhere," as detractors scoffed. Then, recognizing potential in the region, Lenin in 1921 set up an institute to study the waters north of Siberia, the "Northeast Passage" between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Fearful of depending on other nations, Soviet leaders were determined to find and develop raw materials within their own borders. As a result, new cities have materialized in the Soviet Arctic and sub-Arctic at fantastic speeds, and established ones have grown. Novosibirsk, on the River Ob in Siberia, now has a population of 1.1 million.

Today, oil-production plans for western Siberia stagger the mind: two million barrels a day by 1975,

feet (15 trillion more than ours at that time).

The Russians have laid down some 18,000 miles of oil pipelines plus 39,000 miles of gas pipelines, and will soon begin piping gas—probably to Austria and West Germany this year, Italy next year, and later Belgium. Before long, we may even be depending on Russia to ease our energy crisis. For example, under Soviet study now is the feasibility of constructing two 56-inch pipelines, one to carry western Siberian natural gas northwest to Murmansk for tanker shipment to our East Coast, the other to convey eastern Siberian gas southeast to a port near Vladivostok for shipment to our West Coast. Their combined length: 4000 miles—five times that

THE READER'S DIGEST

of our proposed trans-Alaska oil pipeline.*

Understandably, the Russians now say, "There is no Russia without Siberia." They have turned a corner in their attitude toward the Arctic. It is time for us to do the same. The Arctic is not as difficult as it is different. Our challenge is to appreciate that difference. Let's stop being afraid of the Arctic. Let's roll up our sleeves and get started.

We need, for example, information about the continental shelf and the offshore lands of the Arctic. We need up-to-date polar maps. We need answers to questions about international sovereignty over Arctic waters and their seabeds. We ought to know more about Arctic transportation and communications systems, about the problems of large human settlements in the far north. We need a comprehensive study, leading to a coordinated national policy for Arctic development.

It is a responsibility we share with all the nations that rim the Arctic Ocean: the Soviet Union, the Scandinavian countries and, closest of all, Canada, on whose Mackenzie River delta and Arctic islands oil and natural gas have recently been dis-

*See "The Great Alaska Pipeline Controversy," *The Reader's Digest*, November '72.

covered in enormous quantities. The region can become a hostile arena of economic and possibly military conflict. Or it can become a shining example of how nations can plan, live and work together, intelligently and wisely, with love for their planet Earth. We must join other Arctic nations in a federated approach to our common problems and opportunities. We owe it to future generations of the whole world.

As much as we have yet to learn, one thing is clear to me here in Anchorage—as clear as the peak of Mt. McKinley, 20,300 feet high against the blue Alaskan sky across the inlet. We need to move *right now*. The eyes of the world are turning north. We must start using our Arctic resources, those of natural beauty and those that meet man's other needs. And we must take the first steps, whatever our government and Congress judge them to be, toward cooperative international development of the whole polar region.

I have dreamed of the day when Americans would change their attitude toward Alaska and the Arctic. It begins to look as though history, economics and world politics are with me, and as though the day has begun.



*A Tribute
to
Walter J. Hickel
from
The President of Iceland
Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson*

As we in the North look back over the life of Walter Hickel on his 90th birthday, we salute a visionary leader, a true statesman who has transformed our view of the world.

Now, in the early 21st century, the Arctic and the Northern regions are finally being recognized as the Earth's most crucial territory, of monumental significance for the future of mankind.

All his life, Wally has been the champion of the North, from the times of President Eisenhower to the Administration of Barack Obama.

He has served with distinction, not only America but also all nations of the North; convinced people in every continent of the importance of the resource-rich commons.

He has been both a visionary and a man of action – a proud Alaskan who has inspired us all.

It was my great fortune to welcome Wally to the Presidential Residence in Iceland in the early years of my presidency. That meeting transformed my mission. Ever since then, it has been my privilege to serve as a footsoldier in Wally's forces, to benefit from his wisdom and insights, his comments and conclusions; to enjoy his stories and his jokes.

Wally Hickel has shown as a campaigner, as a Governor, as an activist and as a statesman, how one man can change the world.

On the occasion of his 90th birthday, Dorrit and I, and all Wally's friends and admirers in Iceland, send our congratulations to him and his family.

The people of the North salute a great leader and thank him for his work and inspiration.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version SCR 11
Fiscal Note Number 2
() Publish Date 1/24/2012

Identifier (file name) _____ Dept. Affected _____
Title SCR 11 -- Walter Hickel Day of the Arctic Appropriation _____
Allocation _____
Sponsor _____ Senator French _____
Requester _____ OMB Component Number _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
		FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	
1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF							
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1037	GF/MH (UGF)							
1178	temp code (UGF)							
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

POSITIONS							
		FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES							
		FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs _____ (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs _____ (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Prepared by House State Affairs Committee
Division _____
Approved by Representative Bob Lynn, Chair

Phone 465-2794
Date/Time 1/24/2012 3:40pm
Date _____

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SCR 11 _____

Analysis

No fiscal impact.