

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

3747 HSTA HJR 52 023

October 26, 1985

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

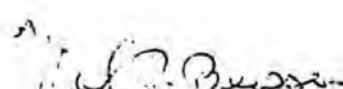
Since I was unable to attend the teleconference on Friday, Oct. 25th, on the subject of a Nuclear Free Alaska, I have been told by my Representative, Katie Hurley, that I can address the subject in this way.

I want to state unequivocally my opposition to the buildup of nuclear weapons by any country at any time. To state, as our government does, that such weapons can transmute war into peace only shows how far we have come in putting our faith in illogical rhetoric. It is the same kind of upside down thinking which names a nuclear vessel of war the "Corpus Christi" ("Body of Christ") and a nuclear missile the "Peacekeeper". History records that not one weapon has ever been mass-produced that was not subsequently used in warfare. What in the world leads us to believe that nuclear weapons will be dealt with otherwise?

Granted that a view which espouses the total elimination of nuclear arms is at best naive, nevertheless I believe that unless we make serious efforts to substantially reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons now in existence we will, as the scientists and doctors assure us in no uncertain terms, bring a destruction upon ourselves and our world that we hardly allow our minds to contemplate, lulled as we are continually by those in power in our own country who would seem to value military buildup over the value of human life.

I feel strongly that one thing I as a single citizen can do toward the reduction of nuclear arms is to speak out for nuclear free zones. To some that may seem absurd, but witness New Zealand's stand for a nuclear free zone around its territory and the consciousness-raising that has brought to all of us. To say "no" to nuclear bases and ports and testing zones is to begin to limit where such weapons can find a home, and it is NOT naive to assume that if more and more countries and states outlawed nuclear weapons in whatever guise some progress might be made.

The papers this week say an environmental study is being done on whether or not to make Ketchikan a nuclear port! We have a chance to say "no" to this and to any other attempt to ring Alaska with nuclear arms. I hope and pray we will say "no".


Mildred P. Boesser
P.O. Box 870995
Wasilla, Ak. 99687

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CS HJR 52 (SA)
 Title : Relating to a nuclear-free
subarctic and arctic.

Sponsor : Rep. Koponen
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____

Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
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						
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Katie Hurley

Prepared by : Representative Katie Hurley
 Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963
 Date : 2/24/86

Approved by Chair Hurley
 Agency : House State Affairs Committee

Date : 2/24/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

Rep. Hurley



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

FEB 20 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
FROM: SENATOR FRANK R. FERGUSON *FR*
DATE: FEBRUARY 20, 1986
SUBJECT: HJR 52

ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND FOR YOUR INFORMATION AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE AGE OF THE ARCTIC".

THIS ARTICLE MAY BE OF SOME INTEREST IN LIGHT OF HJR 52.

FRF/ldn



First United Methodist Church

915 Second Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

MAR 5 1986

February 26, 1986

Dear Representative:

In August of 1985, the Alaska Missionary Conference of the United Methodist Church met in Anchorage for its annual meeting. During that meeting, we voted to support Alaska HJR 52 (Annual Conference Action Request 31) affirming our commitment to a nuclear-free Pacific as stated in the 1984 Book of Resolutions of The United Methodist Church and in light of the continuing increase of nuclear waste and weapons.

Most people in this country oppose the nuclear arms buildup by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. According to the polls, an overwhelming majority of Americans want the arms race stopped.

Alaska can make a significant contribution to cooling the nuclear arms race by joining with Greenland and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in declaring itself to be part of a Nuclear Free Zone encompassing the arctic and subarctic. Alaska has the opportunity to set an example and declare itself off limits to nuclear pollution.

We ask that you study this issue carefully and give this bill your support. We believe that passage of this bill would be a step toward making the world safe for this generation and the generations to come.

Sincerely,

Marianne Mills

Marianne Mills, Chair
Church & Society Work Area

Mayor and Common Council City of Madison, Wisconsin



AMENDED SECOND SUBSTITUTE ORDINANCE 8169
FILE NUMBER 5512-83

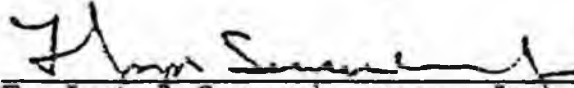
SPONSOR(S): Mayor Sensenbrenner, Aids. Gotthelf, Feitlinger,
Binkley, Kratsch, Wrzeski, Monks, Uekert, Lufler,
Dye, Bowser

The Common Council of the City of Madison do ordain as follows:

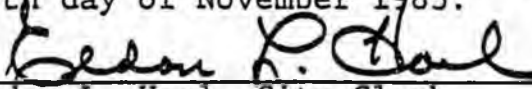
Section 23.34 entitled "Madison Established as Nuclear Free Zone" of the Madison General Ordinances is hereby created to read as follows:

- "(1) Findings. The Common Council of the City of Madison hereby finds that:
- (a) Nuclear weapons production, in the United States and in other countries, is draining the world's resources and presenting humanity with an ever-increasing threat of nuclear war.
 - (b) Nuclear weapons development within the City of Madison is in direct conflict with the values of its citizens, and the maintenance of their security, health and safety.
 - (c) Madison voters have expressed their strong support for an end to the arms race, voting in 1979 for a transfer of money from the military budget to social programs and in 1982 for a nuclear weapons freeze.
 - (d) An emphatic expression of feeling by local citizens and their governments can help initiate steps by the United States and other countries with nuclear weapon power away from the brink of nuclear war.
 - (e) The storage or transportation of high-level radioactive nuclear wastes within or through the City of Madison could pose serious health, safety and environmental risks to the city's residents.
- (2) Policy. It shall be the policy of the City of Madison that:
- (a) Madison shall be established as a Nuclear Free Zone.
 - (b) No nuclear weapons, delivery systems for such weapons, or components expressly intended to contribute to the operation, guidance or delivery of a nuclear weapon shall be produced within the city.
 - (c) No waste from the production of nuclear weapons, their components, or commercial nuclear power shall be stored within the city.

- (d) The City shall request the United States Department of Transportation and the Wisconsin Division of Emergency Government to provide the Mayor with advance notification of any high-level radioactive waste shipment through the city limits. Upon such notification, the City shall act to prevent transportation of high-level radioactive waste through the city by seeking an exemption from preemption by Department of Transportation regulations or using other legal means at its disposal.
- (3) This ordinance expresses the policy of the City of Madison. It is not intended to make violations subject to a forfeiture and nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prohibit or regulate any activity not specifically described in Subsection (2).
- (4) Severability. The provisions of this ordinance shall be severable and if any of the provisions shall be held in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the State of Wisconsin, or of the United States, the validity of the rest of the ordinance shall not be affected. It is hereby declared to be the intent of this ordinance that the same would have been adopted had such unconstitutional or unlawful provision, if any, not been included herein."


F. Joseph Sensenbrenner, Jr., Mayor

This is to certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the Common Council of the City of Madison, Wisconsin at a meeting held on the 15th day of November 1983.


Eldon L. Hoel, City Clerk





Is this a new idea?

By no means. The entire continents of Antarctica and South America are Nuclear Free Zones by international treaty. So are outer space and the ocean floor. Many communities in Europe have declared themselves Nuclear Free Zones as a method of opting out of the arms race. In Great Britain alone, more than 140 local governments have declared their territories to be nuclear-free.

Now the movement has crossed the Atlantic. In the summer of 1982, two Maryland communities, Garrett Park and Sykesville, became the first in the U.S. to declare themselves Nuclear Free Zones. Ashland, Ore. voters adopted a Nuclear Free Zone ordinance in a November 1982 referendum. The borough of Roosevelt, N.J. followed suit in January 1983. Besides those four communities, there are thousands of Nuclear Free Zones in the U.S.—homes, businesses, churches, schools, individuals and organizations which have "taken the pledge."



Where can I start?

First, with yourself. Then your home, your car, your friends and neighbors. Other houses and apartments on your block. Your church. Your school. Your garden club. Any organization to which you belong or have access.

Then, work with others for establishment of nuclear free zones by public bodies in your area: The school board, town board, city council, or county commissioners.

Use the nuclear free zone concept to give new impetus to peace, alternative energy, human rights and social justice programs having special pertinence to your community. A zone free of nuclear weapons is also a zone freer to pursue peace, freedom, justice, and equal opportunity.



I'd like to get started

- YES, I want to help make the Earth a Nuclear Free Zone. Send me more information.
- I enclose \$5 for an organizer's kit, which includes a Nuclear Free Zone certificate, a button, a bumpersticker, and a window sticker.
- Send me _____ copies of this brochure at 10¢ each, \$8 for 100.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

(Clip and mail with check or money order to Nuke-watch, 315 West Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703)

For local information, contact:



NUCLEAR FREE ZONES

WHAT • WHY • WHEN • HOW • WHERE



What is a nuclear free zone?

A "nuclear free zone" is a place that has been declared off limits to the nuclear arms race. Your own body could be a nuclear free zone. So could your home, your car, your school, your neighborhood, your city, your state—perhaps even Earth itself.

Declaring a nuclear free zone means that the place in question is free from the making and handling of nuclear weapons and other activities connected with the nuclear arms race—and that the inhabitants don't want to be "defended" by the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear free zones offer us a clear and unequivocal way of standing up to the nuclear arms race, of opting out of it, of inviting our friends, neighbors and others to do the same.



Why a nuclear free zone?

Campaigning for nuclear free zones offers an effective way of working at the grass roots level, day in and day out, for a world free of the threat of nuclear holocaust. It is effective for two reasons. First, it enables us to channel our yearnings for peace into constructive political action. It provides us with an occasion and a framework for bringing our concerns to the attention of others—for mobilizing the energies of all who share our concerns. Second, establishing nuclear free zones gives the peace movement the kind of numbers and visibility that impress the politicians.



How does it differ from a nuclear weapons freeze?

Nuclear free zones are the next logical step beyond the current campaigns that call on the United States and Soviet Union to adopt a freeze, followed by a reduction, in their levels of nuclear weapons. Through nuclear freeze referenda in several states, millions of Americans have voted to demand an end to the nuclear arms race. The nuclear free zone campaign will give them and millions of others an opportunity to follow through on that conviction.



What are the essentials of a nuclear free zone?

Four simple ideas underlie the concept:

- 1. Your turf is off limits to the design, testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons;
- 2. You also withhold your consent to any other activity which you feel supports the development of nuclear weapons;
- 3. You renounce whatever right you have to be defended by the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons;
- 4. You ask to be taken off the target lists of any governments which produce or contemplate producing nuclear weapons.



What 'other activities' would be banned?

Nuclear free zones can address themselves not just to the weapons but to all activities which support the nuclear arms race. Such activities could include military research, nuclear waste burial, uranium mining, or any other conduct which the sponsor deems supportive of the nuclear arms race.

The prohibition can be narrow or broad, general or specific. It can single out a particular activity, or it can confine itself to a general statement. There is no "party line." The specifics of each nuclear free zone are something for the zoners to decide.



How would a nuclear free zone be enforced?

Declaring yourself, your office or your organization a nuclear free zone is a symbolic act. The prohibition is not legally enforceable against the U.S. government or any other nuclear weapons power. Like the nuclear freeze referendum, it is purely advisory and has no binding effect on the federal government—although resolutions or ordinances adopted by local governments might have some legal effect.

However, as expressions of deeply and widely held commitment, nuclear free zones collectively can exert a powerful influence on the United States and other participants in the nuclear arms race.

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907)465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

February 12, 1986
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

On Wednesday, February 19th from 3:00 to 4:30 p.m., the House State Affairs Committee will hold a teleconference hearing on HJR 52, the proposal for a nuclear free arctic and subarctic. The resolution, which was introduced by Rep. Niilo Koponen and Rep. Mike Miller (Juneau) last session, asks the Governor and the Alaska Congressional Delegation to promote and initiate efforts to:

- 1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treaties between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic as a nuclear-free zone;
- 2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the subarctic and arctic regions all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery;
- 3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the subarctic and arctic regions; and
- 4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the subarctic and arctic regions or elsewhere in the atmosphere.

The sponsors of this legislation regard the resolution as an adjunct to the nuclear freeze question which has been added by initiative to the 1986 Alaska ballot.

Upon introducing the bill, Rep. Koponen said, "Alaska can make a significant contribution to cooling the nuclear arms race by joining with Greenland and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in declaring itself to be part of a Nuclear Free Zone encompassing the arctic and subarctic. Alaska must set an example and declare itself off limits to nuclear pollution." Rep. Mike Miller said, "In a real sense, the threat of a nuclear holocaust is one of the most important issues of today; it will determine if we even have a future tomorrow."

The public is encouraged to participate in Wednesday's teleconference by providing information, expressing opinions or just observing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT CONNIE SMITH OR SHARI PAUL AT 465-3759, 465-4992.

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

February 8, 1986

/If Not Empty, Title/VTitleV/End If//If Empty, Title/VFirstV/End If/ /If Not Empty, Middle/VMiddleV /End If/VLastV/If Not Empty, Subtitle/VSubtitleV/End If/
VAddressV
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Dear /If Not Empty, Nickname/VNicknameV/End If//If Empty, Nickname/VTitleV /End If//I
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On Wednesday February 19, 1986, HJR 52, a proposal for a " nuclear free arctic and subarctic," will be heard in the House State Affairs Committee at 3:00 p.m. A statewide teleconference will take place from 3:30-4:15 when you will be given the opportunity to express your opinions, provide information or just observe. Contact your Legislative Information Office for more information.

I introduced this resolution, along with Mike Miller (D.Juneau) which requests the Governor and the congressional delegation to promote and initiate efforts to:

- 1)encourage bilateral and multi--lateral agreements and treaties between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic as a nuclear-free zone.
- 2)obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the subarctic and arctic regions all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery.
- 3)prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the subarctic and arctic regions.
- 4)obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the subarctic and arctic regions or elsewhere in the atmosphere.

If you cannot attend the teleconference, please voice your support by sending a public opinion message to members of the House State Affairs Committee and your individual Representative.

For more information contact Shari Paul or Connie Smith of my staff at 465-4992 or 465-3759. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Representative Niilo Koponen
NK/SP



Katie Hurley, House of Representatives

Alaska State Legislature

Chair, House State Affairs Committee
Member, Health Education & Social Services Committee
Member, Alaska Legislative Council
Member, House Special Committee on Fisheries
Member, Finance Subcommittee on Corrections
Member, Joint Committee on Local Option Elections

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4963

Box 870157
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-4058

March 9, 1986

HJR 52

Ms. Christy Smith
P. O. Box 875086
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Ms. Smith:

I appreciated your note supporting House Joint Resolution No. 52, relating to a nuclear-free Alaska.

I wholeheartedly agree with you! As Chair of the House State Affairs Committee, I am pleased to inform you that the resolution has passed out of this committee and is currently waiting to be scheduled for a vote on the House floor.

I continue to work for its passage as I feel it is a strong and important message.

Please feel to contact me on any matter of interest to you in the future.

Sincerely,

Katie Hurley
Representative

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOH *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/18/86 TIME: 15:19 *
* FROM: JEAN MILLER *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/18/86 TIME: 15:19 *

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, M.M. MILLER,
COLLINS, AND JENKINS
FROM: CHRISTY SMITH
P.O. BOX 875086
WASILLA, AK 99687
PHONE: 376-6157
SUBJECT: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

FEB 18 1986

NUCLEAR WAR WOULD MEAN DEVASTATION OF LIFE AS WE KNOW IT AND I
THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO SUPPORT A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND
SUB-ARCTIC. WE SIMPLY CANNOT AFFORD TO ENCOURAGE NUCLEAR ACTIVITY
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

Thomas E. Watkins
P.O. Box 3521
Palmer, Ak. 99645

MAR 8 1986

Katie Hurley, Representative
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

March 4, 1986

Dear Ms. Hurley,

I think it's a sad state of affairs when we State employees have to take time out of our busy schedules to write to our elected officials; not because we want to, but because, once again, we're told via media, t.v., A.P.E.A., news letters, etc.; that our elected officials who are supposed to be serving the people, are once again trying to take away our cost of living raise. A raise, I might add, that was signed and approved by Governor Sheffield three years ago.

As a State employee, and a correctional officer, I live by a strict code of ethics, and as an elected official, (a public servant) you are also required to set an example. Being above reproach and honorable is an example that in today's world is not easy to fulfill, but if this great State is to survive it must be done. Honoring a contract commitment that is in its third year, rather than trying to back out of it, is part of that example. Doubling your own salaries and retirements, and constantly trying to short change the other dedicated State employees, certainly is not my idea of setting an example that is above reproach. Being a public servant is no easy job, and we all know that, but we all knew that when we decided to make public service our careers.

I therefore respectfully urge you, if in fact this is the stand you have taken on our State contract, not only to change your own opinion, but to encourage all other legislators to do likewise and quit playing games with our approved contract. I've been with the State for over four years now and it's come to the same game playing every single time a new contract is approved and signed, the Finance Committee tosses around the idea of whether or not to approve the funds for the agreed upon contract pay raises. If the Finance Committee would just quit playing games then we all could get busy doing the jobs we were hired or elected to do and continue to keep this State as great as it is today.

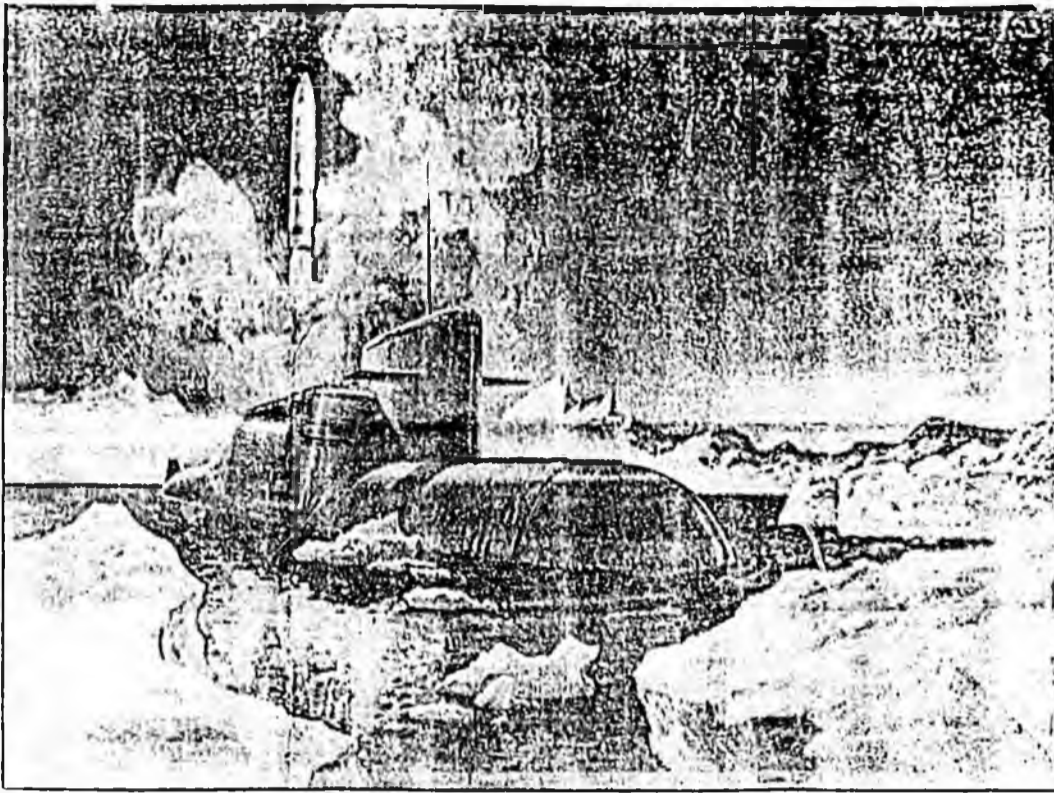
I would appreciate receiving an answer from you, as to where you stand on this issue, and look forward to hearing from you.

Respectfully yours,

Thomas E. Watkins

BRIEFING

THE AGE OF THE ARCTIC



This Pentagon illustration shows Russia's new SSN-23 missile being launched from the latest Soviet nuclear sub

BY ORAN R. YOUNG

ately, and almost unknown to the general public, the Arctic has emerged during the 1980s as a strategic arena of vital significance to the superpowers

Two trends are largely responsible for the Arctic's dramatic transformation. Recent developments in military technology are rapidly turning the Arctic region into one of the world's most active and important areas of military operations. But it is no longer merely a frozen wasteland over which ballistic missiles would fly

The Far North is also rapidly industrializing and therefore becoming critically important to U.S. and Soviet security. And some planners are questioning the security of the Arctic's key industrial installations — for example, the Prudhoe Bay oil complex and the trans-Alaska oil pipeline — rather than only thinking about the use of the Arctic as a battlefield or site for military bases.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the world is entering the age of the Arctic, an era in which those concerned with international peace and security will urgently need to know much more about the region.

It also is an era in which policy makers in the Arctic rim states will become increasingly concerned with Arctic affairs.

The Arctic has always possessed a certain inherent strategic significance. It is hard to ignore the facts that the United States and the Soviet Union are immediately neighbors in the Arctic western Alaska and eastern Siberia are only 57 miles apart at the Bering Strait, that the shortest route between the two superpowers is across the North Pole and that both superpowers front on the Arctic Basin. (The Soviet Union controls about one half of the Arctic littoral.)

The Arctic's strategic significance stems in part from more specific factors like the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap. This gap, consisting of the Denmark Strait and the Norwegian Sea, represents the main outlet to the open ocean for vessels of the Soviet Northern Fleet based on the Kola Peninsula and therefore is a front line of NATO defenses.

Technological Importance

Technology has also played a major role in the Arctic's strategic importance. With the increased vulnerability of land-based missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) have loomed larger and larger in superpower strategic calculations.

At the same time, recent improvements in the capabilities of ballistic missile nuclear submarines (SSBNs), as well as in SLBM range and accuracy, have dramatically enhanced the attractions of the Arctic Ocean as a theater for submarine strategic weapons deployment.

Already, Soviet SSN 8 and

The Far North is becoming critically important to U.S. and Soviet security

SSN 18 missiles mounted on Delta-class submarines can reach virtually every major military target in North America and Western Europe without leaving Arctic patrol stations. Similarly, American Trident submarines carrying C-4 missiles can attack military targets throughout the Soviet Union from Arctic waters.

The latest generations of SSBNs, the Soviet Typhoon-class submarine and the American Ohio-class submarine, are even more effective. The Typhoon is designed specifically for operations in ice-covered waters, but any modern SSBN can perform its mission in the Arctic Basin.

These newest SSBNs are or soon will be equipped with the most advanced operational missiles, such as the U.S. warhead Soviet SSN 20 or the newer SSN 23, and the American Trident II, with 8-10 warheads. These missiles each have a range of more than 5000 miles and are nearly as accurate as land-based missiles.

Further, Arctic-based SSBNs are peculiarly difficult to detect, much less to track closely. The ambient noise generated by Arctic ice reduces dramatically the effectiveness of acoustic monitoring methods, such as sonar devices, while the opaqueness of the ice prevents most visual monitoring.

Moscow has moved vigorously to exploit these military attractions of Arctic waters. Well over one half of all Soviet SSBNs are stationed with the Northern Fleet at Severomorsk on the Kola Peninsula.

Arctic Basin

These submarines roam the Arctic Basin, constituting a virtually invulnerable strategic force capable of launching increasingly accurate missiles against Western targets without making any effort to evade NATO defenses along the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap or even to leave their Arctic haven. These subs can also travel between Severomorsk in the European Arctic and Petropavlovsk Kamechatsky in the northern Pacific largely under cover of Arctic ice.

The United States does not have an Arctic base comparable to Severomorsk. Yet American missile submarines based in Bangor, Washington, are capable of operating in Arctic waters for extended periods. The United States is also expanding its fleet of Ohio-class submarines and is fitting these vessels with Trident II missiles.

Although the details are classified, private conversations with high-ranking Pentagon officials indicate that American SSBNs are increasingly active in the Arctic and that the United States is not far behind the Soviet Union in this realm.

As Soviet anti-submarine war-

fare capabilities increase and American SSBNs seek the greater security of Arctic waters, the Far North is likely to become the world's most important base for seaborne strategic-delivery systems.

The region is also creating new possibilities for highly accurate air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs). Today's long-range sea-launched cruise missiles with 2000 mile ranges are now carried by submarines able to prow the Arctic.

Cruise Missiles

Even more important is the potential for deploying long range ALCMs suitable for stand-off attacks launched from the Arctic region. The United States has already equipped five squadrons of B-52G bombers (that is, 60 aircraft) with 1150 long-range cruise missiles and plans to add 600 more ALCMs to its inventory.

Work is also proceeding on the Advanced Cruise Missile, of which as many as 1500 air-launched models may be deployed. Although somewhat behind the United States in this field, the Soviet Union is apparently deploying long-range ALCMs on Backfire and Bear-H bombers.

Such ALCM deployment

again puts the military spotlight on the Arctic. The great circle route across the North Pole remains the shortest pathway between North America and the Soviet Union. Long-range ALCMs launched from high-endurance bombers operating over the Arctic will be able to reach virtually any important military target in North America and Western Europe as well as the Soviet Union.

The superpowers will thus be able to initiate stand-off nuclear strikes against enemy targets from comparatively safe launch sites. They may also be able to implement policies that can avoid or minimize the political complications arising from basing ground-launched cruise missiles on their allies' soil.

In addition, the Arctic is an ideal environment for cruise-missile-equipped bombers. Its vastness and sparse population permit military activities to be carried out largely unnoticed. Arctic long-spheric irregularities also can interfere with the use of over-the-horizon-backscatter (OTH-B) radars designed to track high-endurance bombers.

Not surprisingly, these developments in offensive systems have greatly heightened interest in Arctic-based defenses. Conventional

naval vessels confront major difficulties in patrolling ice-filled Arctic waters. And the Arctic's pack ice and marginal ice zones provide a shield for SSBNs from satellites and aerial surveillance and from acoustic devices stationed on the seabed.

Only nuclear-powered attack submarines seem up to the job, and despite the great expense, Washington and Moscow seem to be assigning many of these vessels to monitor their missile-packed counterparts.

Air Defense

ALCM deployment has already stimulated renewed interest in Arctic air defenses. In North America, the 30-year-old DEW (Distant Early Warning) line, which was allowed to become obsolete, is being modernized. The improved version, known as the North Warning System, will include, upon completion in 1992, at least 52 sites strung along the 70th parallel, equipped with microwave radars and OTH-B radars.

The United States and Canada have also developed a new North American Air Defense Master Plan, which envisions assigning at least six additional airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to northern defense and developing Arctic intercept capabilities and ground-based warning systems to counter the emerging threat from Arctic-based Soviet long-range ALCMs.

Given the traditional Soviet emphasis on strategic defense forces, it will come as no surprise that the Soviet Union has initiated comparable programs throughout its stretch of the Arctic.

Two additional factors round out this picture of the Arctic as a major strategic theater. Arctic skies are filled with natural phenomena, such as the aurora borealis and electromagnetic storms, that are capable of jamming communications and defense systems. These conditions can help protect Arctic-based retaliatory forces like bomber-carried ALCMs or SLBMs.

But atmospheric disturbances can also interfere with cruise missile (but not ballistic missile) guidance systems, as well as with communications with nuclear missile submarines. To the extent that military use of the Arctic continues to grow, military planners will have to redouble their efforts to solve the region's unique communication, command and control problems.

Finally, the construction and protection of vitally important industrial facilities have added yet another dimension to the militarization of the Arctic. The Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk oil fields on the North Slope of Alaska, for example, currently account for about 19 percent of U.S. oil production and 11 percent of U.S. oil consumption. The oil fields and the trans-Alaska pipeline system used to move the oil to southern markets are highly vulnerable targets, as are the burgeoning industrial installations in Siberia.

The Urengoy natural gas field, slated to become a critical factor in the Soviet energy equation, and the Soviet Siberian gas pipeline, which runs 2750 miles

from northwestern Siberia to the Czech border, would be obvious targets in any effort to disrupt the Soviet economy. With U.S. and Soviet dependence on secure supplies of energy and other Arctic raw materials virtually certain to increase, efforts to defend these industrial installations undoubtedly will expand as well.

Superpower Cooperation

Barring highly improbable achievements in the realm of strategic defense, the Arctic's growing strategic significance will hardly facilitate proposals to use the region as a laboratory for the promotion of superpower cooperation. The fact that the Arctic's significance is only now becoming fully apparent will greatly complicate arms control efforts.

Moscow and Washington will undoubtedly want to explore the region's full military potential before considering any restrictions on strategic weapons and other hardware. Thus prospects are currently not bright for declaring the Arctic a nuclear-free zone, as often urged by groups like the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, a transnational organization of indigenous Arctic peoples.

The growing military role of the Arctic can also only heighten sensitivities regarding jurisdictional issues in the region. This is true of peripheral disputes such as the U.S.-Canadian and Soviet-Norwegian disagreements over the Beaufort Sea and Barents Sea boundaries, respectively, as well as of controversies directly involving the superpowers, such as demarcating the maritime boundary in the Chukchi Sea left unspecified in 1857, when the United States bought Alaska from Russia.

Jurisdictional Issues

The militarization of the Arctic also carries more specific political implications for each superpower. The major U.S. concern centers on relations with northern allies such as Canada, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland and Norway. And Washington is making a concerted effort to accelerate Arctic security cooperation.

In early 1985, the United States and Iceland agreed to build two new radar stations on the island to monitor Soviet sea and air traffic in the Arctic. In addition, American officials have worked hard to maintain Norway's commitment, however ambivalent, to NATO, as well as to establish relations with the Home Rule government in Greenland, the judicial system established in 1979 in recognition of the island's growing autonomy from Denmark.

At the same time, the triumph of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative party in 1984 has substantially helped U.S.-Canadian ventures. The North Warning System is a fully cooperative venture, and the two countries collaborated on the North American Air Defense Master Plan within the context of the

See Page 2



The Strategic Importance of Arctic Region

From Page 1

reorganized and expanded North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD).

Yet the Arctic's militarization may also greatly increase friction between the United States and its northern allies, especially Canada. Washington put heavy pressure on Ottawa to accept the testing over northern Canada of ALCMs without nuclear armaments, and former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's eventual concurrence set off an outpouring of protest by the Canadian public.

Canadian tempers are also flaring over the fact that U.S. icebreakers and nuclear submarines are actively plying the waters of the Canadian Arctic archipelago, including the waters of the Northwest Passage, the sea route between Europe and the Far East. As part of its general unwillingness to acknowledge Canadian sovereignty over these waters, Washington does not

seek explicit permission for transits by these vessels.

The recent voyage through the Northwest Passage of the U.S. icebreaker Polar Sea has motivated Canadian policymakers to consider submitting Canada's claims to sovereignty in the Arctic to the World Court. In addition, many Canadians fear that the new U.S.-Canadian air-defense system might commit Canada to accept the stationing of U.S. weapons on Canadian territory.

The Soviet Union borders on about one-half of the Arctic Basin and is undoubtedly the Arctic's leading power. Thus the Russians can move confidently into the age of the Arctic without any concern about relations with northern allies.

Objectively, the expansion of Arctic basin military operations as such must reduce, from Moscow's vantage, the strategic importance of the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap. The Russians are reaching a

point where they will not need to move strategic-delivery vehicles through the passage to hit European and North American targets.

At the same time, the Arctic's burgeoning military-strategic importance will inevitably heighten Soviet sensitivities regarding regional jurisdictional issues.

Moscow will perceive increased incentives to claim the Barents, Kara, Laptev and East Siberian seas as internal waters or closed seas to secure access to the central Arctic Basin for Soviet submarines, to maximize cover for submarines in the marginal ice zones along Siberia and to protect industrial installations along the northern coasts of Siberia.

The Russians will undoubtedly do whatever they can to promote the idea that the Arctic Basin is fundamentally a Soviet lake.

Oran R. Young, a political scientist, is director of the Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott, Vt.

JOHN SUND, REPRESENTATIVE
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(907) 225-5552

While in Juneau
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 463-4919

January 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. John Sund

RE: HJR 51 - Coast Guard user fees
.....

Enclosed in your packet is a copy of Federal House Bill 1932, schedules of proposed direct and indirect fees, and a summary of the bill's status. Should it pass, this legislation would require Alaskan commercial and sport vessels to pay user fees for the following Coast Guard services:

- seaman's documents and licenses
- vessel inspection
- merchant marine investigations
- maintenance for aids to navigation
- non-emergency search and rescue

The intent of the proposal is to raise the following revenue during the ensuing three years.

- FY 86 - \$150 million
- FY 87 - \$250 million
- FY 88 - \$350 million

The following is a sample fee breakdown. The lower figure is that suggested by the Senate/White House and the high figure was the original OMB proposal.

Commercial vessels UNDER 5 GROSS TONS - \$540 - \$720 per year:
(this could include skiffs, set net skiffs, handtrrollers, etc.)

Commercial vessels between 5 - 99 gross tons - \$810 - \$1080

Recreational Boats - approximately \$23 per boat average.

This information was provided by K.C. Ball of Congressman Young's office and David Dye of Senator Stevens office.

HJR 51 opposes coast guard user fees overall, and specifically opposes the proposed distribution of fees.

February 11, 1986

Please telecopy these four pages to :

Mr. Howard Wayne
Office of Rep. John Sund
telcopy #: 465-4648


Mr. Wayne:

I am sending to you the SAMPLE fee breakdown supplied as part of H.R. 1936. As you can see, it reflects a \$23 charge for recreational boaters. It should be noted that the 1987 fiscal year budget presented to Congress still assumes that revenues will be collected through a Coast Guard user fee, although it is NOT factored into the Coast Guard budget request. The Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation last year made it very clear that it continues to oppose such user fees.

I could not get a copy of S.Con.Res. 32 in time for you, however, I have enclosed a summary of the status of that legislation.

Please let me know if you require further information.

Sincerely,


K.C. BELL

FULL FEE RECOVERY**INDIRECT FEES -- SAMPLE RECOVERY SCHEDULE**

CLASS	NUMBER VESSELS	AVERAGE ¹ ANNUAL FEE \$	RECOVERY FY86 \$000
A. REC BOATS	6,000,000	23	136,000
B. INLAND SYSTEM ²			57,000
C. FISHING VESSELS			
US <100GT	119,000	780	93,000
US >100GT	2,200	1800	4,000
FOR <100GT	0	900	0
FOR >100GT	840	2500	<u>2,000</u>
		TOTAL	99,000
D. INTERNATIONAL/COASTWISE			
COMMERCIAL VESSELS			
TONNAGE FEE ³			75,000
COASTAL <i>could be as high as SD-80,000</i>	3,600	3,800	15,000
TOWBOATS	2,900	2,400	7,000
BARGES	4,000	2,000	8,000
MODU	300	2,000	<u>600</u>
		TOTAL	107,000
TOTAL INDIRECT RECOVERY			400,000

¹ Estimated Average annual fee. Actual fees may vary significantly when all computational factors are considered. Figures may not compute exactly due to rounding.

² Fees will be approximately 0.25 mills per ton-mile to permit compatibility with the Corps of Engineers fees and collection procedures.

³ Tonnage fee. This fee schedule will be administered in the same manner as the tonnage fees collected by customs in accordance with Title 19 S 4.20 U.S. Code. It will be approximately 5 times the amount currently assessed by Customs.

FULL YEAR REPORT**DIRECT FEES -- SAMPLE RECOVERY SCHEDULE¹**

DIRECT FEES	RECOVERY FY86 \$000
REGATTA PERMITS	200
REGATTA PATROLS	300
DOCUMENTATION OF VESSELS	2,000
ADMEASUREMENT OF VESSELS	2,000
INSPECTION OF VESSELS	36,000
PERSONNEL LICENSING	10,000
TERMINAL INSPECTIONS	24,000
DOMESTIC ICEBREAKING ²	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	76,000

¹ Actual fees will be determined by computed costs of services rendered to specific identifiable users.

² For specific identifiable users.

STATUS OF MAJOR BILLS—FIRST SESSION

Number of bill	Title	Reported	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Sent to Conference	Conference report agreed to in—		Date approved	Law No.
							House	Senate		
LEGISLATIVE BILLS										
H. Con. Res. 152	Budget, First, 1985 (H. Rept. 99-134)	1985 May 20	1985 May 23	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	
	Budget, First, 1986		May 23	Mar. 20	May 9	May 23 (*)	(*)	Aug. 1 (*)		
H. R. 2100	Food Security Act of 1985 (H. Rept. 99-271)	Sept. 18	Oct. 8		Nov. 23	Dec. 5	Dec. 18	Dec. 18		
H. J. Res. 372	Debt Ceiling Increase		Aug. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 10	Oct. 15 Nov. 7	(*) (*) Dec. 11	Nov. 1 (*) Dec. 11	Dec. 12	99-177
H. R. 2817	Superfund Amendments of 1985 (H. Rept. 99-263)	Nov. 12	(*)							
H. R. 3500	Budget Reconciliation (H. Rept. 99-300)	Oct. 3	Oct. 24							
H. R. 3838	Tax Reform Act, 1985 (H. Rept. 99-425)	Dec. 7	Dec. 17							
APPROPRIATION BILLS										
H. J. Res. 342	Supplemental, Agriculture, 1985		July 18		July 19				July 24	99-71
H. R. 1239	Supplemental Appropriations, African Relief (H. Rept. 99-2)	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	99-10
H. R. 2577	Supplemental Appropriations, 1985 (H. Rept. 99-142)	May 22	June 12	June 13	June 20	July 16	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	99-88
H. R. 2942	Legislative Branch, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-194)	July 10	July 18	July 25	July 31	Oct. 8	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Nov. 13	99-151
H. R. 2959	Energy and Water, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-195)	July 10	July 16	July 25	Aug. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Nov. 1	99-141
H. R. 2965	Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary (H. Rept. 99-197)	July 11	July 17	Oct. 4	Nov. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	99-180
H. R. 3011	Interior, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-205)	July 16	July 31	Sept. 24	Sept. 24 ⁽¹⁰⁾					
H. R. 3036	Treasury, Postal, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-210)	July 18	July 30	Sept. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	(*)	
H. R. 3037	Agriculture, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-211)	July 18	July 21	Sept. 24	Oct. 16	Dec. 9				
H. R. 3038	HUD, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-212)	July 18	July 25	Aug. 28	Oct. 18	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 25	99-160
H. R. 3067	District of Columbia, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-223)	July 24	July 30	Sept. 9	Nov. 7	Dec. 4				
H. R. 3228	Foreign Assistance (H. Rept. 99-252)	Aug. 1								
H. R. 3244	Transportation, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-256)	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Oct. 4	Oct. 23	Oct. 30				
H. J. Res. 3888	Continuing, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-272)	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 24	Sept. 25				Sept. 30	99-103
H. R. 3327	Military Construction, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-275)	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Dec. 10	99-173
H. R. 3424	Label, Health, Human Services, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-289)	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Nov. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	99-178
H. R. 3629	Defense, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-332)	Oct. 21	Oct. 30	Nov. 6						
H. J. Res. 441	Continuing, further, 1986		Nov. 12		Nov. 13				Nov. 14	99-154
H. J. Res. 465	Continuing, further, 1986 (H. Rept. 99-403)	Nov. 21	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	Dec. 11 Dec. 17	(*) Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	99-190
H. J. Res. 476	Continuing, further, 1986		Dec. 12		Dec. 12				Dec. 13	99-179
H. J. Res. 491	Continuing, further, 1986		Dec. 17		Dec. 17				Dec. 17	99-184

* S. Con. Res. 32 became the budget vehicle subject to a House-Senate conference. * House receded from its amendment and concurred with a further amendment Aug. 1, 1985. * Senate concurred in further House amendment Aug. 1 (Legislative day of July 16), 1985. * House receded and concurred with amendments in Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 2 Nov. 1, 1985. * Senate agreed to House amendments with amendments Nov. 2, 4, 6, 1985. * House disagreed to Senate amendments and asked for another conference Nov. 6, 1985. * Vetoes Nov. 15, 1985. In House, referred to Appropriations Nov. 19, 1985. * H. R. 2817 passed House Dec. 10, 1985 Pursuant to H. Res. 351, H. R. 2005 became the vehicle subject to a House-Senate conference. * House rejected conference report Dec. 16, 1985. ** Laid on the table Dec. 4 (Legislative day of Dec. 2), 1985.

HR 1936
S. 1318

D R A F T B I L L

To authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to establish fees for certain Coast Guard services and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Coast Guard User Fee Authorization Act of 1985".

Sec. 2. (a) At the end of part I of title 14, United States Code, add the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 19 -- USER FEES

"Sec.

- 671. Definitions.
- 672. User fee authority.
- 673. Establishment of fees.
- 674. Collection of fees.
- 675. Treatment of receipts.
- 676. Annual search and rescue certification.
- 677. Exemptions.
- 678. Liability of the United States not altered.
- 679. Penalties.

"§ 671. Definitions

"In this chapter -

"(1) "associated equipment" -

"(A) means -

"(i) a system, accessory, component, or appurtenance of a recreational boat; or

"(ii) a marine safety article intended for use on board a recreational boat; but

"(B) does not include radio equipment.

"(2) "offshore facility" means any artificial island, installation, or other device permanently or temporarily attached to the seabed of the United States Outer Continental Shelf, which is erected thereon for the purpose of exploring for, developing, or producing resources therefrom.

"(3) "operating expenses" means costs incurred by the Coast Guard as necessary expenses for its operation and maintenance.

"(4) "owner" means a person who claims lawful possession of a vessel, facility, or terminal by virtue of legal title or equitable interest therein which entitles that person to such possession.

"(5) "recreational boat" means any vessel that is operated only for pleasure use.

"(6) "recreational boat and associated equipment manufacturer" means any person engaged in

"(A) the manufacture, construction, or assembly of recreational boats or associated equipment; or

"(B) the manufacture or construction of components for recreational boats and associated equipment to be sold for subsequent assembly; or

"(C) the importation into the United States for sale of recreational boats, associated equipment or components thereof.

"(7) "terminal" -

"(A) means -

"(i) a pier, wharf, dock, similar structure, or area of land to which a vessel is or may be secured;

"(ii) an area of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to a pier, wharf, dock, similar structure, or area of land to which a vessel is or may be secured;

"(iii) any building on or contiguous to a pier, wharf, dock, similar structure, or area of land to which a vessel is or may be secured;

"(iv) any equipment and materials on a pier, wharf, dock, or similar structure, or area of land to which a vessel is or may be secured, or in a building that is on or adjacent to such a structure or land; and

"(v) a deepwater port; but

"(B) does not include facilities operated by the Department of Defense.

"§ 672. User fee authority

"(a) The Secretary, in consultation with affected Federal agencies, may establish a system of fees to recover that portion of the related operating expenses of services, which primarily benefit the users of the services and are beyond those benefits that accrue to the public at large, that are provided or made available by the Coast Guard to -

"(1) the owners, operators, or persons in charge of -

"(A) vessels,

"(B) terminals, or

"(C) offshore facilities;

"(2) individuals who are licensed, certificated, or issued merchant mariners' documents by the Coast Guard;

"(3) recreational boat and associated equipment manufacturers;

"(4) manufacturers of materials and equipment approved by the Coast Guard; and

"(5) other users of Coast Guard services.

"(b) In addition to the operating expenses relating to the services authorized to be recovered under this subsection, the Secretary may also recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs associated with this chapter.

"(c) The operating expenses of the following Coast Guard programs may not be included in the operating expenses to be recovered -

"(1) Enforcement of Laws and Treaties.

"(2) Polar Ice Operations.

"(3) Defense Readiness.

"(4) Waterways management.

(d) The fee schedule prescribed by this section may not conflict with the international obligations of the United States.

"§ 673. Establishment of fees

"(a) The Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this chapter, including fee schedules.

"(b) The Secretary shall consider the following factors in establishing fees for Coast Guard services -

"(1) the costs of providing the services, excluding that portion of the costs that primarily benefits the public at large rather than the actual users of the service;

"(2) the number of vessels, terminals, offshore facilities, and persons affected;

"(3) the costs of administering and enforcing the collection of fees; and

"(4) the equity and economic impact of the charges to be imposed.

"§ 674. Collection of fees

"(a) The Secretary may collect fees from:

"(1) the owner, operator, or person in charge of -

"(A) a vessel (other than a public vessel) operating in or on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States,

"(B) a terminal, located on or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States,
or

"(C) an offshore facility;

"(2) individuals who are licensed, certificated, or issued merchant mariners' documents by the Coast Guard;

"(3) recreational boat and associated equipment manufacturers;

"(4) manufacturers of materials and equipment approved by the Coast Guard; and

"(5) other users of Coast Guard services.

"(b) The Secretary may employ any federal, state, or local agency or instrumentality, or private enterprise or business, to collect fees established under this section. These fee collection services, which shall not include the institution of litigation, may be provided under such reasonable terms and conditions, including reimbursement with proper accounting to the Secretary, as the Secretary and such agency or business agree.

"§ 675. Treatment of receipts

Amounts collected pursuant to this Act shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as proprietary receipts of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, ascribed to Coast Guard activities.

"§ 676. Annual search and rescue verification

"There shall be an annual verification by the Secretary that the amounts spent on Coast Guard search and rescue activities are not less than the amounts collected annually for such purposes.

"§ 677. Exemptions

"The Secretary may grant exemptions from any provision of this chapter or any regulations issued under this chapter.

"§ 678. Liability of the United States not altered

"The collection of fees for Coast Guard services shall not alter or expand the duties and liability of the United States under existing law for the performance of functions for which fees are collected, nor shall the collection of fees constitute an express or implied undertaking by the United States to perform any service or activity in a certain manner or to provide any service at a particular time and place.

"§ 679. Penalties

"(a) The owner, operator, or person in charge of a recreational boat who fails to pay a fee prescribed under section 672 of this title is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$5000 for each occurrence, in addition to any fee imposed.

"(b) The owner, operator, or person in charge of a vessel (other than a recreational boat), terminal, offshore facility, any recreational boat or associated equipment manufacturer; manufacturer of materials or equipment approved by the Coast Guard; or other user of Coast Guard services who fails to pay a fee prescribed under section 672 of this title is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 or two times the fee, whichever is greater, for each occurrence, in addition to any fee imposed.

"(c) Any individual licensed, certificated, or issued a merchant mariners' document by the Coast Guard who fails to pay a fee prescribed under section 672 of this title is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$5000 for each occurrence, in addition to any fee imposed.

"(d) Any person who fails to comply with a regulation prescribed under this chapter is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$5000 for each violation.

"(e) The vessel of any owner, operator, or person in charge who fails to pay a fee or penalty, or who fails to comply with a regulation prescribed under this chapter, also is liable in rem for the fee and any civil penalty assessed under this

section, and may be proceeded against in the United States District Court of any district in which the recreational boat or other vessel may be found.

"(f) A certificate, license, permit, approval, or document issued by the Coast Guard is invalid until all required fees have been paid to the United States Government.

"(g) After notice and an opportunity for a hearing, a person found by the Secretary to have violated this chapter or a regulation prescribed under this chapter for which a civil penalty is provided, is liable to the United States Government for the civil penalty provided. The amount of the civil penalty shall be assessed by the Secretary by written notice. In determining the amount of the penalty, the Secretary shall consider the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the prohibited acts committed and, with respect to the violator, the degree of culpability, any history of prior offenses, ability to pay, and other matters that justice requires.

"(h) The Secretary may compromise, modify, or remit, with or without consideration, a civil penalty under this chapter until the assessment is referred to the Attorney General.

"(i) If a person fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty after it has become final, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General for collection in an appropriate district court of the United States.

"(j) The Secretary may deny entry to a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to a vessel if any required fees have not been paid.

"(k) When requested by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deny the clearance required by section 4197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, (46 App. U.S.C. 91) to the vessel until the fee assessed for Coast Guard services is paid or until a bond is posted for the payment thereof."

(b) The analysis of part I of title 14, United States Code, which is located immediately before chapter 1, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"19. User Fees.....671".

Sec. 3. Conforming amendments

(a) Subsection I of the Ship Mortgage Act, Sec. 30 of the Act of June 5, 1920, c. 250, 41 Stat. 1002 (46 App. U.S.C. 927), as amended by the Act of September 16, 1966 (Public Law 89-582, 80 Stat. 795) is amended by striking out the third and fourth sentences.

(b) Section 2110 of Title 46, United States Code (P.L. 98-89, August 26, 1983), is repealed.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this bill is to amend Title 14, United States Code, to authorize the recovery of a proportion of the operating expenses incurred in providing certain Coast Guard services. The recovery of the Federal costs of providing services from those who primarily benefit from them has long been established and accepted as sound public policy.

Two major concepts underlie this cost recovery principle. One concerns fairness and equity in the distribution of the Federal tax burden. Those who obtain special services from the government above and beyond those that accrue to the public at large or who use government funded facilities should pay for them; those who do not should not be expected to share the cost. The second has to do with efficiency. For the market to operate as an efficient allocator of resources, the prices of goods and services should reflect their costs. The basic purpose of this legislation is to allocate the costs of providing certain Coast Guard services to those who primarily benefit from them.

User fees are a widely accepted, equitable means of supporting public programs and services. For many years user fees have been the principal means of supporting other transportation

programs. In the 1986 budget, President Reagan proposed to increase or institute numerous types of user fees, including those for certain Coast Guard services.

This proposal would authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to collect from users the operating expenses proportionately allocable to the users of the following Coast Guard services:

1. Search and rescue;
2. Short range aids to navigation;
3. Radionavigation aids;
4. Domestic icebreaking;
5. Commercial vessel safety;
6. Recreational boating safety;
7. Port and environmental safety;
8. Marine environmental response; and
9. Bridge administration.

User fees would be charged only for Coast Guard services which relate to specific, identifiable persons or classes of users. Among the user groups which would be affected by user fees authorized under this legislation are persons who are issued certificates, permits, approvals, licenses, and documents by the Coast Guard and the owners, operators, and persons in charge of:

1. Commercial vessels, both U.S. and foreign flag;
2. Mobile off-shore drilling units and fixed off-shore structures;
3. Recreational boats that operate on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and
4. Terminals subject to Coast Guard inspections.

Based on a detailed analysis of the programs for which recovery would be sought, the expenses of the programs would be collected on a proportional basis from the various individual users or user groups, either as a charge for a specific service, when the user of the service is directly identifiable, or by an indirect charge in the form of an annual or biennial fee. Every reasonable effort would be made to make the fee

schedules equitable and reflective of the actual expenses incurred by the Coast Guard to provide a specific service or benefit to a particular user or class of users.

In response to concerns that have been raised about previous Coast Guard user fees proposals, the bill includes an accounting of the amounts collected and spent on search and rescue activities. This is designed to demonstrate that the amounts collected from marine users for this purpose do not exceed the costs of providing the services to those users.

Although all Coast Guard services benefit at least portions of the public at large in one way or another, there are some that clearly contribute to the general welfare, with little or no identifiable benefit to specific users. Those will not be subject to cost recovery. Activities to be excluded under this concept are as follows:

1. Enforcement of laws and treaties;
2. Polar ice operations;
3. Defense readiness;
4. Waterways management.

The Coast Guard currently collects as direct charges for Coast Guard services, or receives from user taxes, approximately \$ 16.8 million, less than 1% of its operating budget, from the following sources:

Motorboat fuel tax for recreational boating safety operating expenses	\$ 15.0 million
Fees for yacht documentation	1.3 million
Fees for issuing certificates of financial responsibility to vessels	.5 million
Marking wrecks and obstructions to navigation	less than .1 million
Total	16.8 million

In addition to the fees currently generated, the Coast Guard, under section 9701 of title 31, U. S. Code, and sections 3317, 3506, and 7114 of title 46, U. S. Code, is authorized to collect additional user fees for the following Coast Guard services:

1. Permits for private aids to navigation;
2. Domestic icebreaking at the specific request of a user;
3. Inspection and examination of small passenger vessels and sailing school vessels;
4. Issuance of certificates, licenses, or permits related to small passenger vessels and sailing school vessels;
5. Providing required copies of laws to passenger vessels;
6. Material and equipment approvals and factory inspections;
7. Inspection of Outer Continental Shelf facilities;
8. Facility inspections;
9. Cargo of particular hazard inspections;
10. Issuance of regatta permits; and
11. Providing regatta patrols.

The proposed legislation will incorporate the above items and will thus result in all categories of users paying for similar services.

It is the policy of the Coast Guard to encourage private commercial provision of certain services which are currently provided by the Coast Guard. To this end, the Coast Guard has sought to establish formal agreements which would delegate specific authority to discharge certain Coast Guard functions to such organizations as the American Bureau of Shipping and the National Cargo Bureau. Examples of authority which the Coast Guard has delegated or might delegate in the future are new construction plan review and inspection of vessels, vessel measurement, Outer Continental Shelf inspection, load line examinations, and other program responsibilities that would lead to the minimization of direct governmental involvement in the maritime industry. Where delegation takes the place of the authority to provide services which are subject to user fees, the Coast Guard will terminate or reduce those fees when the service is performed and financed by the private sector.

However, it is difficult to shift much of the work to the private sector when the Coast Guard is charged with providing the same service at no cost to the user as a result of the

prohibition against charging fees in section 2110 of title 46, U. S. Code. The elimination of this prohibition would permit the delegation of additional services to the private sector.

An evaluation of Coast Guard programs for which expenses may be assessed under this proposed legislation results in the following estimates:

5 YEAR PROPOSED NET RECEIPTS
BY FISCAL YEAR

(In Millions of 1986 Dollars)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
NET RECEIPTS	236	476	476	476	476

Thus, the expenses for which recovery authority is sought represent approximately 13% of all Coast Guard operating expenses, and 9% of the total estimated Coast Guard budget for FY 1986.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill Resolution No. : HJR 51
 Title : Relating to Coast Guard
User Fees
 Sponsor : SUND
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : 2/14/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
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						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Representative Katie Hurley
 Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963
 Date : 2/14/86

Approved by ^{Chair} Katie Hurley
 Agency : House State Affairs Committee

Date : 2/14/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

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land — Middelhavets Perle» («Greenland — Pearl of the Mediterranean») asserts that Thule Air Base plays a key role in the so-called «counterforce» strategy, i.e. a plan to wipe out Soviet missiles and military installations in a first preemptive strike.

This strategy is increasingly replacing the strategy of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

It is from Thule that the final order for attack will be given to the B-52s through a communications system called «Giant Talk». Thule is also the host of a secret installation, a USAF System Command Satellite Communication Facility called «Operation Location 5», or OL-5 for short.

OL-5's mission is to control and collect data from USAF spy satellites. According to the book, «the data provided by these satellites . . . is essential not only for verifying Soviet compliance with arms limitations agreements etc., but, even more important, for implementing U.S. military and political objectives in Europe, the Middle East, in Africa and Latin America, as well as in the Soviet Union . . . Thule lies right on the «ground» track of satellites passing over the Soviet Union, wherefore time delay of data retrieval is minimal.»

At Thule is also located one of three Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) radars. The two others are located in Alaska and England.

The authors of the book assert that the role of the BMEWS radars has become offensive rather than defensive. A primary objective is now to detect any enemy missiles that have survived a first strike under the «counterforce» strategy. Due to their vulnerability, the radars are not very useful under the MAD-strategy where they would be wiped out by a nuclear attack at a very early stage of the conflict.

According to the book Greenland ranks fifth in the world in terms of money spent by the United States on private contracts for maintenance and operation of military facilities. The amount (not including money for classified purposes) in 1980 was almost 70 million dollars. At the top of the list are Saudi Arabia, Japan, West Germany and Turkey.

The book is based exclusively on data collected from public archives and libraries in the United States. Its controversial contents has been debated extensively by the Danish parliament.

ICC Protest Against U.S. Military Buildup

by Lars Toft Rasmussen

News reports about an 80 million dollar plan to expand Thule Air Base in northern Greenland have prompted the president of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) Hans-Pavia Rosing to demand «full insight into the activities at the American bases» in the entire Arctic region.

«This is not the first time that we have been taken by surprise in relation to the American military presence in Greenland,» Mr. Rosing said on April 11.

«We can no longer simply dismiss the problem only because defense matters, according the Home Rule Agreement, are under the jurisdiction of the Danish government.»

«We must demand full insight into the activities at the American bases, in Greenland as well as elsewhere in the Arctic.»

«The Inuit Circumpolar Conference looks with grave concern at the efforts to make the Arctic region a theatre of war in the event of a major confrontation between the superpowers. Let me use this occasion to encourage Inuit in Greenland, Canada and Alaska to debate publicly the use of the Arctic for military purposes.»

«Information about the American military presence must be made available to the people who will be the first to feel the effects of a war.»

At the very first meeting of the ICC in 1977 a resolution was passed, demanding that «the Arctic shall be used for peaceful and environmentally safe purposes only, and that there shall be prohibited any measure of a military nature such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military manoeuvres, and the testing of any type of weapon.»

The news reports about the 80 million dollar expansion of Thule Air Base were based primarily on



Hans-Pavia Rosing

an article in the March 18 issue of «Aviation Week and Space Technology», a magazine published in the United States.

According to the news reports, the purpose of the program is to link and coordinate more effectively the missile, air and space defense systems of the United States. Danish minister of defense Hans Engell has denied to the Danish parliament that the «modernization» of Thule Air Base is related to President Ronald Reagan's «Star Wars» proposal on March 22.

The Greenland Home Rule Government and the ruling Siumut party have expressed «deep concern» over the 80 million dollar plan and find it «highly objectionable» that Greenlandic authorities have not been notified. Premier Jonathan Motzfeldt announced in an interview on Radio Greenland that the issue will be discussed by the new «Landsting» (Home Rule Parliament).

A book published three months ago has made the American military presence in Greenland a much debated issue.

Written mainly Paul Claesson and Owen Wilkes of Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Lund University, Sweden, «Grøn-

NORD? INUIT? Rosing looks at winter military as



AFRICANIZATION?
HONGKONG/INDONESIA?
"RUSSIFICATION"
OF SOVIET INDIANS?

Jim Bell, Nunavut News

Jose Carlos Morales

WCIP President Addresses ICC World Council of Indigenous Peoples

The opening of the ICC meeting in Frobisher Bay was marked by an address by Jose Carlos Morales, president since 1981 of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), an organization concerned with the plight of Native peoples around the globe. Morales told the delegates that Indians in Central America are being killed by military regimes supported by the United States, and that Native peoples must unite to combat the forces that aim to destroy them.

Originally of the Brunka tribe of Costa Rica, where he is an agricultural engineer, Morales was on a trip taking him from western Canada to Lapland, through the Arctic, Iceland, Switzerland, and Germany.

In a later interview with Francois Bellemare, writing for *Le Devoir* in Montreal, Morales said he was seeking an ICC resolution supporting the peo-

ple in South and Central America and condemning the U.S. involvement in those countries. "We really live in a very dangerous situation in Central America," he said. Each day we have killings of the Indian people in Guatemala, about 200 people a day die there.

He said a major problem with the violence in Central America is that hundreds of thousands of Natives have escaped to Mexico and live there illegally, usually under poor and unhealthy conditions. About one million Guatemalans live in constant fear of being caught by the military whom they are actively fighting and must move from one place to another constantly. "We need all the people in the world to fight oppression, to pressure the Mexican government to give refugee status to Central Americans and to force the U.S. to get out of Central America."

The WCIP represents the Natives in five regions different of the world, the South Pacific (with Australia and New Zealand), the Pacific (Polynesian islands), the Regional Conference of Indian Peoples (Mexico, Central America, Panama), the Indian Council of South America (from Colombia to Argentina), and the Northern Council of Saami Peoples (of northern Scandinavia). Morales stated that the group also works a lot with two large organizations, the National Congress of American Indians and the Assembly of First Nations of Canada, and hopes to establish more formal relations with the ICC.

"We have a non-governmental organization status with the Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). We don't receive any direct aid from our governments, whose interests are often contrary to ours, especially in the case of Latin America. Now, what we promote first of all is the formation of grass-roots organizations in local communities, after which they join on a regional, then a national basis. Finally, those national organizations join the Council through one of our five regions," Morales stated.

The basic goals of the organization are mainly to promote the unity of Native peoples throughout the world. For that, he explained, the exchange of information between the peoples — and other sectors of society — is indispensable. "We support, financially and otherwise, different social development projects. But our role is basically political: to unify native forces of the world," he stated.

"The needs of our peoples are much larger than the capacities of our organizations to meet them. Nevertheless, the movement is getting stronger day by day, by reason of the philosophical principles which are the reason for our existence, one of which is the right to the common earth. This principle, found among all Native peoples, was interrupted by western culture. But it would be possible for us to re-appropriate this system of rational use of the earth, of the environment. By the way, it is also an alternative for the survival of Humanity itself. Contrary to both western and eastern systems which consider the earth as merchandise, we promote the right of common use which is the only way to protect human values, natural resources, and the prolongation of Humanity's life itself." ■



NATO troops on maneuvers in West Germany. In the alliance, an attack on one is an attack on all.

Hawke postponed an ANZUS council meeting planned for 1985 and said the alliance existed "in name only."

Lange credits Labor's electoral success to his strong antinuclear stance. Yet critics within his own party want it modified, while the opposition National Party says that only the Kremlin will benefit. Lange shows no inclination to yield. "Every country in the world has a compelling interest in the process of disarmament and arms control. No country can abdicate its interest in that process. . . . We pledged there will be no nuclear weapons in New Zealand, and there will not be," he said.

By itself, the loss of New Zealand from Western strategic planning would have little impact. Its forces are too small to tip even the regional power balance. Even so, New Zealand's position is highly disturbing to U.S. policymakers and to several other nations that rely on America for their security.

A big concern is the antinuclear policy of Japan, which theoretically also bars visits by either ships or planes carrying nuclear weapons. As of now, Tokyo does not ask about the vessels and planes at U.S. bases in Japan, and Washington volunteers no information.

Rising worry. If New Zealand carries out its plan, the Japanese government's no-questions, no-answers posture could revive pressure from the nation's antinuclear movement. Concern over a weakening of American influence also would be felt in Southeast Asia, where governments friendly to the U.S. already worry about Vietnam and the growing Soviet military presence there.

Moreover, some strategists argue that the breakup of ANZUS inevitably would weaken other alliances and mutual-defense treaties. Events already have frayed the network inspired by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles when the cold war was at its most frigid three decades ago. But those that remain are central to Western defenses in the more complex 1980s. Two such pacts already have collapsed.

First to go was the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, created by Dulles in 1954 to defend Indo-China against Communism. SEATO failed the test of Vietnam. In 1977, two years after the Communists occupied Saigon, the sizable organization was disbanded, its loss mourned only by bureaucrats in its Bangkok headquarters. The treaty still

Why Another U.S. Treaty Is Going Down the Drain

A mix of domestic politics and antinuclear sentiment spells trouble for America and the decades-old ANZUS accord.

Stubborn opposition to nuclear weapons by one small South Pacific nation threatens to break another link in the worldwide chain of security treaties that defend America and its allies against Communist adventurism.

The immediate controversy centers on legislation introduced in New Zealand's Parliament on December 10 by the government of Prime Minister David Lange that would bar from the country's ports ships capable of carrying nuclear arms.

The Reagan administration worries that if New Zealand goes non-nuclear, there would be political fallout in a dozen or more other nations that are friends or allies of the United States. It could even affect such a strong—and so far tightly knit—security alliance as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Lange's legislation would let him deny port access to any ship unless he was satisfied that it had no atomic weapons. Washington adamantly refuses to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear warheads aboard its warships to avoid tipping off the Soviet Union. Passage of the measure surely would end the 34-year-old ANZUS de-

fense treaty linking New Zealand with the U.S. and Australia. The U.S. State Department already has warned that enactment probably would mean "termination of our alliance relationship with New Zealand."

Lange's plan furthers a drive that began in 1984 when his Labor Party swept to power on an antinuclear platform. Last February, he refused to let a U.S. destroyer dock during ANZUS military exercises unless Washington certified that it had no nuclear arms.

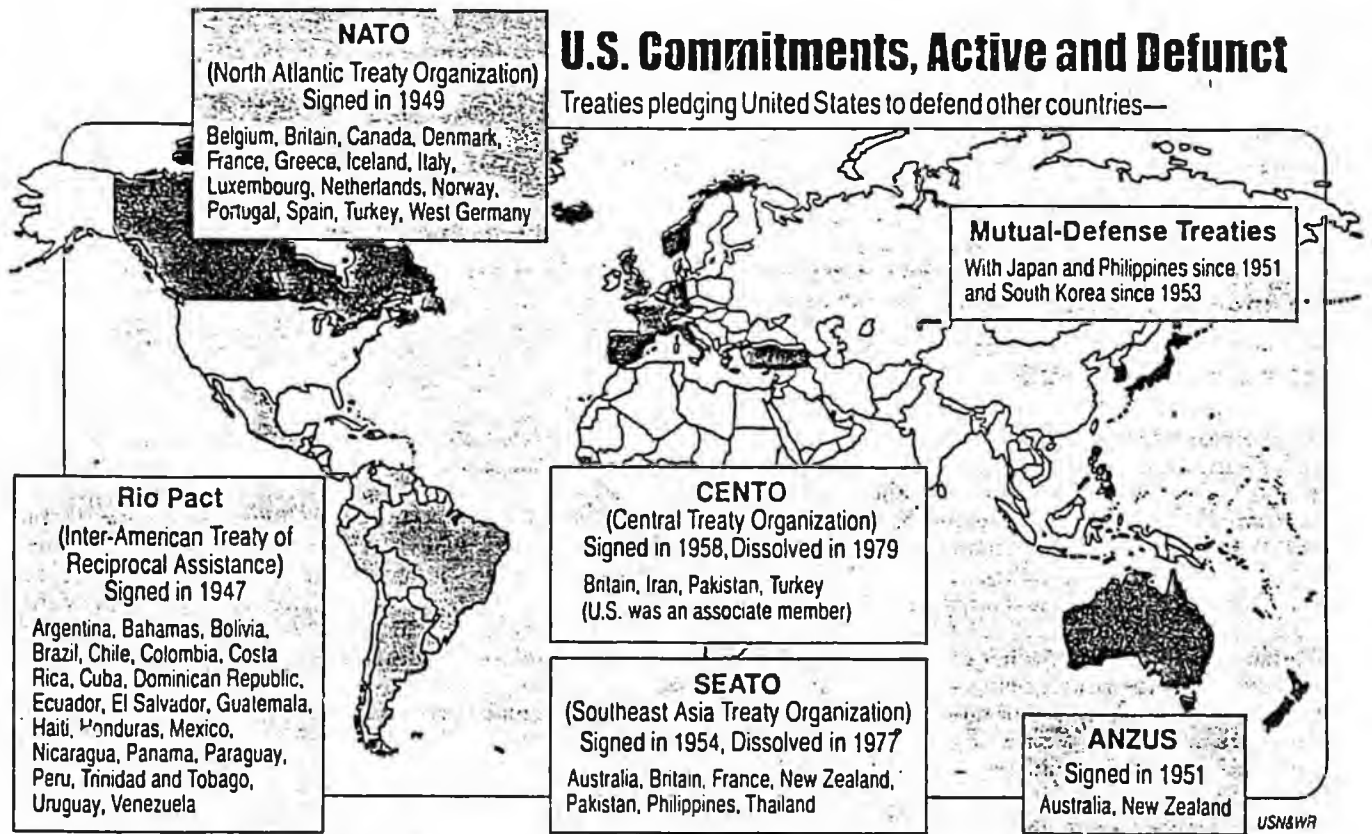
The U.S. and Australia reacted firmly. Washington canceled the exercises, expressing "grave concern." A few days later, Australian Prime Minister Robert



Lange's policies imperil relations with U.S.

U.S. Commitments, Active and Defunct

Treaties pledging United States to defend other countries—



Note: Cuba was suspended in 1962 from the Rio Pact's framework organization, the Organization of American States, but remains a signatory of the treaty itself.

exists, but there is no prospect that it will be revived.

Next to fall was the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), put together in 1958 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and Britain to contain Soviet expansion southward into the Mideast or the Arabian Sea. Iraq opted out quickly, contributing little more than the original name of the umbrella treaty, the Baghdad Pact. The U.S. was only an associate member, but it played a dominant role in the treaty's decade-plus of reasonably vigorous life.

By the late 1970s, the interests of CENTO's full members had so diverged that the organization was a political anachronism. The treaty was dissolved in 1979 at the request of Turkey, which by then was more concerned with thwarting Greek ambitions on Cyprus than with containing Soviet expansion.

The 1947 Rio Pact covering much of the Western Hemisphere was the first product of U.S. efforts to set up multinational security systems. It still exists. So does the Organization of American States (OAS), established the next year to reaffirm the pact's security commitments and bring together 30-odd other inter-American agencies.

The OAS umbrella enabled President Johnson to send troops to the Dominican Republic in 1965 to prevent a

possible Communist takeover. Yet Latin American suspicion of the U.S. prevented Washington from establishing a permanent inter-American force to deal with insurgencies.

One oddity of the group's loosely drawn provisions is that Cuba remains a signatory of the Rio Pact even though it has been "excluded" from OAS affairs since 1962 and was the target of OAS-imposed sanctions in 1964. Even more bizarre is the fact that, at least in theory, Nicaragua could call on the U.S. and other Rio Pact members to help defend against U.S.-financed *contras* fighting to overthrow the Sandinista regime in Managua.

Honored alliances. Of all the cold-war security pacts, only NATO and bilateral treaties with Japan, South Korea and the Philippines remain strong enough to weather successive crises. Questions sometimes are raised, however, about the strength of the U.S. commitment to its treaty partners and about NATO's long-term ability to cope with threats outside the Central European heartland.

NATO nations are firmly pledged to regard an attack on one member as an attack on all. Direct, conventional aggression anywhere between the North Sea and Italy certainly would be met by joint action. Less certain is how other countries in the alliance, including the U.S., would respond to Soviet nibbling at NATO's Greek or Turkish flanks. Most doubtful of all is whether

NATO would counter a Soviet thrust into the Middle East.

The U.S. would be certain to fight if South Korea were attacked, if only because American troops help guard the northern frontier. Any attack on Japan also would trigger a U.S. military response. Maintaining the world's second largest economic power as a democratic ally is one of the most basic American strategic aims.

There is less certainty about whether the U.S. would defend the Philippines, especially against internal aggression. This reluctance is partly the bitter legacy of Vietnam and partly distaste for the embattled regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

No matter what a treaty may promise, the hard facts of national interests and perceived dangers are the final determinants of whether security agreements endure or fall apart.

NATO works because its key members have common interests and see a direct threat from the Soviet Union. But to Lange in the South Pacific, according to a U.S. official, "it is not credible that Soviet tanks might someday roll onto New Zealand beaches."

Unless this view changes and international goals take preference over national interests, the curtain seems certain to ring down on ANZUS just as it did on SEATO and CENTO. □

By JAMES WALLACE with the overseas bureau and BOB HORTON in Washington

It's time for Alyeska to be forthright about what has or hasn't happened at Valdez. Yet company officials continue to refuse to discuss publicly the specific, serious allegations that have been made. So, too, do the eight individual companies that comprise the Alyeska consortium.

The oil industry enjoys a great deal of credibility in Alaska, and that is as it should be. Alyeska promised to protect Alaska's environment; now, company officials should demonstrate that the promise has been kept.

ANCH. DAILY NEWS 2/25/86

Why not start here?

At first blush, it might sound like a naively utopian or dangerously misguided idea. But the call for a nuclear-free arctic and subarctic, a proposal pending in the Alaska legislature, is so reasonable that even President Reagan might someday embrace it.

Passing the resolution would send a message of Alaska's concern about the dangers of the nuclear arms race. Unlike other resolutions criticized as dangerously naive in some localities, the Alaska measure does not unilaterally declare our area a nuclear-free zone. Instead, it calls for international agreements to keep nuclear weapons out of the world's arctic and subarctic regions.

There's a practical aspect to the Alaska proposal, too. With many arms control proposals, checking compliance is a problem. But a total ban on nuclear weapons in a given area is one of the easiest measures to verify.

President Reagan says he ultimately wants to eliminate all nuclear weapons from the planet. If he's serious, why not start up north?

other views

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

Native sovereignty is not yet an issue that many politicians are embracing — but it's one they ought to.

Far-thinking Alaskans are concerned about the long-term impact if our state is to be spotted with sovereign entities. How are we to live under our constitutional mandate of equal rights for all Alaskans if some fall under the jurisdiction of other sovereign governments?

Los Angeles Times

There are other Russians . . . who still await long-delayed freedom. They include the physicist . . .

One group did not believe what they were telling you. They believed it was human nature for everybody to lie, but that good child-rearing technique required them to mislead kids about the pervasiveness of human mendacity.

The other group was not so sure about George Washington. You could sense their unhappy suspicion that maybe they weren't misleading the kids, that maybe the general really never had told a lie. They couldn't understand a person who never lied. They regarded tirelessly telling the truth as unnatural, possibly even contemptible, and most certainly dumb.

I vividly recall a school celebration of Washington's

birthday at which we sang about young George chopping down his father's cherry tree, then being interrogated and giving the following reply:

I did it with my little hatchet, I did it with my little hatchet.

I will not lie, Oh no, not I, Not even if I catch it.

The story of the cherry tree has been thoroughly debunked as a piece of nonsense, and I know few Americans who will not laugh at you nowadays if you suggest the story is perfectly plausible, which it is.

In the rustic environment of colonial Virginia, there was nothing remarkable about a child learning young

chief. A youngster who comes one down has made a dependable mistake.

Any normal child will grasp the gravity of the matter after seeing his parent stand and if the parent said, "Did you cut down that cherry tree?" most children, I believe, would confess.

Lying about serious matters is not the natural human instinct. The natural instinct is to tell the truth, and graver the offense, the greater the urge to confess, as Dostoevsky and every heroic captain in the world knows.

So I find the story of George and the cherry tree entirely credible. What is curious is that so many Americans are eager to dismiss it as simple mythology. I suspect we enjoy seeing George Washington

TV makes parents fellow travelers

BOSTON — When our children were little, my sister and I would occasionally use our own private language around them, a summer-camp lingo we called uppy-duppy. Our parents had a more sophisticated strategy to deal with us: polysyllabic words. Their parents in turn had an adults-only language imported from Europe.

What all three generations shared was a desire to keep some information from the young. There were subjects that came with an invisible label — Not In Front Of The Children.

There was nothing unusual about us. There have always been ways for an older generation to shut out the younger. Language is one, doctors are another.

But it is different now. Modern parents, after all, are much more open with their children. Or so we tell ourselves. Still, at the

me, the talk of the second-grade car pool was of Tylenol. This morning, an eighth-grade teacher calls me in dismay to report the number of her students who have seen "adult" movies on cable-TV or videos.

Last month, the space shuttle exploded before thousands of school children's eyes. No father broke the news, no mother framed the event, no grandparent translated the information. The adult screen has been virtually wiped out by the television screen.

There is a moment in Joshua Meyrowitz' "No Sense of Place," a striking analysis of television's impact on our culture, when he describes how TV has blurred the lines between childhood and adulthood. "What is revolutionary about television is not that it necessarily gives children 'adult minds,'" he writes, "but that it allows the very young child to be 'present' at



ellen goodman

at wars and funerals, courtships and seductions, criminal plots and cocktail parties. . . . (Television) exposes them to many topics and behaviors that adults have spent centuries trying to keep hidden from children."

Perhaps the biggest secret that has been blown is about adulthood itself. When Meyrowitz analyzed programs as different as the 1950s' "Leave It to Beaver" and the 1980s' "One Day at a Time" . . .



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
WESTERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
PACIFIC NORTHWEST BRANCH
P.O. BOX 2366
3505 N.W. ANDERSON HILL ROAD
SILVERDALE, WA 98383

IN REPLY REFER TO

FEB 27 1986

10 Feb 86

PUBLIC NOTICE

SUBJECT: PROPOSED SOUTHEAST ALASKA ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENT FACILITY (SEAFAC) IN
BEHM CANAL NEAR KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

1. Pursuant to Section 102 (2) (C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines (40 CFR Part 1500) the U.S. Navy will prepare an Environmental Assessment for the subject facility.
2. The Pacific Northwest Branch Office of Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command is conducting scoping for the purpose of soliciting comments and suggestions from affected Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, and other interested persons to identify the significant environmental issues deserving of study in the Environmental Assessment. The enclosures provide a project description and a list of organizations receiving this notice.
3. The Environmental Assessment will provide sufficient data and analysis to determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact is required. If the Environmental Assessment indicates that significant environmental impacts may occur and that these impacts cannot be eliminated by making changes in the project, then an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared. If the Environmental Assessment indicates no significant impacts are anticipated or when the project is altered to eliminate any significant adverse impacts, a Finding of No Significant Impact will be issued.
4. Interested or affected parties should address their written comments no later than 4 April 1986 to:

Director, PACNORWESTBRO
WESTNAVFACENGCOM
P.O. Box 2366
Silverdale, WA 98383

Attention: Mr. D. Mark Wells
(206) 476-5775

10 Feb 86

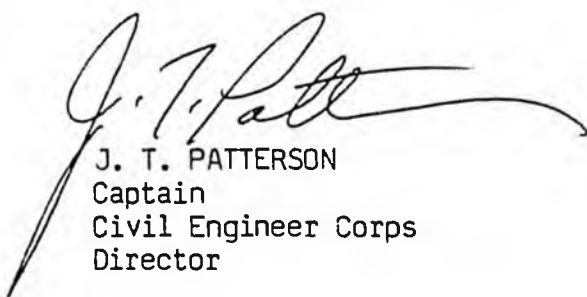
SUBJECT: PROPOSED SOUTHEAST ALASKA ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENT FACILITY (SEAFAC) IN
BEHM CANAL NEAR KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

News media are requested to refer their questions or comments to:

Public Affairs Office
Naval Base Seattle
Seattle, WA 98115-5012

Attention: JOC Andy Turner
(206) 526-3811

Enclosure (1) Project Description
Enclosure (2) Distribution List



J. T. PATTERSON
Captain
Civil Engineer Corps
Director

SOUTHEAST ALASKA ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENT FACILITY
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.0 BACKGROUND

The submarine is a critical element in the U.S. defense posture. Its ability to function as an effective deterrent is directly related to its ability to operate undetected in the expanse of the open ocean. This operational ability, in turn, depends to a large extent on how much acoustic noise the submarine transmits.

There are several factors that cause a submarine to transmit detectable acoustic noise. These include a flow of water over the hull, the propeller motion, and normal machine and equipment operation. To make U.S. submarines quieter, this transmitted acoustic noise must be measured by listening devices, the source of the noise determined, and a means for reducing the noise developed and implemented. The listening devices used to measure the noise must be very sensitive because submarines are many hundred times quieter than normal shipping - such as cruise ships, tugs, and fishing boats. Additionally, the measurements must be taken at a location that has both a characteristic low background noise and is deep and large enough for submarines to operate. When measurements are attempted in a noisy environment, the submarine cannot be heard. Noises that are masked by that environment cannot be found and eliminated. These noises, however, may be detectable in the open ocean by other submarines. If this occurs, the U.S. submarine loses its advantage.

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

Measurement of the acoustic signature of submarines is currently accomplished at Carr Inlet, near Tacoma, Washington, and at Santa Cruz Island, California. An increase in the amount of man-made interferences at these locations is making it difficult to measure noises from the new quieter submarines. This situation can only be eliminated by developing a new measurement site.

3.0 SITE SELECTION

In 1979, the Navy began a search for a new location for obtaining acoustic measurements. All areas under the jurisdiction of the United States in the eastern and central Pacific were examined including:

The west coast of the United States from Mexico to Canada.

The Alaskan coastal waters from the Aleutian chain, south.

The Hawaiian coastal waters from Kauai to Hawaii.

International political and information security considerations precluded foreign site selection. A preliminary investigation identified 14 potential sites. Six of the sites were already being used by the Navy for underwater testing. Further study revealed that two of these six developed sites were marginally quiet, but were too shallow for safe submarine operations over the necessary speed range. The other four developed sites were noisier than Carr Inlet and Santa Cruz, and thus were unacceptable. Of the eight undeveloped sites, seven were rejected because of unsuitable weather conditions and/or excessive background noise as determined by measurements.

Satisfactory acoustic and meteorological measurements were obtained at the remaining site, Behm Canal, located in the Southeastern Alaska panhandle near Ketchikan, Alaska, as shown on Figure 1. This is the only area that met all critical technical requirements. Subsequent architectural and engineering considerations led to the selection of Back Island for the Shore Facilities site.

The city of Ketchikan, Alaska supports numerous fishing boats and other vessels and lies about 20 miles to the south of Back Island. General industrial assistance can be obtained from a number of small shipyards and other commercial activities. Ketchikan's international airport is served by frequent direct flights from Seattle and its port facility is served by ship and barge transport. Support for non-measurement related base operations can be obtained from the Ketchikan work force.

4.0 PROPOSED FACILITIES

The Navy proposes to begin construction of the Southeast Alaska Acoustic Measurement Facility in Behm Canal in 1989 with an anticipated operational start date of early 1991. This facility will consist of an Underway Measurement Site, a Static Measurement Site, and supporting Shore Facilities, as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

4.1 Underway Measurement Site. The Underway Measurement Site will be 500 yards wide and 10,000 yards long, and will be instrumented with "tracking" arrays located on the bottom in such a manner that the precise location of the submarine can be determined at all times when at the site. Two bottom-mounted extremely sensitive "measurement" arrays will be placed in the middle of the site, as shown pictorially in Figure 2. During operation, the submerged submarine will traverse the site in both directions passing between the measurement arrays many times. These listening devices will pick up any minute noise made by the submarine and transmit it to shore facilities where technicians will process the data in computers, analyze the results, and determine the source of the noise. A submarine is several hundred feet long and contains a maze of interrelated machinery and other noise emitting devices. Defining which of these is the source of noise is an extremely complicated process.

4.2 Static Measurement Site. Sometimes the source of the noise can only be located by suspending the submarine and taking measurements without the submarine moving. This part of the operation is accomplished at the Static Measurement Site, as shown in Figure 2. The submarine is tethered and submerged in the ship suspension system. Because of the complex nature of a submarine, this operation may also extend around the clock over a period of several days. When the measurement process is complete, the submarine is raised to the surface and the submarine leaves the site under its own power.

4.3 Shore Facilities. Due to the requirement for an unobstructed view from the shore based operations center to both measurement sites during testing, it is proposed to construct the shore facilities on the north side of Back Island as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Access to the island for current recreational uses will be unrestricted except for within the fenced area. The facilities will contain the complex instrumentation and various associated auxiliary systems necessary to process the measurement data. They will provide adequate site support, including on-site water and sanitation, fuel storage, equipment storage, and security. On-site diesel generators will provide electrical power to the island facilities and to the submarine suspended at the Static Site via underwater transmission lines and a barge-mounted transformer.

The Shore Facilities will be designed and constructed to blend in with the existing island environment and will consist of:

Operations Center - A permanent two story concrete structure which will serve as the measurement command post and will house the acoustic lab, data analysis rooms, and associated equipment and instrumentation.

Power Shed - A panelized structure for providing power to the facility.

Personnel Support Facility - Panelized structures providing personnel berthing and messing.

Maintenance Facility - A panelized structure providing quick response repair capabilities for the Underway Site, the Static Site, and shore instrumentation.

Storage Facilities - Panelized structures providing shelter for items required at the Measurement Facility.

Garage - A panelized structure providing security and covered storage for equipment.

Access Pier - Permanent pier providing means for unloading personnel and supplies from small boats.

Helo Pad - Small pad providing rapid access to the island for emergency purposes.

5.0 TYPICAL SITE OPERATION SCENARIO

The major activity at the acoustic measurement facility occurs when the submarine is at the site. As with similar existing sites in California and Washington, the activity will not adversely affect fish or marine mammal activity or impact shoreline areas. Although the frequency of high activity periods varies, it is anticipated that 10 to 15 of these will occur yearly when the site is fully operational. During the interim periods, site activities will consist primarily of routine instrumentation maintenance, facility upkeep, site protection, and similar general support functions.

The highly complex and sophisticated measurement activity begins with the arrival by air of several teams of Navy scientists and engineers at Ketchikan. They will then be transported by boat to Back Island, where they will commence measurement instrumentation checkout and calibration. Since the effort during the measurement cycle continues around-the-clock for approximately a week, these personnel (approximately 30-40 total) will be housed in personnel support facilities on Back Island with personnel support provisions being provided locally out of Ketchikan.

When the submarine arrives at Behm Canal, one of the teams of Navy scientists and engineers will be transported by small boat from the island to the submarine and will install special instrumentation and perform shipboard measurements. When the facility is ready, the submarine submerges and begins a series of runs through the Underway Measurement Site. During the several-day ensuing period, the Navy personnel detect any noise emanating from the submarine, analyze the characteristics of the noise, isolate its sources, and develop means for eliminating or reducing it. Further measurements of the submarine acoustic emissions will be made at the Static Measurement Site as described earlier. When the measurements are complete, the Navy team onboard the submarine returns to Back Island and the submarine departs the area. The Navy scientists and engineers then secure the instrumentation, make final checks, are returned to Ketchikan and finally to their headquarters in Bremerton, Washington, where they perform a detailed analysis and evaluation of the data obtained.

Because of the nature of the operations, there is no adverse surface or underwater affect from the submarine's presence. Cooperation between the Navy, recreational interests and commercial interests at the existing Washington and California sites have resulted in satisfactory co-use of those areas. Similar results are anticipated at Behm Canal.

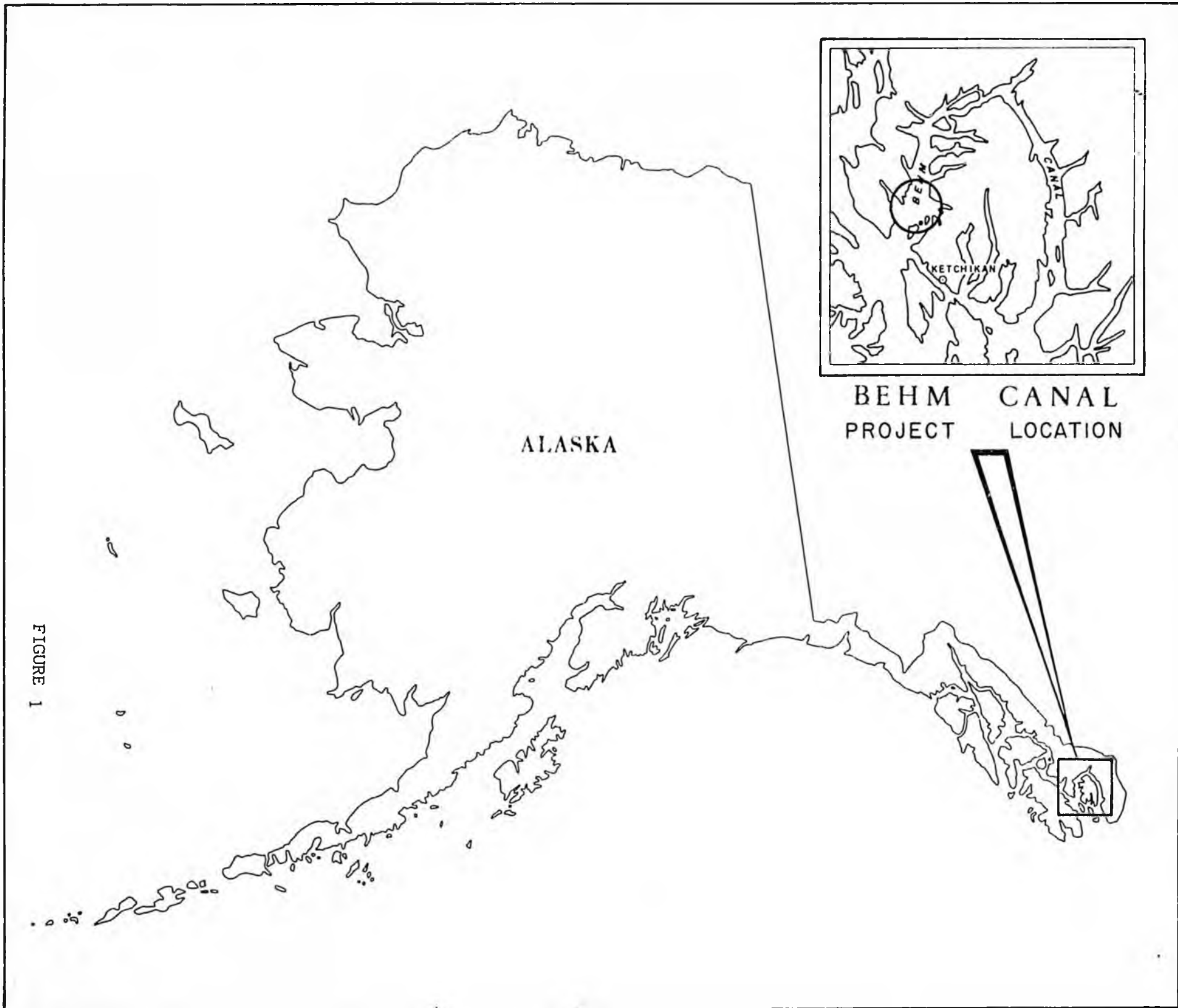
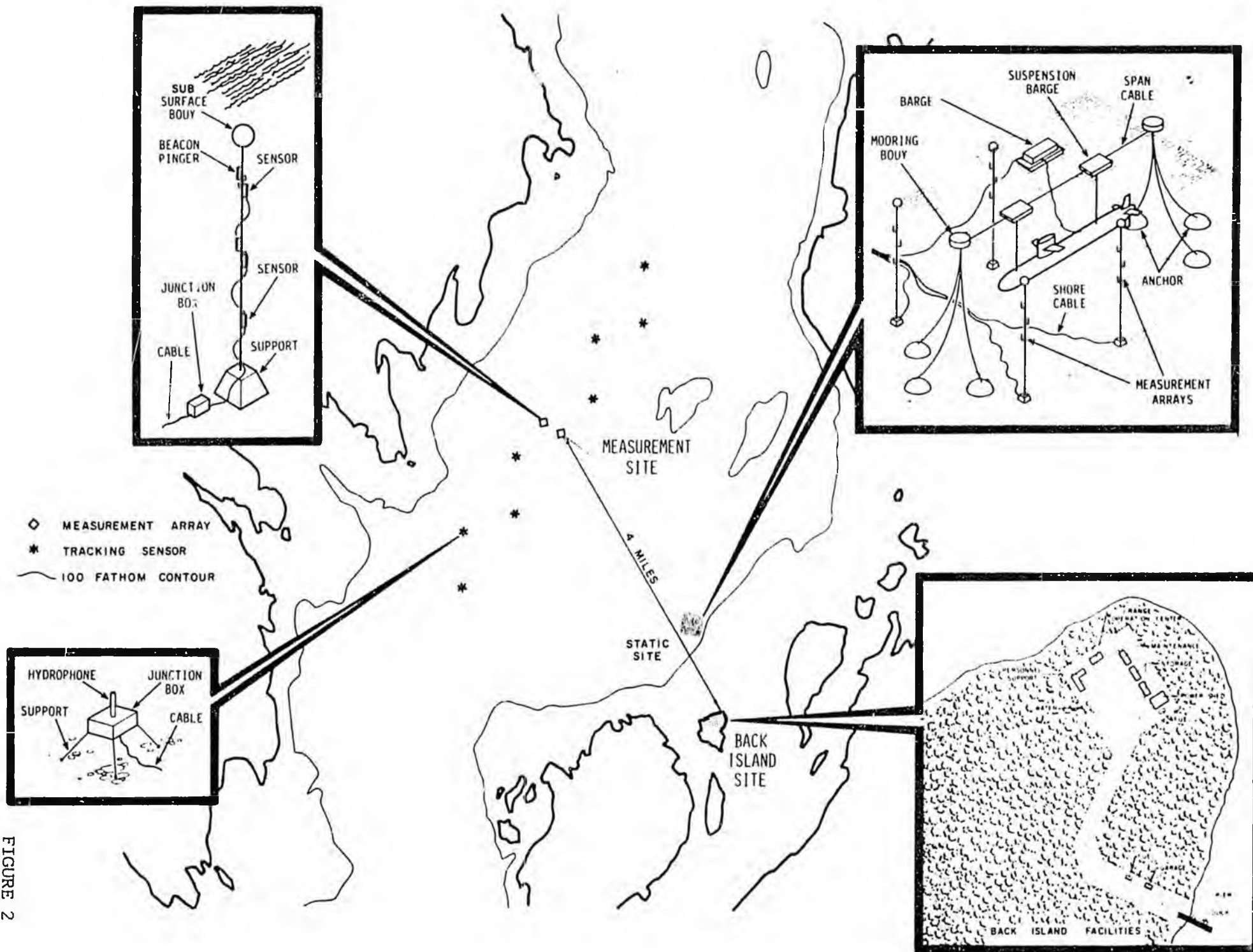


FIGURE 1



- ◇ MEASUREMENT ARRAY
- * TRACKING SENSOR
- 100 FATHOM CONTOUR

FIGURE 2

SOUTHEAST ALASKA ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENT FACILITY

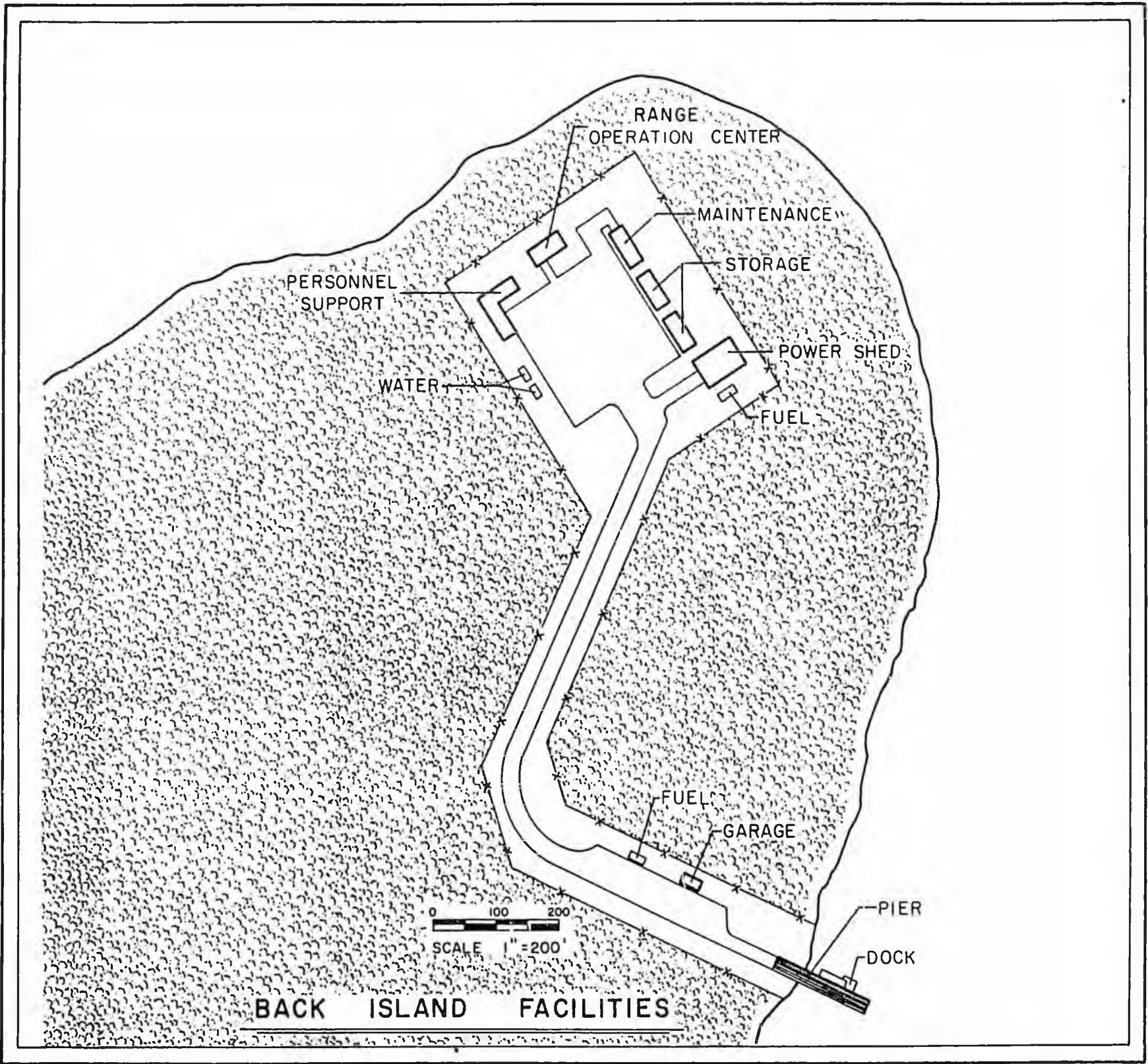


FIGURE 3

SOUTHEAST ALASKA ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENT FACILITY
· PUBLIC NOTICE
DISTRIBUTION LIST

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Honorable Ted Stevens
U.S. Senate
522 Hart Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Frank Murkowski
U.S. Senate
709 Hart Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Donald Young
U.S. House of Representatives
2331 Rayburn Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20515

U.S. Forest Service
Ketchikan Ranger District
P.O. Box 6137
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Dick Coose
District Ranger

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503
Attn: Mr. Robert Gilmore
Regional Director

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Ecological Services
P.O. Box 1287
Juneau, AK 99802
Attn: Mr. Wayne Oien

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 3193
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Chuck Osborne

U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
P.O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, AK 99802

National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802
Attn: Mr. Robert W. McVey
Regional Director

Mr. Ted Meyer
Chief of Habitat

Mr. Carl Rosier
Chief of Fisheries Development

Mr. Steve Zimmerman
Chief of Marine Mammals

District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 898
Anchorage, AK 99506
Attn: NPAEN-PL-ER
Mr. Bill Lloyd

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
Attn: Mr. Dan Steinborn
Environmental Evaluation Branch

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
Alaska Operations Office
3200 Hospital Drive
Suite 101
Juneau, AK 99801
Attn: Mr. Fletcher Shives

Commander (dpl)
17th U.S. Coast Guard District
P.O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, AK 99802

Commanding Officer
U.S. Coast Guard Base
P.O. Box 1719
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Office of Secretary of Defense
Office of Economic Adjustment
7500 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115
Attn: Mr. Charles Ellington
Western Regional Director

Office of the Assistant Secretary
of the Navy
Deputy Director
for the Environment
2211 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202
Attn: Ms. Nancy Stehle

Chief of Legislative Affairs
Navy Department
Washington, DC 20350-1300

Chief of Information
Navy Department
Washington, DC 20350-1200

Director
Navy Office of Information, West
11000 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 11100
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Department of the Navy
Office of General Counsel
Litigation Division
2211 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202
Attn: Mr. Rick Cornelius

Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
Washington, DC 20350-2000
Attn: OP-02, OP-45

Commander
Naval Facilities Engineering
Command
Naval Facilities Engineering
Command Headquarters
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, VA 22332-2300

Commander
Naval Sea Systems Command
Naval Sea Systems Command Headquarters
Washington, DC 20362-5101
Attn: Code 921N

Commander in Chief
U.S. Pacific Fleet
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-7000

Commander
Naval Logistics Command
U.S. Pacific Fleet
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Commander
Submarine Force
U.S. Pacific Fleet
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-6550

Commander
Western Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
P.O. Box 727
San Bruno, CA 94066-0720
Attn: Code 20

Commanding Officer
Chesapeake Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, DC 20374

Commander
Naval Base
Seattle, WA 98115-5012
Attn: Codes N2, N3

Commander
Submarine Force
U.S. Pacific Fleet Representative,
West Coast
San Diego, CA 92135

Commander
Submarine Group Nine
Bremerton, WA 98315

Commanding Officer
Naval Submarine Base
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Commander
Submarine Squadron Seventeen
Naval Submarine Base, Bangor
Bremerton, WA 98315

David W. Taylor Naval Ship
Research and Development
Center Detachment
Bremerton, WA 98314-5215

Commanding Officer
TRIDENT Refit Facility, Bangor
Bremerton, WA 98315-5300

Commanding Officer
Naval Submarine Base
140 Sylvester Road
San Diego, CA 92106-3521

Commanding Officer
Naval Air Station, Adak
FPC Seattle 98791-1200

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Honorable William Sheffield
Governor, State of Alaska
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable Robert Ziegler, Sr.
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable Richard Eliason
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable John Sund
Alaska State House
of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable Robin Taylor
Alaska State House
of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable Katie Hurley
Alaska State House
of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

The Honorable Niilo Koponen
Alaska State House
of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

State of Alaska
Division of Governmental
Coordination
P.O. Box AW
Juneau, AK 99811
Attn: Ms. Diane Mayer
Project Review Coordinator

Alaska Dept of Fish and Game
415 Main Street, Room 208
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Jack Gustafson
Habitat

Mr. Don Siedelman
Sport Fish

Mr. John Valentine
Commercial

Mr. Robert Wood
Game

Alaska Dept. of Environmental
Conservation
Southeast Regional Office
P.O. Box 2420
Juneau, AK 99803

Alaska Dept of Environmental
Conservation
Ketchikan District Office
Room 203-State Office Building
415 Main Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Alaska Dept of Environmental
Conservation
Sitka District Office
P.O. Box 540
Sitka, AK 99835

Alaska Dept of Natural Resources
Central Office
Division of Parks
Pouch 7001
Anchorage, AK 99510
Attn: Ms. Judy Bittner
State Historic Preservation
Officer

Alaska Dept of Natural Resources
Southeast Region Office
Division of Land and Water
Management
400 Willoughby, Suite 400
Juneau, AK 99801

Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources
Ketchikan Area Office
Division of Forestry
P.O. Box 5220
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Bill Hansen

Alaska Dept. of Community
and Regional Affairs
P.O. Box B
Juneau, AK 99811

Alaska Dept. of Commerce
and Economic Development
P.O. Box D
Juneau, AK 99811

Alaska State Division of Tourism
P.O. Box E
Juneau, AK 99811

Alaska Marine Highway System
P.O. Box R
Juneau, AK 99811

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIZATIONS

Ketchikan Gateway Borough
344 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Bill Jones
Planning Director

City of Ketchikan
334 Front Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Dan Allen

City of Saxman
P.O. Box 8676
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Tom Magwire

Greater Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce
131 Front Street
P.O. Box 5957
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Ketchikan Library
629 Dock
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Ketchikan Community College
7th & Madison
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Ketchikan Visitor's Bureau
P.O. Box 7055
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Southeast Alaska Tourism Council
P.O. Box 275
Juneau, AK 99802

NATIVE CORPORATIONS

Cape Fox Corporation
P.O. Box 8558
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Sealaska Corporation
1 Sealaska Plaza
Suite 400
Juneau, AK 99801
Attn: Mr. Rick Harris

Ketchikan Indian Corporation
429 Deermount
P.O. Box 6820
Ketchikan, AK 99901

FISHING & BOATING ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Southeast Regional
Aquaculture Association
1649 Tongass Avenue
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Keith Johnson

Southeast Alaska Seine Boat Owners
and Operators Association
P.O. Box 9579
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. John Peckham

Alaska Trollers Association
130 Seward Street
Suite 213
Juneau, AK 99801
Attn: Mr. Earl Krygier

United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters
P.O. Box 1186
Juneau, AK 99802
Attn: Mr. Geron Bruce

Ketchikan Marine Charter Boat
Owners Association
1033 Millar Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. James Green

Ketchikan Yacht Club
Box 6694
Ketchikan, AK 99901

RESORTS

Clover Pass Resort
P.O. Box 7322
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Al Turner
Mr. Jerry Engleman

Silver King Lodge
Route 1, Box 394M
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Kirk M. Thomas

Knudson Cove Marina
Route 1, Box 965
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Herb Laughlin

Seley Lodge
P.O. Box 5380
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Mr. Lloyd Jones

ENVIRONMENTAL AND
CONSERVATION GROUPS

Southeast Alaska Conservation
Council
P.O. Box 1692
Juneau, AK 99802
Attn: Mr. Bart Koehler, Director

Tongass Conservation Society
114 Elliot St.
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Attn: Ms. Marylyn Conley

Sierra Club
P.O. Box 1756
Juneau, AK 99802
Attn: Mr. Dick Farnell

Greenpeace
C/O Alaska Wildlife Alliance
P.O. Box 6953
Anchorage, AK 99502

MEDIA

Ketchikan Daily News
501 Dock St.
P.O. Box 7900
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Wrangell Sentinel
Box 798
Wrangell, AK 99929

Juneau Empire
235 Second St.
Juneau, AK 99801

Anchorage Times
Box 40
Anchorage, AK 99510-0040

KRBD-FM
716 Totem Way
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Associated Press
308 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

KTKN-AM
Box 7700
Ketchikan, AK 99901

KSTK-FM
Box 282
Wrangell, AK 99929

McCaw Cablevision Ketchikan
P.O. Box 8500
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Anchorage Daily News
Pouch 6616
Anchorage, AK 99502

Alaska Public Radio Network
2607 Fairbanks St.
Anchorage, AK 99503

United Press International
Pouch 6616
Anchorage, AK 99502

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM
*
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 02/25/86 TIME: 16:47
* FROM: MICKI HENSON
* SUBJECT: POM
* PRINT DATE: 02/25/86 TIME: 16:51
*

FEB 27 1986

FEB 27 1986

FEB 27 1986

committee file

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REFS. HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, ROUCHER, M.M.MILLER, COLLINS,
JENKINS

FROM: BEV JOHNSON, PO BOX 770357, EAGLE RIVER, 99577
PHONE: 694-9008

SUBJECT: HJR 52-NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I SUPPORT HJR 52 AND FEEL IT COULD ALSO LIMIT OTHER NUCLEAR MATERIAL USE IN THE ARCTIC.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES:

FROM: LOU COATNEY
9706 TRAPPERS LANE
JUNEAU, AK 99801
789-0046

Com,

MAR 4 1986

RE: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC

THIS DOES REAL DAMAGE TO THE CREDIBILITY OF OUR NUCLEAR DETERRENT. THE 1984 ASSOCIATED PRESS COVERAGE OF SJR 38 WAS ONLY CONCERNED WITH THE LABEL, NOT THE CONTENTS, SO I ASK THOSE WHO ARE GOING TO OPPOSE THE RESOLUTION NOT TO COMPROMISE WITH THE RESOLUTION SUPPORTERS, INSTEAD TO MAKE SURE THAT THEY UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY ARE TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: BOB BUTERIA, PO BOX 111123, ANC 99511
838 WEST 23RD, ANC PHONE: 276-2259

FEB 24 1986

Copy to file

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC, SUB ARCTIC

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR HJR 52, I FEEL THAT THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT STEP IN THE EVENTUAL WORLD WIDE REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. I AM GLAD THAT ALASKAN REPRESENTATIVES HAVE INITIATED THIS PROPOSAL.

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FR: ROSE COBIS
P.O. BOX 2875
KODIAK, AK. 99615
487-2507

MAR 7 1986

61

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO OPEN YOUR HEARTS AND MINDS TO HJR 52. WE MUST START NOW IN THE EFFORT TO RID OUR WORLD OF THE OBJECTS OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION. PLEASE LEAVE HJR 52 AS IS AND SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE KOPONEN IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:01
* FROM: LTCF
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:01
*

61

*
*
*
*
*

MAR 1

TO: 1500 ALL LEGISLATORS
FROM: BARBARA MORAN, 226 SLATER DR., FAIRBANKS 99701
PHONE: 452-2015
RE: HJR52 NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC
PLEASE SUPPORT HJR 52.

*
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:06
* FROM: LTCF
* SUBJECT: POM/FAIRBANKS
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:07
*

61

MAR 7 1986

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: DR. CAMERON, BOX 222, ESTER 99725

PHONE: 479-2507

RE: HJR52 NUCLEAR FREE SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC

I URGE SUPPORT OF HJR52.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOH *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:18 *
* FROM: MICKI HENSON *
* SUBJECT: FON *
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:18 *
* *

19

TO: HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPS. ADAMS, RINGSTAD, DUNCAN, LARSON, SZYMANSKI, COTTEN,
FRANK, BINKLEY, POURCHOT, RIEGER, UEHLING

HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION, SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

REPS. GRUENBERG, KOPONEN, TAYLOR, HANLEY, ~~HURLEY,~~
PETTYJOHN, THOMPSON

FROM: JOANIE CLEARY, NORTH PACIFIC RIM
611 EAST 12TH, #102
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501 PHONE: 276-2121

MAR 7 1986

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION FOR STRANDED RURAL ALASKANS

WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT FUNDING FOR THE ASSOCIATION FOR STRANDED RURAL ALASKANS. THEY ARE THE PRIMARY AGENCY IN ANCHORAGE WHICH REALLY CARES ABOUT RURAL PEOPLE, AND HELPS THEM IN THE MOST DIRE EMERGENCIES WHEN OTHER AGENCIES CAN'T. THEIR SERVICES ARE NEEDED PLEASE INCLUDE THEM IN THE STATE BUDGET.

* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 13:08 *
* FROM: LIOKOD *
* SUBJECT: KODIAK POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 13:08 *
* *

41

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: BETSY MYRICK
BOX 1323
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
487-4010

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREEZE

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THIS BILL.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: VICKI TWOHY
P.O. BOX 1042
KODIAK, AK. 99 615
486-6310

MAR 7 1986

41

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

PLEASE PASS HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: VAUN LADENT
P.O. BOX 1234
KODIAK, AK. 99615
486-3834

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I WANT A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC. PLEASE PASS HJR 52.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: WADE WATKINS
SR BOX 2035
KODIAK, AK. 99615
486-3427

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

PLEASE PASS HJR 52. I WANT TO SEE A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC.

EQM

*

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: MARY MATHES
P.O. BOX 2015
KODIAK, AK. 99615
487-4372

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I SUPPORT HJR 52 IN IT'S ENTIRETY. PLEASE KEEP AS IS AND VOTE YES FOR IT.

03/06/86 TIME: 13:31

* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: KODIAK POM
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 13:31
*

41

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: LISA BOYLES
P.O. BOX 848 USCG
KODIAK, ALASKA 99619
487-4086

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 53 NUCLEAR FREEZE

I AM IN SUPPORT OF THIS BILL AND URGE YOU, REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON TO DO THE SAME.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: CORINA JUSTIS
P.O. BOX 192 USCG
KODIAK, AK. 99619
487-4453

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I SUPPORT THIS BILL AND I URGE MY REPRESENTATIVES TO DO THE SAME.

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

FR: JOHN BOYLES
P.O. BOX 848
KODIAK, AK. 99619
HM: 487-4086 WK: 487-5440

MAR 7 1986

RE: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I THINK THE STATE REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD SUPPORT THIS BILL.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:25 *
* FROM: JEAN MILLER *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 11:25 *
*

41

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

MAR 7 1986

FROM: MABLE MASON
9121 PECK, APT. 126C
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 PHONE: 337-1460

SUBJECT: LIVING WILL - SB 140

PLEASE PASS THE LIVING WILL BILL.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM *
*
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:23 *
* FROM: LIKOD *
* SUBJECT: KODIAK POM *
* PRINT DATE: 03/06/86 TIME: 12:23 *
*

41

TO: ALL REPRESENTATIVES

MAR 7 1986

FROM: EDWARD GONDEK
P.O. BOX 1412
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
487-2507(HM), 487-5339(WK)

RE: HJR 52

I URGE YOU TO PASS THIS BILL.



Kelt

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 02/21/86 TIME: 13:49
* FROM: JEAN MILLER
* SUBJECT: POM
* PRINT DATE: 02/21/86 TIME: 13:49
*

FEB 24 1986

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVE UEHLING
REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, ROUCHER, M.M. MILLER
COLLINS AND JENKINS

FROM: BARBARA DOAK
1310 H STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 PHONE: 277-6778

SUBJECT: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR THE PASSAGE OF THIS MEASURE.

Kit

 *
 * DELIVER TO: JPOM *
 * *
 * *
 * ORIGINAL *
 * SENT: 02/21/86 TIME: 15:13 *
 * FROM: EVELYN JOHNSON *
 * SUBJECT: POM *
 * PRINT DATE: 02/21/86 TIME: 15:13 *
 * *

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS
 REPRESENTATIVES ~~WURLEY~~ NAVARRE, BOUCHER, CATO, COLLINS,
 JENKINS, AND M. M. MILLER

FROM: JOEL HANSON
 BOX 1783
 WRANGELL, AK 99929
 PHONE: 874-3980

FEB 24 1986

RE: HJR 52/NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC

MESSAGE: I AM IN FAVOR OF HJR 52. PLEASE SUPPORT PASSAGE OF THIS BILL.

NOTE: I WAS UNABLE TO TESTIFY DURING THE TELECONFERENCE TODAY BECAUSE THE WRANGELL TELECONFERENCE CENTER HAD ANOTHER TELECONFERENCE SCHEDULED AT THE SAME TIME.

END OF MESSAGE

C
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100

 *
 * DELIVER TO: JPOM
 *
 *
 * ORIGINAL
 * SENT: 02/21/86 TIME: 13:32
 * FROM: MICKI HENSON
 * SUBJECT: POM
 * PRINT DATE: 02/21/86 TIME: 13:33
 *

FEB 24 1986

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REPS. HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, M.M.MILLER, COLLINS,
 JENKINS

FROM: BILL DOLAN, 1327 W. 27TH, APT. 206, ANC 99503
 PHONE: 276-7024 HM, 279-6661 WK.

SUBJECT: HJR 52 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I SUPPORT A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND SUB ARCTIC.