

ALASKA
7200

LEGISLATURE
HOUSE

COMMITTEE
RESOURCES

FILES

1991-1992

8672

HJR

64

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS HJR 64 (RES)

Revision Date: 4/10/92 Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 Title: Urging the federal government to BRU: _____
establish a national mandatory seafood Component: _____
inspection program Sponsor: Rep. George Jacko
 Requestor: House Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chairman Phone: 465-2487
 Division: House Resources Date: April 13, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chairman
 Agency: _____ Date: April 13, 1992

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 64 (RESOURCES)**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA****SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION****BY THE HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES JACKO, Larson, Leman, Ivan, G.Phillips, Foster, Moyer, Mackie, Taylor, Zawacki, R.Phillips, Lincoln**A RESOLUTION**

1 Urging the media to inform the public about the quality of fresh seafood sold in the
2 United States and urging the federal government to establish a national mandatory seafood
3 inspection program.

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

5 **WHEREAS** the seafood industry is the largest private employer in Alaska and the second largest
6 source of revenue for the State of Alaska; and

7 **WHEREAS** Alaskans deeply care about the quality of Alaska seafood products and the national
8 and international reputation of Alaska seafood products; and

9 **WHEREAS** the State of Alaska has long maintained a year-round seafood inspection program
10 to eliminate contamination and deterioration of seafood products produced in the state; and

11 **WHEREAS** the Alaska seafood inspection program is a model program for the rest of the nation;
12 and

13 **WHEREAS** the Consumers Union of the United States, Inc., has recently published an article
14 on the quality of fresh seafood based on samples collected in only two retail markets - Chicago and New
15 York - that has seriously questioned the quality and wholesomeness of fresh seafood sold in the United
16 States; and

1 **WHEREAS** the article is damaging to Alaska's seafood industry because it does not distinguish
2 between fresh or frozen salmon or pen-reared or ocean raised salmon, identify the species of salmon
3 tested, or identify the state, region, or country of origin of the salmon and other fish tested; and

4 **WHEREAS** the article found that 43 percent of the salmon tested contained unacceptable levels
5 of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's); and

6 **WHEREAS** the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the
7 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation have stated that there are no PCB problems
8 associated with Alaska salmon; and

9 **WHEREAS** Alaska has the most pristine waters in the world according the National Oceanic and
10 Atmospheric Administration, as demonstrated by water quality sampling at strategic sites across Alaska;
11 and

12 **WHEREAS** American per capita consumption of fish has increased nearly 25 percent over the
13 past decade; and

14 **WHEREAS** federal inspection programs have long existed for meat and poultry but not for
15 seafood;

16 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature encourages the media to educate and
17 inform the American public about the quality of all fresh seafood sold in the United States; and be it

18 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Congress
19 to establish a national mandatory seafood inspection program to ensure that consumers nationwide
20 receive the highest quality seafood products possible.

21 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United
22 States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate;
23 the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S.
24 Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Edward R. Madigan, Secretary of
25 the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Honorable David A. Kessler, Commissioner, Food and Drug
26 Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Rhonda H. Karpatkin, Executive
27 Director, Consumers Union of the United States, Inc.; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the
28 Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
29 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 64
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES JACKO, Larson, Leman, Ivan, G.Phillips, Foster, Moyer, Mackle, Taylor, Zawacki, R.Phillips

Introduced: 1/29/92
Referred: Resources

A RESOLUTION

1 Relating to an article on the quality of ^{retail seafood} ~~fresh~~ salmon published in Consumer Reports
2 magazine and to a mandatory ^{federal} seafood inspection program.

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

4 WHEREAS the Consumers Union of the United States, Inc., has published an article on the
5 quality of fresh ^{seafood} salmon in its magazine, Consumer Reports; and

6 WHEREAS the article is based on ~~only two~~ samples collected in ~~five~~ ^{only two} retail markets; and

7 WHEREAS the information contained in the article is misleading and incomplete because it does
8 not distinguish between fresh or frozen salmon, pen-reared or ocean raised salmon, identify the species
9 of salmon tested, or identify the state, region, or country of origin of the ~~salmon~~ ^{other species} tested; and

10 WHEREAS Alaska salmon, as well as salmon from other states, are generally identified by
11 species in retail and wholesale seafood markets in the United States; and

12 WHEREAS the article alleges that the salmon tested contained unacceptable levels of
13 polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's); and

14 WHEREAS the allegation that salmon contain unacceptable levels of PCB's is unwarranted in
15 regard to Alaska salmon; and

16 WHEREAS the federal Food and Drug Administration, the federal Environmental Protection

1 Agency, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation have stated that there are no PCB
2 problems associated with Alaska salmon; and

3 **WHEREAS** the authors of the article adopted their own standards for acceptable levels of PCB's
4 that are inconsistent with standards of the federal Food and Drug Administration; and

5 **WHEREAS** federal and state officials were not given an opportunity to scientifically address
6 claims of PCB contamination before a public announcement of the article was made; and

7 **WHEREAS** Alaska has the most pristine waters in the world according to the National Oceanic
8 and Atmospheric Administration; and

9 **WHEREAS** the analysis of water quality at strategic sampling sites by the National Oceanic and
10 Atmospheric Administration has demonstrated that the fishing grounds of Alaska are located in water
11 that is free of pollutants; and

12 **WHEREAS** the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has a year-round seafood
13 inspection program that focuses on eliminating contamination and deterioration of seafood products
14 produced in Alaska and that is a model program for the rest of the nation; and

15 **WHEREAS** the Alaska seafood industry is the largest employer in Alaska; and

16 **WHEREAS** the Alaska seafood industry is the second largest source of revenue for the State of
17 Alaska;

18 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature disapproves of the practice employed by
19 the authors of the article in Consumer Reports magazine in finding that retail fresh salmon products are
20 contaminated without identifying the species of salmon studied and the point of origin of the salmon
21 studied; and be it

22 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature recommends that Consumer Reports
23 magazine consult with the federal Food and Drug Administration and the federal Environmental
24 Protection Agency before publicly releasing further reports of seafood contamination; and be it

25 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Congress
26 to establish a national mandatory seafood inspection program.

27 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United
28 States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate;
29 the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S.
30 Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; Rhonda H. Karpatkin, Executive Director,
31 Consumers Union of the United States, Inc.; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
32 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska

1 delegation in Congress.

FISHY, FISHY

WHY DOESN'T THE U.S. INSPECT MORE FISH?

In 1967, soon after Congress put the finishing touches on the Wholesome Meat Act, Michigan Senator Phillip Hart introduced a bill that would have required the same kind of Federal inspection for seafood.

Senator Hart, along with consumer advocate Ralph Nader and representatives of organized labor, wanted to station Federal inspectors in every fish-processing plant. But the fish industry and its allies in the Congress and the Nixon Administration pressed for spot-checking rather than "continuous inspection."

"Fish needs the same kind of inspection as meat and poultry because it can carry just as many disease-causing organisms," Hart argued at the time. Although he held hearings in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, and 1974, no bill requiring seafood inspection ever passed. When Hart died in 1976, his push for fish inspection died too.

Fish inspection was largely a dormant issue through the 1980s. Then in 1990, the U. S. Senate and the House both passed bills requiring mandatory inspection of all fish-processing plants. Each house, however, had its own idea of how fish should be checked, and neither bill became law.

The big hang-up this time was which Federal agency should monitor the nation's fish supply. The fish processors pushed for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to get the job. But some consumer groups, including CU, preferred that the Food and Drug Administration inspect fish. The Agriculture Department's historical coziness with industries it regulates, plus its recent attempts to weaken its own regulatory authority over meat and poultry, didn't bode well for strong fish inspection.

In the meantime, the FDA has assumed the role of chief seafood cop. "We think we have an outstanding mandatory fish inspection program," says Thomas Billy, director of FDA's newly created Office of Seafood. "Under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, we have authority to inspect every seafood plant in the country."

Starved for money

In CU's view, the FDA's "mandatory" program falls short. The FDA has authority to inspect every seafood plant. But starved for money, it has used that authority sparingly, inspecting plants once every four years on average.

The FDA can't compel the seafood-processing plants it inspects to keep records of such things as temperatures and storage conditions, which would help the agency monitor fish safety. Nor does it inspect fishing vessels or retail fish stores, both significant problem areas in the handling of fish.

We also discovered big holes in the shellfish sanitation program, which the FDA supervises. Not only did we find clams with high levels of potentially harmful bacteria, but we also found that stores were not complying with rules for keeping identification tags, a cornerstone of shellfish regulation.

Furthermore, it's hard to have much confidence in the agency's surveillance of chemical contaminants in fish. In 1989, the FDA checked only 1604 fish samples

for contaminants. In contrast, the same year the U.S. Department of Agriculture checked 185,000 samples of meat and poultry. The FDA has monitored swordfish for methylmercury since 1970 and recently started monitoring shark as well. But its testing for PCBs in salmon is particularly inadequate. Of 143 samples the agency tested in a recent three-year period, most of the domestic samples were from the Great Lakes—an incomplete picture of the salmon Americans eat.

Skimpy fines

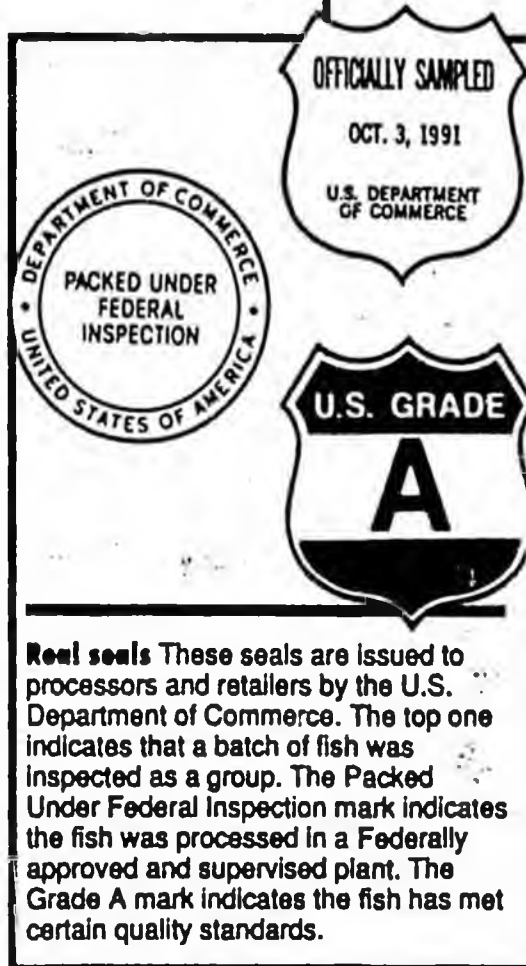
Local and state health departments also have a hand in monitoring the nation's fish. But a lack of money for frequent inspections and skimpy fines levied against retailers caught violating state health codes do little to deter unsanitary practices or to improve fish quality.

For their part, some supermarket chains are working with the Federal government to develop a voluntary program to check fish. The supermarkets that abide by the program's requirements can earn a seal of approval that will assure consumers that the fish has been handled properly. That seal is not yet in stores.

CU believes consumers deserve more than that. They need a strong program that addresses the microbial and chemical contamination of raw fish. Much of the inspection in place today focuses

on visible plant or store deficiencies, such as dirty walls and floors and the lack of paper towels in emp/ree restrooms. While important, these problems have little to do with whether a fish is laced with PCBs or methylmercury or whether disease-causing bacteria are present.

Any program must also focus on quality. Americans are eating and should eat more fish because it is a healthy alternative to beef and pork. One way to improve quality is to mandate better temperature control, especially in retail stores. Not only must inspectors be more vigorous in policing the temperatures in display cases, but states should consider changing their food laws to require fish be kept at temperatures lower than those now permitted.



Real seals These seals are issued to processors and retailers by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The top one indicates that a batch of fish was inspected as a group. The Packed Under Federal Inspection mark indicates the fish was processed in a Federally approved and supervised plant. The Grade A mark indicates the fish has met certain quality standards.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

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Alaska Salmon Marketing Facts

- The seafood industry is the largest private employer in the state, employing more than oil and gas, tourism and mining combined. In recent years, the seafood industry payroll has exceeded \$1 billion.
- The seafood industry makes up one-sixth of our state's entire economy. In 1990, the value of the salmon harvest alone was \$550 million. This year's harvest dropped to between \$275 - \$325 million, a loss of about a quarter of a billion dollars from the state's economy.
- The industry needs to increase consumer demand, by aggressively marketing our products. ASMI has proven over the past ten years that it is successful in marketing Alaska seafood.
- The U.S. market shows promise for dramatic growth. If U.S. annual per capita consumption increased from one to one-and-a-half pounds, the gap between production and consumption will decrease significantly, and thus return value to our resource and decrease our dependence on Japan.
- ASMI is expected to do more with less money. This year, ASMI's domestic budget will shrink by \$1 million due to the decreased value of the harvest and gubernatorial vetoes. This shrinkage in revenues will make it nearly impossible for Alaska seafood to protect its current market share, let alone increase it.
- Seafood is competing with protein sources like beef, pork and chicken. Last year, the generic beef campaign spent \$28 million to protect its' market share. ASMI's domestic budget was \$4.9 million.
- Alaska cannot afford to jeopardize the \$60 million it invests annually on the management and enhancement of Alaska's fisheries by paying minimal attention to the other side of the equation-- the markets that give its' most important natural resource value.
- Alaska has accomplished 80 percent of its' salmon business plan (production) but must accomplish the final 20 percent (marketing).
- ASMI has proposed a Salmon Recovery Program designed to expand its current U.S. marketing efforts. The five year, \$10 million-a-year campaign is designed to attract more U.S. consumers. Funding for the program could come from state appropriations, raw fish tax credits, an endowment from the Exxon settlement, the redirection of salmon enhancement taxes, or a mixture of the above.
- ASMI's proposed Salmon Recovery Program will pay for itself, by increasing the state's tax base, if the fishery's value can be returned to 1990 levels. Right now, the state is losing \$10 million a year or more in raw fish tax receipts.

Study of Retail Fish Markets Finds Wide Contamination and Mislabeling

By MARIAN BURROS

In a study of the safety of food in retail fish markets in New York City and Chicago, Consumers Union has found widespread contamination and mislabeling of seafood.

The study was based on 113 samples of fish and clams that were purchased in 40 randomly selected supermarkets and specialty fish shops. The group found that 34 samples were spoiled, 50 were contaminated with fecal coliforms, and 8 of 20 samples of swordfish had more than the permissible level of mercury. What's more, one-third of the sample, taken from a number of different stores, were misidentified, usually as a more expensive variety.

The study contended that there were abuses in handling seafood all along the chain from the fishing vessel to the retail store. But it placed the largest share of the blame at the retail level.

"We clearly know we did not cover the whole waterfront," said Edward Groth, associate technical director of Consumers Union. "We think the look we took is big enough and reliable enough to say there is a problem."

Little Federal Regulation

Unlike meat and poultry, the handling of fish is largely unregulated by the Federal Government, and this report bolsters the contention of independent consumer advocacy groups like the Public Voice for Food and Health Policy that mandatory seafood inspection is necessary. But the Federal Food and Drug Administration called the findings overblown and said a case could not be made on such a small sampling in just two cities.

Nonetheless, Lee Weddig, executive vice president of the National Fisheries Institute, a trade association of marketers and processors, acknowledged that the study was "not all that bad as an indicator of the conditions in those areas."

And Richard Lord, a consultant to the Fulton Fish Market who is a recognized authority on fish, said Consumers Union's assertions were justified. "You cannot contradict the report," he said.

The study, which will appear in the February issue of Consumer Reports magazine, looked at seven species: salmon, flounder, sole, catfish, swordfish, lake whitefish and clams. The study tested the fish for bacteria to determine quality and freshness. Both Mr. Weddig and Douglas Archer, deputy director of the F.D.A.'s Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, took issue with the bacterial standards used by Consumers Union. Their method "is not respected as a method for judging the quality of fish," Dr. Archer said. "You can't just set a number."

But Mr. Groth said the standards were based on advice from leading experts on microbiology. "Bacterial

standard textbooks," he said. The report said, "Fish truly begin to spoil when bacteria grow to between 1 million and 10 million colonies per gram." Almost 40 percent of the fish, fell between those levels and nearly 30 percent had bacteria counts above 10 million which the group classified as being spoiled, while 25 percent had 25 million colonies per gram. Total bacteria, while seldom hazardous, are indicative of spoilage.

The testing also looked at levels of fecal coliform. The higher the level of fecal coliforms, which can come from pollution or mishandling, the greater the likelihood that harmful organisms are present.

The report cites experts in seafood microbiology who say that a fecal coliform count of more than 10 per gram indicates some contamination and counts over 100 are cause for serious

Bacteria are usually not a health concern, but chemicals are another matter.

concern. Testing revealed more than half the 60-plus samples from New York had more than 10 fecal coliforms per gram while 25 of the total sample of 113 had counts exceeding 100 per gram and 15 had counts greater than 500. Most of the latter came from the more than 20 stores checked in the New York area.

There are no Federal standards for total bacteria or fecal coliform in fin fish, but when a level of 3.3 fecal coliforms per gram is found in shellfish, Government authorities have the right to destroy them.

A Question of Shelf Life

Time and temperature affect the freshness and quality of fish. The ideal temperature for storing fish is 30 to 32 degrees. The higher the temperature the shorter the shelf life.

Spoiled fish is unlikely to make someone sick. But high levels of bacteria in fish pose the same problem that salmonella does in poultry. Thorough cooking kills the bacteria, even the fecal coliform, just as it does the salmonella. Raw or partly cooked fish may pose a greater risk than fish that is thoroughly cooked.

"The problem is that you are getting lousy fish," said Mr. Groth. "It's an outrage but not necessarily a hazard."

Chemical contamination is different

that consumers can't do anything about," Mr. Groth said. "Fish are a major source of mercury and PCB's in the diet. That means you should know which fish they accumulate in."

Mercury and PCB's

PCB's, or polychlorinated biphenyls, which have been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals, contaminated almost 43 percent of the salmon in the study, half of the whitefish and 25 percent of the swordfish. Mercury, which affects the development of the nervous system, was found in 18 of the swordfish samples. The cleaner fish in terms of PCB's, mercury and pesticides were the sole and flounder.

The F.D.A. has set permissible levels of PCB's at 2 parts per million and most of the samples were within that level. But Consumers Union believes the level is too high for safety and should be lowered.

The F.D.A. has set a level of one part per million for mercury, and the average levels found in the swordfish were 1.14 parts per million. Consumers Union says the Federal limit should be lowered to 0.5, the level at which it was set until the late 1970's. Next month Public Voice will petition the F.D.A. to reduce the level of mercury allowed in seafood to 0.5 parts per million. Like so many risk assessments there is considerable controversy over an appropriate level: Mr. Weddig says it should be raised to 1.5 parts per million.

Consumers Union recommends that women who are pregnant or who are thinking of becoming pregnant, and children under six years of age, refrain from eating swordfish or shark and go easy on the canned tuna, which was tested in another study, because of the mercury levels. For others, consumption of these fish once a week is acceptable, the group said.

'Unwise Nutritionally'

That advice outraged Dr. Archer of the F.D.A. "The containment advisory based on 113 samples is unscientific, unfounded and unwise nutritionally," he said. But he said the agency agreed with state advisories that recommend limiting consumption of swordfish and shark to once or twice a month.

Even if shoppers are able to purchase fresh, uncontaminated fish, there is still no guarantee they will get what they pay for. About 32 of the 113 fish analyzed were as labeled; 35 were mislabeled, while it was impossible to determine if the other labels were accurate. Salmon was frequently labeled "Norwegian salmon," the study said, an excited-sounding but nonexistent species.

More national news appears on page B9.

ANTIQUARI & SL

COLONIAL • FINE PERSIAN DESIGNS • ART DECO CHINESE RUGS • TURKISH AND Bessarabian Kilims • RUSSIAN CAUCASIAN RUGS • PERSIAN RUGS





Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

January 27, 1992

BRYCE
JAN 27

The Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senate
709 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Don Young
House of Representatives
2331 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Messrs. Stevens, Murkowski and Young,

The recent issue of Consumer Reports, attacking the quality of seafood sold in the United States, has caused considerable concern within the Alaska fishing industry. The industry already faces difficult marketing challenges in a changing competitive environment.

The Consumer Reports article also illustrates the vulnerability of our seafood marketing programs to outside forces. Even with its flawed methodology and lack of specificity, the report's impact on Alaska cannot be underestimated.

The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute has recently developed a new U.S. promotion of Alaska salmon in order to meet increasing market challenges. However, without specific labeling of salmon products as to species, state of origin and identification as to whether wild or pen reared, such marketing will be less than 100% effective and focused. We fully expect that wild Alaska salmon will be a premium product, marketed and sold to reflect its freshness and purity. Proper labeling represents a key component of that effort.

We respectfully request that you consider introducing federal legislation requiring the labeling of seafood products as to whether wild or pen reared, species, and country or state of origin. Such a law would provide consumers with greater information and clearer choices in the market place. It would also reward those states that maintain strict quality control programs, such as Alaska, and ensure that the benefits of our promotional efforts accrue to Alaska.

The problem of seafood labeling is a national problem and a federal issue. With your assistance we can make Alaska seafood the premium choice among consumers.

Ben Grussendorf
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House

Dick Eliason
Senator Dick Eliason
President of the Senate

Al Adams
Senator Al Adams

Larry Baker
Representative Larry Baker

Ramona Barnes
Representative Ramona Barnes

Mark Boyer
Representative Mark Boyer

Kay Brown
Representative Kay Brown

Betty Bruckman
Representative Betty Bruckman

Pat Carney
Representative Pat Carney

Dave Choquette
Representative Dave Choquette

Virginia Collins
Senator Virginia Collins

Sam Cotten
Senator Sam Cotten

Shirley Craft
Senator Shirley Craft

Cliff Davidson
Representative Cliff Davidson

Bettye Davis
Representative Bettye Davis

Cheri Davis
Representative Cheri Davis

Dave Donley
Representative Dave Donley

Jim Duncan
Senator Jim Duncan

Johnny Ellis
Representative Johnny Ellis

David Finkestein
Representative David Finkestein

Paul Fischer
Senator Paul Fischer

Steve Frank
Senator Steve Frank

Max Gruenberg
Representative Max Gruenberg

Mark Hanley
Representative Mark Hanley

Bill Hudson
Representative Bill Hudson

George Jacko
Representative George Jacko

Jay Kerttula
Senator Jay Kerttula

Gene Kubina
Representative Gene Kubina

Loren Lemah
Representative Loren Lemah

Jerry Mackie
Representative Jerry Mackie

Richard Foster
Representative Richard Foster

John C. Gonzales
Representative John Gonzales

Rick Halford
Senator Rick Halford

Lyman Hoffman
Senator Lyman Hoffman

Ivan Ivan
Representative Ivan Ivan

Lloyd Jones
Senator Lloyd Jones

Niilo Koponen
Representative Niilo Koponen

Ron Larson
Representative Ron Larson

Georgiaanna Lincoln
Representative Georgiaanna Lincoln

Eileen MacLean
Representative Eileen MacLean

Terry Martin
Representative Terry Martin

Curt Menard
Senator Curt Menard

Mary Miller
Representative Mary Miller

Mike Miller
Representative Mike Miller

Tom Moyer
Representative Tom Moyer

Mike Navarre
Representative Mike Navarre

Kevin Pat Parnell
Representative Pat Parnell

Drue Pearce
Senator Drue Pearce

Gail Phillips
Representative Gail Phillips

Randy Phillips
Representative Randy Phillips

Pat Pourchot
Senator Pat Pourchot

Pat Rodey
Senator Pat Rodey

Bert Sharp
Representative Bert Sharp

Dick Shultz
Senator Dick Shultz

Arliss Sturgulowski
Senator Arliss Sturgulowski

Rubin Taylor
Representative Rubin Taylor

Rick Uehling
Senator Rick Uehling

Fran Ulmer
Representative Fran Ulmer

Jim Zawacki
Representative Jim Zawacki

Fred Zhardt
Senator Fred Zhardt

The Anchorage Times

"Putting Alaska first"

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 DENNIS FRAULEY *Editor, Editorial Pages*

Robert H. Alwood, *Publisher Emeritus*

BEATING UP ON SALMON

Another blow

HERE WE GO again. On Feb. 27, The Los Angeles Times published a story on seafood that threatened to further taint the image of Alaska's salmon, albeit indirectly.

But the story was wrong, according to the FDA. The reporter incorrectly linked data from one FDA survey of plant sanitation and manufacturing to another more recent survey of seafood samples. The reporter applied statistics from one survey to reach conclusions on the other survey.

Then the story went out over the wire nationwide.

The California newspaper asserted that the FDA's survey of seafood processing facilities showed that "as many as 20 percent" of the samples analyzed "showed evidence of microbiological contamination, decomposition and filth."

Within a day, the FDA said the Los Angeles Times statement "was in error."

IF ONLY WE could philosophically shrug our shoulders and say, "bad reporting — it happens." But we can't, not when it comes to one of Alaska's most important industries.

It's a replay of the bad press salmon got when Consumer Reports published a sweeping indictment of seafood in its February issue.

Incidents like these do not help Alaskans struggling to promote seafood in general, and salmon in particular, to a larger Outside market.

But it looks like it's not going to stop. The National Fisheries Institute has alerted the industry that continued assaults on seafood safety are in the works.

A small group called Public Voice for Food and Health Policy reportedly is planning more attacks over the next few months using the media. In March look for a challenge to the FDA and Centers for Disease Control statistics on seafood-related illness. In April, expect a release of "victims' case studies." And in May, another challenge to the FDA when it releases its major diet study.

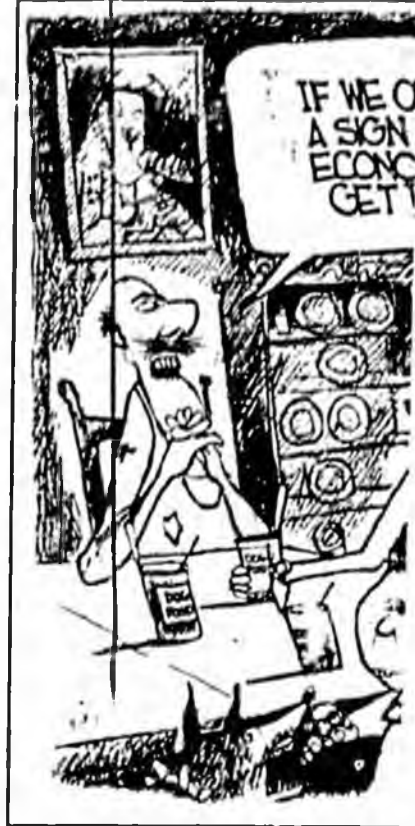
THE SEAFOOD industry makes up one-sixth of the state's economy, according to Kim Elton, executive director of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. Mr. Elton spoke to a Resource Development Council meeting in Anchorage following the Los Angeles story.

Fish are the second-largest revenue generator in the state, and Alaska's annual harvest represents approximately 56 percent of all seafood landings in the United States.

Alaska seafood gets lumped in with Lower 48 problems at the very time it is striving to tempt more palates. World production of salmon exceeds 2 billion pounds annually, with world consumption at about 1.8 billion pounds — thus the glut on the market.

What's needed is a strong coalition between fishermen, the industry and the state to mount an effective communications campaign about Alaska's seafood. At the same time, there needs to be a stronger federal seafood inspection program — one that works in cooperation with the state Department of Environmental Conservation — to assure consumers they're getting a wholesome product. The FDA currently has a program, but its resources are primarily aimed at imports. It needs to turn its attention to domestic seafood as well.

A strong inspection program combined with effective public information will convince consumers that Alaska seafood, in particular salmon — as we can testify — is safe.



Check overdra

CHICAGO — The House bank scandal is one of those stories that seemingly requires no explanation. Everybody can understand penalty-free check-bouncing. That's what makes it so damning — and so easily distorted.

What's known at this point strongly suggests that dozens of members of Congress have taken advantage of the laxness of operations at their checking-and-deposit service to float themselves large, interest-free loans. It's also clear that scores of others are facing embarrassment — if not worse — for sloppiness no more sinister than the kind of checkbook-balancing errors most of us often make.

The primary contests and November election will tell us how shrewd the voters are in separating the sheep from the goats in this mess. Meantime, commentators are using the scandal as a metaphor for everything they dislike about Congress.

Like the \$640-toilet seat which came to symbolize Pentagon waste, the check-bouncing story seems certain to become a shorthand symbol of a Congress that is relentlessly undisciplined in far larger fiscal matters.

The situation is both better and worse than it's being made to appear. As scandals go, this one is penny ante. There was no damage to national security, no breach of the Constitution and no significant loss to the taxpayers. Yet it is both plain and futile for members of Congress to insist that this was "a private matter" that involved no misuse of public funds and therefore should be of no concern to their constituents.

The bank was in the Capitol building, which both symbolically and legally belongs to the nation and all its citizens. The clown who ran it were on the federal payroll, supported by our taxes.

Moreover, the operation which Speaker Thomas S. Foley finally and belatedly shut down last year was not an anomaly. If it did not reflect the "institutional corruption" Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., alleges, it

* Regarding Senator Stevens
legislation introduced this week

CONSUMER SEAFOOD SAFETY ACT

The bill calls for a comprehensive national seafood safety program under the direction of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture and the states. As under current law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), would be in charge of the program, maintaining the FDA's existing public health authority over the safety of both domestic and imported seafood. The Secretary of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), would regulate harvesting areas and conduct routine inspections of domestic processors. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), would inspect processors overseas, as well as imports at the port of entry. State governments would continue to have primary responsibility for shellfish programs and regulating state waters.

Elements of the program would include:

1. **Shellfish safety.** FDA would administer a comprehensive federal-state shellfish safety program based on the existing National Shellfish Sanitation Program. Each shellfish-producing state would be expected to develop and implement a Federally approved program for classifying and monitoring shellfish growing waters, testing shellfish, and certifying shellfish shippers. Shellfish imports would be permitted only from nations with FDA-certified programs.
2. **Federal tolerances and standards.** FDA would be required to establish and implement tolerances for maximum allowable levels of chemical and biological contaminants in seafood. In addition, the bill would authorize standards for processing and handling seafood based on the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) approach.
3. **National inspection system.** FDA and NOAA jointly would develop a domestic seafood inspection system to minimize public health hazards and enforce Federal seafood standards. NOAA would conduct inspections at a frequency required by the gravity of potential problems associated with each seafood commodity and the processor's history of compliance. The bill would require all processing facilities to participate and register with FDA. "Whistleblower" protection would be provided for employees who identify potential seafood safety problems.
4. **Imported fish products.** FDA and FSIS jointly would develop a program to ensure the safety of imported seafood.

Seafood importers would be required to register and would be held to the same requirements as domestic producers. FDA would be responsible for evaluating foreign programs and developing inspection agreements with other nations. FSIS would conduct inspections overseas and at the port of entry.

5. Monitoring of growing and harvesting areas. NOAA would establish a monitoring program to identify the growing and harvesting locations in which contaminated fish are likely to be caught. In addition, NOAA would have authority to close federal waters, while states would close their harvesting waters pursuant to Federal guidelines.

6. State inspection and monitoring programs. The bill recognizes that federal-state cooperation is necessary to implement an effective national program and provides for technical and financial assistance to states to strengthen their programs. Inspection authority would be delegated to states that meet national requirements, and grants of up to 60 percent of the cost of operating the program would be provided by the federal government. Similar grants would be available to states with approved shellfish programs.

7. Public information and consumer education systems. The bill would set up: (a) a system to assess seafood safety problems through surveillance by the Centers for Disease Control and sampling by FSIS; (b) a national education program under FDA, Sea Grant, cooperative extension services and the states; and (c) a seafood advisory system for consumers and fishermen under FDA, NOAA, the states and the Environmental Protection Agency.

8. Research. The bill requires FDA and NOAA to develop a comprehensive research plan to address seafood safety questions. In addition, it calls for an intensive research effort to improve monitoring programs for seafood contamination caused by biotoxins and algal blooms.

9. Authorization of appropriations. The bill provides for an initial appropriation of \$60 million in FY 1993, and an increase to \$70 million in FY 1994. These appropriations would cover the expected cost of the shellfish program, standard setting, monitoring of harvesting and growing areas, the Federal share of approved state programs, and research and education costs.

HJR

68

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-1327

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

SUMMARY - HJR 68

House Joint Resolution 68 requests Congress to amend federal law that would allow otherwise eligible Alaska Native veterans a new 18-month filing period for Native land allotments.

Since some of our Native veterans served during the time of the Vietnam conflict, many were overseas and could not take advantage of the native land allotments which were discontinued by the enactment of ANCSA in 1971. This resolution addresses that problem by requesting Congress to reopen this issue.

Delbert J. Rexford
Box 231
Barrow, Alaska 99723

February 20, 1992

Good Morning Mr. Chairman
House Special Committee Members on Military & Veterans' Affairs

My name is Delbert J. Rexford. I am a member of the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, IRA Joint Tribal Council and the Treasurer for the Native Village of Barrow, Inupiat Traditional Government Council.

I am here this morning to speak in support of House Joint Resolution No. 68. Please keep in mind I have not served in any of the United States Military Service Branches.

During the Vietnam conflict in South East Asia. Many of our young Alaska Natives served in the military when the Alaska Native allotments deadline filing date of December 18, 1971 was in effect.

I would like to make my statement brief and to the point. I whole heartedly support House Joint Resolution No. 68. Many of our Alaska Natives are deprived of receiving Native Allotments due to serving their country in a controversial war. Controversial on the home front as well as on the battle fields of Vietnam. The Vietnam War between the United States and Vietnam continues haunts many of our Alaska Natives.

I would like to share with you a healing process a Pt. Hope Vietnam Veteran uses due to the personal impact on his life. He continues to experience emotional and spiritual setbacks due to his involvement in Vietnam. When the Vietnam War conflict flashbacks occur...he goes into the country to relaxes by being alone. This is a common occurrence by Vietnam Veterans. The point is this man has been deprived of peace of mind and the only way he gets peace of mind is to be alone in his own country. He deserves to receive a Native Allotment. After all he fought for the United States of America. He fought for Old Glory. He fought for the beliefs and principles of his country. But the United States Government mandated a deadline date of December 18, 1971 for Native Allotment eligibility. All Alaskan Natives who served in the Vietnam War should be made eligible for Native allotments. After all they laid their life on the line when in active duty for our country and the United States of America owes them peace of mind. In our Alaska Native Cultures...peace of mind is being one with the earth, the environment and having a sense of belonging.

In closing, " The great law of culture: let each become all that he was created capable of being." A quote from Thomas Carlye between 1795-1881. Our Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans are people of the land. Depriving them of Native Allotments is the greatest injustice for those who served in to fight for the beliefs and principles of

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Rep. Ivan, Chair
Rep. Davidson
Rep. Foster
Rep. Gonzales
Rep. Gruenberg
Rep. M.W. Miller
Rep. Parnell



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 463-1527

Special Committee on Military & Veterans Affairs

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STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 68

Revision Date: February 13, 1992 Department Affected: None
 Title: Reopen allotments for Native veterans BRU: None
 Component: None

Sponsor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs

Requestor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

CAPITAL	0					
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REVENUE	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Thomas W. Wright, Committee Staff Phone: 465-4527
 Division: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs Date: February 13, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair
 Agency: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs Date: February 13, 1992

Delbert J. Rexford
Box 231
Barrow, Alaska 99723

February 20, 1992

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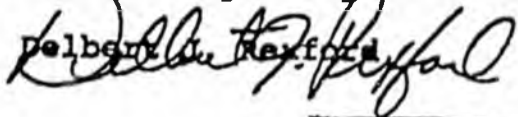
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A closing, " The great law of culture: let each become all that he is created capable of being." A quote from Thomas Carlye between 1815-1881. Our Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans are people of the land. Depriving them of Native Allotments is the greatest injustice for those who served in to fight for the beliefs and principles of

a democratic and free nation...

Please support House Joint Resolution No. 68. Thank you for this opportunity to speak in support of HJR No. 68.

Delbert G. Rexford



REPRESENTATIVE EILEEN MACLEAN

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 68

I am Arnold N. Brower Jr., a Vietnam Veteran honorably discharged. My time in service began in February 1968. I received an honorable discharge in January of 1971.

In delight of House Joint Resolution No. 68, I lend full support.

I appreciate this opportunity to speak for native veterans from the vietnam conflict. After all, the draft gave no choice of our future. Higher education of some sort would have been my preference in civilian life.

Those of us that went to Vietnam, it was a traumatic experience. Returning home relapses occurred, it was like a period of sobering up after drunkenness, except it took a long time for some veterans.

I received an early out discharge provided exceptance by an accredited college or school immediately upon discharge. Upon settling at home from attending Sheldon Jackson Jr College, I heard about the land allotments but I was told it was too late. At the time the ASRC or application office was in Barrow. Wesley Aiken and Jacob Adams were the personnel attending to the maps.

The issue started before the ANILCA passage. Apparently, the amendment never got submitted in Washington, D.C. Other issues considered in the past include the opt in, opt out provisions to the 1991 amendments. Provisions for 1991 issues allow children born after 1991 some privileges under the ANSCA law.

Alaska native veterans should apply same as those Alaska natives who applied for native allotments. The same allowance is comparable in the education paid by the military after a military discharge. Normally the veteran would have gone to further educational venture instead of military service by the draft. The military grants under the laws of the United States certain educational benefits a veteran he or she didn't receive because of service. Congress should pass the Alaska native veteran's allotment right to similiar benefits a veteran did not receive because of the military service provided. Alaska native veterans would have normally applied if they didn't go to War.

I urge this resolution to pass and forwarded to the congressional delegation for immediate passage. I urge all veteran posts and affiliation to support this important document. If an American citizen had a right before his service for his country, it must be restored after his service is no longer needed by the country. Aboriginal native rights of all Alaska natives was intended to be honored during the land claims act.

NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

P.O. Box 69
Barrow, Alaska 99723

Phone: 907-852-2811

Jessie Kaleak, Sr., Mayor



February 20, 1992

Representative Ivan Ivan
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ivan:

I was delighted to be informed that the House of Representatives has introduced the House Joint Resolution No. 68 urging Congress to reopen the Native Allotment process for the benefit of our Native military veterans.

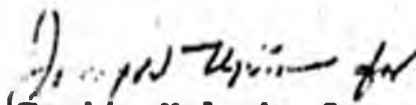
I would like to inform you that the North Slope Borough supports this bill as there are numerous military veterans who served in the Vietnam War who were not able to participate in the Native Allotment filing process. These veterans should not be denied the right to own an allotment because he/she was serving our country at the time of the filing period.

This great country of ours should honor the wishes of these brave military veterans who answered to the call of duty.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to say a few words in this regard. I hope that this bill will pass the Congress as it deals with the most important part of our country, its people.

If I can be of any assistance to you in this crucial matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Jessie Kaleak, Sr.
Mayor

c:\wp50\misc\rep_ivan

To: Chairman Ivan M. Ivan
House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs

From: Johnny T. Hawk, President & Chief Executive Officer
Callsta Corporation

Date: February 21, 1992

Subject: House Joint Resolution 68

I am speaking for House Joint Resolution 68, which I feel is long overdue. It is good that the Alaska Legislature is recognizing the contributions of Alaska Natives who have served this great country of ours at a great sacrifice.

I believe this country should reward those who served their country in time of need rather than penalize them. Alaska Natives historically have proven themselves to be very patriotic and their record speaks for itself.

Some may say that those involved were wards of the government itself, so had the opportunity to participate in the Native Allotment Program. If they hold that belief, how many United States Department of the Interior personnel were willing to go to the front lines and enroll them? This holds true for those military personnel that were assigned to the four corners of the world at that time as well.

It is only fair that the State of Alaska urge the United States to open a window of opportunity for those affected to participate in a program beneficial to all eligible. This is a good time to do this because I have spoken to our Congressional Delegation personnel and they informed me that the Department of the Interior is reviewing land allotment applications at this time. Thus, now is the time to make this request on behalf of Alaska Native Veterans.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, on behalf of the many Native Veterans from the Callsta Region for this and for the opportunity extended to us. It is very much appreciated.

cc: United States Veterans Affairs, Washington DC
Honorable Manual J. Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior
Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice President of the United States
Ranking Members of U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate
Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore, U.S. Senate
Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
Honorable Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator
Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senator
Honorable Don Young, U.S. House of Representatives

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: DAN SHYDER JR.
TITLE: VIETNAM VET
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 226
CITY: KOTZEBUE ALASKA
PHONE: 442-3513
ZIP: 99752

BILL NO: HJR 68

SUBJECT: REOPEN ALLOTMENTS FOR NATIVE VETERANS

MESSAGE: I AM IN SUPPORT OF SEEING HJR 68 (MLV) PASSED AND SENT TO CONGRESS FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION. BEING NATIVE & VIETNAM VETERAN I WAS NEVER MADE AWARE OF ALLOTMENT PROCESS AND BECAME AWARE AFTER DISCHARGE & DEADLINE. REOPENING THIS PROCESS FOR VETERANS WOULD SHOW THAT THE U.S. APPRECIATES THOSE THAT SERVE.

POHID: 10143240

DATE: 92/03/13

TIME: 14:32:40

LIONAME: KOTZEBUE INFORMATION OFFICE

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAHACKI
DOHLEY
ELLIS
GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF
MARTIN
TAYLOR

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: CHICK GREENE
TITLE: NW ARCTIC BOROUGH MAYOR
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1110
CITY: KOTZEBUE ALASKA
PHONE: 442-2500
ZIP: 99752

BILL NO: HJR 68

SUBJECT: REOPEN ALLOTMENTS FOR NATIVE VETERANS

MESSAGE: SUPPORT URGING CONGRESS TO REOPEN THE NATIVE ALLOTMENTS PROCESS FOR THE BENEFIT OF NATIVE MILITARY VETERANS.

POHIO: 10145012

DATE: 92/03/13

TIME: 14:50:12

LIONAME: KOTZEBUE INFORMATION OFFICE

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAHACKI
DOHLEY
ELLIS
GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF
MARTIN
TAYLOR

House Joint Resolution 1X0.68
Seventeenth Legislature — Second Session

Referred: House Special Committee on Military and Veteran's Affairs, Resources

Dear Committee Members.

Here is a list of veterans in Haines, Alaska who will qualify for their individual National Endowment for Democracy allotments. Haines Viet Nam Veterans are in the congressional records of the House of Representatives. Percentage wise there was not a place in the United States who could equal Haines. One per thousand of population those that volunteered to serve their country. I'm an honorary life time member of the Viet Nam Veterans.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ron Hotch | 13. Leo D. Land |
| 2. Clifford Hotch | 14. Ronald Martin |
| 3. Jimmy Ackerman | 15. Gene Martin |
| 4. Sonny Thomas, Jr. | 16. Chipper Strong |
| 5. Donald S. Hotch | 17. Jim Strong |
| 6. Leonard Willard | 18. David Strong |
| 7. George T. Stevens | 19. Gene Strong |
| 8. Bill Peters | 20. Tom Stevens |
| 9. Bill Thomas | 21. Jim Stevens |
| 10. Billy Albecker | 22. John Thompson |
| 11. Sonny Albecker | 23. Gary Cranston |
| 12. Jeff David, Jr. | 24. Teddy David, Jr. |
| | 25. Teddy David |

Sincerely,



Leo A. Land
P.O. Box 121
Haines, AK 99827

HJR

85

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 85

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 Title: Relating to the United Nations BRU: _____
Conference on Environment & Development Component: _____
 Sponsor: House Resources Committee
 Requestor: House Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chairman Phone: 465-2487
 Division: House Resources Date: April 23, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Rep. Cliff Davidson, Chairman
 Agency: _____ Date: April 23, 1992

Amendment offered to CSHJR 85(RES) workdraft 7-LS2286G:

Page 1, line14:

Insert the following two whereas clauses:

Whereas the Alaska State Legislature endorses the goals and objectives of the multinational agreement establishing an Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, which has been signed by the eight northern countries of United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland on June 14, 1991.

Whereas the Alaska State Legislature supports the cooperative effort between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation on bilateral environmental agreements with the two nations which border Alaska: Russia and Canada.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: HELEN NIENHUESER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 2561 LOVEJOY DRIVE
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99508
PHONE: 277-9330
BILL NO: ~~HJR 85~~
SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT
MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT HJR 85 REGARDING THE U.N. CONFERENCE ON ENVIROMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT. IT IS CRITICAL THAT THE U.S. PROVIDE LEADERSHIP IN
ADDRESSING SERIOUS GOBAL ENVIROMENTAL PROBLEMS AND BALANCE THE ENVIROMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT.
HTH

POMID: 03091450
DATE: 92/04/17
TIME: 09:14:50
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: RAY BURGER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: PO BOX 672349

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99567

PHONE: 762-2582

BILL NO: ~~HJR~~ 85

SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT

MESSAGE: THE EARTH SUMMIT REPRESENTS THE BEST CHANCE OF THIS CENTURY TO IMPACT GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN A COOPERATIVE ATMOSPHERE. HJR 85 IS THE MINIMUM OF SUPPORT THAT WE SHOULD BE OFFERING. /JSM

POMID: 03101939

DATE: 92/04/17

TIME: 10:19:39

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY

FINKELSTEIN

HUDSON

IVAN

LEMAN

LINCOLN

MOYER

ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: MARY MARTIN
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 3339 STARLITE CIRCLE
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99517
PHONE: 269-3233
BILL NO: ~~MM 85~~
SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT
MESSAGE: I ASK FOR FULL SUPPORT FOR THE RESOLUTION FROM THE LEGISLATURE. /JSM

POMID: 03103243
DATE: 92/04/17
TIME: 10:32:43
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAHACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ROGER HUDSON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 3339 STARLITE
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99517
PHONE: 271-4131
BILL NO: HJR 85
SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT
MESSAGE: I STRONGLY SUPPORT PASSAGE OF HJR 85. /JSM

POMID: 03092034
DATE: 92/04/20
TIME: 09:20:34
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JOYCE RIVERS

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 2741 WEST 42ND PLACE

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99517

PHONE: 248-2909

BILL NO: ~~HJR 85~~ 85

SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT

MESSAGE: I URGE YOU TO ENDORSE THE UNITED NATIONS UPCOMING CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AND URGE PRESIDENT BUSH TO ATTEND. THIS CONFERENCE WILL JOIN ALL NATIONS COMMITTED TO THE WELFARE OF OUR EARTH AND ITS PEOPLE. AS A WORLD LEADER THE U.S. MUST BE AMONG THEM. PLEASE PASS HJR 85. /JSM

POMID: 03111350

DATE: 92/04/20

TIME: 11:13:50

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
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HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: SANDY SPENCER, TREASURER
TITLE: UNA/USA
ADDRESS: 3403 COPE, NO A
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99503
PHONE: 563-2221
BILL NO: HJR 85
SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT
MESSAGE: I URGE THE PASSAGE OF HJR 85. THIS RESOLUTION, UPON PASSAGE, IS TO BE
FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH WITH A STRONG EMPHASIS THAT HE ATTEND
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ALONG WITH OTHER
WORLD LEADERS. /JSM

POMID: 03113908
DATE: 92/04/20
TIME: 11:39:08
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

BAKER	BARNES	ADAMS
BOYER	BROWN	COLLINS
BRUCKMAN	CARNEY	COTTEN
CHOQUETTE	B.DAVIS	CRAFT
C.DAVIS	LONLEY	DUNCAN
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	ELIASON
FOSTER	GONZALES	FISCHER
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENOORF	FRANK
HANLEY	HUDSON	HALFORD
IVAN	JACKO	HOFFMAN
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KERTTULA
LINCOLN	MACKIE	MENARD
MACLEAN	MARTIN	PEARCE
M.A.MILLER	M.W.MILLER	FOURCHOT
MOYER	NAVARRE	ROOEY
PARNELL	G.PHILLIPS	SHULTZ
R.PHILLIPS	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
TAYLOR	ULMER	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ROSEMARY VAN DER LAAN, EDUCATIONAL DIR.
TITLE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
ADDRESS: 6405 COLGATE DRIVE
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99504
PHONE: 337-5580

BILL NO: HJR 85

SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT

MESSAGE: AAUW SUPPORTS UNCED, THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL MEETING THIS CENTURY, WHOSE IMPACT WILL AFFECT ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS. BALANCING ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMICS IS VITAL TO ALASKANS AND THE U.S.. THIS LEGISLATURE SHOULD MAKE A HISTORIC STATEMENT OF SUPPORTING UNCED CALLING UPON FULL PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION BY PRESIDENT BUSH. URGE SUPPORT HJR 85. /CMR

POMID: 03101821

DATE: 92/04/16

TIME: 10:18:21

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

CARNEY
FINKELSTEIN
HUDSON
IVAN
LEMAN
LINCOLN
MOYER
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: EIVIN & MARY BRUDIE
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 14320 SABINE STREET
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99516
PHONE: 345-0525
BILL NO: HJR 85
SUBJECT: ENDORSING U.N. EARTH SUMMIT
MESSAGE: WE STRONGLY SUPPORT HJR 85. /CMR

POMID: 03162049
DATE: 92/04/16
TIME: 16:20:49
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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C.DAVIS	DONLEY	DUNCAN
ELLIS	FINKELSTEIN	ELIASON
FOSTER	GONZALES	FISCHER
GRUENBERG	GRUSSENDORF	FRANK
HANLEY	HUDSON	HALFORD
IVAN	JACKO	HOFFMAN
KOPONEN	KUBINA	JONES
LARSON	LEMAN	KERTTULA
LINCOLN	MACKIE	MENARD
MACLEAN	MARTIN	PEARCE
M.A.MILLER	M.W.MILLER	POURCHOT
MOYER	NAVARRE	RODEY
PARNELL	G.PHILLIPS	SHULTZ
R.PHILLIPS	SHARP	STURGULEWSKI
TAYLOR	ULMER	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1991

Ozone Study Predicts Increase In Cataract, Skin Cancer Risks

Ultraviolet Radiation Found to Affect Immune System

By Michael Weiskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

Higher doses of ultraviolet radiation expected to leak through a badly frayed ozone layer by the turn of the century could cause 1.6 million new cases of cataracts and 300,000 new skin cancers a year worldwide, a panel of scientists reported yesterday.

The scientists also reported for the first time that ultraviolet radiation depresses human immune systems regardless of skin pigmentation or the use of some sunscreen lotions.

"This places all of the world's population at risk of the potential adverse effects of [ultraviolet radiation] on the immune system, including possible increases in the incidence or severity of infectious disease," said the panel convened by the United Nations Environment Program.

The report, an executive summary of which was released yesterday, updated previous projections of health and ecological damage in light of the latest findings that the ozone layer—which normally absorbs most of the ultraviolet radiation from the sun—is eroding at a faster rate and for longer periods of the year.

Along with the theoretical findings came a new piece of hard evidence. In the antarctic, where the ozone hole was discovered in 1985 and the intensity of springtime ultraviolet rays reaching the ground has more than doubled, researchers have found up to a 12 percent decline in the growth of phytoplankton, the tiny, single-cell plants that form the base of the marine food chain.

This decline diminishes the source of nutrition for other ocean organisms, and that effect eventually "could cascade through the food chain," C. Susan Weiler, an aquatic scientist at Whitman College told a Senate subcommittee hearing.

The findings were quickly seized on by proponents of a faster phaseout of the man-made chemicals, chiefly chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which deplete the ozone layer. An international agreement calls for elimination of CFCs in the year 2000, but several nations have planned earlier cutoffs.

"We are far beyond the stage where it is difficult to say that there are significant uncertainties about the fact that we are injecting the risk of catastrophic damage to the global climate system," said Sen. Albert Gore Jr. (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Science, Technology and Space subcommittee.

The projections for skin cancers and cataracts were the first for the world at large. Using an established formula for estimating the severity of the diseases as ultraviolet rays increased, the scientists assumed ozone levels

would follow the current trend and diminish by 10 percent in the mid-latitudes in the next decade. Already stratospheric ozone levels have dropped by 5 percent.

At that level, the annual cases of non-melanoma skin cancers would increase 26 percent and cataracts 6 to 8 percent worldwide. The scientists predicted more nearsightedness in the elderly and deformed lenses due to increased ultraviolet rays.

Recent studies have demonstrated the damage ultraviolet radiation can do to the human immune system, which is the body's defense against infectious disease and certain kinds of cancer. According to Margaret L. Kripke, a University of Texas immunologist and member of the U.N. panel, researchers have documented changes in the proportions of certain white blood cells, which are part of the immune system, in people exposed to ultraviolet radiation.

Another study showing that humans were subject to certain immunosuppression linked to skin cancer was repeated on different ethnic groups of varying skin pigmentation. Researchers were testing the theory that darker pigmentation protected against immune system damage, much as it does against skin cancer caused by ultraviolet rays.

Kripke said the results showed no differences in the immunosuppressive effects of ultraviolet rays in persons of white, black or brown skin.

"Thus the population at risk of immunological damage from [ultraviolet] radiation is much larger than that at risk of developing skin cancer," she told the subcommittee.

She stressed, however, that not enough is known to prove that immunological effects of ultraviolet radiation increase the rate or severity of infectious disease. "This is the most critical unanswered question in attempting to assess the impact of ozone depletion on human health," she said.

Kripke said recent studies on laboratory animals indicate that some commercial sunscreens that protect against sunburn, which is caused mainly by ultraviolet-A, do not block the immune system damage of ultraviolet radiation, which comes chiefly from ultraviolet-B. Some newer sunscreens do block uv-B.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1991

OZONE DEPLETION HARMING SEA LIFE

Ultraviolet Rays' Damage in Waters of Antarctica Goes Deeper Than Thought

By KEITH SCHNEIDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — A leading marine scientist said today that the thinning of the atmospheric ozone layer over Antarctica had allowed ultraviolet radiation to penetrate much deeper into the ocean than suspected, causing sizable reductions in the productivity of the single-cell organisms that form the base of the oceanic food chain.

Dr. C. Susan Weiler, a marine ecologist at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., and executive director of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, also said that rising ultraviolet radiation in the Antarctic had caused increased genetic damage in the organisms, phytoplankton.

The new findings are among the first clear signals that the weakening of the atmospheric ozone shield, which scientists say is caused by chlorine and bromine-based industrial chemicals, is having a measurable effect on marine organisms. Since 1987, scientists in Antarctica have measured reductions in phytoplankton mass of 6 to 22 percent, depending on the depth of the water, Dr. Weiler said.

Dr. Weiler, a member of a United Nations scientific panel studying the depletion of the ozone layer, said the results of the research in Antarctica raised new concerns about the effect of increased ultraviolet radiation on the oceans, which supply most of the earth's oxygen and much of its food.

"Increasing ultraviolet radiation could change species abundance and

A vital part of the polar marine food chain is upset.

variety of phytoplankton and ripple through the food chain, having effects we really can't predict," she said.

Concerns About Cancer

Dr. Weiler joined nine other top scientists in discussing the ozone depletion problem today at a hearing held by Senator Al Gore, a Tennessee Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee.

Mr. Gore, citing Dr. Weiler's report and several others predicting much higher rates of skin cancer deaths and blindness from cataracts because of ultraviolet radiation, called on the Bush Administration to speed up the removal of chemicals from commerce that deplete the ozone shield. "The evidence is clearer than ever," he said.

William K. Reilly, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said later, "The United States will move faster than the treaty obligates us to," referring to the 1987 international agreement that set schedules for gradually eliminating ozone-depleting chemicals. "How much faster is something we have not worked out within the Administration yet, but it will be considerably faster. This latest data should provide a convincing reason for the rest of the world community to move with us."

Near the top layers of the earth's atmosphere is a belt of ozone that naturally screens harmful ultraviolet radiation and prevents much of it from reaching the earth's surface.

In the mid-1970's, scientists theorized that chlorofluorocarbons, nearly indestructible chlorine-based industrial chemicals used as refrigerants and solvents, were floating up into the top most layers of the atmosphere and through a multi-step chemical process was dissolving the ozone shield. Other compounds also have been found to be

destroying the ozone shield, including the insecticide methyl bromide; methyl chloroform, a chemical used in solvents and adhesives, and halons, which are used in fire extinguishers.

In the 1980's, scientists discovered a gap in the ozone shield over Antarctica, a finding that helped convince the major industrial nations to sign a treaty in Montreal in 1987 to cut in half production of the destructive chemicals by the year 2000. In 1990 the treaty was amended to require elimination of chlorofluorocarbons and halons by the year 2000, and methyl chloroform by 2005.

Congress Takes Action

Last year, as part of the Clean Air Act, Congress approved a provision requiring the President to speed the schedule for phasing out the chemicals causing ozone depletion if new evidence warranted it. In October, a United Nations scientific panel said the rate of ozone destruction was increasing and that the shield was weakening over the United States and other temperate zones in the winter and summer. Scientists had previously said that ozone depletion was occurring only over the poles and in middle latitudes in winter.

The scientists said today that the only region of the earth's ozone shield untouched so far was over the Equator.

Dr. Robert T. Watson, an upper atmosphere expert at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, said even if all ozone-destroying chemicals were outlawed today, thinning would continue for decades because of all the chemicals that had already risen into the upper atmosphere.

A major worry is the effect more ultraviolet radiation would have on crops. Dr. Alan H. Teramura, a botanist at the University of Maryland, said research in laboratories had found decreases in yield from soybeans and rice exposed to rising levels of ultraviolet radiation.

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WASHINGTON, DC

DECEMBER 26, 1988

POSTCARD ANTARCTICA

UNBEARABLE WHITENESS

I'M TRYING TO remember what I thought about Antarctica before I came here. For the most part, I didn't think about it at all. It is just plain remote. From the other side of the world, in Christchurch, New Zealand, it is another eight hours due south by plane to the main U.S. base, McMurdo, and then another three hours from there to the South Pole.

I came to the coldest place on Earth to hunt for information about global warming, but I was unprepared for the continent itself. For example, I didn't know that the land area is half again as large as the entire United States. Or that 90 percent of all the ice in the world is here—which means, among other things, that there is really no comparison between this place and the Arctic. Antarctica is larger, more isolated, more important in the global ecosystem—and much colder.

You don't expect a continent at the "bottom" of the world to have an altitude three times higher than any other continent. When I stepped out of the ski plane at the Pole, my awareness was divided between the 56-degree-below-zero weather and the dizziness of being at almost 10,000 feet. The altitude of the enormous polar plateau is due primarily to ice that is almost two miles thick. Although its ice and snow contain 50 percent of all the fresh water on Earth, Antarctica gets so little precipitation that it is classified as the world's largest desert. And while the continent goes dark for six months in winter, it still receives more sunlight during its six-month-long summer day than the equatorial regions receive in an entire year. Yet all that light creates virtually no surface heat, because most of it is reflected right back up into space. For anyone caught in that crossfire of whiteness, sunglasses are a medical necessity.

The ice shelf expands in winter to seven times its summer maximum. The small population of human beings sent here by 22 nations expands in summer and contracts in winter by proportions almost precisely inverse to those of the ice.

WHILE MOST of Antarctica is the cleanest, most pristine area on Earth, the waters immediately adjacent to the American base are among the most polluted in the world. PCBs and "we don't know what else," dumped years ago, have killed every vestige of life in a small area of McMurdo Sound. The nuclear power plant that leaked in 1962 was dismantled and returned to the United States. But even today the base dumps "diluted" raw sewage directly into the sound and burns its solid waste in an open pit.

In the last few years, several other developments have brought new attention to Antarctica. In 1985 an emergency expedition confirmed the existence of a large and growing polar hole in the stratospheric ozone layer (which protects humans from deadly ultraviolet-B radiation). The same team found incontrovertible evidence

that man-made chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were responsible.

A new international agreement was signed this year to reduce CFC production a little, though not enough. Meanwhile, the world's fossil fuels are being burned at such a rapid rate that the resulting carbon dioxide, along with other "greenhouse gases," may have already triggered the long-predicted global warming. At least some scientists said this summer that they are finally convinced.

The air is clearer and crisper in Antarctica than anywhere I've ever been, and visibility is remarkable over great distances. But that can suddenly change, as I learned firsthand, during something known as a "whiteout." The winds of a sudden storm saturate the air so thoroughly with snow that first the horizon, then closer landmarks, and then even the hood of your vehicle can disappear in a shroud of whiteness. Travelers lose their orientation and perspective. Some tell stories of seeing a building in the distance only to find that it was a pack of cigarettes a few feet away. Having just lived through a general election campaign in which Willie Horton was a more prominent political landmark than the budget or trade deficit, I had the feeling I had gone from one whiteout to another.

I CAME HERE because Antarctica is now the frontier of the global ecological crisis. High in the Transantarctic Mountains, a badly sunburned scientist talked about the ice cores he and his team were pulling from a deep hole drilled into the glacier on which we stood. He interpreted the annual layers of ice and snow the way woodsmen read tree rings. "Here is where the U.S. Congress passed the Clean Air Act," he said, pointing to the beginning of the 1970s. Moving down the ice core, back to the early 1960s, he added, "And here is where the world stopped atmospheric nuclear testing." These and other ice cores contain highly accurate information about the makeup of the Earth's atmosphere year by year for tens of thousands of years. From such cores, we know, for example, that there were dramatically lower levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere at the peak of the last Ice Age, 20,000 years ago, when the island of Manhattan was under one kilometer of ice. By contrast, the ice and snow laid down in the 1980s show levels of carbon dioxide, methane, CFCs, nitrous oxide, and other gases responsible for the greenhouse effect higher than they have been in at least 160,000 years (as far back as the ice cores measure). CFCs are receiving particular attention because they cause not only 20 percent of the greenhouse effect but virtually all of the destruction of the ozone layer.

Something else is different about the ice layers from the 1980s—they *look* different to the naked eye because of thick, alternating layers of "hoar" ice, apparently caused by partial melting and recrystallization into larger granules. The scientists are as yet cautiously withholding judgment on whether this is the clear signal of Antarctic warming that many have anticipated.

When I say Antarctica is the frontier of the ecological crisis, I don't mean only that pollution can now be found at the remotest point on Earth. Antarctica is also the place

where both ozone destruction and global warming have their first and most dramatic impacts. It is also increasingly apparent that Antarctica plays a far more significant role than any other part of the Earth in the global climate system. For one thing, the cold waters surrounding the continent absorb more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere than all the rain forests, and create the nutrient-rich "bottom water" for most of the world ocean of which Antarctica is the epicenter. Also, aside from the sun and the rotation of the Earth, Antarctica is the single most powerful engine driving the world's weather, redistributing its massive coldness through the winds of the air and the currents of the sea. As greenhouse gases trap more heat in the Earth's atmosphere and temperatures climb, they are expected to climb fastest of all here in Antarctica, because any melting at the edge of the ice shelf is accompanied by a dramatic change in the albedo—reflectivity—of the surface exposed to sunlight. The increased absorption of the sun's rays by the ocean then magnifies the local warming trend, melting more ice at the margin and absorbing yet more radiation from the sun.

THERE ARE three potential catastrophes that scientists fear could eventually be caused by the warming of Antarctica. First, a dramatic rise in sea level. This would come not from the melting of sea ice, which is already floating in the ocean, but from a rapid breakup of the massive West Antarctic ice shelf, which scientists believe could then plop into the ocean, raising the sea level 15 to 20 feet, wiping out low-lying coastal cities and nations like Bangladesh. But this is further off than most greenhouse impacts, perhaps 200 years.

Second, something that some scientists worry could occur much sooner is a change in the ability of the Antarctic seas to absorb carbon dioxide as they get warmer. Partly because it is so cold, the southern ocean now absorbs between one-third and one-half of all carbon dioxide emissions from industrial nations. Since carbon dioxide is by far the most important greenhouse gas, we must concern ourselves not only with the rate at which our civilization produces it but also the rate at which the Earth absorbs it.

The Earth has two lungs—the forests and the southern ocean. Unfortunately, we are destroying our forests at the rate of one football field every second, an area the size of Tennessee every year. Since the oceans of the world contain 50 times as much carbon dioxide as the atmosphere, even small changes in the temperature-sensitive mechanisms by which carbon dioxide is transferred back and forth between the oceans and the air can have profound implications.

Third, scientists fear that if their predictions are correct, and temperatures at the poles increase far more rapidly than at the equator, then the very pattern of the world weather system might change. This is because the difference between temperatures at the equator and at the poles has been relatively constant for a long time. As a result, the

redistribution of heat from the equator to the poles and cold from the poles to the equator has been accomplished through an essentially constant pattern of wind and ocean

currents. If temperatures rise disproportionately in Antarctica, the equilibrium could change, creating new patterns that would redistribute less cold and more heat. Something like this once happened on a small scale in Greenland. The so-called "little ice age" beginning 500 years ago abruptly covered the southern and western agricultural areas that gave Greenland its name with the ice and snow that now make people wonder where the name came from.

Similar though larger and anthropogenic global weather changes now thought to be under way are expected to cause widespread droughts and heat waves within our children's lifetimes. Indeed, some argue they have already begun.

In spite of these enormous stakes and in spite of the central role played by Antarctica, an international scientific conference in Tasmania this fall concluded, "There is no established strategy either for early detection of climate change in Antarctica or understanding and prediction of the probable effect of climate warming on atmospheric and oceanic circulation, ice-sheet volume, and sea level."

Even at that, the scientists are further along than the politicians. Why are we waiting to act?

Perhaps partly because of the unprecedented nature of the crisis. It is simply beyond our experience and outside of what we call common sense. So we put it in the place in our minds where Antarctica exists and tag it with the same mental labels—remote, alien, hopelessly distorted by the maps of the world we inhabit, too hard to get to and too unforgiving for us to stay very long.

The real question is whether the world's political system can find a new equilibrium before the world's climate system loses its current one. Even now, the winds of change are approaching hurricane force. It took a million years for the population of the world to reach two billion. Now, in the course of a single human lifetime—mine—it is rocketing toward ten billion (and is already halfway there). Startling graphs showing the loss of forest land, topsoil, stratospheric ozone, and species all follow the same pattern of sudden, unprecedented acceleration in the latter half of the 20th century. And yet, so far, the pattern of our politics remains remarkably unchanged.

When it does come, the change will involve a new set of global goals, and a new way of thinking about ourselves, our children, and our whole world—even Antarctica.

AL GORE

Al Gore is U.S. senator from Tennessee.

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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 CYRIL S. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1983

In the Nation

TOM WICKER

Time for Action

Despite strong environmental warnings and intense international pressures, the Bush Administration has continued to advocate more research rather than immediate action to counter such threats as ozone depletion and global warming. Two new developments put this business-as-usual approach in scary perspective:

- A United Nations scientific panel reported that new data had disclosed significant and previously undiscovered depletion of the ozone layer over the United States and Europe in summer, when the sun's ultraviolet rays pose the greatest hazard; therefore, the incidence of skin cancers and the damage to crops will be much greater than previously predicted.

- Richard Lindzen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a respected scientific critic of global warming theories, told a group of scientists in Washington that he had "withdrawn" the complex hypothesis that was an important element of his skepticism.

Dr. Lindzen's views carried considerable weight in the political controversy about global warming, having been cited frequently by the Bush White House in support of its go-slow policy. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, who convened the scientific group, said that while Dr. Lindzen remained skeptical on general grounds, he had abandoned the specific theory he previously advanced.

Both the ominous new ozone data and Dr. Lindzen's changed position seem to justify a heightened urgency in responding to threatening atmospheric developments. Dr. Robert Watson, a NASA scientist who was co-chairman of the U.N. panel, termed the new findings of ozone loss "extremely serious."

In Washington, Senator Gore said he would re-introduce a resolution to accelerate the schedule for phasing out chlorofluorocarbons, or CFC's, the man-made chemical most damaging to the ozone layer. William K. Reilly, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, conceded that the ozone problem had been shown to be "more serious than we believed" and added, "The world community needs to reconsider the course that it's on."

In the past, the White House has not agreed. John Sununu, the chief of staff, has opposed what he considers premature action against global warming, he and President Bush argue that eliminating CFC's is sufficient for now. Mr. Reilly said the U.S. was ahead of the schedule by which

the industrial nations have agreed to eliminate CFC's by the year 2000.

But a U.N. environment official, Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba, said "the main emphasis should be on carbon dioxide," the primary cause of global warming. Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have increased by 25 percent in the last century, and are increasing by about 0.5 percent a year.

President Bush has been reluctant to force cuts in carbon dioxide emissions — opposing, for example, an increase from 27.5 to 32.5 miles per

New fears about global warming.

gallon in automobile fuel efficiency, and more support for mass transit, both urged by a National Academy of Sciences report on global warming. Nor has the Administration pushed development of alternative energy sources, as the academy urged.

The new data made public at the U.N. demonstrate that CFC's, by destroying parts of the ozone layer, have a slight cooling effect, since the layer helps keep temperatures stable. Thus if CFC's are eliminated, as projected, the global warming trend — primarily the product of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere — would be strengthened. That appears to undercut the President's resistance to reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

The danger to humans in disappearing ozone is not in such dispute; for each 1 percent of depletion, a 1 percent increase in the incidence of fatal skin cancers (melanoma) and a 3 percent rise in nonfatal skin cancers are projected. About 4 to 5 percent of atmospheric ozone has been lost since measurement began in 1978, which means a total of perhaps 10 percent since about the end of World War II. Dr. Watson said the U.N. panel expected a further 3 percent loss by the end of the century.

The last previous predictions — 12 million ozone-related skin cancers resulting in 200,000 deaths in the next half-century — thus have been shown by the new data to be drastically understated. And the ozone crisis is here and now — as close at hand as your next trip to the beach, or bare-headed walk in the sun. □




Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members
House Resources Committee

FROM: Representative Cliff Davidson, Chairman 
House Resources Committee

DATE: April 9, 1992

SUBJECT: House Resources Committee legislation

Enclosed is a house joint resolution relating to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro this June. I have been requested to introduce this legislation on behalf of various members of the Alaska Legislature.

The resolution recognizes the goals and objectives of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and urges the attendance of President Bush and the active involvement of the United States in crafting international protocols regarding global climate change. Many other states have passed similar resolutions to encourage United States involvement in this important conference.

I will introduce this resolution Friday, March 10. Please feel free to contact my office at 465-2487 if you have any questions.

Thank you.



Geoff

Following please find a press release written by the Center just after the majority of state introductions took place. Since this release was written, the Berkeley City Council, the Oklahoma Senate, and the Massachusetts House of Representatives have adopted the resolution.

In most of the other eighteen states, the resolutions are being prepared for, or are sitting in committee. They have, however, gained significant support in many of these states which have not yet voted to adopt.

- Wisconsin's Joint Resolution 136 has the support of 27 representatives and 5 Senators
- Washington's Joint Memorial 4043 is co-sponsored by 11 representatives
- South Carolina's resolution, H.4613 has 19 co-sponsors
- New York's resolution has 47 co-sponsors

There are other specific resolution numbers which could be stated, but this gives a general idea of the support which this resolution is gathering throughout the nation.

We hope that Alaska will join with the twenty states working to make the UNCRD a meaningful conference. Please let me know if I can be of any other assistance to you. I would also like to stay informed of your progress with the resolution if possible.

Anna Danegger



Contact: Jeffrey Tryens
or Anna Danegger
202/ 387-6030

NEWS

March 25, 1992

State and Local Legislators Challenge Bush Environmental Posture

Over 150 state legislators from 20 states are co-sponsoring resolutions along with the Berkeley City Council urging the Bush Administration to reverse its weak international environmental position. The resolution asks that at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) convening in Rio de Janeiro in June of this year, the U.S. "reestablish its role as a leader in managing the planet's resources for present and future generations."

"This resolution is significant because states and local governments play an increasingly important role in formulating environmental policy. The federal government should be listening to what the citizens have to say," said Jeff Tryens, deputy director of the Center for Policy Alternatives and coordinator of the Initiative.

The states considering the UNCED resolution represent every section of the country and make up a very high percentage of those states still in session. States participating in the introduction at present are:

CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW YORK, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

The resolutions are being introduced to send a strong message to the U.S. delegation to UNCED at the final preparatory meeting (PrepCom 4) and prior to the start of the June conference. The resolution targets specific goals for reduction of CO₂ emissions.

"I am proud to join in and endorse the goals of the Earth Summit," said Rep. Charles F. Flaherty, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. "Nothing could be more important globally than protecting and nurturing the resources of the planet for future generations."

UNCED Resolution, page 2

The sponsoring lawmakers recognize the importance of UNCED as an unprecedented gathering of leaders and citizens from around the globe, one which must have more than mere symbolic meaning.

"We need co-operation between all levels of government in promoting the goals of UNCED and acknowledging that environmental protection need not be pitted against economic development," said Representative Tom Seery, author of Wisconsin's Joint Assembly Resolution #136. "We believe the two may successfully co-exist."

In acknowledging the importance of the conference in reducing the threat of global climate change, the legislators resolve that they "call upon the President of the United States to join his counterparts at the Earth Summit, and to instruct U.S. negotiators to work with other national delegations in crafting an international protocol on global climate change."

Attached is the draft resolution and the list of legislative leaders for the resolution.

#

**The Center for Policy Alternatives
is a non-profit, non-partisan organization promoting
progressive leadership and policies
in the states.**

acundpr36



State Legislative Leaders for Resolution Urging U.S. Action at UNCED

CALIFORNIA—Assemblyman Tom Hayden, (916) 445-1678

CONNECTICUT—Representative Elizabeth Brown, (203) 240-8585

DELAWARE—Senator Myrna Bair, (302) 577-3217

FLORIDA—Senator Jack Gordon, (904) 487-5112

GEORGIA—Representative Doug Toper, (404) 658-0329

HAWAII—Senator Andrew Levin, (808) 588-6760

ILLINOIS—Representative Bob Carle, (312) 643-5237

IOWA—Senator James Reardon, (515) 281-3371

MASSACHUSETTS—Speaker Charles Flaherty, (617) 722-2500

MICHIGAN—Senator Lana Pollack, (517) 373-7813

MINNESOTA—Representative Willard Munger, (612) 296-4282

MISSOURI—Representative Karen McCarthy, (314) 751-2420

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Senator Susan McLane, (603) 271-3098

NEW YORK—Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey, (518) 455-4436

OHIO—Representative Jane Campbell, (614) 488-5441

OKLAHOMA—Senator Enoch Kelly Haney, (405) 524-0128

PENNSYLVANIA—Representative Ivan Ichn, (717) 787-1309

SOUTH CAROLINA—Representative Sarah Manly, (803) 734-2998

WASHINGTON—Representative Dick Nelson, (206) 786-7826

WISCONSIN—Representative Tom Seery, (608) 267-7990

3/25/92

a.unced.org

Source:
*An Introductory Guide to
 the Earth Summit*
 by - The U.S. Citizens
 Network for UNCED

The U.S. Government

In the U.S., the State Department's Office of Oceans and International Environmental & Scientific Affairs has taken the lead responsibility in preparations for UNCED. The head of the U.S. delegation is Buff Bohlen, Assistant Secretary of State. Assisting Secretary Bohlen in preparing for the Earth Summit is the newly created U.S. UNCED Coordination Center, which is directed by Ambassador Robert Ryan.

Secretary Bohlen was formerly a Senior Vice-President with the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. He has also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and also as a member of the Foreign Service. Bohlen's experience in international environmental negotiations includes the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); U.S./U.S.S.R. Convention on the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Environment; and the Circumpolar Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears.

Ambassador Ryan is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service. He has served as the U.S. Ambassador to Mali, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, and as Coordinator of Oceans Management, Bureau of Finance, Management Policy.

You can reach Secretary Bohlen at the following address:

*E. U. Curtis (Buff) Bohlen
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Oceans and International Environmental & Scientific Affairs
 Department of State
 2201 C Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20520
 Tel: (202) 647-1554*

To reach Ambassador Ryan or anyone else on the center's staff, contact:

*USUNCED - Department of State
 722 Jackson Place, NW
 Washington, DC 20503
 Tel: (202) 395-3110
 Fax: (202) 395-3744*

The agencies that have primary technical responsibility for UNCED are The Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ), which is coordinating the preparation of the national report while the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been asked to play the leading role in providing background research in such areas as toxics, climate change, forests, technology transfer, environmental education, and oceans. In addition to CEQ and EPA, the Agency for International Development (AID), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also have UNCED coordinators. Points of contact have been designated in 27 other federal agencies. Intra-agency coordination is facilitated by the UNCED Working Group of the Policy Coordinating Committee of the National Security Council.

Students hold model Earth Summit

Environmental Studies students at the University of Vermont will participate in a mock Earth Summit on April 24 and 25. Different regions of the world will present working papers highlighting key environmental and development issues, and then attempt to negotiate with each other to come up with innovative solutions.

The Summit is being organized for the "International Environmental Studies" class, required for all in the Environmental Studies Program. The Summit will help to educate students on the issues, the cultural differences, and other factors that make international negotiations and environmental problem solving so complex a process.

Students elsewhere may want to follow this model, and encourage the development of this kind of exercise on their own campuses. For more information, contact: Larry Nussbaum, SEAC (Student Environmental Action Coalition)-UVM, 802-656-4484.

continued from first page

forest ecosystem in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, the U.S. government's UNCED position has begun to incorporate protection of forest ecosystems as a principle. Now the government must be urged to incorporate into their forest position full participation of communities in decision making. Is this change a signal for other resource issues?

Please continue to write letters to your congressional representatives, senators, and the President, and let them know what you want them to support in Rio. Below are listed the congressional representatives and senators on the U.S. delegation to UNCED. If you find your representative or senator on this list, your letters will go a long way, so be sure to send them!

Congressional members of the U.S. Delegation to UNCED

Senators:

Al Gore, Jr., Chairperson (D-TN)
 Max S. Baucus (D-MT)
 John Chafee (R-RI)
 Alan J. Dixon (D-IL)
 Robert J. Dole (R-KS)
 Pete V. Domenici (R-NM)
 Jake Garn (R-UT)
 Bob Graham (D-FL)
 Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
 George J. Mitchell (D-ME)
 Steve Symms (R-WY)
 Malcom Wallop (R-MT)
 Paul D. Wellstone (D-MN)
 Timothy Wirth (D-CO)

Representatives:

William S. Broomfield (R-MI)
 Dante N. Fascell (D-FL)
 John Porter (R-IL)
 Stephen J. Solarz (D-NY)
 Robert G. Torricelli (D-NJ)

Addresses:

Your Congressperson
 U.S. House of Representatives
 Washington, DC 20515

Your Senator
 U.S. Senate
 Washington, DC 20510

President Bush
 The White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
 Washington, DC 20500

UNCED Resolutions pass in House and in Senate Committee

The House of Representatives passed a sense-of-Congress resolution supporting positive action from the U.S. at UNCED on Tuesday, March 17, on a voice vote. The resolution calls for the 'personal participation of the President at UNCED, the negotiation of international agreements which will reduce the threat of climate change, support for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, support for new institutional arrangements to monitor international compliance with environmental agreements in force, and a number of other provisions.

This resolution originated in The House Foreign Affairs Committee, which approved H. Con. Res. 292, the Fascell-Torricelli-Yatron resolution, at a markup on Wednesday, March 11. After a week long postponement during which Committee staff met with the Global Climate Coalition, an industry group that opposes any U.S. commitment to control greenhouse gas emissions, Chairman Fascell (D-FL) stated that this is a resolution that everyone can agree to, including industry. The marked-up version reads that the U.S. "should negotiate international agreements that reduce the threat of global climate change and biodiversity loss."

On the Senate side, Sen. John Kerry's (D-MA) 'sense-of-Congress' resolution concerning UNCED (S. Con. Res. 89) was agreed to by the Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday, March 4. The date on which the Senate UNCED resolution will be brought to the floor for a vote is still uncertain. It is also likely to pass.

For more information, contact John Tallmadge, Environmental and Energy Study Institute, 202-628-1400; e-mail: cesi@igc.org

PEOPLES' FORUM

Grassroots are heard

On March 5-7, the Highlander Center and the Peoples' Alliance for the Earth Summit (formerly the Ad Hoc Committee) hosted the Grassroots Peoples' Forum in New York City.

The purpose of this three day conference was to bring grassroots activists from across

AN EARTH SUMMIT PUBLICATION: NUMBER TWO



**IN OUR HANDS
EARTH SUMMIT '92**

**A REFERENCE BOOKLET ABOUT THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT**

Venue of the Conference: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Dates: 1 June to 12 June 1992

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
160, route de Florissant
1231 Conches
Geneva (Switzerland)

Telephone: 41-22-789-1676
Fax: 41-22-789-3556



«The Earth Summit must establish a whole new basis for relations between rich and poor, North and South, including a concerted attack on poverty as a central priority for the 21st Century. This is now as imperative in terms of our environmental security as it is on moral and humanitarian grounds. We owe at least this much to future generations, from whom we have borrowed a fragile planet called Earth.»

MAURICE F. STRONG
Secretary-General

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

THE EARTH SUMMIT: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is the purpose of the Earth Summit?

The United Nations is organizing the Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to fashion integrated strategies that would prevent further degradation of the global environment and foster sustainable development. These strategies would be designed to help re-shape the world's economy and re-vitalize development on an environmentally sound and sustainable basis. The Earth Summit is therefore about environment and development. The main task of the Rio Conference of 1992 will be to move environment and development issues into the center of economic policy and decision-making.

Why the Earth Summit now?

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm in June 1972, put the environment issue on the international agenda. But despite significant progress on many fronts in dealing with environmental issues since then, it became evident that overall, the condition of the earth's environment was deteriorating and global risks becoming more acute. Accordingly, the UN General Assembly in 1983 established the World Commission on Environment and Development to examine the state of the environment and development in the perspective of the year 2000 and beyond. The report of the World Commission, *Our Common Future*, made it clear that the

human future is indeed at risk if we continue the current unsustainable modes of economic growth and development, and if these are replicated in developing countries. It made the case that a transition to sustainable development in both industrialized and developing countries is the only viable pathway to a secure and sustainable future for the human community.

The recommendations of the World Commission--which was chaired by Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway--led to a decision by the General Assembly in December 1989 to hold a Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992, coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference. Its purpose is to have the nations of the world, represented by their heads of state or government, take the decisions required to effect the transition to environmentally sound and sustainable development called for by the Brundtland Commission.

Who will attend the Earth Summit?

All member-states of the United Nations will be invited to the Rio Conference, represented--it is expected--by their heads-of-state-or-government. In addition, a large media corps, thousands of representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups from the independent sectors are expected to be present in Rio de Janeiro during the Earth Summit.

What, specifically, will the Rio Conference do?

Based on recommendations of its Preparatory Committee, the Earth Summit

is expected to act on the following principal matters:

- An Earth Charter or Declaration of basic principles for the conduct of nations and peoples in respect of environment and development to ensure the future viability and integrity of the Earth as a hospitable home for human and other forms of life;
- An agenda for action, called Agenda 21, establishing the agreed work program of the international community for the period beyond 1992 and into the 21st century in respect of the issues to be addressed by the Conference with priorities, targets, cost estimates, modalities and assignment of responsibilities.

Participants at the 1992 Rio Conference are expected to deal with the means to implement this agenda through:

- New and additional financial resources;
- Transfer of technology;
- Strengthening of institutional capacities and processes.

In addition, there is expectation that the Rio Conference will produce agreements on specific legal measures, such as conventions for the protection of the atmosphere, biological diversity and possibly on forests. These are to be negotiated prior to the Conference and signed or agreed to at the Earth Summit.

Within this agenda, governments will be called upon to act upon a series of concrete measures which would literally change the basis of our economic life, our relations with each other and our prospects for the future. These will provide the basis for a new set of priorities for the world community,

including:

- Revitalization of the economies of the developing countries;
- Reversing the outflow of resources from developing countries and ensuring their access to the new and additional resources and technologies they will require to incorporate the environmental dimension into their own development and participate fully in international environmental cooperation;
- Eradication of poverty, the principal source of the environmental problems of developing countries and a major threat to the achievement of global environmental security;
- Reversal of the destruction of renewable resources, soil, forests, biological and genetic resources;
- Ensuring availability of energy supplies, particularly to developing countries under conditions that will safe-guard the environment and contain risks of climate change;
- Ensuring availability and protection of water supplies;
- Ensuring food security;
- Ensuring equitable access to and use of the global commons by all nations under conditions that will provide for their protection;
- Changing the system of incentives and penalties which motivate economic behavior to ensure that they provide strong incentives to sustainability and changes in national accounts to reflect the real values of the environment and resources;
- Transition to patterns of production and consumption in the industrialized countries which will drastically reduce their disproportionate contribution to deterioration of the earth's environment and related global environmental risks.

THE SUMMIT: AN OVERVIEW

No individual or country can remain immune to the environmental consequences of economic development or the human consequences of lack of development. That is why the integration of economic development and environmental protection demands continuing attention and action on the part of the world community.

Much of the deterioration in the global environment is caused by patterns of production and consumption, especially in the industrialized countries. In many developing nations--which altogether contain almost 80 percent of the global population of 5.4 billion--poverty, population growth, and environmental damage are closely related. Protection of the local as well as global environment must be integral to the development process everywhere in an increasingly interdependent world.

To this end, the United Nations will host a Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, on the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm in June 1972. The Rio Conference--widely known as the Earth Summit--will be the first global gathering of heads-of-state-and-government on the environment and development. It will also be largest meeting of world leaders, non-governmental organizations, business executives, educators, students, and grassroots workers.

The United Nations General Assembly

decided to hold the Rio Conference, and established its mandate and the basis for its preparatory work in Resolution GA 44/228 of 22 December 1989. This resolution, and the decisions of the Preparatory Committee set up by the General Assembly to oversee preparations for the Conference, provide the basis on which the preparatory work is proceeding. The success of the Earth Summit will depend on this work. The Preparatory Committee, consisting of all members of the General Assembly, is headed by Ambassador Tommy T. B. Koh of Singapore, together with a Bureau of 39 members. Much of its work is conducted through three Working Groups.

UNCED is a unique attempt on the part of nations to find a common basis for action to secure for all its inhabitants a more secure, sustainable and equitable future, and to protect the future of Planet Earth. The Earth Summit of 1992 will aim to put environment at the center of economic decision-making in government, industry, and the home.

The General Assembly made it clear that the linkages between development and environment must be tackled through a fresh international consensus on global issues--and in particular the re-vitalization of development in developing countries on an environmentally sound and sustainable basis. The specific issues to be addressed include protection of the atmosphere; protection and management of land resources; conservation of biological diversity; promotion of environmentally-sound use of bio-technology; protection of the oceans, seas and coastal areas, and of the quality and supply of freshwater resources; and environmentally-sound management of toxic chemicals.

Of particular importance will be agreement on the means of ensuring that developing countries will have access to the new and additional financial resources and technologies that they will require to integrate environment into their development, and to participate fully in international environmental cooperation.

In establishing UNCED, the United Nations has also underscored a number of other critical issues that the world community needs to address more fully: the importance of access to, and transfer of, environmentally-sound technology for developing countries; a concerted attack on poverty; economic instruments and institutional arrangements; and development patterns particularly in energy, agriculture, forestry, and manufacturing. The elimination of wasteful consumption practices and inefficiencies in energy usage could do much to preserve natural and financial resources that could be released for more rapid development.

The preparations for UNCED have been designed to enhance popular understanding of environmental and economic linkages. Questions concerning demographic pressures, consumption and production patterns and lifestyles, and sustainable use of natural resources--including energy--have formed part of the extensive cross-sectoral studies undertaken for the Rio Conference.

Although the decisions at the Rio Conference will be taken by leaders of Governments, they will be based on the contributions and participation of a broad cross-section of nongovernmental organizations representing all major sectors and constituencies of society. At the base of the Earth Summit, therefore, will be the

people, and their organizations on which its implementation will ultimately depend.

Most of the financial needs of the developing countries will be met by them through re-deployment and more effective use of their own resources. But they will also need to have access to substantially increased external resources over time through increased private investment, improved terms of trade, and debt relief--as well as concessional assistance. The current net outflow of resources from the poor to the rich nations must be reversed, and new and additional financial support provided to revitalize the developing country economies on an environmentally-sustainable basis. The industrialized countries must be the main source of these resources. Meeting these needs will also present economic opportunities for the industrial nations. Some of the most essential and most cost-effective investments in environmental protection and sustainable development will be in developing countries. Addressing the total environmental and development needs of the most impoverished countries will involve huge sums. But the costs of ignoring the deterioration of finite natural resources and the environment would be even higher.

In addition to the important contributions being made by organizations in consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, a number of organizations have been specially created to contribute to the Earth Summit and preparations for it. These include the International Facilitating Committee (IFC), ECOFUND '92, and the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD).

What is emerging through these intensive preparations is an up-to-date body of work

about the central relationship between the environment and today's global economy-- and how that relationship can be strengthened and integrated into economic policy and decision-making in every sector of society.

Conference are designed to provide the basis for the establishment among the nations and peoples of North, South, East and West, a new global partnership based on mutual needs, common interests, and shared responsibilities to ensure our common future.

The comprehensive preparations for the Rio



IN OUR HANDS
EARTH SUMMIT '92

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EARTH SUMMIT

UNCED

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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH V - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

<i>House Resources</i>	<i>2/19/91</i>	<i>3 P.M.</i>
<i>House Resources</i>	<i>2/7/91</i>	<i>3 P.M.</i>

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE FINKELSTEIN

TO: CSSB 38 (JUDICIARY) am

Page 1, line 1:

Delete "or trapping"

Insert "trapping, or viewing of fish or game"

Page 1, line 5:

Delete "OR TRAPPING"

Insert "TRAPPING, OR VIEWING OF FISH OR GAME"

Page 1, line 6:

Delete "or trapping"

Insert "trapping, or viewing of fish or game"

Page 1, line 7, after "taking":

Insert "or viewing"

Page 1, line 9, after "take":

Insert "or to view"

Page 1, line 10, after "taking":

Insert "or viewing"

Page 2, line 8:

Delete "or trapping"

Insert "trapping, or viewing"

Page 2, line 13:

Delete "or trapping"

Insert "trapping, or viewing of fish or game"

Page 2, line 15:

Delete "or trapping"

Insert "trapping, or viewing of fish and game"

THE ALASKA WILDLIFE ALLIANCE

P.O. Box 202022
Anchorage, Alaska 99520
907-277-0897

May 1, 1991

House Resources Committee
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Ak, 99811

Dear Committee Members:

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance urges you to reject SB 38 because it is unnecessary, unfair, and it sends a hostile message to many wildlife user groups.

Hunters, fishermen, and trappers are not being harassed in Alaska, and no new law is needed to protect them. Existing laws, particularly the assault, criminal mischief, and general harassment statutes protect all wildlife user groups from the malicious behavior of others.

Since most conflicts occur within a particular user group, this proposed law would primarily be used to prosecute hunters, trappers, and fishermen. The attempt to overcome this by exempting those engaged in "lawful competitive practices" is either meaningless or unconstitutional. It is meaningless if the intent is to exempt those who are not committing the described offense. It is unconstitutional if the intent is to prevent only hunters, fishermen, and trappers from being prosecuted for engaging in hinderance or obstruction.

Another problem with this proposal is that any property owner who attempts to prevent someone from hunting fishing or trapping on private land would be in clear violation of the law unless he or she could prove that trespass has occurred.

This law could be used in other strange and unfortunate ways. Consider a case where someone legally sets traps near a homeowners property endangering pets or children. If the homeowner disarms these traps he would be in clear violation of the law. Justice is certainly better served under current law where the criminal mischief or general harassment standard would be applied.

Why single out hunters, fishermen, and trappers for special protection. If you are convinced that harassment is a real problem, why not protect all user groups including photographers and others. According to the April issue of Alaska's Wildlife, published by the Department of Fish and Game, wildlife watching (including viewing, photography, and feeding) is the fastest growing segment of wildlife recreation. "We have the opportunity

In Alaska for developing a wildlife recreation and conservation program that could stand as a model for the world."

SB 38 does not help us create that model. It is purely an ideological statement that singles out one group for special treatment. That would be less offensive if you were voting on a resolution rather than a law.

The lawyers will love this law. By passing this bill you will be elevating another inevitable social conflict to the level of the court system.

Please reject SB 38.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Hellard". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Richard Hellard
Representative

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 38 (JUDICIARY) am
 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Amended: 3/13/91
 Offered: 3/4/91
 Referred: Rules

Sponsor(s): SENATORS FRANK, Sturgulewski, Pearce, Shultz

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the obstruction or hindrance of lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping."

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

3 * Section 1. AS 16.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

4 Sec. 16.05.790. OBSTRUCTION OR HINDRANCE OF LAWFUL HUNTING,
 5 FISHING, OR TRAPPING. (a) Except as provided in (e) of this section, a person may not
 6 intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping by

7 (1) altering the feasibility of taking fish or game by another person;

8 (2) creating a visual, aural, olfactory, or physical stimulus in order to alter the
 9 behavior of the fish or game that another person is attempting to take; or

10 (3) tampering with personal property of another intended for use in the taking of
 11 fish or game.

12 (b) For purposes of (a) of this section,

13 (1) "lawful" means

14 (A) in compliance with

1 (i) this title, regulations adopted under this title, and applicable
2 federal statutes and regulations;

3 (ii) the Marine Mammal Protection Act (P.L. 92-522) or the
4 Endangered Species Act (P.L. 93-205); or

5 (iii) federal regulations adopted under 16 U.S.C. 3111 - 3126
6 relating to subsistence hunting, fishing, or trapping on federal land; and

7 (B) with the permission of the private landowner if the hunting, fishing,
8 or trapping occurs on private land;

9 (2) "tamper" has the meaning given in AS 11.46.490.

10 (c) A peace officer who has probable cause to believe that a person has violated this
11 section may arrest or cite the person or order the person to desist.

12 (d) In a prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the person was
13 lawfully entitled to obstruct or hinder the hunting, fishing, or trapping.

14 (e) This section does not apply to lawful competitive practices among persons engaged
15 in hunting, fishing, or trapping or to actions taken on private property with the consent of the
16 owner.

17 (f) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by
18 a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

19 Sec. 16.05.791. CIVIL REMEDIES. (a) A person aggrieved by conduct or threatened
20 conduct in violation of AS 16.05.790 may petition a superior court to enjoin the respondent from
21 engaging in the conduct.

22 (b) A person aggrieved by a violation of AS 16.05.790 is entitled to recover general
23 damages and special damages, including license and permit fees, travel costs, guide-outfitting
24 fees, costs for special equipment and supplies, and other related expenses.

25 (c) A court may award punitive damages in addition to the damages set out in (b) of this
26 section.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SB 38

(S) Publish Date: 2/11/91

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 1/30/91 Department Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Obstruction or hindrance of lawful hunting, fishing, trapping BRU: Division of Wildlife Conservation
 Component: Wildlife Conservation
 Sponsor: Senator Frank
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: No FY 91 impact

ANALYSIS: (Attac	Changes in <u>CS SB 38</u> <u>Frank</u> have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate. <u>3/1/91</u> date <u>AB</u> Comte Aide (initial)	Changes in <u>CS SB 38</u> <u>(RES)</u> have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate. <u>2/8/91</u> date <u>PT</u> Comte Aide (initial)
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Prepared By: Warren W. Viley Phone: 465-4100

Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/30/91

Approved by Commissioner: Warren W. Viley

Agency: Fish and Game Date: 1/30/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

STEVE FRANK
DISTRICT K
SEAT A

119 N. Cushman, Rm. 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

While in Juneau
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3709
Capitol Rm. 514

Alaska State Legislature

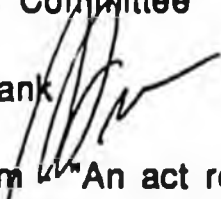



Senate

MEMBER
Finance Committee
Resources Committee
Legislative Council
Special Committee on Banking &
Economic Development

VICE-CHAIR
Community & Regional
Affairs Committee

TO: Representative Cliff Davidson, Chairman
House Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Steve Frank 

RE: CSSB 38 (Jud) am  "An act relating to the
obstruction or hindrance of lawful hunting, fishing,
or trapping."

DATE: March 19, 1991

I would like to request a hearing on CS for Senate Bill 38 (Jud) am at your earliest convenience. SB 38 would make it illegal to intentionally obstruct or hinder lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.

Hunter harassment is prevalent throughout the lower 48 states and Canada. This bill is intended to protect individuals in Alaska, who are engaged in the legally sanctioned practice of taking fish or game, from obstructionists and organized anti-hunting efforts. It is important that we address the problem before it becomes rampant here in Alaska where consumptive use of fish and game is widely recognized as an integral part of the Alaskan lifestyle. At the October 1989 Subsistence Conference sponsored by RurAICAP and the Alaska Federation of Natives, special attention was focused on hunter harassment as a threat to many Alaskans' way of life. Hunter harassment laws already exist in 38 other states.

CSSB 38(Jud) am passed the Senate by a vote of 18-1-1 and enjoys broad bi-partisan support from the Alaska Bowhunters Association, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska Outdoor Council, the Eskimo Walrus Commission, the National Rifle Association and the Alaska Trappers Association.

I appreciate your consideration of this request.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Wildlife Conservation	BILL NUMBER SB 38	SPONSOR Senator Frank
SHORT TITLE OF BILL Obstruction or hindrance of lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Warren W. Wiley	DATE 1/30/91	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Armen D. Delany</i>	DATE 1/30/91

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Department of Public Safety	CONSTITUENT GROUPS AFFECTED BY BILL Hunters
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Unknown	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

SB 38 would prohibit the harassment of persons legally engaged in hunting, fishing, or trapping, and by inference, the disturbance of equipment used in hunting, fishing, and trapping. Similar legislation was vetoed by Governor Sheffield in 1983 and 1984.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

This legislation would have no fiscal impact on the Division of Wildlife Conservation. With the increased activity of anti-trapping and hunting advocate in Alaska, this law could be helpful in protecting the privileges of those legally pursuing consumptive use of wildlife resource. 35 other states have such laws.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 38

Revision Date: 1/30/91 Department Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Obstruction or hindrance of BRU: Division of Wildlife Conservation
lawful hunting, fishing, trapping Component: Wildlife Conservation
 Sponsor: Senator Frank
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	4	7	3
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: No FY 91 impact

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Warren W. Wiley Phone: 465-4100
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/30/91
 Approved by Commissioner: *Warren W. Wiley*
 Agency: Fish and Game Date: 1/30/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 38

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Public Safety
 Title: An Act relating to the obstruction or hindrance of lawful hunting BRU: Fish & Wildlife Protection
 Sponsor: Senator Frank, et. al. Component: Enforcement
 Requestor: Senate Resources

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	4	9	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not Included)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER/PROG RCPT						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared by: Captain Conrad G. Selbel Phone: 269-5509
 Division: Fish & Wildlife Protection Date: 1-31-91
 Approved by Commissioner: *Richard L. Burton* Richard L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 2/5/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: TED SPRAKER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: PO BOX 2534
CITY: SOLDOTNA ZIP: 99611
PHONE: 262-9368
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SB38 CONCERNING ANTI-HARRASSMENT OF SPORTSMEN.
PASSAGE OF THIS BILL IS LONG OVERDUE IN ALASKA.

POHIO: 13151755
DATE: 91/04/25
TIME: 15:17:55
LIONAME: SOLDOTNA LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC (INION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: AL FRANZMANN
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 666
CITY: SOLDOTNA, ALASKA ZIP: 99669
PHONE: 262-4107
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I WOULD APPRECIATE SUPPORT OF SB 38 IN YOUR COMMITTEE DELIBERATION.

POMID: 13131612
DATE: 91/04/25
TIME: 13:16:12
LIONAME: SOLDOTNA LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAWACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: JIM FARO
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 4198
CITY: SOLDOTNA, ALASKA ZIP: 99669
PHONE: 283-3743
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: PLEASE EXPEDITE PASSAGE OF SB38. NEITHER RESPONSIBLE HUNTERS OR NON
HUNTERS CAN BENEFIT IF EXTREMIST ANTI-HUNTERS CAN LEGALLY HARRASS HUNTERS IN THE
FIELD. SUCH TACTICS SERVE ONLY TO SELL NEWSPAPERS AND COULD ULTIMATELY LEAD TO
VIOLENT CONFRONTATIONS WHERE PEOPLE MAY BE HURT.

POMID: 13140730
DATE: 91/04/25
TIME: 14:07:30
LIONAME: SOLDOTNA LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

NAVARRE
G.PHILLIPS
LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
Z'HACK1

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: BETTY STAUDT
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 1708 SOUTHERN
CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99709
PHONE: 452-2966
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I AM IN FAVOR OF HUNTING AND TRAPPING FOR ALL.

EOM-FZ

POHID: 07140702
DATE: 91/04/29
TIME: 14:07:02
LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINDELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAHACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: MARLENE DEMERITT
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 2049 OLD STEESE HWY NORTH
CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99712
PHONE: 457-2692
BILL NO: SB 30
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF SB 30 TO PREVENT THE HARASSMENT OF ALASKANS
PURSUING AN ALASKAN WAY OF LIFE. THANK YOU. EOM/CLS

POHID: 07150036
DATE: 91/04/29
TIME: 15:00:36
LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAHACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: ROBERT MCCLARY
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 200 YUKON DRIVE
CITY: NORTH POLE ZIP: 99705
PHONE: 488-8339
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I AM IN SUPPORT SB 38. I AM AGAINST THE ATTACK ON HUNTERS BY THE
ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS. THERE HASN'T BEEN ANY REAL PROBLEM IN THE PAST, BUT
SHOULD PROTECT THESE RIGHTS NOW IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY PROBLEMS IN THE FUTUI
THANK YOU. EOM/CLS

POMID: 07150122
DATE: 91/04/29
TIME: 15:01:22
LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

LINCOLN
IVAN
MOYER
FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAHACKI

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE DAVIDSON

NAME: RAY WILBUR
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 1241 NOBLE
CITY: FAIRBANKS ZIP: 99701
PHONE: 452-3838
BILL NO: SB 38
SUBJECT: INTERFERENCE WITH HUNTING/FISHING
MESSAGE: I SUPPORT THIS BILL. THANK YOU. EOM/CLS

POMID: 07150726
DATE: 91/04/29
TIME: 15:07:26
LIONAME: FAIRBANKS LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

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FINKELSTEIN
CARNEY
HUDSON
LEMAN
ZAWACKI