

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2007-2009 HR 12294

25-LS0175A
Chenoweth
1/24/07

BILL NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

**Introduced:
Referred:**

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act amending provisions affecting allowable discharges from vessel operating in
2 state marine water to conform to the 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure 2 that
3 affects ship vessel operations taking place in state marine water and repealing as
4 obsolete certain delayed amendments to state laws related to vessel discharges because
5 of the effect of that ballot measure; and providing for an effective date."

6 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

7 * **Section 1.** AS 46.03.463(b) is amended to read:

8 (b) Except as provided in (h) of this section [OR UNDER AS 46.03.462(c) -
9 (e)], a person may not discharge sewage from a commercial passenger vessel into the
10 marine waters of the state that has suspended solids greater than 150 milligrams per
11 liter or a fecal coliform count greater than 200 colonies per 100 milliliters except that
12 the department may by regulation adopt a protocol for retesting for fecal coliform, if
13 this discharge limit for fecal coliform is exceeded, under which a discharger will be

1 considered to be in compliance with the fecal coliform limit if the geometric mean of
2 fecal coliform count in the samples considered under the protocol does not exceed 200
3 colonies per 100 milliliters. [UPON SUBMISSION BY THE OWNER OR
4 OPERATOR OF A SMALL COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VESSEL OF A PLAN
5 FOR INTERIM PROTECTIVE MEASURES UNDER AS 46.03.462(c)(2) AND (d),
6 THE DEPARTMENT SHALL EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPLIANCE OF
7 THAT VESSEL WITH THIS SUBSECTION.]

8 * Sec. 2. AS 46.03.463(c) is amended to read:

9 (c) Except as provided in (h) of this section [OR UNDER AS 46.03.462(c) -
10 (e)], a person may not discharge graywater or other wastewater from a commercial
11 passenger vessel into the marine waters of the state that has suspended solids greater
12 than 150 milligrams per liter or a fecal coliform count greater than 200 colonies per
13 100 milliliters except that the department may by regulation adopt a protocol for
14 retesting for fecal coliform, if this discharge limit for fecal coliform is exceeded, under
15 which a discharge will be considered to be in compliance with the fecal coliform limit
16 if the geometric mean of fecal coliform count in the samples considered under the
17 protocol does not exceed 200 colonies per 100 milliliters. Upon submission by the
18 owner or operator of a large commercial passenger vessel of a plan for interim
19 protective measures, the department shall extend the time for compliance of that vessel
20 with this subsection for a period of time that ends not later than January 1, 2003.
21 [UPON SUBMISSION BY THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A SMALL
22 COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VESSEL OF A PLAN FOR INTERIM
23 PROTECTIVE MEASURES UNDER AS 46.03.462(c)(2) AND (d), THE
24 DEPARTMENT SHALL EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPLIANCE OF THAT
25 VESSEL WITH THIS SUBSECTION.]

26 * Sec. 3. Sections 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 13, ch. 153, SLA 2004, are repealed.

27 * Sec. 4. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
28 read:

29 RETROACTIVITY. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act are retroactive to December 17,
30 2006.

31 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

COPY

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
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State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

January 24, 2007

SUBJECT: Technical corrections related to the 2006 Primary Initiative related to Cruise Ships (Work Order No. 25-LS0175A)

TO: Senator Charlie Huggins
Chair of Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Jack Chenoweth
Assistant Revisor of Statutes

One of the ballot measures that passed at the 2006 primary election contains drafting errors in statutes that are within the jurisdiction of your committee.

The 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure No. 2 repealed and reenacted AS 46.03.462, but failed to conform cross-references and also failed to address delayed amendments. I have drafted a bill for your consideration that would fix these problems by deleting the cross-references and repealing the delayed amendments. It may be that your committee does not want to address this issue but this office believes it should be brought to your attention.

An explanation of the problem and the bill follows.

INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS AFFECTING AS 46.03.462:

AS 46.03.462(a) and (b) set out "standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges" into the state's marine water.

Under former AS 46.03.462(c), enacted by ch. 1, FSSLA 2001,

(c) The [D]epartment [of Environmental Conservation] may establish alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges applicable to an owner or operator of a vessel who cannot practicably comply with the standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges under (b) of this section, or who wishes to use or test alternative environmental protection equipment or procedures. Except as specified in alternative terms and conditions set by the department under this subsection, the alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges must require compliance with the standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges under (b) of this section. The department, on a case-by-case basis, may set alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges if

(1) the vessel owner or operator demonstrates to the department's reasonable satisfaction that equivalent environmental protection can be attained through other terms or conditions appropriate for the specific configuration or operation of the vessel;

(2) the vessel owner or operator agrees to make necessary changes to the vessel to allow it to comply with the standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges under (b) of this section but demonstrates to the department's reasonable satisfaction that additional time is needed to make the necessary changes; or

(3) an experimental technology or method for pollution control of a discharge is being used or is proposed as one of the alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges and the department determines that the experimental technology or method has a reasonable likelihood of success in providing increased protection for the environment.

This subsection, subsection (c), had the effect of authorizing the department to establish alternative standards for discharges that differed from the so-called "standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges" set out in former and current subsection (b) of AS 46.03.462.

Further, under former AS 46.03.462(e), added by sec. 6, ch. 153, SLA 2004,

(e) The owner or operator of a small commercial passenger vessel may submit a plan for alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges if the keel of the vessel was laid before January 1, 2004. Except as provided in (f) of this section, the department shall approve the plan for a three-year period if the department finds that the alternative terms and conditions in the plan incorporate the best management practices for protecting the environment to the maximum extent feasible. The department shall adopt regulations to implement this subsection but may not require an owner or operator to retrofit a vessel solely for the purpose of waste treatment if the retrofitting requires additional stability testing or relicensing by the United States Coast Guard. In this subsection, "best management practices" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of the marine waters of the state.

This subsection, subsection (e), authorized the department to approve plans and alternative terms and conditions for discharges from certain vessels constructed before 2004. Under related provisions of ch. 153, SLA 2004, the authority to approve these plans and alternative terms was scheduled to expire January 1, 2016.

Finally, sec. 4, ch. 153, SLA 2004, proposed an amendment to former AS 46.03.462(d) to authorize certain small vessel discharge waiver provisions. Again, under related provisions, the authority to allow these waivers was to expire January 1, 2016.

Section 4 of the recently-approved initiative, 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure 2, repealed and reenacted AS 46.03.462 in its entirety. By the use of the repeal and reenactment device, the initiative eliminated the department's "permanent" authority to establish alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges under former subsection (c) and its separate authority, authorized through January 2016, to approve plans for alternative terms and conditions for discharges from small vessels and for waivers under former subsections (d) and (e).

Sections 3 and 5, ch. 153, SLA 2004, effective January 1, 2016, would restore the language of subsections (a) and (d) to read as they did before their amendments elsewhere in that 2004 Act. Section 13, ch. 153, SLA 2004, also effective January 1, 2016, would repeal AS 46.03.462(e) and (f), provisions under which the department had discretion to set alternative vessel discharge plans and conditions.

Given the initiative's elimination of the alternative authorities and its imposition of a single set of discharge standards, however, provisions proposing to revert to former language or to authorize exceptions, eliminated by the intervention of the voter-approved initiative, become obsolete or are at least inconsistent with the initiative's direction. Section 3 of the accompanying bill draft proposes the repeal of these three bill sections, sections 3, 5, and 13, ch. 158, SLA 2004, affecting subsections or amendments to subsections within AS 46.03.462.

INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS AFFECTING AS 46.03.463:

As noted earlier in this memo, section 4 of the recently-approved initiative, 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure 2, repealed and reenacted AS 46.03.462 in its entirety. By the use of the repeal and reenactment device, the initiative eliminates the department's "permanent" authority to establish alternative terms and conditions of vessel discharges under former AS 46.03.462(c) and its separate authority, authorized through January 2016, to approve plans for alternative terms and conditions for discharges from small vessels and for waivers under former AS 46.03.462(d) and (e). In actuality, the initiative's section 4 retains material identified as AS 46.03.462(a) and (b) but eliminates material identified as AS 46.03.462(c) - (f).

AS 46.03.463(b), amended by sec. 7, ch. 153, SLA 2004 (the same amendments are thereafter repealed by sec. 8, ch. 153, SLA 2004, effective January 1, 2016), incorporates references to "AS 46.03.462(c) - (e)" and "AS 46.03.462(c)(2) and (d)"; sec. 4 of the initiative renders these references obsolete because, due to the drafting device chosen in the initiative, subsections (c) - (e) no longer exist. Section 1 of the accompanying bill draft proposes to eliminate the references in subsection (b) that are made obsolete by the initiative.

AS 46.03.463(c), amended by sec. 9, ch. 153, SLA 2004, (the same amendments are thereafter repealed by sec. 10, ch. 153, SLA 2004, effective January 1, 2016), also

Senator Charlie Huggins

January 24, 2007

Page 4

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The so-called repealing amendments, reversing changes made to AS 46.03.463(b), (c), and (e), are rendered obsolete by the initiative and are proposed for repeal by section 3 of the bill draft; in that bill section, the references are to "secs. 8, 10, and 12" of ch. 153, SLA 2004.

*

Because the amendments to AS 46.03.463(b) and (c) by the initiative took effect December 17, 2006, the substantive amendments are proposed to be given retroactive effect to that date and the bill, in its entirety, is proposed to have immediate effect. The retroactive section could be deleted if you wish.

JBC:med
07-026.med

Enclosure

cc: Representative Carl Gatto
Representative Craig Johnson

LEGAL SERVICES

COPY

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LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
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Under former AS 46.03.462(c), enacted by ch. 1, FSSLA 2001,

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(1) the vessel owner or operator demonstrates to the department's reasonable satisfaction that equivalent environmental protection can be attained through other terms or conditions appropriate for the specific configuration or operation of the vessel;

(2) the vessel owner or operator agrees to make necessary changes to the vessel to allow it to comply with the standard terms and conditions of vessel discharges under (b) of this section but demonstrates to the department's reasonable satisfaction that additional time is needed to make the necessary changes; or

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Senator Charlie Huggins

25-LS0175A
Chenoweth
1/24/07

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TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

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**Introduced:
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Cruise ship companies form new Alaska association

Group seeks better relations with state

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANCHORAGE — Major cruise ship companies that operate in Alaska have formed a new association aimed at improving relations

with Alaskans.

The Alaska Cruise Association will be headed up by John Binkley, a former state senator and current member of the Alaska Railroad Corp.

"The cruise lines themselves have realized they need better representation in Alaska," Binkley said

Monday.

The biggest part of his job, Binkley said, will involve trying to change cruise industry business practices to be more in line with what Alaska communities want.

He will visit cruise ports in Alaska to find out what changes are needed, he said.

Binkley's family operates two popular Fairbanks tourist attractions, a paddlewheel boat river tour and a gold mine tour.

The cruise industry suffered a financial and political blow in August when Alaska voters imposed new measures, including a \$50 per passenger tax, environmental

monitoring and enforcement of a rule that requires cruise lines to disclose commissions they receive from shore-based tour operators and stores advertised on ships.

Binkley said the vote showed the cruise industry it needed to be a better corporate citizen.

"The cruise lines see this as an

evolution of our presence in Alaska," said Adam Goldstein, president of Royal Caribbean International.

Initial funding for the Alaska Cruise Association will come from the eight cruise lines serving Alaska. The Alaska Cruise Association will try to bring local issues to the attention of the large companies.

SB

253

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate District H
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907-376-4866
907-373-4724 :Fax



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Charlie Huggins Senator

SPONSOR STATEMENT: SENATE BILL 253

"An Act relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Game; and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill 253, if enacted, would change the expiration date for the terms for members of the Alaska Board of Game from March 1 to July 1.

The Board of Game is the regulatory authority that passes regulations to conserve and develop Alaska's wildlife resources. The Board, which has seven members, each appointed by the governor for a three year term, is charged with making allocative and regulatory decisions. The Board generally meets two or three times a year between the months of November and April.

Current law has a different starting date for terms of members appointed to the Board of Fisheries from those members appointed to the Board of Game. Under AS 16.05.221(d), terms for members of the Board of Fisheries begin on July 1; however, under AS 39.05.053, terms for the members of the Board of Game start March 1.

The statute change will

- prevent problems that arise from the short time frame for newly-appointed members to prepare for the large regulatory board meetings that occur near the beginning of March every year;
- reduce confusion among the public over which board member to contact on issues; and
- bring the terms in line with those of the state's Board of Fisheries.

I urge your support of this statute change.

Contact: Jody Simpson
907.465.2661
Version 25-LS1370 \ A
January 28, 2008

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 253
 (S) Publish Date: 2/19/08

Identifier (file name): SB253-DFG-BSS-02-12-08 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Board of Game RDU: Administration and Support
 Sponsor: Senator Huggins Component: F&G Boards & Advisory Committees
 Requester: Senate Resources Committee Component Number: 2825

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
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	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 Passage of this bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department of Fish and Game.

Prepared by: Kristy Tibbles, Executive Director, Board of Game
 Division: Boards Support Section
 Approved by: Tom Lawson, Director
Division of Administrative Services, Department of Fish and Game

Phone 465-6098
 Date/Time 2/12/08 10:00 AM
 Date 2/12/2008

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME BOARD OF GAME

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

ADF&G
P.O. BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99801-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4110
FAX: (907) 465-6094

January 30, 2008

Senator Charlie Huggins
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room # 126
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Huggins:

The Alaska Board of Game unanimously supports Senate Bill 253, an act relating to the appointment of members of the Board of Game. If passed, this legislation will better facilitate the state's hunting and trapping regulatory process by giving new members adequate time to prepare for important regional meetings and by depoliticizing the legislative confirmation process.

Senate Bill 253 will help to avoid the problems that can arise with the current system of having two or three of the seven board members serving in an "unconfirmed" status during the large regulatory meetings that occur near the beginning of March each year. New members voting records during the spring meetings can be the focus of the legislative confirmation process rather than the nominee's overall qualifications. The current process has also been disruptive in the past because new board members have been appointed by the serving Governor or rejected by the legislature less than a week prior to these large meetings, and at times, during the meetings. In these instances, new members were given very little time to be prepared to make important regulatory decisions on hundreds of proposals.

The legislation provides consistency with the term appointment and expiration dates for the Board of Fisheries. In 1996, legislation was signed into law to change the term and appointment dates in for the Board of Fisheries for the same reasons mentioned above. Having consistency between the two boards will help to avoid public confusion over the appointment process.

Thank you for your support to the Board of Game by sponsoring this legislation. Please let us know how we can assist you with this effort.

Sincerely,



Cliff Judkins, Chairman
Board of Game

STATE OF ALASKA

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME BOARD OF FISHERIES AND GAME

ADF&G
P.O. BOX 115526
JUNEAU, AK 99801-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4110
FAX: (907) 465-6094

February 16, 2008

Senator Charlie Huggins
Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

re: Support of Senate Bill 253 (Board of Game Term Dates)

Dear Senator Huggins,

The Department of Fish and Game is in support of Senate Bill 253. The bill makes a simple adjustment in the expiration date for the terms of future Board of Game members and brings the Board of Game terms in line with the Board of Fisheries terms. The change will result in an improved process for appointing, confirming, and preparing board appointees for service on this important regulatory body.

The change from the current March 1 term expiration date to June 30 avoids several problems. The current short time-frame between new member appointments, typically made in February, and the major spring meeting, typically held in early March, results in:

- a) new members having little time to prepare for the March meeting;
- b) last minute uncertainty over reappointment for existing members; and
- c) little time for scheduling new member orientation sessions with Fish and Game and Department of Law staff.

The change would also avoid problems with having two or three of the seven members serving in an "unconfirmed" status during the March meeting. New members are aware their March meeting voting record will be examined during their legislative confirmation hearings, and there can be undue scrutiny on a single vote instead of looking at a nominee's overall qualifications. The proposed legislation also would clarify a time by which appointments should be made.

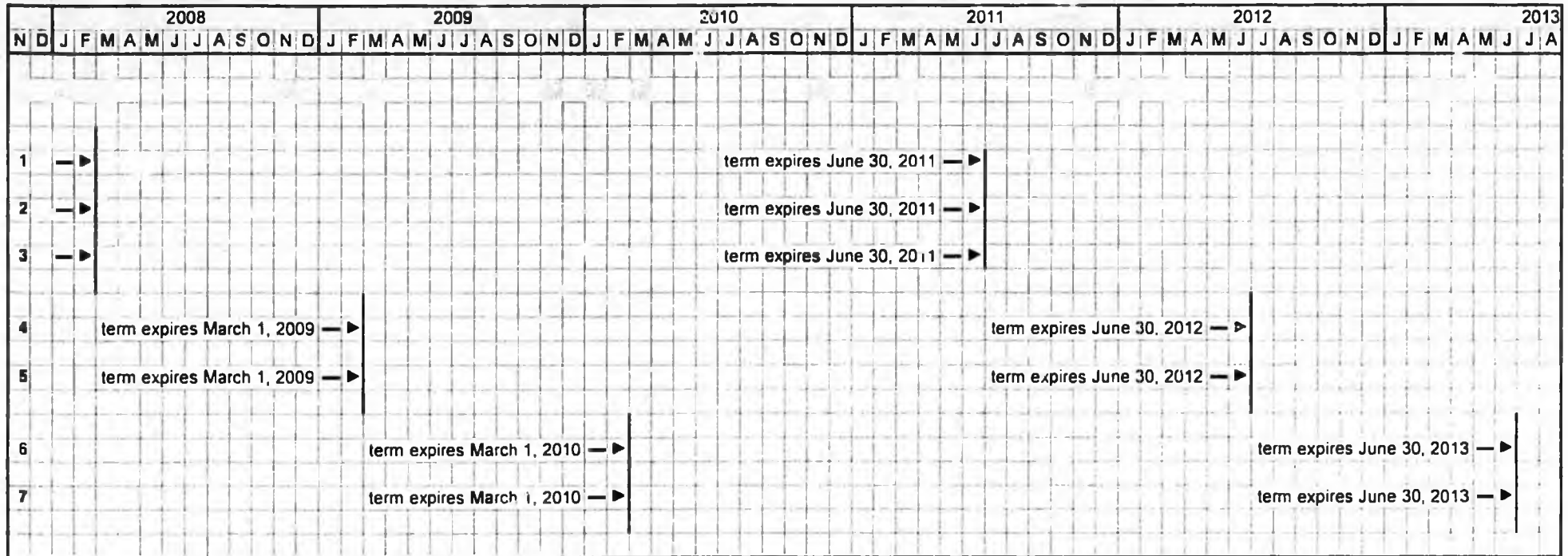
This proposed adjustment in the term expiration date recognizes the importance of the Board of Game and the complexity of issues that come before it.

Sincerely,



Jim Marcotte
Director, Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Transition period for Board of Game term expiration date change - SB 253



Sec. 16.05.221. Boards of fisheries and game.

(a) For purposes of the conservation and development of the fishery resources of the state, there is created the Board of Fisheries composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The governor shall appoint each member on the basis of interest in public affairs, good judgment, knowledge, and ability in the field of action of the board, and with a view to providing diversity of interest and points of view in the membership. The appointed members shall be residents of the state and shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation or geographical location of residence. The commissioner is not a member of the Board of Fisheries, but shall be ex officio secretary.

(b) For purposes of the conservation and development of the game resources of the state, there is created a Board of Game composed of seven members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session. The governor shall appoint each member on the basis of interest in public affairs, good judgment, knowledge, and ability in the field of action of the board, and with a view to providing diversity of interest and points of view in the membership. The appointed members shall be residents of the state and shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation or geographical location of residence. The commissioner is not a member of the Board of Game, but shall be ex officio secretary.

(c) Members of the Board of Game serve staggered terms of three years and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080 (4), each member serves until a successor is appointed. An appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Game shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080 (4), an appointment to fill a vacancy is for the balance of the unexpired term.

(d) Members of the Board of Fisheries serve staggered terms of three years. The terms of members of the board begin on July 1. Notwithstanding AS 39.05.080 (1), by April 1 of the calendar year in which the term expires, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy that will arise on the board due to expiration of the term of a member of the board and submit the name of the person to the legislature for confirmation. If a vacancy arises on the board, the governor shall, within 30 days after the vacancy arises, appoint a person to serve the balance of the unexpired term and submit the name of the person to the legislature for confirmation. A person appointed to fill the balance of an unexpired term shall serve on the board from the date of appointment until the earlier of the expiration of the term or the failure of the legislature to confirm the person under AS 39.05.080.

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME

Revised February 21, 2007

MEMBER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TERM EXPIRES
Cliff Judkins, Chairman PO Box 874124 Wasilla, Alaska 99687	3/1/2009
Ted Spraker, Vice Chairman 49230 Victoria Ave. Soldotna, Alaska 99669	3/1/2008
Ben Grussendorf 1221 Halibut Point Rd. Sitka, AK 99835	3/1/2010
Richard Burley 1165 Coppet Street Fairbanks, Alaska 99709	3/1/2009
Paul Johnson PO Box 329 Unalakleet, AK 99684	3/1/2008
Bob Bell 801 West Fireweed Lane Anchorage, AK 99503	3/1/2010
Ron Somerville 4506 Robbie Road Juneau, Alaska 99802	3/1/2008

Alaska Board of Game members may also be reached at:

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Boards Support Section

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811-5526

PHONE: (907) 465-4110 FAX: (907) 465-6094

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME MEETING CYCLE

The board meeting cycle generally occurs from October through March. The board considers changes to regulations on a region-based schedule. Each region will be discussed on a two-year cycle. When the regional area is before the board, the following regulations are open for consideration within that region:

- Trapping Seasons and Bag Limits -- All species
- General and Subsistence Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits -- All species
(Except antlerless moose hunts as noted below)
- Wolf Control Implementation Plans
- Bag Limit for Brown Bears
- Areas Closed To Hunting
- Closures and Restrictions in State Game Refuges
- Management Areas
- Controlled Use Areas
- Areas Closed To Trapping

Regulations specific to an area (e.g., Permits for Access to Round Island) will be taken up when the board is scheduled to consider regulations in that region.

Proposals for changes to regulations pertaining to reauthorization of antlerless moose hunts, 5 AAC 85.045, and brown bear tag fee exemptions, 5 AAC 92.015, will be taken up annually, at spring meetings.

The Board of Game does not consider proposals to statewide regulations in every meeting cycle. Instead, the Board of Game reviews statewide regulations on a four-year cycle, distributed between fall meetings, every other year. The list of statewide regulations and the associated "Cycle A" and "Cycle B" meeting schedule is set forth on the next page of this publication.

<u>Regulations for:</u>	<u>Will be considered:</u>		
SOUTHEAST REGION Game Management Units: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Fall 2008	Fall 2010	Fall 2012
SOUTHCENTRAL & SOUTHWEST REGIONS Game Management Units: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 All GMUs: Brown Bear Tag Fees Reauthorization of Antlerless Moose Hunts	Spring 2009	Spring 2011	Spring 2013
ARCTIC AND WESTERN REGIONS Game Management Units: 18, 22, 23, 26A	Fall 2009	Fall 2011	Fall 2013
INTERIOR REGION Game Management Units: 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, 26C All GMUs: Brown Bear Tag Fees Reauthorization of Antlerless Moose Hunts	Spring 2008	Spring 2010	Spring 2012

BOARD OF GAME MEETINGS, SINCE 1994

Date	Location	Topics
March 26-April 5, 1994	Anchorage	Bear, Statewide
November 4-9, 1994	Juneau	Trapping
December 2-3, 1994	Anchorage	Work Session: Intensive management
January 21-25, 1995	Kenai	Trapping
March 18-31, 1995	Fairbanks	Caribou, Moose
April 11-12, 1995	Juneau	Worksession: Board procedures
June 6, 1995	teleconference	Tier II, Petitions
October 21-28, 1995	Anchorage	Statewide, Fortymile caribou, schedule
January 20-27, 1996	Anchorage	Sheep, Statewide
March 23-29, 1996	Fairbanks	Interior Region
April 17-18, 1996	Juneau	16B moose
June 18, 1996	teleconference	Arctic fox, Unit 9B caribou, Unit 16B moose
October 25-30, 1996	Sitka	Southeast Region
December 16, 1996	teleconference	Wolf initiative, misc.
March 7-8, 1997		Worksession: misc. topics
March 14-23, 1997	Anchorage	Southcentral/Southwest Regions
April 18-20, 1997	Juneau	Misc.
August 1, 1997	teleconference	Muskoxen
October 24-30, 1997	Nome	Arctic/Western Regions
November 14-16, 1997	Anchorage	ORV use in Unit 13
January 17-21, 1998	Bethel	Statewide ("A" list)
March 21-30, 1998	Fairbanks	Interior Region
August 19, 1998	teleconference	Unit 9 Caribou, Unit 24 Moose
August 28, 1998	teleconference	Emergency moose seasons
October 23-28, 1998	Ketchikan	Southeast Region
February 16, 1999	teleconference	Moose season extension
March 5-15, 1999	Anchorage	Southcentral/Southwest Regions
October 25-29, 1999	Barrow	Arctic/Western Regions
January 14-19, 2000	Anchorage	Statewide ("B" list)
March 3-13, 2000	Fairbanks	Interior Region
September 28, 2000	teleconference	Moose season extension
November 1-9, 2000	Juneau	Southeast Region
March 2-12, 2001	Anchorage	Southcentral/Southwest Regions
May 20-21, 2001	Fairbanks	Unit 19D Intensive management; Denali buffer
November 2-6, 2001	Anchorage	Arctic/Western Regions
January 18-23, 2002	Anchorage	Statewide ("A" list)
March 8-18, 2002	Fairbanks	Interior Region
April 28, 2002	teleconference	Unit 17B&C caribou season
August 23, 2002	teleconference	Unit 1C black bear; Unit 18 moose
October 10-11, 2002	Anchorage	Denali wolf buffer
November 1-7, 2002	Juneau	Southeast Region
January 24, 2003	teleconference	Board committee assignments
February 11, 2003	teleconference	Unit 19D predator management
March 6, 2003	Anchorage	Unit 19D East hearing
March 7-15, 2003	Anchorage	Southcentral/Southwest Regions
April 24, 2003	teleconference	Unit 19D East wolf season extension
May 22, 2003	teleconference	Intensive Management Objectives
June 17, 2003	teleconference	Tier II permit point system
June 30, 2003	teleconference	Meeting Schedule/Budget Reductions
November 1-4, 2003	Anchorage	Southcentral
December 15, 2003	teleconference	Continue southcentral after 2 nd public input
Feb 26 - March 10, 2004	Fairbanks	Interior Region
June 11, 2004	teleconference	Tier II Point System

BOARD OF GAME MEETINGS, SINCE 1994

> November 2-5, 2004	Juneau	Southeast (Region I)
March 4-13, 2005	Anchorage	Southcentral and Southwest Regions
June 4-5, 2005	Anchorage	Subsistence
September 7, 2005	<i>teleconference</i>	Skilak Lake small game hunting
November 11-14, 2005	Kotzebue	Arctic and Western Regions
January 25, 2006	<i>teleconference</i>	Emergency Predator Control
January 27-30, 2006	Anchorage	Statewide ("A" list)
> March 10-20, 2006	Fairbanks	Interior Region
October 2-9, 2006	Anchorage	Subsistence Hunting in Units 11 and 13
November 10-15, 2006	Wrangell	Southeast Region
> March 2-12, 2007	Anchorage	Southcentral and Southwest Regions
April 17, 2007	<i>Teleconference</i>	Skilak Loop small game regs
August 9, 2007	<i>Teleconference</i>	White-Phase black bear emergency petition
October 4, 2007	Anchorage	Skilak Loop Small Game Hunting & Guide Client Agreement for Certain Drawing Hunts
November 9-12, 2007	Bethel	Arctic/Western Region
January 25 - 28, 2008	Anchorage	Statewide ("B" list)
> Feb. 29-March 10, 2008	Fairbanks	Interior Region

List of Board of Game Members since 1976

Name	Town	Appointing Governor	Appoint Date	Served Until	Comments
Thomas Meacham	Anchorage	Jay Hammond	7/21/1975	7/1/1976	1976
Charles Evans	Anchorage	Jay Hammond	9/7/1976	7/1/1980	replaced Meacham 77-78
Darrell Farman	Anchorage	Jay Hammond	7/21/1977	7/1/1980	1976-1979
Urban "Pete" Nelson	Juneau	Jay Hammond	12/12/1978	7/1/1981	1976-1978
Clint Buckmaster	Sitka	Jay Hammond	7/17/1980	1/31/1983	1976-1982
Joel Bennett	Juneau	Jay Hammond	7/18/1980	1/31/1990	1979-1988
Richard Hensel	Anchorage	Jay Hammond	7/18/1980	1/13/1983	1982
Sidney Huntington	Galena	Jay Hammond	2/2/1981	1/31/1990	1976-1991
Jim Reardon	Homer	Jay Hammond	2/2/1981	1/31/1984	1976-1982, F&G brd 1974
John Hanson	Alakanuk	Jay Hammond	2/2/1981	1/31/1984	1979-1982
Sam Harbo	Fairbanks	Jay Hammond	2/5/1982	1/31/1985	1976-1984
John Shively	Anchorage	Bill Sheffield	2/8/1983	1/13/1986	1983
Brenda Johnson	Nome	Bill Sheffield	2/8/1983	1/31/1989	1984-1989
Kirk Gay	Anchorage	Bill Sheffield	2/8/1983	1/31/1986	1984-1985
Nick Jackson	Gakona	Bill Sheffield	2/23/1984	1/31/1990	1984-1989
Sara Scanlan	Anchorage	Bill Sheffield	2/23/1984	1/31/1989	1984-1989
Victor VanBallenberghe	Anchorage	Bill Sheffield	1/15/1985	1/31/1988	
Jay Massey	Girdwood	Steve Cowper	2/10/1986	1/31/1989	replaced Gay, 1987-1989
Samantha Castle	Fairbanks	Steve Cowper	2/26/1988	1/31/1991	1989-1990
Heinrich Springer	Anchorage	Steve Cowper	2/17/1989	1/31/1992	1989-1990
Ben Nageak	Barrow	Steve Cowper	2/17/1989	1/31/1992	
Jack Lentfer	Homer	Steve Cowper	2/17/1989	1/31/1992	
Skip Wallen	Juneau	Steve Cowper	1/31/1990	1/31/1993	
Rosemarie Maher	Northway	Steve Cowper	1/31/1990	1/31/1993	
Doug Pope	Anchorage	Steve Cowper	3/5/1990	1/31/1992	chair 1991
Dick Burley	Fairbanks	Walter Hickel	2/19/1991	1/31/1997	chair 1992-1996
Ken Johns	Copper Ct.	Walter Hickel	3/6/1992	1/31/1995	
Don Hankes	Eagle River	Walter Hickel	3/6/1992	1/31/1994	
Albert Franzmann	Soldotna	Walter Hickel	3/6/1992	1/31/1995	
Roger Huntington	Galena	Walter Hickel	4/14/1992	1/31/1996	resigned 4/94
Jack Didrickson	Palmer	Walter Hickel	5/27/1992	1/31/1994	same seat as Polly
Sue Entsminger	Tok	Walter Hickel	1/31/1993	1/31/1996	
Ann Ruggles	Fairbanks	Walter Hickel	1/31/1993	1/31/1996	replaced Wallen
Earnie Polly	Juneau	Walter Hickel	5/11/1993	1/31/1994	replaced Didrickson
Ed Grasser		Walter Hickel	6/2/1993	1/31/1995	completed Johns' term
Tommy Johnson	Nome	Walter Hickel	4/8/1994	1/31/1996	completed Huntington's term
Walter Sampson	Kotzebue	Tony Knowles	2/9/1995	1/31/2001	
Larry Holmes	Girdwood	Tony Knowles	2/9/1995	1/31/1998	chair 1996-1998
Greg Roczicka	Bethel	Tony Knowles	2/23/1996	1/31/2002	chair 2000-2002
Mike Fleagle	McGrath	Tony Knowles F Murkowski	10/20/1996 1/21/2003 5/4/2004	10/31/2006	replaced VanBallenberghe
Greg Streveler	Gustavus	Tony Knowles	10/20/1996	1/31/2002	replaced Ruggles
Lori Quakenbush	Fairbanks	Tony Knowles	2/18/1997	1/31/2001	chair 1998-2000
Nickole Whittington-Evans	Palmer	Tony Knowles	2/18/1997	1997	
Bob Churchill	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	9/23/1997	1/31/2000	replaced Whittington-Evans
Eric Williamson	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	3/19/1998	1/31/2001	replaced Holmes
Leo Keeler	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	2/23/2000	1/31/2003	replaced Churchill
Chip Dennerlein	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	10/20/2000	1/31/2003	replaced Keeler
Julie Maier	Fairbanks	Tony Knowles	1/24/2001	1/31/2003	replaced Quakenbush to 3/
Ben Grussendorf	Sitka	Tony Knowles F Murkowski Sarah Palin	1/24/01 5/04/04 2/23/07		replaced Williamson
George Matz	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	5/17/2001	3/1/2004	replaced Sampson
Dana Pruhs	Anchorage	Tony Knowles	5/17/2001	3/1/2003	replaced Dennerlein
Caleb Pungowiyi	Kotzebue	Tony Knowles	2/20/2002	5/1/2002	
Michelle Sparck	Bethel	Tony Knowles	2/20/2002	5/1/2002	

List of Board of Game Members since 1976

Name	Town	Appointing Governor	Appoint Date	Served Until	Comments
Bruce Baker	Auke Bay	Tony Knowles	2/20/2002	5/1/2002	
Tim Towarak	Nome	Tony Knowles	7/1/2002	3/1/2004	
Rob Hardy	Wasilla	Tony Knowles	7/1/2002	3/1/2003	
Ron Somerville	Juneau	F Murkowski	1/21/03		
		F Murkowski	4/11/05	2/25/2008	
Cliff Judkins	Wasilla	F Murkowski	1/21/03		
		F Murkowski	3/3/06		
Ted Spraker	Soldotna	F Murkowski	3/1/2003		
		Sarah Palin	1/28/08		
Pete B ist	Fairbanks	F Murkowski	04/11/05	03/11/06	
Sharon McLeod-Everette	Fairbanks	F Murkowski	03/01/03	03/01/06	
Carl M. Morgan, Jr.	Aniak	F Murkowski	04/11/05	03/11/06	Resigned to run for public c
Richard Burley	Fairbanks	F Murkowski	03/03/06		Replaced McLeod-Everette
Paul Johnson	Unalakleet	F Murkowski	11/28/06	03/01/08	Replaced Morgan
Bob Bell	Anchorage	F Murkowski	11/28/2006		Replaced Fleagle
		Sarah Palin	2/23/2007		
Lewis Bradley	Palmer	Sarah Palin	01/28/08		
Teresa Sagar-Albaugh	Tok	Sarah Palin	01/28/08	na	Withdrew on 2/8/08
Craig Fleener	Ft. Yukon	Sarah Palin	02/08/08		



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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Stan Hubbard

Signature of Camera Operator

6/9/2009

Date

SJR

6

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
House Resources Committee

Carl Gatto, Co-Chair

State Capitol Building, Room 108
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381
Rep_Carl_Gatto@legis.state.ak.us



Craig Johnson, Co-Chair

State Capitol Building, Room 126
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4993
FAX (907) 465-3872
Rep_Craig_Johnson@legis.state.ak.us

FAX

To: Don Bullock, Legislative Legal

From: Debra Higgins

Fax: 2029

Phone:

Date: May 9, 2007

CC:

Re: CS for SJR 6

Pages with Cover: 3

Don,
The House Resources committee moved CSSJR 6(RES) out with one amendment. I've also attached a marked up version to illustrate the changes.

The amendment is:

Page 2, line 12, after "will":

Insert "strive to"

If you have any questions, my number is 3715.

Thanks,
Debbie

**CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6(RES)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

**Offered: 5/3/07
Referred: Rules**

Sponsor(s): SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

A RESOLUTION

1 **Urging the United States Congress to defeat H.R. 39, titled "To preserve the Arctic**
2 **coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition**
3 **of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and**
4 **future generations of Americans."**

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

6 **WHEREAS** H.R. 39, titled "To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic
7 National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural
8 ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans," has
9 been introduced in the United States House of Representatives; and

10 **WHEREAS** the oil industry, the state, and the United States Department of the
11 Interior consider the Arctic coastal plain to have the highest potential for discovery of very
12 large oil and gas accumulations on the continent of North America, estimated to be as much
13 as 10,000,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil; and

14 **WHEREAS** oil and gas exploration and development of the Arctic coastal plain of the
15 refuge and adjacent land could result in major discoveries that would reduce our nation's

1 future need for imported oil, help balance the nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase
2 the nation's security; and

3 **WHEREAS** in 16 U.S.C. 3142 (sec. 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands
4 Conservation Act (ANILCA)), the United States Congress reserved the right to permit further
5 oil and gas exploration, development, and production within the coastal plain; and

6 **WHEREAS** enhancements in technology can be used in a manner that minimizes the
7 area within the refuge that is used for exploration and development, while providing the
8 nation with a needed supply of oil and gas; and

9 **WHEREAS** the oil industry is using innovative technology and environmental
10 practices that are directly applicable to operating on the Arctic coastal plain and that enhance
11 environmental protection beyond traditionally high standards; and

12 **WHEREAS** the state will ^{strive to} ensure the protection of the land, water, and wildlife
13 resources during the exploration and development of the Arctic coastal plain; and

14 **WHEREAS** 8,900,000 of the 19,000,000 acres of the refuge have already been set
15 aside as wilderness;

16 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Twenty-Fifth Alaska State Legislature urges the United
17 States Congress to defeat H.R. 39.

18 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President
19 of the United States; the Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Vice-President of the United States
20 and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Dirk Kempthorne, United States Secretary of
21 the Interior; the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the
22 Honorable John Boehner, Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives; the
23 Honorable Harry Reid, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Mitch McConnell,
24 Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Jeff Bingaman, Chair of the Energy and
25 Natural Resources Committee of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the
26 Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.
27 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and all members of the 110th
28 United States Congress by electronic transmission.

SJR 6

pg. 2, line 12

amend #1

insert "strive to"

between will - ensure,

moved -

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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600 E. Railroad Avenue
Wasilla AK 99654
907-376-4866
907-373-4724 – Fax
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Charlie Huggins
Senator

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6

Urging the United States Congress to defeat H. R. 39, titled "To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans."

Oil and gas exploration and development of the Arctic coastal plain could result in major discoveries that would reduce our nation's future need on imported oil, help balance the nation's trade deficit, and significantly increase the nation's security.

Federal revenues would consist primarily of corporate income taxes on profits earned by oil producers from the production and sale of ANWR oil. As landowner, the federal government would also collect royalties from such production on federal lands. At the circa-2006 price of \$75 per barrel, some have estimated the projected federal revenues from extracting 10.3 billion barrels in oil reserves to be as high as \$111 billion over the productive life span of the reserves, or \$76 billion in income taxes and \$35 billion in royalties. The development of ANWR properties would also generate federal revenues in the form of bonus bids from federal leases on federal lands, and income tax revenues from secondary feedback and multiplier effects from an expanding economy. Bonus bids have been estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to range from \$2 billion to \$10 billion or more, depending on crude oil prices.

At this time, 8,900,000 of the 19,000,000 acres of the refuge have already been set aside as wilderness. Enhancements in technology can be used in a manner that minimizes the area within the refuge that is used for exploration and development, while providing the nation with a needed supply of oil and gas.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SJR 6
 (S) Publish Date: 5/2/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title Oppose Wilderness Designation for ANWR RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor (S) Resources Committee _____
 Requester (S) Resources Committee Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
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 EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE Phone 465-4907
 Division _____ Date/Time _____
 Approved by: /s/ Senator Huggins, Chair Date 4/30/2007
 Agency _____

HR 39 IH

110th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 39

To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 4, 2007

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RAMSTAD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Udall-Eisenhower Arctic Wilderness Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) Findings- The Congress finds the following:

(1) Americans cherish the continued existence of expansive, unspoiled wilderness ecosystems and wildlife found on their public lands, and feel a strong moral responsibility to protect this wilderness heritage as an enduring resource to bequeath undisturbed to future generations of Americans.

(2) It is widely believed by ecologists, wildlife scientists, public land specialists, and other experts that the wilderness ecosystem centered around and dependent upon the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National

Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, represents the very epitome of a primeval wilderness ecosystem and constitutes the greatest wilderness area and diversity of wildlife habitats of its kind in the United States.

(3) President Dwight D. Eisenhower initiated protection of the wilderness values of the Arctic coastal plain in 1960 when he set aside 8,900,000 acres establishing the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge expressly 'for the purpose of preserving unique wildlife, wilderness and recreational values'.

(4) In 1980, when the Congress acted to strengthen the protective management of the Eisenhower-designated area with the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487), Representative Morris K. Udall led the effort to more than double the size of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and extend statutory wilderness protection to most of the original area.

(5) Before the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the House of Representatives twice passed legislation that would have protected the entire Eisenhower-designated area as wilderness, including the Arctic coastal plain.

(6) A majority of Americans have supported and continue to support preserving and protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, including the Arctic coastal plain, from any industrial development and consider oil and gas exploration and development in particular to be incompatible with the purposes for which this incomparable wilderness ecosystem has been set aside.

(7) When the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1980 by paragraph (2) of section 303 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 94 Stat. 2390; 16 U.S.C. 668dd note), subparagraph (B)(iii) of such paragraph specifically stated that one of the purposes for which the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is established and managed would be to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents, and, therefore, the lands designated as wilderness within the Refuge, including the area designated by this Act, are and will continue to be managed consistent with such subparagraph.

(8) Canada has taken action to preserve those portions of the wilderness ecosystem of the Arctic that exist on its side of the international border and provides strong legal protection for the habitat of the Porcupine River caribou herd that migrates annually through both countries to calve on the Arctic coastal plain.

(9) The extension of full wilderness protection for the Arctic coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge will still leave most of the North

Slope of Alaska available for the development of energy resources, which will allow Alaska to continue to contribute significantly to meeting the energy needs of the United States without despoiling the unique Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(b) **Statement of Policy-** The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States--

(1) to honor the decades of bipartisan efforts that have increasingly protected the great wilderness ecosystem of the Arctic coastal plain;

(2) to sustain this natural treasure for the current generation of Americans; and

(3) to do everything possible to protect and preserve this magnificent natural ecosystem so that it may be bequeathed in its unspoiled natural condition to future generations of Americans.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA.

(a) **Inclusion of Arctic Coastal Plain-** In furtherance of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), an area within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Alaska comprising approximately 1,559,538 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Arctic National Wildlife Refuge--1002 Area Alternative E--Wilderness Designation' and dated October 28, 1991, is hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The map referred to in this subsection shall be available for inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) **Administration-** The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the area designated as wilderness by subsection (a) in accordance with the Wilderness Act as part of the wilderness area already in existence within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

END



Memorandum

May 8, 2006

TO: House Committee on Resources
Attn: Daniel Kish

FROM: Salvatore Lazzari
Specialist in Public Finance
Resources, Science, and Industry Division

SUBJECT: Possible Federal Revenues from Oil Development at ANWR and Nearby Areas

This memorandum is in response to your request for an estimate of the potential revenues to the United States Treasury from oil development of the coastal plain study area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) should Congress approve such development.¹ In making these estimates it is assumed that: 1) commercial quantities of oil will be found, currently an unknown; 2) current revenue provisions would be applied, e.g., bonus bidding, ad-valorem royalty, and so forth (except that, per your request, we did not assume the 90% Alaska, 10% federal split of current law, but rather a 50-50 split, as found in many current bills); and 3) all of the coastal plain would be available for leasing.²

Federal revenues would consist primarily of corporate income taxes on profits earned by oil producers from the production and sale of ANWR oil. As landowner, the federal government would also collect royalties from such production on federal lands, which are included in the estimates. Revenues from bonus bids from federal leases, and rents on undeveloped leases, however, are not included. In addition, the federal government would collect income tax revenues resulting from the secondary feedback effects as a result of the stimulus to general economic activity, but these revenues are not included here. Estimates of technologically recoverable oil used in this memorandum include the resources from the federal lands, as well as Native lands in the Refuge and offshore state lands.

The revenue projections below are very long-term forecasts of what might happen, and not what will happen, given the methodology and the posited assumptions. All of the data used in this estimation are provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), as documented in the footnotes. Note that, according to the EIA and the U.S. Geological Survey

¹ For background and a discussion of ANWR legislation and surrounding issues, see CRS Issue Brief IB10136, *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR): Controversies for the 109th Congress*.

² Some recent bills have restricted ANWR development footprints to 2,000 acres, which might not be sufficient to provide access to the entire coastal plain of the Refuge. This analysis assumes production from the whole of the Coastal Plain, Native lands, and nearby state waters.

(USGS), it would take between 7 and 12 years after congressional approval to commence production, if feasible, from ANWR properties. Further, production from the properties is projected to last at least 30 years.

Also, note other uncertainties, in addition to the production starting date and the lands that might be developed: 1) the size of the underlying resource base, 2) the underlying field structure, 3) the costs of development, 4) the market price of oil, 5) the average effective tax rate, and 6) the terms of the authorizing legislation. Thus, revenue projections are highly uncertain. Projections of federal revenue represent totals over the entire recovery period, until oil resources are no longer recoverable. Thus, they do not take into account any increased recovery based on changed economic conditions or the annual flow of production.

Finally, the projections below exclude also potentially large revenues from the development of natural gas, which according to probability analysis may exist in large quantities in the ANWR coastal plain (particularly the 1002 federal area). Revenue projections from natural gas development are excluded because there is currently no way to transport the gas to market (no pipeline or other means of transportation).

Table 1 summarizes the results of our estimation procedure, which is described in the remaining sections of this memorandum. It shows the projected increase in corporate income tax revenues and cumulative estimated royalties projected over the life of the ANWR and other nearby properties — from the production and sale of the estimated technically recoverable reserves of oil.

Table 1 presents sixteen projections (in real, 2006 dollars), each corresponding to an oil price and production scenario. For instance, if producers were able to recover 10.3 billion barrels of oil over the life of the properties — and there is a 50-50 chance that the ANWR coastal plain contains this amount of oil (or more)³ — and if oil prices are \$30/barrel then the federal government is projected to collect nearly \$45 billion in revenues over the production period, estimated to be at least 30 years once production commences. This consists of over \$30 billion in federal corporate income taxes (**Table 2**), and a projected \$14.3 billion in federal royalties (**Table 3**). (Tables 2 and 3 are each presented below in the sections detailing the estimation procedure for corporate income taxes and royalties.) Note from **Table 1** that if real oil prices remain at their currently high levels of about \$75, projected federal revenues from extracting 10.3 billion barrels in oil reserves — could be as high as \$111 billion over the productive life span of the reserves — \$76 billion in income

³ U.S. Department of Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Economics of U.S. Geological Survey's 1002 Area Regional Assessment: An Economic Update*, Open file Report 2005-1359. U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Updated Assessment*. May 2000, SR/O&G/200-02.

XPΣ-3

taxes and \$35 billion in royalties. Note that these estimates assume that all of the oil that is technically recoverable is also economically recoverable, which is not necessarily the case.⁴

⁴ The amount of economically recoverable oil depends on unknown variables such as market oil prices and oil finding costs. With regards to oil prices, the higher the price, the more the amount of economically recoverable reserves approaches the magnitude of technically recoverable reserves.

The development of ANWR properties would also generate federal revenues in the form of bonus bids from the leases on federal lands, and income tax revenues from secondary feedback and multiplier effects from an expanding economy. Bonus bids have been estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to range from \$2 to \$10 billion or more, depending on crude oil prices.⁵ The additional federal income tax revenues (both individual and business) from the secondary economic effects are more difficult to estimate because they would depend on the annual expenditures generated by from oil development, the geographic dispersion of those expenditures, and the state of the general economy at the time. Neither bonus bids nor income tax revenues from secondary effects are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Possible Cumulative Corporate Income Tax Revenue and Royalties from ANWR Oil (billions of 2006 \$)

	Estimated Technically Recoverable Oil (billions of barrels)		
	At least 5.7 (prob. = .95)	10.3 (prob.= .5)	16.0 or more (prob. = .05)
Oil Price per Barrel (2006\$)	Revenues (billions of 2006 \$)		
\$75	\$61.7	\$111.5	\$173.2
\$60	\$49.4	\$89.3	\$138.7
\$30	\$24.7	\$44.7	\$69.4
\$10	\$8.2	\$14.9	\$23.1

Source: Author's estimates based on EIA data (see text).

Projected Corporate Income Tax Revenues

Increases in federal corporate income taxes would most likely represent the single biggest source of revenue for the federal government if oil were found and produced in ANWR. The basic methodology to estimate potential corporate income taxes is to multiply estimated domestic, pre-tax profits from the assumed oil production at ANWR, projected over the lives of the properties, by the estimated effective federal corporate income tax rate for the major integrated companies that would be expected to have an interest in developing ANWR.

⁵ Memorandum by Douglas Holtz-Eakin to Senator Ted Stevens, December 7, 2005.

Domestic, pre-tax profits are the difference between revenues (price times output) and production costs. Four hypothetical oil price scenarios are assumed (each in real 2006 dollars), reflecting the unpredictability (and volatility) of world crude prices. Per your request, a high oil price scenario (real crude prices of \$60/barrel); a median oil-price scenario (real crude prices at \$30/barrel) and a low crude price scenario (real oil prices at \$10/barrel). It is important to underscore that these are hypothetical price scenarios and do not constitute projections of what crude oil prices are likely to be. Given current prices, a \$75/barrel scenario is also considered.

Oil output is based on a report by the Energy Information Administration, which uses data provided by the U.S. Geological Survey.⁶ This report estimates projected oil (and gas) output for the three areas of the geographic coastal plain (including areas outside the ANWR boundary) expected to be developed should congressional approval be forthcoming. Within the Refuge these are: 1) the section 1002 area of federal lands;⁷ and 2) 92,000 acres belonging to Native Alaskan peoples.⁸ In addition, prospects for development of Alaskan state lands (offshore lands outside the Refuge out to the 3-mile limit) are likely to be improved by onshore development and were included in this analysis. Under §1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487), all lands inside ANWR are closed to development unless Congress changes the law. Were oil and gas development authorized for the federal lands in the Refuge, development would also be allowed or become feasible on the nearly 100,000 acres of Native lands in the refuge,⁹ possibly free of any acreage limitation applying to development on the federal lands, depending on how legislation is framed.

According to the USGS assessment of possible oil in the three areas described above, there is a 95% probability there are 5.7 billion barrels or more of technically recoverable crude oil and natural gas liquids in the three areas described above, and a 5% probability that

⁶ Energy Information Administration. *Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Updated Assessment*. May 2000, SR/O&G/200-02; U.S. Geological Survey. *The Oil and Gas Resource Potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 1002 Area, Alaska*. Survey Open File Report 98-34, 1999, Chapter EA (Economic Analysis).

⁷ This area of federal lands is referred to as the "section 1002 area" because of a study required in §1002 of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, P.L. 96-487) of 1980. The current prohibition on oil and gas development in ANWR is in §1003 of ANILCA.

⁸ The 92,000 acres belong to the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. In addition, several thousand acres are held in individual native allotments. The May 2000 EIA report considered only the 92,000 acres. See *Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Updated Assessment*. May 2000, SR/O&G/200-02, op. cit., p. vii.

⁹ The Native lands inside ANWR fall into three categories: approximately three townships of Native lands within the *geographic* coastal plain of the Refuge but outside the administratively defined 1002 area; one township of Native land also within the *geographic* coastal plain of the Refuge, but administratively part of the 1002 area; and a number of Native allotments scattered through the *geographic* coastal plain, with some concentrations along the coast and in the foothills. Offshore state lands are largely open to development, although the state and the federal governments have disputed precise boundaries. For legal background, see CRS Report RL31115, *Legal Issues Related to Proposed Drilling for Oil and Gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR)*, by Pamela Baldwin.

are 16.0 billion barrels or more. USGS's mean estimate — 50% probability — is 10.3 billion barrels. About three fourths of the possible oil and natural gas liquids¹⁰ are estimated to be under federal lands, and one fourth under Native Corporation lands and the adjacent offshore state lands.¹¹

For each recoverable oil quantity and price combination scenario, federal corporate income tax revenue was arrived at by (1) multiplying the quantity times the price, (2) subtracting production costs (operating costs plus depreciation, depletion, amortization, and administration), and (3) multiplying the result by the average effective federal corporate tax rate on major U.S. energy producers.

¹⁰ For production calculations, natural gas liquids are considered to be equivalent to oil.

¹¹ U.S. Geological Survey. *Frontier Areas and Resource Assessment: the Case of the 1002 Area of the Alaska North Slope*. USGS Open File Report 02-119. Hereafter referred to as "Frontier Areas."

Projections of production costs were based upon annual financial data on oil and gas industry operations published by the EIA in its *Performance Profiles* reports covering the major U.S.-based energy producing companies.¹² A ten-year average (for 1995-2004) was used to remove the volatility of profits over business cycles and fluctuations in volatile market oil prices to accurately reflect the long-term nature of oil development in the ANWR coastal plain, which, if successful, would be expected to produce oil for at least 30 years. Based upon the *Performance Profiles* data, production costs of domestic oil and gas producers averaged 69.3% of revenues over the 1995-2004 period and, consequently, net pre-tax profits for those companies averaged 30.7% of revenue.¹³ That percentage was used to project net pre-tax profits from ANWR output over the life of the wells. The production cost percentage was based upon cost data for all domestic U.S. operations rather than just for Alaska, which are not available. Also, the costs reflect the consolidated operations of largely major integrated producers, rather than just production operations.

The effective federal corporate income tax rate also was estimated using EIA's *Performance Profiles*. Based upon data in those reports, the average effective tax rate for the years 1998-2004 was 32%. This was derived by subtracting from the U.S. federal tax any foreign tax credit (which would not be claimed on income from ANWR operations), and dividing by U.S. pre-tax income.¹⁴ This effective tax rate probably is an upper bound; and the actual effective tax rate over the production horizon might end up being lower due to substantial industry investments in ANWR oil and gas development. Also, the estimation of the effective tax rate assumes that current legislation remains unchanged. Any future amendments to current tax laws could, of course, have the effect of either lowering or raising effective tax rates.

¹² Energy Information Administration. *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers (Issues 2004, 2002, 2000, 1998, and 1996)*. Data used are in the table that reports Income Components and Financial Ratios in Oil and Natural Gas Production for FRS Companies.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ The effective tax rates were based upon both non-vertically integrated companies and vertically integrated companies. The EIA data are not disaggregated.

Table 2. Possible Corporate Income Tax Revenues from Successful ANWR Oil Development (billions of 2006 \$)

	Estimated Technically Recoverable Oil Output (billions of barrels)		
	At least 5.7 (prob. = .95)	10.3 (prob. = .5)	16.0 or more (prob. = .05)
Oil Price per Barrel (2006\$)	Revenues (billions of 2006 \$)		
\$75	\$42.0	\$75.9	\$117.9
\$60	\$33.6	\$60.7	\$94.3
\$30	\$16.8	\$30.4	\$47.2
\$10	\$5.6	\$10.1	\$15.7

Source: Author's estimates based on EIA data (see text).

Federal Royalties

Landowners typically collect royalties on minerals extracted from their lands by mineral operators and producers. Likewise the federal government earns royalties from production of oil and gas on federal lands. The federal lands in ANWR have been estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey to contain 74% of the total estimated technically recoverable reserves in ANWR. (The remaining 26% of total recoverable oil resides in state and Alaska Native Corporation lands.)¹⁵

¹⁵ *Frontier Areas*, op. cit..

Current federal laws effectively allocate 90% of the royalties from oil and gas production on federal lands to the states; the federal government retains the remaining 10%.¹⁶ However, in our revenue projections you have asked us to assume a 50-50 split of all royalties, although this is not settled.¹⁷ **Table 3** shows the projected total royalties collected over the expected productive lifetime of the federal ANWR properties.

Table 3. Projected Federal Royalties from Possible ANWR Oil (billions of 2006 \$)

	Estimated Technically Recoverable Oil from Federal Lands (billions of barrels)		
	At least 4.2 (prob. = .95)	7.6 (prob. = .5)	11.8 or more (prob. = .05)
Oil Price per Barrel (2006\$)	Revenues (billions of 2006 \$)		
\$75	\$19.7	\$35.6	\$55.3
\$60	\$15.8	\$28.6	\$44.4
\$30	\$7.9	\$14.3	\$22.2
\$10	\$2.6	\$4.8	\$7.4

Source: Author's estimates based on EIA data (see text).

¹⁶ However, the manner in which royalties are split between states and the federal government differs. For all states except Alaska, direct royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) are divided equally (50-50) between the state in which the deposits are located and the federal government. The MLA also provides that all states except Alaska get back 40% from the Reclamation Fund (established by the Reclamation Act of 1902), in effect giving each state 90% of the royalties and the federal government 10%. Alaska does not receive allocations from the Reclamation Fund, so to equalize royalty treatment among the states, the Alaska Statehood Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act provide that Alaska's royalty share is 90% of the direct royalties (rather than 50%).

¹⁷ Many but not all bills that would approve development of ANWR provide for a 50-50 division of the royalties. Some bills (e.g., H.R. 39 in the 109th Congress) have been silent on revenue distribution, and it is not certain how courts would rule on certain revenue provisions. For more information see: U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR): Controversies for the 109th Congress*. Issue Brief IB10136, (regularly updated).

SJR

17

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SJR 17
 (S) Publish Date: 3/17/08

Identifier (file name): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title SJR 17 OFFSHORE OIL & GAS REVENUE RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Senator Wielechowski Component Number _____
 Requester (S) Resources Committee

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information					
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
OPERATING EXPENDITURES							
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	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()							
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF							
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other Interagency Receipts							
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
 Division: _____
 Approved by: /s/ Senator Huggins, Chair

Phone 465-4907
 Date/Time 3/14/2008 4:00 p.m.
 Date 3/14/2008

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Co-chair
Joint Armed Services Committee

Member
Resources Committee
Judiciary Committee
Transportation Committee

SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

SJR 17:

Securing a Fair Share for Alaska of Offshore Oil Revenues

SJR 17 urges Congress to provide Alaska with a share of federal revenue from oil and gas leasing and development off Alaska's coast.

Under current law, Alaska receives virtually no revenue from oil and gas leasing and development that occurs more than six miles off our coast. This contrasts with how other states, including Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, are treated. Under the 2006 Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, these states receive 37.5 percent of revenues from newly leased federal waters off their coasts. This new law is expected to direct more than \$13 billion to Louisiana alone over the next three decades.

Alaska deserves to be treated in the same way as other states that contribute to our nation's energy security. Like other energy-producing states, Alaska bears the costs of infrastructure in support of offshore development, and our coastal resources and residents bear the impacts of offshore development. Alaskans deserves to share in the benefits of production, just as we do its costs.

The federal Minerals Management Service estimates that there could be as much as 55 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil and 280 trillion cubic feet of technically recoverable gas off Alaska's coast.

Recently companies bid \$2.6 billion for access to tracts in the Chukchi Sea. More than 1.4 million acres off Alaska's coast have already been leased by the federal government. The Chukchi Sea sale could result in the leasing of an additional 2.7 million acres.

As more lands off Alaska's coast are leased for offshore oil production, we need to ensure that Alaska gets its fair share of the benefits of that leasing and production. It's time Congress treated all coastal states equally and fairly. Please join me in supporting SJR 17.

Ted Stevens: Time to divvy up OCS

Alaska's senior U.S. senator, governor want state to get share of outer continental shelf oil and gas royalties

By ERISTEN NELSON

Petroleum News

The State of Alaska should share in royalties from outer continental shelf production on its borders, says U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, predicting that such sharing will take place as a condition of OCS production off Alaska.

The senator, in Juneau to give his annual update to the Legislature, told members of the press Feb. 19 that the bill passed in 2006 which allocated OCS monies to Gulf of Mexico states originally included Alaska.

"We had a provision in the bill as it went through and it was the people opposed to ANWR who took that out of there. They thought it was an incentive to drill in Alaska and would not let us enact it."

Stevens said North Slope residents oppose drilling "until they get a percentage of it — that's what we're facing right now."

Both the state and federal governments "have to wake up," Stevens said.

People on the North Slope are not going to put up with oil and gas drilling and the risk to their resources from a spill. "I don't think it's a great risk," Stevens said, but calling it a "potential risk to their resources."

Alaska is not included in OCS offshore royalty sharing, he said, "because of the opposition of the extreme environmental people."

Alaska has two-thirds of the outer continental shelf "and we don't get any money from any production that comes from the outer continental shelf."

"I predict there's not going to be any production until we get it. Both the state and the Native people oppose any real production until we get the same kind of share that others get from production off our shore," Stevens said.

Governor: time Alaska starts promoting OCS share

Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin agreed with

Stevens on OCS royalty share.

"It's going to become much brighter on everyone's radar screen, I think, once Alaskans realize that these other coastal states do receive OCS revenue shares. Alaska doesn't; we're exempt from that," the governor told reporters Feb. 21.

She said she would like to see that changed and thinks it's time Alaska started pushing for that change, and anticipates that the state's congressional delegation would support that move.

Stevens helped the Gulf of Mexico states get a share of OCS royalties, Palin said, adding that she hopes delegations



SEN. TED STEVENS

GOV. SARAH PALIN

from those states would, in return, assist Alaska in getting royalties off its shores.

Alaska's share \$21.7 million

Alaska does earn royalties from production from federal lands onshore and

from offshore lands adjacent to state waters.

Alaska was one of 34 states which earned a share of almost \$2 billion during fiscal year 2007 as part of federal revenues collected by the Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service, MMS said late last year.

Alaska's share, \$21.7 million, represents its share of revenues collected from oil, gas and coal production.

MMS said for the majority of onshore federal lands, states receive 50 percent of the revenues while the other 50 percent goes to various funds of the U.S.

see **SHARE** page 14

continued from page 13

SHARE

Treasury, including the Reclamation Fund for water projects. Alaska receives a 90 percent share of revenues from onshore production as prescribed in the Alaska Statehood Act.

"In addition, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi with producing federal offshore tracts adjacent to state waters receive 27 percent of those mineral royalties," while remaining offshore revenues MMS collects go into various accounts of the U.S. Treasury, the majority into the general fund.

U.S. coastal waters are divided into three zones: from zero to three miles is state waters; in federal waters from three

On the Web

See previous Petroleum News coverage:

See previous Petroleum News coverage: "GOM energy act passes" in Dec. 17, 2006, issue at www.petroleumnews.com/pnads/501450772.shtml

"OCS impact assistance program moves ahead" in March 11, 2007, issue at www.petroleumnews.com/pnads/829616050.shtml

to six miles from shore, states get a 27 percent cut of royalties from production; there is no state cut beyond six miles, except for those Gulf Coast states receiving OCS royalties as a result of the 2006 federal legislation. ●

Alaska Reported Revenue 1982 to 2007

Year	Bonus	Alaska Revenues Reported by MMS 8(g) and Non 8(g)			Year Subtotal	State Disbursement	Comments
		Rent	Royalty	Other			
1982	\$2,055,832,336	\$1,965,516	None	\$0	\$2,057,597,852	N/A	Sale RS-2 and Sale 71
1983	\$744,332,202	\$4,248,241	\$0	\$0	\$748,580,443	N/A	Sale 57 and 70
1984	\$1,388,281,658	\$4,601,574	\$39,934	\$0	\$1,392,923,166	N/A	Sale 83 and 87
1985	\$0	\$11,603,554	\$112,088	\$0	\$11,715,642	N/A	
1986	\$0	\$7,581,960	\$56,792	\$0	\$7,638,752	\$51,438,090	Disbursement included Section 8(g) Escrow
1987	\$0	\$7,677,314	\$71,320	\$0	\$7,748,634	\$4,420,730	
1988	\$C88,733,767	\$18,915,379	\$130,696	\$0	\$705,779,842	\$329,000,638	Disbursement included Section 8(g) Escrow - Sale 97, 109, and 92
1989	\$0	\$16,708,334	\$102,480	\$0	\$16,810,814	\$4,467,427	
1990	\$0	\$15,255,133	\$84,048	\$0	\$15,339,181	\$4,402,935	
1991	\$23,924,239	\$15,243,423	\$67,568	\$0	\$39,235,230	\$4,678,515	Sale 124 and 126
1992	\$0	\$7,374,282	\$67,568	\$0	\$7,441,830	\$9,876,943	
1993	\$0	\$4,392,274	\$67,568	\$0	\$4,459,842	\$9,550,625	
Total by CY	\$4,900,904,202	\$115,546,964	\$800,082	\$0	\$5,017,251,228	\$417,635,903	

New report format introduced - Published by Fiscal Year

Year	Bonus	Rent	Royalty	Other	Year Subtotal	State Disbursement	Comments
1994	\$0	\$1,515,389	\$0	\$66,000	\$1,601,389	\$9,518,125	New report format introduced - Fiscal Year Disbursement included 9,380,000 settlement payment
1995	\$0	\$546,752	\$0	\$104,432	\$651,184	\$9,444,493	Disbursement included 9,380,000 settlement payment
1996	\$14,429,363	\$1,922,292	\$0	\$87,568	\$15,679,223	\$9,528,054	Sale 144 - Disbursement included 9,380,000 settlement payment
1997	\$253,965	\$1,676,999	\$3,981	\$98,945	\$1,624,590	\$17,330,950	Sale 149 - Disbursement included 13,400,000 settlement payment
1998	\$5,327,093	\$1,497,668	\$0	\$86,000	\$6,962,661	\$13,560,186	Sale 170 - Disbursement included 13,400,000 settlement payment
1999	\$0	\$1,460,324	\$0	\$75,746	\$1,436,070	\$14,714,847	Disbursement included 13,400,000 settlement payment
2000	\$0	\$1,119,235	\$0	\$49,405	\$1,368,640	\$13,669,265	Disbursement included 13,400,000 settlement payment
Total	\$20,010,421	\$11,414,599	\$3,981	\$568,096	\$29,323,857	\$87,765,920	

New report format introduced breakout of 8(g) Reported Revenues

Year	Bonus	Offshore 8(g)			Year Subtotal	State Disbursement	Year	Alaska Offshore Non 8(g)				Year Subtotal
		Rent	Royalty	Other				Bonus	Rent	Royalty	Other	
2001	\$0	\$1,068,331	None	\$49,136	\$1,117,467	\$13,613,543	2001					
2002	\$0	\$457,948	\$4,296,269	\$32,160	\$4,786,377	\$1,068,091	2002		\$179,101			\$179,101
2003	\$0	\$575,721	\$14,926,886	\$0	\$15,502,607	\$3,732,698	2003		\$180,013			\$180,013
2004	\$5,653,912	\$572,022	\$24,727,482	\$0	\$30,953,396	\$7,245,906	2004	\$3,249,626	\$337,180			\$3,586,806
2005	\$12,441,435	\$992,687	\$33,029,581	\$0	\$46,463,703	\$10,871,901	2005	\$34,068,294	\$766,028			\$34,834,322
2006	\$0	\$880,218	\$41,994,748	\$0	\$42,874,965	\$11,294,551	2006		\$1,169,300			\$1,169,300
2007	\$107,556	\$983,963	\$26,385,860	\$0	\$27,477,379	\$7,767,182	2007	\$41,872,577	\$1,699,032			\$43,571,609
Total	\$18,202,903	\$5,530,889	\$145,360,806	\$81,296	\$169,175,894	\$55,593,871		\$79,190,497	\$4,330,653			\$83,521,150

Total Offshore Non 8(g) since 2001

Year	Gulf		Pacific		Alaska		Total OCS Non 8(g)
	Bonus	Rent	Bonus	Rent	Bonus	Rent	
2001	6,690,023,792.43	170,426,086.89					6,860,449,879.32
2002	3,869,331,822.58	77,314,828.83	179,101.00				3,946,825,552.41
2003	5,413,897,337.79	117,820,719.16	180,013.00				5,531,898,069.95
2004	4,789,694,250.28	143,169,899.96	3,586,806.00				4,936,450,956.24
2005	5,705,953,872.28	155,396,266.58	34,834,321.50				5,896,184,460.34
2006	6,928,423,150.25	216,086,449.67	1,169,300.00				7,145,678,899.92
2007	6,416,806,350.22	193,319,031.38	43,571,608.50				6,653,496,990.10
Total	39,813,930,575.81	1,073,533,082.47	83,521,150.00				40,970,984,808.28

Total Reported Revenue for Alaska offshore 8(g) and Non 8(g) \$5,299,272,229

Prepared by Jim Witkop, MRM COS and Stacey Browne, MRM/DAD/PMO
 Source: MRM Accounting Year Statistical Reports, FY94-FY07 and Mineral Revenue Report for Calendar Year 1993
 Actual dollars shown
 Royalties pre 2001 were for oil
 Royalties post 2001 were for oil and gas only for Alaska 8(g) revenues
 Pre 2001, published statistics were not broken out by 8(g) vs. Non (g)
 Pre 2001, published statistics were reported on a CY not Fiscal Year

Royalties, Rents and Bonuses prior to 1994: http://www.mrm.mms.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/Alas_off.pdf
 Royalties, Rents and Bonuses from 1994 through 2000: <http://www.mrm.mms.gov/Stats/ycollotf.htm>
 Disbursements prior to 2001: <http://www.mrm.mms.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/disboff.pdf>
 All Data from 2001 forward: <http://www.mrm.mms.gov/MRMWebStats/home.aspx>



Shell Oil in the United States
President John Hofmeister
(Rich Jordan/KTUU-TV)



North Slope Borough Mayor
Ed Itta (Rich Jordan/KTUU-
TV)



University of Alaska
Anchorage Chancellor Fran
Ulmer (Rich Jordan/KTUU-
TV)



Alaska AFL-CIO President
Vince Beltrami (Rich
Jordan/KTUU-TV)

by Steve Mac Donald
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 2008

ANCHORAGE, Alaska -- A unique conversation between 32 people took place Tuesday. Representatives from big oil, environmental groups, government and labor tied to the Alaska's oil industry gathered around a table to discuss the state's future.

The U.S. uses 10,000 gallons of oil a second every day and Shell Oil in the United States, which sponsored the summit, made that point very clear.

The company's president, John Hofmeister, is on a kind of goodwill tour around Alaska. He faced his fair share of questions from participants, many of which questioned him about finances.

North Slope Borough Mayor Ed Itta says the federal government isn't sharing revenues from off-shore lease sales with coastal communities like his.

"We believe it's reasonable and fair. While monetary gains is not the issue, of course, it's always nice to have revenues and continue to fund our government," he said. "We as a people are being asked to take a whole bunch of risk without any reward."

Perhaps the most compelling question posed at the roundtable had to do with jobs. Who, exactly, is going to retrieve all that oil and gas in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas and on the North Slope?

"We've got about a 20,000 workers shortage so we have our work cut out for us just to even meet current demands," said Alaska Vocational Technical Centers director Fred Esposito.

With the possibility of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska's future, along

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Co-chair, Joint Armed Services
Committee

•
Resources Committee

•
Judiciary Committee

•
Transportation Committee



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SENATOR BILL WIELECHOWSKI

March 19, 2008

Representative Carl Gatto, Co-Chair
Representative Craig Johnson, Co-Chair
House Resources Committee
Room 108 & 126, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

I respectfully request a hearing on SJR 17, a resolution urging the Congress to provide Alaska with a fair share of revenue from oil and gas leasing and development in the outer continental shelf off our coast. This resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate and has 11 cosponsors.

Under current law, Alaska receives virtually no revenue from oil and gas leasing and development that occurs more than six miles off our coast. This contrasts with how other states, including Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, are treated. Under the 2006 Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, these states receive 37.5 percent of revenues from newly leased federal waters off their coasts. This new law is expected to direct more than \$60 billion to those four states over the next 25 years.

Alaska deserves to be treated in the same way as other states that contribute to our nation's energy security. Like other energy-producing states, Alaska bears the costs of infrastructure in support of offshore development, and our coastal resources and residents bear the risks of impacts from offshore development. Alaskans deserve to share in the benefits of production, just as we do its costs.

Thank you for your speedy consideration of this request,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Wielechowski".

Senator Bill Wielechowski