

SJR

17

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



February 16, 1983

TO: Pete Jeans, Senior Advisor  
Senate Advisory Council

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair  
Senate State Affairs Committee

Handwritten initials "VF" in black ink, positioned to the right of the "FROM:" line.

I have a small research request for you. I would like to know how many people live in each of Alaska's four time zones, and also the date on which Southeast Alaska went from Yukon to Pacific time.

I would like to have this information by Monday, February 22, 1983 if at all possible.

Thank you.

Population as of July 1, 1982, from the Department of Labor:

368,100	AST
33,500	BST
58,600	PST
600	YST

Scuttheast Alaska went from Pacific to Yukon Time on April 27, 1980.  
The switch back to Pacific time occured in October, 1980.

8941 Elim Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99507  
February 25, 1983

To Alaska State Legislators:

When I read in the paper that a resolution had actually passed the House of Representatives in the Alaska Legislature to change all the time zones in Alaska to accommodate a few business (?) people and to help Juneau keep the capitol there, I could not believe that the group of supposedly intelligent people we voted for and sent to the State capitol to represent us had really done this. Are Alaskans so stupid -- or do our legislators just think we are -- that we cannot cope with a few time changes that most people learn about and how to handle while they are still in elementary school?

How do the residents of California communicate with the residents of New York?

By having one state or both change their time ARBITRARILY AND BY SETTING UP FALSE TIMES just because the Californians could not get up a little earlier or the New Yorkers stay up a little later?

I voted to move the Capitol when it first came up, but I voted against moving it this last time because I felt the money, however much or little, could be used to better purpose such as the Susitna Dam projects and fixing up our roads and public utilities. These would provide work for many people and provide services for everyone, not just a few legislators or residents of one town. Now I feel that the residents of Juneau are attempting to control the whole state by attempting to have artificial time zones legislated because they cannot cope with conditions that the rest of us have been handling with ease for several hundred years.

Are we going to advertize to the rest of the United States and the world that we are so dumb that we cannot figure out how the time zones work??? It reminds me of a letter to the Editor I read many years ago when daylight savings time came up and a clam digger from down the Inlet wanted the legislature to pass a

law that low tide would always come in the daytime.

Daylight savings time changes time for our whole country but it means very little in Alaska as we have such long days during the period of the change. It is an arbitrary time that does really not change time, but just changes what we do and when. This gives the law makers a feeling that they are God and can control such things.

If Alaska should take this step, God forbid, we will have so many different zones: one between here and Juneau, one between here and other parts of Alaska, one between here and the west coast, and how about here and the stock exchange in New York? If you are confused now how about that.

Please, legislators, leave things you cannot change alone and get on with the business you were elected to do, namely those things you all promised before you were elected and became anointed by the good Lord to tell your dumb constituents what to do and how to do it. The day of the statesman seems to be gone, and we have nothing but politicians who are coppering their own bets. How about cutting down on government, repairing and building some decent roads, learning to live within the actual income the state will have, provide work for Alaskans instead of hand-outs? Let the cities that have got themselves involved in grandiose schemes and building projects pay for them themselves. Represent all of your constituents not just the loud ones and the ones who want something for themselves not the whole State.

If the residents of Juneau, or the vocal ones, want to keep the Capitol in Juneau let them remember that they are just a small part of the great state of Alaska and that the rest of the state has rights also. If Anchorage is getting to be the center of things in the state it must be because it has more to offer. I would not like to have the Capitol in Anchorage -- the city is getting too big as it is. Most capitols of states are not located in the largest city, but most are more accessible than Juneau. So let Juneau come up with a better mouse trap and people will come to it -- better roads, better ferry service, and last but not least with better legislators who do the work they were

elected for and not trying to legislate everything even time zones. Limit the time of the legislature to 90 days and the legislators will only have to worry about what time it is in other parts of the country for 90 days.

Sincerely,

*Irene Braun*

Irene Braun

Copies to all State legislators and to The Anchorage Times and The Anchorage Daily News

Box 177, Highland Dr.  
Eagle River, Ak. 99577  
February 4, 1983

*Dear Senator Fischer,*

I would like to express my strong opposition to the time zone change bill (SJR17). It will accomplish nothing to make state government more accessible, only inconvenience the bulk of the state's population. During our months of limited daylight it would only extend by several weeks the time of darkness during the morning hours and add to the safety hazard of small children going to school. As it is our morning and afternoon daylight hours are fairly equally divided creating the balance that Alaska Standard Time was meant to achieve.

I quite agree that Juneau and the Southeast should be on Yukon Standard Time, however, they have elected only recently to remain on Pacific Time which is their prerogative. That choice should be honored. By forcing the entire state to jump over to a new time zone will only create new animosity and divisiveness. The benefits are just not there, we are on daylight time half of the year which is fine, since our Alaskan summers provide us with abundant daylight and it also keeps us in sync with the rest of the country.

The governor has already enacted significant change along these lines by changing state office hours in the Southeast to 9-5:30, thereby moving to within only one hour of Anchorage and Fairbanks state office hours. This change is to be commended, however, one cannot change the laws of nature and geography. If we could I'm sure we would all be on New York - Washington D C. time. (Eastern Standard Time)

Please take the views of the majority of Alaskans into consideration who prefer to remain in their present time zones.

Sincerely yours,

*Allen R. Kunes*

Allen R. Kunes

## Time Zone Changes in Southeast Alaska \*

May 29, 1926 - Ketchikan changes from 135<sup>th</sup> Meridian time (YST) to 120<sup>th</sup> Meridian time (PST) by Mayoral proclamation

1936 - Wrangell & Petersburg make the same change

April 30, 1940 - Juneau votes for the same change  
[this move was controversial and miners continued to work on 135<sup>th</sup> Meridian Time (YST)]

May 13, 1940 - Sitka makes the same change

- Skagway stays on 135<sup>th</sup> Meridian (YST) time because of the rail connection to Whitehorse. 135<sup>th</sup> Meridian time later becomes "Yukon Standard Time"

[date unknown: Skagway switches to Pacific Standard Time]

April 27, 1980 - Most of S.E. Alaska ~~with~~  
switches from PST to YST

October, 1980 Most of S.E. Alaska (inc. Juneau)  
reverts to PST

\* source: Alaska Sportsman, May 1965 (attached)

*for David Dye*

# May In Alaska's History

By:  
Bob DeArmond

MAY 19, 1926—

The Ketchikan City Council authorized Mayor Thomas Torry to issue a proclamation adopting Pacific Standard Time, or 120th Meridian time, as official time in the City of Ketchikan, effective at midnight on Saturday, May 29. The action was taken upon the recommendation of the Ketchikan Commercial Club which felt that having the same time as Seattle would be advantageous to the Ketchikan Fish Exchange and to other business houses. The change was made without any reported difficulties. Ketchikan churches held services by Pacific Standard Time on Sunday, May 30, and the schools opened by it the next day.

At that time, before long distance telephones and scheduled air service in Southeast Alaska, it made little difference in one town what time the clocks showed in another, and other towns were slow to follow Ketchikan's example. Wrangell and Petersburg were the first to change, some ten years after Ketchikan. In Juneau the matter became controversial. When it was suggested that the clocks be moved ahead an hour, the miner's union strenuously opposed it. The question was taken before the City Council which in August, 1939, considered a motion to adopt Pacific Standard Time but tabled it. Council members did decide, however, to put the question to the people and on April 2, 1940, Juneauites voted 753-564 in favor of the change, to take place at midnight on April 30. The miners at the Alaska-Juneau Mine announced they would continue to work by 135th Meridian time.

Sitka set its clocks to 120th Meridian time on May 13, 1940. Skagway, with its rail connection to Whitehorse, remained on the old time, which became known as Yukon Standard Time, an hour earlier than the remainder of Southeast Alaska.

MAY 10, 1912—

At about 10 o'clock p.m. during a heavy southwest gale, the tug PIONEER lost her tow, the barge HAYDN BROWN, somewhere between Cape Cleare and Cape St. Elias in the Gulf of Alaska. The HAYDN BROWN was the hull of an old sailing vessel, built as a medium clipper at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1876. She carried sail until sometime after 1900 when she was cut down to a barge. On this voyage she had left Seattle in tow on March 16 for Akutan Harbor, under charter to the Alaska Whaling Company. Her cargo included 200 tons of coal, 700 tons of miscel-

laneous supplies and 200 tons of machinery, and she carried twenty-five hands for the whaling plant at Akutan. She was owned by the Griffiths and Sprague Stevedoring Company of Seattle and was returning empty to that port at the end of the PIONEER's towline.

Captain Andrew Peterson was in charge of the HAYDN BROWN and with him were Carl Westerland, donkey engineman; August Palmer and Chris Jansen, sailors; K. Hawakara, cook; and two hands who had been shipped at Akutan and whose names are unrecorded. For forty-eight hours after the towline parted, or was cut—there was some dispute about the facts—the crew of the barge kept watch for the tug, and for thirty-six hours Captain Nielson of the PIONEER cruised around seeking the barge. Neither sighted the other. The gale continued and the hull of the old ship was wracked and pounded by huge seas until it began to go to pieces. She started to go down by the head and, as August Palmer told it afterward, she "crumpled up like an egg crate." This was Palmer's tenth shipwreck and he jumped clear of the vessel as she sank, then swam around until he could get hold of a piece of wreckage.

After Palmer had been some time in the water—he was never sure just how long, but thought it must have been nearly twelve hours—the waves tossed him up on the steep rocky shore of Montague Island. A short while later he saw Carl Westerland come ashore, but when he got to Carl he found that he was dead of injuries apparently suffered when he came through the surf. Palmer saw a body floating offshore, too, but could not identify it.

Palmer, who wasn't sure where he had landed, went into the woods looking for a trail or sign of habitation. He found a trail but it was a bear trail, with bears on it. He said afterward that he did not know much about bears but that these did not act very friendly, so he returned to the beach and found some mussels which he ate raw. For four days and nights he wandered along the shore, dodging the surf and picking his way over the barnacle-covered rocks. He did not sleep because he was afraid the bears might eat him if he went into the woods and that the tide might wash him away if he slept on the beach. The weather did improve some and once he saw a white-hulled steamer passing by. This encouraged him because he thought it might be searching for survivors.

He was right in this because what he saw was undoubtedly the revenue cutter

MANNING which was making a search for the lighthouse tender AMERICA. The passenger steamers NORTON and ADMIRAL SAMPSON were also making a special lookout for survivors. The AMERICA spotted Palmer, and sent a boat to pick him up and soon had him warm, fed and asleep. No other survivors of the HAYDN BROWN were found.

Palmer had survived his first shipwreck and his eleventh was soon to come when the AMERICA struck a rock five days later. After he finally reached Juneau and was asked about the future, Palmer said that he was giving strong consideration to leaving the sea. Eleven shipwrecks were bad, each taken by itself, but he didn't like them coming in succession—especially when the ship was so closely approaching the shore.

MAY 26, 1917—

At a few minutes past 6:00 p.m. the freighter REDWOOD, owned by the American Fisheries and on her way to the St. Lawrence wharf in Ketchikan, was toppling into the bay, together with its pipelines and pumps and drums of gasoline and oil.

On the REDWOOD's bridge was Captain Thomas Moore who recently had been appointed manager of the Alaska Fisheries Company to take over the operation. She had been launched at Bellingham earlier in the spring, a wooden-hulled vessel 1,793 tons gross with a met length of 226.4 feet. She had a full load of supplies to the PAF at King Cove in Western Alaska, returning south in ballast and was running into Ketchikan for bunker.

Captain Moore, when asked what happened, made it brief. "At 6:00 we slowed down. At 6:04 I ordered engines stopped. At 6:05 I signalled full speed astern. The engine refused to reverse. We hit the dock."

MAY 15, 1916—

The Post Office Department received the only offer submitted on it to carry mail by airplane by Earl J. Byers of Iditarod, a bid of \$44,900 to carry a million pounds of mail twice each week a year from Seward via Anchorage to Iditarod. Byers did not file the performance bond but said he would do so if awarded a contract. Post General Burleson did not reject Byers' bid at once; he said it was a good one and another call would be issued.

Sunsets w/in S.A. Jurisdiction  
Fiscal notes & audit reports

Status SB 59

move on SB 63

SB 106 Mar 10th

CS SJR 17

~~with~~

Shift to AK. Standard Time &  
redefine that zone to co-incide  
w/ present Yukon S.T.

Clause (add) important all Alaska  
be on all Stand. time, including  
western AK and Aleutians

Resumes for appoint's | check w/ House re  
Joint Hearing  
check w/ Hattle when Pagano will be here

Introduced: 1/28/83  
Referred: State Affairs and  
Transportation

BY HALFORD, FAIKS, FERGUSON,  
V. FISCHER, JOSEPHSON, KELLY,  
STURGULEWSKI AND RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Requesting the Secretary of the United

6

States Department of Transportation to

7

revise the standard time zones in which

8

Alaska is located.

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

10 WHEREAS Alaska is the only state that spans four time zones; and

11 WHEREAS the time differences between the communities in Alaska create

12 an artificial barrier that impairs efforts to improve communications among

13 the widely scattered population centers of this vast state; and

14 WHEREAS the elimination of the time differential between the state

15 capital and the other centers of finance, trade, and commerce in Alaska

16 would bring state government closer to all the people of the state; and

17 WHEREAS the transfer of <sup>all</sup> ~~most~~ of Alaska to the <sup>Alaska</sup> ~~Yukon~~ Standard Time Zone

18 would place <sup>all</sup> ~~most~~ Alaskans on an identical time schedule that would avoid

19 inconvenience to the traveler, the transportation industry, and other

20 commercial enterprises; and

21 WHEREAS federal law (15 U.S.C. secs. 260 - 267; 49 U.S.C. sec.

22 1655(e)(5)) regulates the time on which all federal offices and common

23 carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce operate and grants to

24 the United States Secretary of Transportation the authority to redefine the

25 boundaries of time zones that serve the United States;

26 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests the Secre-

27 tary of the United States Department of Transportation to redefine the

28 boundaries of the time zones in which Alaska is located by shifting those

29 portions of the state located in the Pacific Standard Time Zone and, the

whereas it is important that all Alaska be placed  
on a single Alaska Standard Time Zone, including western  
Alaska and the Aleutian Islands

*and the Bering Standard Time Zone*

*changing  
of the  
YST zone  
to AST  
zone*

1 Alaska Standard Time Zone) to the Yukon Standard Time Zone and ~~by shifting~~  
2 ~~that portion of the state located in the Bering Standard Time Zone to the~~  
3 ~~Alaska Standard Time Zone.~~

4 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Andrew L.  
5 Lewis, Jr., Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation; and to the  
6 Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and  
7 the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delega-  
8 tion in Congress.

DAVE =====

RE TIME ZONE

-- ANY PROBLEM WITH U.S. DOT ON RENAMING 'YUKON' TO 'ALASKA' ZONE?

-- COULD DOT SECRETARY SIMPLY REDEFINE 'ALASKA' ZONE TO MEAN  
SAME TIME AS YUKON ZONE?

PLS ADVISE GOV'S OFFICE THAT WESTERN SENATORS AGREE THEIR REGION  
SHOULD BE ON SAME TIME AS REST OF STATE.

ALSO TELL THEM WE WANT IT CALLED 'ALASKA TIME ZONE'

LET'S SCHEDULE TUESDAY, 3/8 REGARDLESS OF ANSWERS TO ABOVE

*but let's discuss first*

THX

VIC

3/7

Original sponsors: Halford, Faiks,  
Ferguson, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17 (State Affairs)  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the standard time zones in  
6 which Alaska is located.

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

8 WHEREAS Alaska is the only state that spans four time zones; and

9 WHEREAS the time differences between the communities in Alaska create  
10 an artificial barrier that impairs efforts to improve communications among  
11 the widely scattered population centers of this vast state; and

12 WHEREAS the elimination of the time differential between the state  
13 capital and the other centers of finance, trade, and commerce in Alaska  
14 would bring state government closer to all the people of the state; and

15 WHEREAS all of the state, including Western Alaska and the Aleutian  
16 Islands, should be in a single Alaska time zone to improve communication  
17 between the people of the state; and

18 WHEREAS placing all of Alaska in a single time zone would allow  
19 Alaskans to use an identical time schedule that would avoid inconvenience  
20 to the traveler, the transportation industry, and other commercial enter-  
21 prises; and

22 WHEREAS federal law (15 U.S.C. secs. 260 - 267; 49 U.S.C. sec. 1655-  
23 (e)(5)) regulates the time on which all federal offices and common carriers  
24 engaged in interstate and foreign commerce operate and grants to the United  
25 States Secretary of Transportation the authority to redefine the boundaries  
26 of time zones that serve the United States;

27 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests the Secre-  
28 tary of the United States Department of Transportation to redefine the  
29 boundaries of the time zones in which Alaska is located by shifting those

1 portions of the state located in the Pacific Standard Time Zone, the Alaska  
2 Standard Time Zone and the Bering Standard Time Zone to the Yukon Standard  
3 Time Zone; and be it

4       FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests Congress  
5 to designate the new single time zone in which all of Alaska will be lo-  
6 cated as the Alaska Standard Time Zone.

7       COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Elizabeth  
8 Dole, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation; the Honorable  
9 George Bush, Vice-President of the United States and President of the  
10 Senate; the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of  
11 Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank  
12 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,  
13 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.  
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STATE OF ALASKA  
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SJR 17 Date on Bill: January 28, 1983  
 Title: Requesting Sec. USDOT to Change Time Zones  
 Sponsor: Halford, Faiks, Furgeson, V. Fischer, Josephson, Kelly, Sturgulewski and Rodey  
 Requestor: V. Fischer

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

			FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	
Capital							
Operating							
Total		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		

b. Revenues:

Revenue							

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor.

Prepared By: Frank Raye *Frank Raye* Phone: 465-4430  
 Division: Personnel Date: 2/28/83

Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd *LRR* Date: 3/10/83  
 Department: Administration

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/8/83

Position Paper  
SJR 17

This resolution requests the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation to shift Time Zones in parts of Alaska from the Pacific and Alaska to the Yukon Time Zone and other areas of Alaska from the Bering Time Zone to the Alaska Time Zone.

The proposed changes in time zones will improve the communications between the Division of Personnel headquarters and its regional offices as well as between the Division of Personnel headquarters and all other State offices in major portions of the State. This improved communications will result from synchronizing the time between Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks.

The Division supports passage of SJR 17.

Signature Frank Rye  
Director of Personnel

Date 3/7/83

Signature Edmund Anderson Jr.  
Commissioner of Administration

Date 3/15/83

17D7/0302-1

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811  
(907) 465-4954



February 16, 1983

TO: Fellow Senators  
FROM: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
RE: Standard Time Zone

V.

The Senate State Affairs committee is considering a resolution to bring Alaska together by adjusting the various separate time zones.

There appears to be consensus that all of Alaska should ideally be on a single time zone. The committee asked that all senators be polled on the question of which time zone should be used for the state -- Yukon Standard Time or Alaska Standard Time.

Which would you prefer: (PLEASE CHECK ONE OR INDICATE PREFERENCES)

1. Entire state on Yukon Standard Time ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Entire state on Alaska Standard Time ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Other approach \_\_\_\_\_

(I would assume that if we chose Yukon time, we'd try and get it renamed "Alaska Standard Time")

I would appreciate having your response as soon as possible.

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SJR 17  
 Title: Revise Time Zones  
 Sponsor: Halford  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Administration  
 Program Category Affected: Gen. Gov't.  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Data Processing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Mike Wheeler *(Signature)*  
 Division: Data Processing

Phone: 465-2220  
 Date: 3/16/85

Approved by Commissioner: Trisa Rudd *(Signature)*  
 Department: Administration

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

ANALYSIS - TIME ZONE REVISION

The recent change in the working hours of Juneau State employees had the effect of shifting the workload on the Juneau Data Center by one hour.

No effect of the convergence of the Juneau and Anchorage peak loads was detectible in either capacity management statistics or in response times of online transactions.

This Resolution will shift the workload one additional hour, assuming that work hours are uniform within Yukon time.

The fiscal impact upon the Data Centers is expected to be negligible.

MW/je  
5/0316-18-4/BDGSF1

MSG 03 00003009 PRTY 1 02/11/83 17:44:35 ORIG LA02 IN 0015 OUT  
FROM SHIRLEE AND LIO TO: POMS, JUNEAU INF  
TARGET LJHL SUBJ TOM

SAVE FOR  
MY FILE

0/11/83, SHIRLEE AND LIO, 8009

TO SENATOR , CHAIRMAN, STATE AFFAIRS  
SENATORS RAY, STURGULEWSKI, RODEY AND KELLY

FROM FRED APPLEBY  
C/O ROOSEHEAD CONSTRUCTION, INC.  
SRA BOX 3501-B  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99502 (H) 345-5443 (W) 345-5443

I WOULD LIKE TO REGISTER STRONG OPPOSITION TO TIME ZONE  
CHANGE RESOLUTION, DUE TO THE FACT THAT DURING THE WINTER  
CONSTRUCTION SEASON, THE FRAMING BUSINESS, ESPECIALLY EXTERIOR  
WORK, REQUIRES LIGHTING. AS IT IS, OUR DAYLIGHT IS BALANCED  
BETWEEN MORNING AND AFTERNOON, WITH THE CHANGE, PUTTING US  
ON YUKON TIME, WE END UP WITH 3 HRS. OF DARKNESS DURING EARLY  
MORNING HOURS, GREATLY INCREASING OUR COSTS.

∴ STAYING ON AK TIME  
AFFECTS FEWER PEOPLE

DAVE

PLS GET SEN. ADV. COMING  
A LETTER FROM ME

ASKING FOR # OF PEOPLE IN  
EACH OF AK'S TIME ZONES.

ALSO- WHEN DID SE GO OFF YUKON TO  
PACIFIC TIME?

To Our Governor + State Legislature

I would like to raise the following arguments at this time in regard to changing the time here in Alaska.

First changing the time so that everyone can communicate with each other sounds and appears to be a good thing as time on the clock really hasent much meaning when the sun dosent rise or set by the clock.

Second if the purpose of changing the time is for the first assumption of markets and communication during business hours with branches of government. It would seem imparatitive that a single time standard is needed.

Third the most logical time standard to be adopted for access to markets and bodies of government suggest that we adopt Eastern Standard Time. As this would give us access to all the Eastern Markets as well as the Stock Market and our Federal Government and State Government via the Computer terminal and telephone.

Fourth everything above being accepted would effectively break our ties and dependance on Seattle as we wouldnt be on their time standard nor would we be using Seattle as a wholesaler for everything we buy from eastern markets.

Fifth now we need some feedback and individual response on how you feel and what you plan to do about your feelings.

Sincerely

Richard E. Harris  
148 S. Franklin St.

# New time zones for Alaska OK'd

By KARIN DAVIES and DON HUNTER  
Daily News reporters

9.16.83

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Cole on Thursday signed a plan that will consolidate Alaska's four time zones into two, federal sources said.

The sources said that the Transportation Department will announce publicly today that the plan, which will put clocks from the Panhandle to the Aleutian Chain on the same time, has been approved.

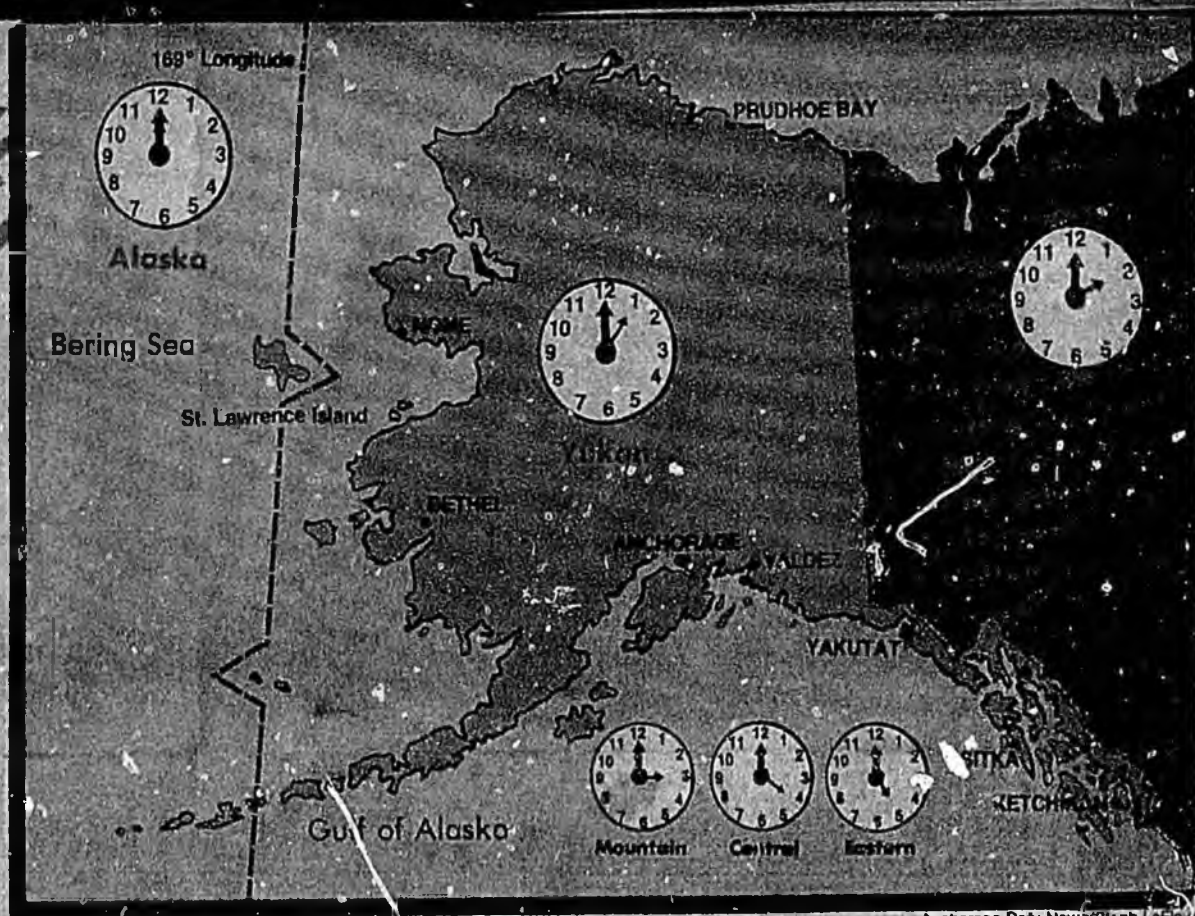
The plan will go into effect Oct. 30, when Daylight Savings Time reverts to Standard Time.

The change was sought by Alaska Gov. Bill Sheffield to remove barriers to doing business in Alaska, improve communications and unify residents. Supporters of the plan say it as a way to forestall further efforts to relocate the state capital, primarily because Juneau and Anchorage will be on the same time.

Spokesmen for the governor here and in Juneau declined to comment on the decision at the request of the Department of Transportation. "We've been told that decision will be announced tomorrow," Pete Spivey, Sheffield's press secretary, said Thursday. When the change is made, more than 90 percent of Alaska residents, all those living east of 169 degrees longitude, will be on Yukon Time.

When Daylight Savings Time ends, Yakutat residents,

See Back Page, ALASKA



Anchorage Daily News Graph Lab

Map shows Alaska divided into two time zones, with most of the state on a single time. The change will put most Alaskans one hour closer to the Lower 48.

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Daily News reporters 9.16.83

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole on Thursday signed a plan that will consolidate Alaska's four time zones into two, federal sources said.

The sources said that the Transportation Department will announce publicly today that the plan, which will put clocks from the Panhandle to the Aleutian Chain on the same time, has been approved.

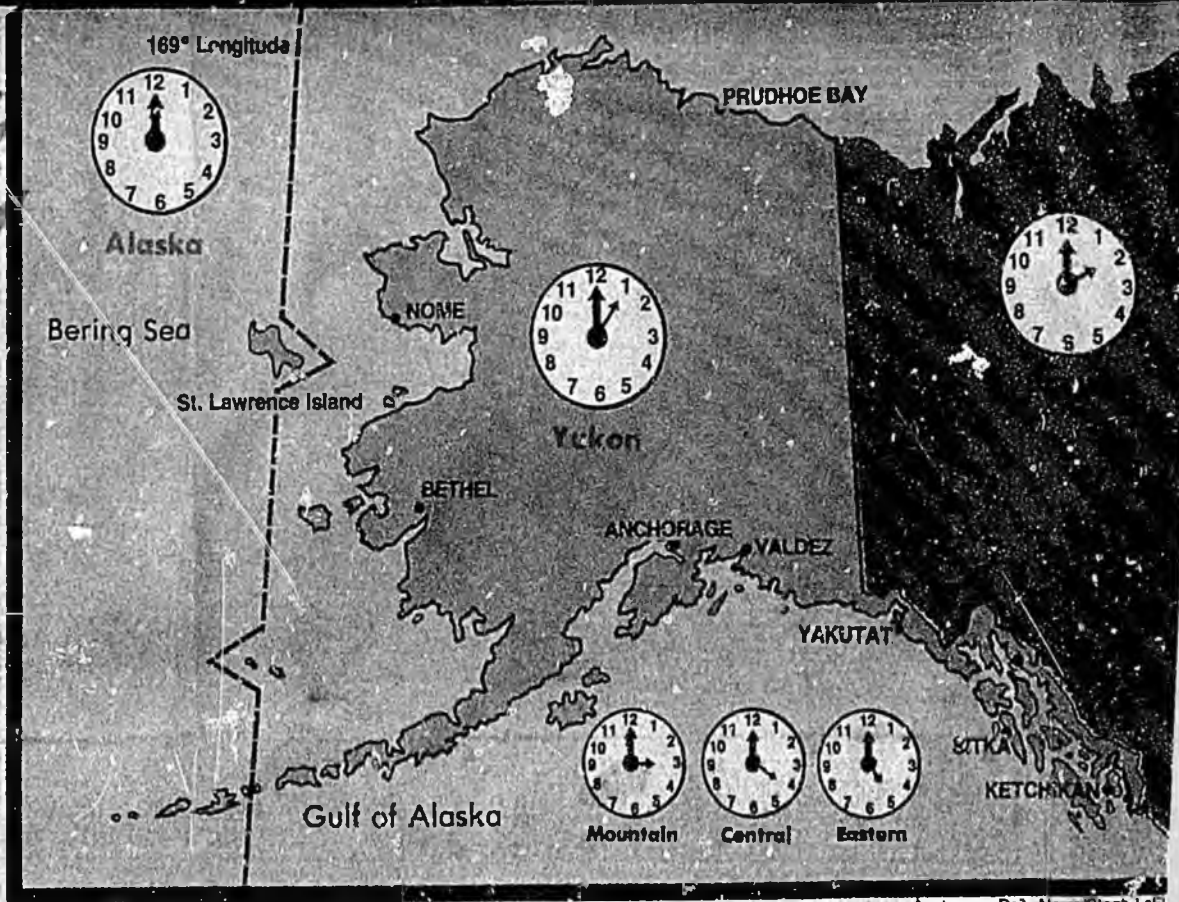
The plan will go into effect Oct. 30, when Daylight Savings Time reverts to Standard Time.

The change was sought by Alaska Gov. Bill Sheffield to remove barriers to doing business in Alaska, improve communications and unify residents. Supporters of the plan say it as a way to forestall further efforts to relocate the state capital, primarily because Juneau and Anchorage will be on the same time.

Spokesmen for the governor here and in Juneau declined to comment on the decision at the request of the Department of Transportation. "We've been told that decision will be announced tomorrow," Pete Spivey, Sheffield's press secretary, said Thursday. When the change is made, more than 90 percent of Alaska residents, all those living east of 169 degrees longitude, will be on Yukon Time.

When Daylight Savings Time ends, Yakutat residents,

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Map shows Alaska divided into two time zones, with most of the state on a single time. The change will put most Alaskans one hour closer to the Lower 48.

# Alaska time

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the only ones now on Yukon Time, will move their clocks back an hour. The rest of southeast Alaska will put their clocks back two hours. Those in the Alaska Time Zone will not change their clocks, and thus will be on Yukon Time.

Most Bering Time Zone residents will move their clocks ahead one hour. Those living west of 169 degrees longitude, including St. Lawrence Island and the far reaches of the Aleutian Chain, will shift to Alaska Standard Time.

Soon after Sheffield announced the plan, it was endorsed by the Alaska Legislature. About 60 percent of Alaskans favored the plan in a statewide poll.

Pockets of staunch opposition endured in some southeast communities, however. At public hearings earlier this year, Ketchikan residents portrayed the time change as the product of a power struggle between the northern and southern portions of Alaska. "The area that's the biggest moneymaker is going to win," James Llanos said last month.

Told Thursday the change had been approved, Sitka Mayor John Dapceovich said he still opposes the consolidated time zones, but said his opposition was strictly a personal stand. The Sitka Assembly decided to take no side in the issue, he said.

Dapceovich said he and most people he knows are against the change for a simple reason. "We don't like to lose the hour of daylight in the spring and late fall," he said. Also, "we would rather be on Seattle time because, down here, most of our dealings are with the Lower 48."

However, another Sitka resident, Cecil McClain, testified in favor of the change earlier and applauded its approval Thursday. "I think here it is pretty evident that a majority of the people are in favor of it," said McClain, who represented the Sitka Chamber of Commerce at the earlier hearing.

"One hour time difference between here and Seattle isn't going to work any hardship," McClain said. The two-hour difference with the rest of Alaska, however, did cause problems, he said.

The change also should help draw residents of the state closer together "and create some good feelings," McClain said.

Bob Ross, Department of Transportation general counsel, said the department received petitions with more than 1,000 signatures and more than 200 written comments on the proposal. He declined to comment on the decision.

This was the first time in more than 15 years that the department was asked to consolidate the time zones