

SB

177

HFIN

FILE

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred to Committee: April 15, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/24/96

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSB 177(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 177(FIN) am

CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMITS/ GUNS ON FERRY

"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns; and relating to possession of firearms on state ferries."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute

H.C.S. CSSB 177(FIN)

the same title
 a new title

- additional referral to _____ Committee
- attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

Senate fiscal note(s) DO 7/11/94

zero fiscal note(s) _____

Senate zero fiscal note(s) DOC 3/26/94
LAW 3/6/94

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Richard J. Foster</i> Foster	X			
<i>Tom Mulder</i> Mulder	X			
<i>Alan Hamell</i> Hamell			X	
<i>Thereseault</i> Thereseault	X			
<i>Ray Brown</i> Brown		X		
<i>Grassmeyer</i> Grassmeyer	X			
<i>Kelly</i> Kelly	X			
<i>Terry Martin</i> Martin	X			
<i>Kohring</i> Kohring	X			
<i>Harley</i> Harley			X	

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *Richard J. Foster* *Harley*

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

Bill Version: CS SB 177 (JUD)

(S) Publish Date: 3-6-96

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 2/28/96 Dept. Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns." BRU: Criminal Division
 Sponsor: Senator Green Component: Criminal Division
 Requester: Senate Judiciary Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 2085

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
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						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSSB 177 (JUD) amends Alaska's laws concerning concealed handguns to remove many of the existing places from the list of places where a permitted person is prohibited from possessing a deadly weapon, and to loosen existing concealed handgun eligibility, application, and qualification requirements. The bill will not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Richard I. Peque, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/28/96
 Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General Date: 2/28/96
 Agency: Department of Law

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FISCAL NOTE

No. 5

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CS 58177(FIN)

(S) Publish Date: 3-26-96

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
 Title: An act relating to permits to carry concealed BRU: _____
handguns Component: _____
 Sponsor: Senator Green
 Requester: Senate State Affairs Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 10694

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
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 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would not have any fiscal impact on the Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Jerry Shriner
 Division: Office of the Commissioner
 Approved by Commissioner: Margaret Pugh Margaret Pugh
 Agency: Department of Corrections

Phone: 485-4852
 Date: 1/22/96
 Date: 1/22/96

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 177 (FIN)

Revision Date: <u>3/27/96</u>	Dept. Affected: <u>Department of Law</u>
Title: <u>"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns...possession of firearms on state ferries."</u>	BRU: <u>Criminal Division</u>
Sponsor: <u>Senator Green</u>	Component: <u>Criminal Division</u>
Requester: <u>Senate Finance Committee</u>	COMPONENT SERIAL NO. <u>2085</u>

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
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						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES						
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

POSITIONS	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSSB 177 (FIN) amends Alaska's laws concerning concealed handguns to remove many of the existing places from the list of places where a permitted person is prohibited from possessing a deadly weapon, and to loosen existing concealed handgun eligibility, application, and qualification requirements. This version of SB 177 adds a section that includes and spells out the restrictions for possessing a firearm aboard a vessel of the Alaska Marine Highway System to conform to existing practice. This bill will not have a fiscal impact for the Department of Law.

Prepared by: <u>Richard I. Pegues, Director</u>	Phone: <u>465-3672</u>
Division: <u>Administrative Services Division</u>	Date: <u>3/27/96</u>
Approved by Commissioner: <u>Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General</u>	Date: <u>3/27/96</u>
Agency: <u>Department of Law</u>	

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: CSSB 177(FIN) am

Revision Date: April 10, 1996
 Title: * An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns *
 Sponsor: Senator Green
 Requestor: S Rules

Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 BRU: AST and DPS Statewide Support
 Component: Detachments and AK Criminal Records and Identification
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 799 and 1190

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHANGE IN REVENUES () Revenue Code	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GE Match						
1004 GE						
1005 GE/Program Receipts	(47.4)	(47.4)	(47.4)	(47.4)	(47.4)	(47.4)
1008 GE/MHT/A						
Other						
TOTAL						

Estimate of current year (FY 96) impact: \$ 0

POSITIONS:

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached analysis

Prepared By Lt. Dan Lowden and Frank Allen
 Division Alaska State Troopers
 Approved by Commissioner *Ronald L. Otto*
 Agency Ronald L. Otto, Dept. of Public Safety

Phone 465-5505 269-5691
 Date April 10, 1996
 Date 4/10/96

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STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: CSSB 177(FIN) am

Revision Date: April 10, 1996 Dept. Affected: Public Safety

The effect of this legislation will be to limit the Program Receipts authority to a maximum of \$99 per initial permit. The cost of providing the required background checks, including the processing of fingerprint checks through the FBI and the State of Alaska by the Alaska Criminal Records & Identification Section, is \$59. Under this bill \$40 per permit is all that the AST Permits Section would have available to process the applications.

The Alaska Concealed Handgun Permitting process was intended to be self-supporting and not to negatively impact the Division of Alaska State Trooper's basic law enforcement function. It is anticipated that this program will continue to be self-supporting at the \$99 fee established in the bill.

9-LS1139S

Luckhaupt

4/22/96

adopted NO OBJ

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 177()
 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS GREEN, Halford, Taylor, Donley

REPRESENTATIVES James, Kelly, Kohring

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns; and relating to
 2 possession of firearms on state ferries."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 11.61.210 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (e) In a prosecution under (a)(7) of this section, it is an affirmative defense
 6 that the defendant, at the time of possession, was the holder of a valid permit to carry
 7 a concealed handgun under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790, the deadly weapon was a
 8 concealed handgun as defined in AS 18.65.790, and the possession

9 (1) occurred within a propelled vehicle, other than a school bus, and
 10 the defendant did not exit the propelled vehicle; and

11 (2) did not occur in a municipality or established village in which the
 12 possession of a concealed handgun is prohibited under AS 18.65.780 - 18.65.785.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 11.61.220(b) is amended to read:

14 (b) In a prosecution under (a)(1) of this section, it is an affirmative defense

1 that the defendant, at the time of possession, was

2 (1) in the defendant's dwelling or on land owned or leased by the
3 defendant appurtenant to the dwelling;

4 (2) actually engaged in lawful hunting, fishing, trapping, or other lawful
5 outdoor activity that necessarily involves the carrying of a weapon for personal
6 protection; [OR]

7 (3) the holder of a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun under
8 AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790, the deadly weapon concealed was a concealed handgun as
9 defined in AS 18.65.790, and the possession did not occur in a municipality or
10 established village in which the possession of concealed handguns is prohibited under
11 AS 18.65.780 - 18.65.785; or

12 (4) the holder of a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun
13 issued by another state if the state that issued the permit allows persons holding
14 permits issued under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790 to carry a concealed handgun in
15 that state as determined by the Department of Public Safety, and

16 (A) the deadly weapon concealed was a concealed handgun
17 as defined in AS 18.65.790; and

18 (B) the possession did not occur in a municipality or
19 established village in which the possession of concealed handguns is
20 prohibited under AS 18.65.780 - 18.65.785.

21 * Sec. 3. AS 11.61.220(d) is amended to read:

22 (d) In a prosecution under (a)(2) of this section, it is

23 (1) an affirmative defense that the defendant, at the time of
24 possession, was the holder of a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun under
25 AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790, the loaded firearm was a concealed handgun as defined
26 in AS 18.65.790, the defendant did not consume an intoxicating liquor at the place
27 where the possession occurred and did not have more than 0.04 percent by weight
28 of alcohol in the person's blood, more than 40 milligrams of alcohol per 100
29 milligrams of blood, or more than 0.04 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of the
30 person's breath, as determined by a chemical test taken within four hours after
31 the offense was committed, and the possession did not occur in a municipality or

1 established village in which the possession of concealed handguns is prohibited
2 under AS 18.65.780 - 18.65.785;

3 (2) a defense that the defendant, at the time of possession, was on
4 business premises

5 (A) [(1) ON BUSINESS PREMISES] owned by or leased by the
6 defendant; or

7 (B) [(2) ON BUSINESS PREMISES] in the course of the
8 defendant's employment for the owner or lessee of those premises.

- 9 • Sec. 4. AS 11.61.220 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (h) When the holder of a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun under
11 AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.790 is charged by a peace officer or arrested for violating (a)(2)
12 of this section, the holder may request the peace officer to conduct a blood or breath
13 test, at the expense of the holder, to determine the holder's blood alcohol level for use
14 under (d)(1) of this section.

- 15 • Sec. 5. AS 18.65.700(a) is amended to read:

16 (a) The department shall issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to a
17 person who

18 (1) applies in person at an office of the Alaska State Troopers;

19 (2) qualifies under AS 18.65.705;

20 (3) submits a completed application on a form provided by the
21 department, that provides the information required under AS 18.65.705 and 18.65.710
22 and is executed under oath; with each application form provided by the
23 department, the department shall provide a copy of the state laws and regulations
24 relating to concealed handguns;

25 (4) submits two complete sets of fingerprints on federal bureau of
26 investigation approved fingerprint cards that are of sufficient quality so that the
27 fingerprints may be processed; the fingerprints must be taken by a person, group, or
28 agency approved by the department; the department shall maintain a list of persons,
29 groups, or agencies approved to take fingerprints and shall provide the list to the
30 public upon request;

31 (5) submits evidence of competence with handguns as provided in

1 AS 18.65.715;

2 (6) provides two frontal view color photographs of the person taken
3 within the preceding 30 days that include the head and shoulders of the person and are
4 of a size specified by the department;

5 (7) shows a valid Alaska driver's license or identification card at the
6 time of application;

7 (8) does not suffer a physical infirmity that prevents the safe handling
8 of a handgun; and

9 (9) pays the application fee required by AS 18.65.720.

10 • Sec. 6. AS 18.65.700(b) is amended to read:

11 (b) The department shall either approve or reject an application for a permit
12 to carry a concealed handgun under (a) of this section within ~~30~~ [15] days of receipt
13 of [PERMIT ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
14 INVESTIGATION OR OTHER AGENCY NECESSARY TO MAKE A
15 DETERMINATION CONCERNING] the application. [THE DEPARTMENT SHALL
16 REQUEST PERMIT ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION UNDER THIS SUBSECTION
17 WITHIN FIVE DAYS OF THE RECEIPT OF THE APPLICATION.] The department
18 shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for a rejection.

19 • Sec. 7. AS 18.65.705 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 18.65.705. QUALIFICATIONS TO OBTAIN A PERMIT. A person is
21 qualified to receive and hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun if the person

22 (1) is 21 years of age or older;

23 (2) is eligible to own or possess a firearm under the laws of this state
24 and under federal law;

25 (3) has not been convicted of and is not currently charged under a
26 complaint, information, indictment, or presentment with a felony under the laws of this
27 state or a similar law of another jurisdiction;

28 (4) has not been convicted, within the five years immediately preceding
29 the application, of, and is not currently charged under a complaint, information,
30 indictment, or presentment with, any of the following misdemeanor offenses or similar
31 laws of another jurisdiction:

- 1 (A) AS 11.41.230, 11.41.250, 11.41.270;
2 (B) AS 11.46.315, 11.46.320, 11.46.330, 11.46.430, 11.46.484;
3 (C) AS 11.51.130;
4 (D) AS 11.56.330, 11.56.340, former AS 11.56.350, 11.56.380,
5 11.56.545, 11.56.700, 11.56.710, 11.56.740, 11.56.780, 11.56.790, 11.56.800,
6 11.56.805;
7 (E) AS 11.61.110, 11.61.120, 11.61.210, 11.61.220, 11.61.240;

8 or

- 9 (F) AS 11.71.050, 11.71.060;
- 10 (5) has not been convicted of two or more class A misdemeanors of
11 this state or similar laws of another jurisdiction within the five years immediately
12 preceding the application;
- 13 (6) has not within the 10 years immediately preceding the application
14 been adjudicated a delinquent for a felony offense of this state or another jurisdiction;
- 15 (7) is not now suffering, and has not within the five years immediately
16 preceding the application suffered, from a mental illness as defined in AS 47.30.915;
- 17 (8) has not been adjudicated as mentally incapacitated by a court of this
18 state, another state, territory, or jurisdiction, or of the United States, unless the
19 guardianship or similar arrangement has been closed or terminated and five years have
20 elapsed since the closure or other termination;
- 21 (9) is a resident of the state and has been for the 90 days [ONE
22 YEAR] immediately preceding the application for a permit;
- 23 (10) has not been discharged from the armed forces of the United
24 States under dishonorable conditions;
- 25 (11) is not an alien who is residing in the United States illegally or a
26 former citizen of the United States who has renounced the person's citizenship;
- 27 (12) is not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, a controlled substance;
- 28 (13) is not now the subject of an injunction under AS 25.35.010 -
29 25.35.020 unless the injunction has been dissolved or has expired;
- 30 (14) is not now in and has not in the three years immediately preceding
31 the application been ordered by a court to complete an alcohol treatment program;

1 (15) is not now in and has not in the three years immediately preceding
2 the application entered a substance abuse treatment program; and

3 (16) has demonstrated competence with handguns as provided in
4 AS 18.65.715.

5 • Sec. 8. AS 18.65.710(a)(3) is amended to read:

6 (3) a statement that the applicant has been furnished with a copy of the
7 state laws and regulations relating to concealed handguns [AS 18.65.700 -
8 18.65.790], has read those sections, and understands them;

9 • Sec. 9. AS 18.65.715 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (e) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, an honorably retired peace officer who
11 applies for a permit to carry a concealed handgun within one year of the officer's
12 retirement shall be presumed by the department to have satisfied the demonstration of
13 competency required of an applicant for a permit. A demonstration of competency
14 under this section for an honorably retired peace officer

15 (1) is for any action type or caliber;

16 (2) only applies to the initial demonstration of competency; to renew
17 a concealed handgun permit, an honorably retired peace officer must demonstrate
18 competency as provided in (b) of this section.

19 • Sec. 10. AS 18.65.720 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 18.65.720. FEES. The department shall charge a nonrefundable fee for
21 the processing of the application for and initial issuance of a permit, renewal of a
22 permit, or replacement of a permit. The fees shall be set by regulation and must be
23 based on the actual costs incurred by the department. However, the fee for the
24 processing of an application and initial issuance of a permit may not exceed ~~\$99~~
25 [\$125] and the fee for renewal of a permit or replacement of a permit may not exceed
26 ~~\$30~~ [\$60].

27 • Sec. 11. AS 18.65.755(a) is amended to read:

28 (a) A permittee may not carry a concealed handgun into or possess a
29 concealed handgun within

30 (1) a law enforcement or correctional facility;

31 (2) or on school grounds or a school bus other than while in a

1 propelled vehicle, other than a school bus, and the permittee does not exit the
2 vehicle; in this paragraph, "school grounds" has the meaning given in AS 11.71.900;

3 (3) a courthouse or a courtroom of this state, unless the permittee

4 (A) is a judge; or

5 (B) has been authorized to possess a concealed handgun by a
6 judge presiding at that courthouse or courtroom;

7 (4) [A BUILDING HOUSING ONLY STATE OR FEDERAL
8 OFFICES OR THE OFFICES OF A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE,
9 EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED UNDER (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION;

10 (5) AN OFFICE OF THE STATE, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, OR
11 OF A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE THAT IS NOT LOCATED IN
12 A BUILDING DESCRIBED IN (4) OF THIS SUBSECTION;

13 (6) A PASSENGER LOADING OR UNLOADING AREA OF AN
14 AIRLINE TERMINAL;

15 (7)] a vessel of the Alaska marine highway system as prohibited by
16 AS 19.65.055;

17 (5) [(8)] a facility providing services to victims of domestic violence
18 or sexual assault;

19 (6) [(9)] a residence other than the permittee's residence, unless the
20 permittee has first obtained the express permission to bring a concealed handgun
21 into the residence from an adult residing there [WHERE NOTICE THAT
22 CARRYING A CONCEALED HANDGUN IS PROHIBITED HAS BEEN GIVEN BY
23 THE POSTING OF A CONSPICUOUS NOTICE OR BY ORAL STATEMENT BY
24 THE RESIDENT TO THE PERMITTEE];

25 (7) [(10)] a facility or meeting of a business, charitable, or other
26 organization or entity where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited has
27 been given by the posting of conspicuous notice;

28 (8) [(11)] a [FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; IN THIS PARAGRAPH,
29 "FINANCIAL INSTITUTION" MEANS A BANK, SAVINGS BANK, SAVINGS
30 ASSOCIATION, CREDIT UNION, OR OTHER INSTITUTION REGULATED BY
31 THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 UNDER AS 06;

2 (12) ANOTHER] place where the possession of a deadly weapon or
3 firearm is prohibited by federal law; or

4 (9) [(13)] a municipality or established village that has prohibited the
5 possession of concealed handguns by a permit under AS 18.65.780 - 18.65.785.

6 * Sec. 12. AS 18.65.755(c) is amended to read:

7 (c) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who violates (a)
8 of this section is guilty of a violation punishable as provided in AS 12.55.035 for
9 the first offense, a class B misdemeanor for the second offense, and a class A
10 misdemeanor for the third or subsequent offense.

11 * Sec. 13. AS 19.65 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 Sec. 19.65.055. POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ABOARD FERRIES. (a) A
13 person may not possess or carry a firearm while aboard a vessel of the Alaska marine
14 highway system unless the person

15 (1) is a peace officer;

16 (2) secures the firearm in a locked propelled vehicle; or

17 (3) upon boarding, allows the purser to hold and secure the firearm
18 until the person disembarks from the vessel.

19 (b) In this section, "firearm" and "propelled vehicle" have the meanings given
20 in AS 11.81.900.

21 * Sec. 14. AS 18.65.725(c) is repealed.

Amendment. 1

To: HCSCSB 177 (JW)

Page 7, after line 26

Insert new subsection (ii)

"(ii) University of Alaska campus grounds or facilities except as provided by Board of Regents policy."

No Obj - adopted

AMENDMENT 2

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 177(), "S" version, dated 4/22/96

1 Page 1, lines 4 - 12:

2 Delete all material.

3 Page 1, line 13:

4 Delete "• Sec. 2."

5 Insert "• Section 1."

6 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

7 Page 6, line 31, through page 7, line 2:

8 Delete "other than while in a propelled vehicle, other than a school bus, and the
9 permittee does not exit the vehicle"

AMENDMENT -

NOT
OFFERED

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HCS CSSB 177(), "S" version, dated 4/22/96

1 Page 7, lines 19 - 24:

2 Delete "other than the permittee's residence, unless the permittee has first
3 obtained the express permission to bring a concealed handgun into the residence from
4 an adult residing there [WHERE NOTICE THAT CARRYING A CONCEALED
5 HANDGUN IS PROHIBITED HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE POSTING OF A
6 CONSPICUOUS NOTICE OR BY ORAL STATEMENT BY THE RESIDENT TO THE
7 PERMITTEE]"

8 Insert "where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited has been given
9 by the posting of a conspicuous notice or by oral statement by the resident to the permittee"



PO Box 201496
Anchorage, Alaska 99520
279-9345

working with you!

April 22, 1996

STATEMENT TO HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE REGARDING SB 177

On behalf of Alaska PTA the largest non profit and child advocate organization in Alaska . I would like to thank every committee member for considering our position on SB177 as it pertains to concealed handguns on school property.

Two years ago when the concealed handgun law was passed , one of the places that a permittee could not possess a concealed handgun was in a school or on school grounds.

The original law had the wisdom to protect our children and youth attending school in Alaska from the potential risk of an unintentional injury or death due to an accident occurring with a concealed handgun.

The Legislature realized that more than 122, 500 children and youth in Alaska spend over a quarter of their day at school. They knew how important it is that we keep our kids as safe as possible. The Legislature sent a clear message to the citizens of Alaska that they valued the safety of children.

Many schools in Alaska have adopted a zero tolerance of guns on school property. The only exceptions to this policy is when firearms are part of a schools curriculum and students receive instruction in marksmanship. There are very very few schools that have these courses and they normally involve .22 caliber rifles used in a controlled atmosphere with proper adult supervision and instruction. The other exception is when law enforcement officers may be on school property during the course of their duties.

Cities across Alaska including Anchorage, our largest city, have municipal codes prohibiting guns on school property and the discharging of a firearm.

From these facts we can extrapolate that the people of Alaska care deeply about the safety and welfare of their children and they want Alaska's schools to be a safe place where children will know that people are prohibited from bringing loaded handguns onto school property and exposing them to the risk of injury or death.

The original language in SB177 would have amended the original law to allow a concealed handgun permittee to enter school grounds and go all the way up to the school doors.

Copy on file

Senator Lyda Green. The bill sponsor removed that language and SB177 passed the Senate and went to the House Judiciary committee.

New language was added in House Judiciary to SB177 that would allow permittees to carry a concealed handgun onto school property if they did not exit their vehicle

Alaska PTA would like this committee to consider the impact this would have on the safety of over 122,500 children attending school in Alaska.

If you allow this language to remain in this bill, you will be exposing every child attending school in Alaska to a potentially deadly situation.

You will have jeopardized the safety of school children.

We urge you to keep in mind that accidents can, do, and will happen.

Alaska PTA has attached to this statement statistical reports from three sources for your consideration.

A recently released study by The Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health Center For Injury Research and Policy shows that between 1986 - 1992 the leading cause of injury death for children in Alaska was firearms. The study also shows that overall these injury deaths by firearms were largely unintentional.

An earlier study by The Johns Hopkins University shows that between 1980-1985 Alaska had 15 children that died from an unintentional firearm injury.

A February, 1996 report from the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services on Youth Mortality in Alaska indicates that in 1993, 82,810 youth died in the United States and 268 youth died in Alaska. Unintentional injury has replaced infectious disease as the leading killer of American youth.

In Alaska, unintentional injury claimed 86, 110, and 90 youth lives from 1991 to 1993 respectively.

The Anchorage Police Department Statistical Report for 1994 indicates that arrest charges for weapon offenses in Anchorage have increased between 1990-1994.

What these statistics show you is that Alaska's children are being exposed to and killed with guns through accidents.

It does not matter where these accidental deaths are happening. What does matter is that they are happening.

The Department of Public Safety Permits and Licensing Unit has provided Alaska PTA with a report of the number of concealed handgun permits issued as of March 18, 1996. There are 3,415 men and 936 women for a total of 4,351.

Alaska PTA has been informed that it is an inconvenience for some permittees not to be able to carry their concealed handgun with them onto school grounds or to escort their spouses and children to the school doors.

Please, don't let the inconvenience of anyone persuade you to put the safety of over 122, 500 children at risk.

One question to ask supporters of allowing concealed handguns onto school property and up to the doors is, **why are they not asking to enter the school buildings? Where is the difference in the risk?** If they don't want to enter school buildings with their concealed handgun because of the risk of injury or death, they likewise should not want to be on school property with a concealed handgun because the risk for an accidental injury or death is the same inside a school building or on school grounds even if a person remains in their vehicle, the potential for injury and death remains the same.

Alaska PTA is part of the National PTA's 7.9 million members. One of our objects is to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.

The language in SB177 that would allow people with a permit to carry a concealed handgun onto school property will certainly not care for, nor protect Alaska's children from harm. In fact, it will do the opposite.

If you allow anyone to enter school grounds with a concealed handgun whether they stay in their vehicle or walk right up to the door the risk would be in place for injury and death.

Alaska PTA urges this committee to amend SB177 and remove the language that would allow concealed handguns onto school property. The original concealed handgun law states a permittee may not carry a concealed handgun into or on school grounds or a school bus, should remain as part of Alaska's concealed handgun law.

Over 122, 500 kids are counting on you to keep their future positive and their safety your highest priority.

Included in this packet of information is a letter to the Governor of Alaska and every member of the Legislature from delegates that attended Alaska PTA's 1996 annual convention.

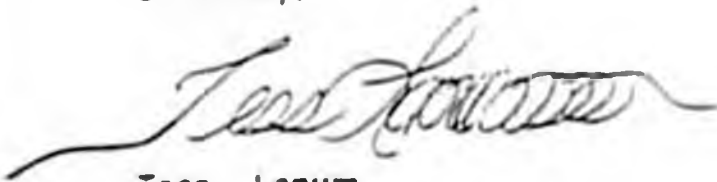
These delegates represent PTA units across Alaska and we respectfully ask that you amend the language in the bill before you to prevent the possession of a concealed handgun on school property.

Alaska PTA has been informed that the bill sponsor, Senator Lyda Green will speak to the House Finance Committee and ask you to amend the language in this bill. Representative Joe Green will also speak to this committee regarding concealed handguns on school property.

Alaska PTA would like to thank you for all your hard work and we want you to know that your time, efforts and dedication are appreciated.

If you have any questions or would like further information please feel free to contact me at 907-522-4456.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tess Lanum". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Tess Lanum
Vice President Legislation

FROM CTR
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER PAGE

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTER FOR INJURY RESEARCH AND POLICY
Department of Health Policy and Management
Hampton House - Room 537
624 North Broadway
Baltimore, Maryland 21205
Telephone Number: 410-955-2079

FAX NUMBER: 410-614-2797

DATE: March 19, 1996

TO: Tess Larum

FAX NUMBER: 907-522-4521

FROM: DIANE M. REINTZELL, Assistant to Susan P. Baker, M.P.H.

~~NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 5~~

.....
MESSAGE/COMMENTS:

Per our telephone conversation, see attached

FROM CTR
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER PAGE

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
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FAX NUMBER: 410-614-2797

DATE: March 19, 1996

TO: Tess Lanum

FAX NUMBER: 907-522-4521

FROM: DIAKE M. REINTZELL, Assistant to Susan P. Baker, M.P.H.

~~NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW 6~~

.....

MESSAGE/COMMENTS:

Per our telephone conversation, see attached

Injury Deaths by Cause and Age, 1986-1992, Alaska

Injury Cause	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Motor vehicle traffic total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle traffic - driver	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle traffic - passenger	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle traffic - pedestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-traffic						
Occupant	0	1	0	2	4	7
Postal cyclist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pedestrian	0	5	0	0	0	5
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unintentional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intentional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning	2	15	10	11	43	81
Suffocation/hanging	23	3	2	3	22	53
Fall	1	1	1	0	1	4
Poison: acid/alkali	0	0	0	1	14	15
Poison: gas/toxin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Injury, 7 years	49	79	64	15	120	617

Leading Causes of Injury Death by Sex, Ages 0-19, 1986-1992, Alaska

Injury Cause	Male	Female	Total
1. Motor vehicle traffic total	91	42	133
2. Drowning	44	37	81
3. Suffocation/hanging	34	19	53
4. Poison: acid/alkali	10	9	19
All Injury, 7 years	446	171	617

Injury Deaths by Intent and Age, 1986-1992, Alaska

Intent	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total	Rate
Unintentional	0	0	0	8	49	57	1.70
Intentional	1	1	0	2	10	14	1.04
All Injury, 7 years	49	79	64	15	120	617	45.68
Rate/100,000/yr	59.72	10.18	12.03	27.48	114.74	49.68	

*Includes any motor vehicle traffic deaths not in the categories below.

**See Appendix for details.

***Non-traffic refers to incidents that occur off public roads.

**INJURY DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX
ALASKA CHILDREN AGES 0-14, 1980-1985**

INJURY CAUSE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total motor vehicle	29	25	54
Motor vehicle occupant	8	10	18
Pedestrian, traffic	12	10	22
Bicycle	3	4	7
Pedestrian, non-traffic	2	1	3
Motorcycle	0	0	0
Other motor vehicle	4	0	4
Drowning	18	10	48
Housefire	14	12	26
Homicide	12	7	19
Suffocation	8	1	9
Firearm, unintentional	10	5	15
Fall	3	1	4
Suicide	4	0	4
Aspiration, other	1	0	2
Aspiration, food	5	2	7
Poison, solid/liquid	1	1	2
Farm machinery	0	0	0
Electric current	2	0	2
Poison, vapor	5	6	11
Airplane crash	10	3	13
Other unintentional	17	11	28
Unknown intent	4	1	5
Medical/surgical	0	0	0
All injury (E800-E999)	163	85	248

**INJURY DEATHS BY CAUSE AND AGE
ALASKA CHILDREN AGES 0-14, 1980-1985**

INJURY CAUSE	< 1 YEAR	1-4 YRS	5-9 YRS	10-14 YRS
Total motor vehicle	4	11	17	22
Motor vehicle occupant	2	4	6	6
Pedestrian, traffic	2	5	6	9
Bicycle	0	0	4	3
Pedestrian, non-traffic	0	2	1	0
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0
Other motor vehicle	0	0	0	4
Drowning	2	15	17	24
Housefire	3	14	4	3
Homicide	7	7	3	0
Suffocation	3	1	0	3
Firearms, unintentional	0	1	3	9
Fall	0	1	1	2
Suicide	0	0	0	4
Aspiration, other	0	1	0	0
Aspiration, food	3	2	0	2
Poison, solid/liquid	0	0	1	1
Farm machinery	0	0	0	0
Electric current	0	1	1	0
Poison, vapor	3	3	3	2
Airplane crash	2	3	3	3
Other unintentional	4	13	6	3
Unknown intent	1	1	1	2
Medical/surgical	0	0	0	0
All injury (E800-E999)	34	76	64	74

Alaska Vital Signs



Tony Knowles, Governor
 Karen Perdue, Commissioner
 Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH, Director of Public Health
 Alfred G. Zangri, MPH, MA, Editor/Chief, Bureau of Vital Statistics
 Author: Anthony E. Zank, MPA, Bureau of Vital Statistics



Youth Mortality in Alaska

Introduction

During 1993, 32,310 youth died in the United States and 253 youth died in Alaska. For purposes of this report, "youth" are considered to be persons less than 25 years of age, including infants. Young males in the United States and in Alaska died at higher rates than females. Youth mortality statistics will be presented in this report by cause of death, resident location, age group, gender, and race.

Vital statistics presented for Alaska's youth were calculated using data from death certificates, managed by the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. In this report several tables are presented that compare Alaska's youth mortality rates with those of the United States. Statistics for the United States were obtained from Monthly Vital Statistics Reports (MVSRS), published by the National Center for Health Statistics. The International Classification of Disease (ICD9) codes used for cause of death categories that are reported are listed below.

Cause of Death	ICD9 Codes
Unintentional Injury	E800-E949
Suicide	E950-E959
Homicide/Legal Intervention	E960-E978
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	798.0
Perinatal Period Conditions	760-779
Congenital Anomalies	740-759

Leading Causes of Death

Unintentional injury has replaced infectious disease as the leading killer of American youth. Examples of unintentional injury include motor-vehicle crashes, asphyxiation from fire in the home, drowning, and ingestion of poison. Nearly half of all childhood deaths in the United States are due to unintentional injury, and about half of those are from motor-vehicle crashes (American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 1989). In Alaska, unintentional injury claimed 36, 110, and 90 youth lives from 1991 to 1993, respectively.

Suicide, homicide, and legal intervention are considered intentional deaths. Suicide in Alaska claimed 29, 36, and 40 youth lives from 1991 to 1993, respectively. Homicide and legal intervention claimed 19, 16, and 19 youth lives in Alaska from 1991 to 1993, respectively.

Infants in Alaska died most often from congenital anomalies, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and conditions in the perinatal period (23rd week of gestation to the 28th day of birth).

Report Sections	Page
Introduction	1
Leading Causes of Death	2
Mortality by Location	3
Mortality by Age/Gender	4
Mortality by Race	7
Conclusion	7
References	7



1994 Annual Statistical Report

Anchorage Police Department



Service since 1921

N
364,097
9835
ANCHORA
1994

Guns and Other Weapons

Calls for Service Involving Weapons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Initial Calls for Service with Weapons Involved	699	951	1,050	1,669	2,060
Final Breakdown of Calls for Service with Weapons Involved	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Drunk/Minor/Felon	32	44	46	43	43
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	96	66	93	127	132
Illegal Discharge	86	84	76	101	82
Possession of a Prohibited Weapon	8	9	7	23	7
Shooting from Moving Vehicle*	0	0	0	20	76
All Other Types of Weapons Offenses	69	123	111	142	165
Total	291	326	333	456	505

Arrest Charges for Weapon Offenses

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Weapons Offense Charges	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Concealed Weapon	128	100	154	178	153
Discharge of Firearm	65	67	52	62	46
Firearm on Premise	1	1	4	2	2
Firearm on School Grounds	6	36	24	15	34
Possession of Weapon by a Minor**	0	0	0	0	8
All Other Weapon Charges	78	94	101	176	219
Total	278	298	335	433	462

Guns used in UCR Offenses

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Homicides by Firearm	7	7	10	11	14
Sexual Assault by Firearm	9	10	21	18	15
Robbery with Firearm	133	179	158	214	276
Assault by Firearm	123	164	217	251	305

* New category in 1993. ** New arrest charge for 1994.

**ANCHORAGE
MUNICIPAL
CODE**



- a. Following or appearing within the sight of that person;
- b. Approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property;
- c. Appearing at the workplace or residence of that person;
- d. Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
- e. Contacting that person by telephone;
- f. Sending mail or electronic communications to that person;
- g. Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;

4. Victim means a person who is the target of a course of conduct. (AO No. 93-200, §1, 2-3-94).

8.05.060 Child abuse.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to commit child abuse.
- B. A person commits child abuse if he knowingly, intentionally or negligently and without justifiable excuse causes or permits a child to be:
 - 1. Placed in a situation that may endanger its life or health; or
 - 2. Abandoned, tortured, cruelly confined or cruelly punished; or
 - 3. Deprived of necessary food, clothing or shelter.
- C. In this section, "child" means a person under the age of 16 years. (CAC 8.47.010).

8.05.070 Concealed weapon.

It is unlawful for any person other than a peace officer to carry concealed about his person in any manner:

- A. A revolver, pistol or other firearm; or
- B. A switchblade, gravity, or any knife other than an ordinary folded pocket knife (one which has the blade stored in the handle and requires the bearer to physically pull the blade from the handle before it can be used), or a dirk or dagger; or

- C. A slingshot, metal knuckles, club, billy, blackjack or any other instrument or thing the principal purpose or use of which is as a weapon; or
- D. Any other instrument or thing which, because of the manner in which it is concealed and the accompanying circumstances, could reasonably be construed as being kept as a weapon or in order to achieve some violent purpose, and by which injury could be inflicted upon the person of another.
- E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the following:
1. Carrying a weapon concealed in a vehicle so long as the weapon is not also concealed on the person of an occupant of the vehicle; or
 2. Carrying a concealed handgun in accordance with §§18.65.700-18.65.790, AS, by a person issued and carrying a valid permit under said State statutes. (Adapted from AS 11.55.010-.020, AO 89-52; AO No. 94-72(S-1), §1. 4-26-94; AO 94-171, §1. 10-1-94).

18.05.080 Consuming liquor in public place.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to consume any alcoholic beverage on the traveled portion of any public street, sidewalk or alley, upon the grounds of any municipal building, except as permitted by ordinance or regulation, or in any store or establishment doing business with the public and not authorized to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, nor shall any person who owns, operates or controls any such unauthorized store or establishment permit the consumption of alcoholic beverages therein.
- B. The mayor is authorized to designate public areas and places, in addition to those specified in sub. A. above, in which the consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited, and to cause signs to be posted in such areas or places advising members of the public of the prohibition. (Adapted from GAB 18.05.010GG and new).

18.05.100 Defrauding innkeeper.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to put up at a hotel, inn, boardinghouse, or lodging house and procure a fare, board or lodging from the owner or operator by means of a trick, deception or false representation, or a false show of baggage or effects, or procure food, drink or other merchandise from any restaurant, dining room, cocktail lounge, bar or other premises where food or drink is offered to the public for sale, with the intent to cheat or defraud the owner or operator out of the pay for the

8.05.220 False pretenses--Obtaining money by.

It is unlawful for any person to obtain money, property or other things of value, including but not limited to the use of coin vending devices, or the use of any public utility service:

- A. by false pretenses or representations, whether oral, written or otherwise; or
- B. by use of any device or means by which the use of any such machine or service is secured without paying or contracting to pay the established consideration therefor; or
- C. when the consideration therefor is charged to another person without the authorization or subsequent consent of the person. (Adapted from GAAB 16.05.010KK).

8.05.240 Firearms--Discharging of.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to:
 1. shoot, discharge or flourish any firearm, air rifle or air pistol from or upon a public road or highway;
 2. flourish, point or discharge a firearm, air rifle or air pistol in the former City or Spenard service areas or other urban area or in or on any means of public transportation, or in or near a park or public grounds, or at a public place, whether public in itself or made public at the time by an assemblage of people, except in those areas open to the public for lawful hunting or upon established shooting ranges;
 3. discharge or shoot a pistol or other firearm, air rifle or air pistol into, in, through or against a dwelling, house, schoolhouse, church building, factory, storehouse, courthouse or a house or building used for manufacturing purposes, or any house or building used for the assembling of people for business or pleasure;
 4. have in his possession or under his control, or use or discharge, a firearm while such person is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic, stimulant, hallucinogenic or depressant drug.

- B. This section shall not apply to any officer of the United States, the State of Alaska or the municipality who is authorized to use firearms in the enforcement of any law or ordinance and who is actually engaged in such enforcement. (Adapted from AS 11.55.050-.070 and GAAB 18.05.010D).

8.05.250 Firearms on licensed premises.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession or control any firearm on premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption, or for any person to conceal a firearm on licensed premises.
- B. Subsection A of this section shall not apply to the owner of the premises, or to an employee of the premises while performing his duties, or to a peace officer. (new, am AO 79-24).

8.05.255 Firearms on school grounds.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession or control within the grounds of or on a parking lot immediately adjacent to a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high or secondary school:
1. A revolver, pistol, or other firearm; or
 2. A switchblade, gravity or any knife other than a folded pocket knife (one which requires the bearer to physically pull the blade from the handle before it can be used), or a dirk or dagger; or
 3. A slingshot, metal knuckles, club, billy, blackjack, or other instrument or thing the principal purpose or use of which is as a weapon.
- B. Subsection A of this section shall not apply to peace officers or persons who have express authorization of the Anchorage School District Superintendent or his designee or, in the case of a private or religious school, express authorization of the chief administrative officer of that school.
- C. In the case of a conviction under subsection A the weapon shall be disposed of as provided in AMC 8.50.020F.
- D. Weapons possessed by persons under 18 years old (minors) in violation of subsection A of this section shall be seized and may be forfeited to the Municipality of Anchorage in accordance with this section.
1. The legal owner of a weapon seized from a minor, if known, shall be notified by first class mail within 30 days of the seizure.

3. Has completed a firearms safety course or hunting safety course and has proof of successful course completion in his/her possession; or
4. Has in his/her possession, the written permission of his/her parent or legal guardian to have the weapon in his/her possession, and at the time of possession he/she:
 - a. Holds a valid hunting license issued pursuant to AS 16.05.330-.430 and was actively engaged in traveling to or returning from a lawful activity relating to hunting; or
 - b. Is traveling to, from, or engaging in:
 - (1) A hunter's safety course; or
 - (2) A firearm safety course; or
 - (3) Practicing the use of firearms at a shooting range or any place where discharge is not prohibited; or
 - (4) An organized competition involving the use of firearms at an authorized shooting range; and
 - c. While traveling in possession of a firearm under subsections A.4.a or b. of this section, such firearm is not loaded.
- B. Any minor under 12 years of age in possession of a dangerous weapon shall be accompanied by a responsible adult unless at his/her residence or on privately owned real property with the permission of the owner, licensee or lessee of the property.
- C. Except as provided by federal or state law, a minor under 18 years of age may not possess the following:
 1. A sawed-off rifle or sawed-off shotgun; or
 2. A fully automatic weapon.
- D. For the purposes of this section:
 1. Shooting range shall include shooting galleries licensed pursuant to AMC 10.45.035 or publicly owned shooting ranges.
 2. Dangerous weapon means any weapon, the concealment of which is prohibited by AMC 8.05.070.

3. Fully automatic weapon means any firearm which is designed to fire, or can be readily restored to fire, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
4. Parental permission as used in this section means written approval or permission to possess a firearm which is on a form prescribed by the chief of police, signed by the minor's parent or legal guardian which specifically describes the firearm as follows:
 - a. Type;
 - b. Manufacturer;
 - c. Caliber; and
 - d. Serial number.
- E. For the purposes of this section a firearm shall be considered loaded if:
 1. There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm; or
 2. There is a cartridge in the cylinder, if the firearm is a revolver; or
 3. There is a cartridge in the magazine which is attached to the firearm, if the firearm utilizes a magazine, whether such magazine is detachable or fixed; or
 4. The firearm, and the ammunition therefor, are carried on the person of the juvenile or are within such close proximity the juvenile could readily gain access to the firearm and the ammunition and load the firearm.
- F. In the event a minor is convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall order the forfeiture of the firearm which the minor possessed in violation of this section. The court shall order the return of the firearm to its lawful owner only if the owner shows to the court, by a preponderance of the evidence, that such firearm was obtained by the minor without permission of the owner. (AO No. 94-30, §1, 4-19-94).

§ 95.270 Fireworks.

It is unlawful for any person to sell, possess or use any explosive fireworks or stench bomb to which fuses are attached or which are capable of ignition by matches or percussion.

ALASKA CONCEALED HANGDUN PERMITS
BY LOCATION AS OF
MARCH 18, 1996

ANCHORAGE	1869
EAGLE RIVER	224
WASILLA	246
PALMER	172
CHUGIAK	80
FAIRBANKS	516
NORTH POLE	189
KENAI	30
SOLDOTNA	50
SEWARD	16
HOMER	25
KODIAK	47
SITKA	47
KETCHIKAN	79
JUNEAU	99
KOTzebue	11
RAMPART	0
BETHEL	3
TOTAL	4,351
MALE	3,415
FEMALE	936

*Revised 12/792

ASD STATEMENT OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1995-96

PREAMBLE

1. A primary responsibility of the Anchorage School District and its professional staff shall be the development of an understanding and appreciation of our representative form of government, the rights and responsibilities of the individual and the legal processes whereby necessary changes are brought about.
2. The school is a community and the rules and regulations of a school are the laws of that community. All those enjoying the rights of citizenship in the school community must also accept the responsibilities of citizenship. Among the responsibilities of school citizenship are respecting the laws of the community and the rights of other citizens and contributing to the fulfillment of educational purposes through cooperative conduct.
3. Young people in the United States have the right to receive a free public education, and deprivation of that right may occur only for just cause and in accordance with due process of law.
4. Students have the rights of citizenship as delineated in the United States Constitution and its amendments, and these rights may not be abridged, obstructed or in other ways denied except in accordance with due process of law. The First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States prohibit states from unduly intruding upon the rights of speech and expression. In the school setting this restriction on state action limits the manner and extent to which schools may regulate the speech and expression of students. In order to curtail First Amendment rights, school authorities must show that the failure to do so would create a material and substantial disruption of school work and discipline.
5. Administrators and teachers also have rights and duties. The teacher is required by law to maintain a suitable environment for learning, and administrators have the responsibility for maintaining and facilitating the educational program.
6. The principal is authorized to recommend expulsion, and to suspend or discipline students for cause. The teacher has the authority to temporarily remove students from a class or discipline students for cause. The following rules, regulations and due process procedures statements are designed to protect all members of the educational community in the exercise of their rights and duties.
7. Nothing in this statement of student rights shall be held to limit the due process rights of students or non-certificated school employees nor their use of District grievance procedures.

Rights, Responsibilities and Limitations

Any conduct prescribed by the following statement of rights, responsibilities and limitations shall be subject to appropriate corrective action from simple discipline to expulsion.

1. CRIMINAL ACTS

The following acts are among those crimes defined in detail under the laws of the State of Alaska:

AIDING AND ABETTING - Assisting in the commission of a crime, with the result of being treated as a principal. AS 11.16.100 - 130

ARSON - Damaging any property by intentionally or negligently starting a fire or causing an explosion. AS 11.46.400 - 430

ASSAULT - Intentionally injuring or threatening to physically injure another person. AS 11.41.200 - 230

BURGLARY - Entering unlawfully or remaining unlawfully with intent to commit a crime. AS 11.46.300 - 310

EXTORTION OR BLACKMAIL - Obtaining money, property, or actions by violence or threat of violence or untrue accusations or public ridicule. AS 11.41.500 - 530

FORGERY - Falsely making or altering a written instrument or knowingly possessing a forged instrument. AS 11.46.300 - 11.46.50

LARCENY - Theft without force or violence against another person. A.S. 11.46.100-210

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF - Willful property damage or interference with property rights. A.S. 11.46.480-486

RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT - Engaging in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person. A.S. 11.41.250

ROBBERY - Stealing from the person of another by force or threat of force. A.S. 11.41.300-310

SALE, USE OF, POSSESSION OF, INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR ILLEGAL DRUGS - A.S. 17.10.010, 17.12.010, 4.16.010

TRESPASS - Presence on another's property without permission and/or refusal to leave another's property upon request. A.S. 11.46.320-330

The commission of, or participation in, any criminal activity in school buildings, on school property, or at school-sponsored events is prohibited. Disciplinary action may be taken by the school regardless of whether or not criminal charges or prosecution result.

2. **WEAPONS AND FIREARMS:** Students on school property or attending a school-sponsored event shall not carry on their person or place anywhere on school property, or in the vicinity of a school-sponsored event, any firearms or other weapons, except as assigned to students for, and used during, a regular course of instruction. Students found with any firearms or weapons at school or at school activities are subject to expulsion and arrest. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, pellet guns, stun guns, shockers, knives, clubs, brass knuckles, maraca's and throwing weapons.

3. **SMOKING:** Students are not permitted to smoke on school property.

4. **ATTENDANCE:** Daily attendance of all who are enrolled in the ASD schools is required in accordance with state law and School Board rules. Students will attend regularly scheduled classes unless officially excused.

5. **DISRUPTIVE CONDUCT:** Conduct which materially and substantially interferes with the educational process or the lawful activities of others is prohibited.

6. **COOPERATION WITH SCHOOL PERSONNEL:** Students must obey the lawful instructions of all school district personnel.

7. **SELF IDENTIFICATION:** All students in school buildings, on school grounds, or at school-sponsored events must, upon request, identify themselves to authorized school district personnel as law designed.

8. **OFF-CAMPUS EVENTS:** Students at school-sponsored, off-campus events shall be governed by school district rules and regulations and shall be subject to the authority of school district personnel.

9. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY

a. Students are entitled to express verbally their personal opinions in a manner that does not interfere with the freedom of others to express themselves. Obscenity and slander are prohibited.

- Placement in school vault
- Item(s) may be returned to student after school or parent may be asked to pick up items
- Detentions/work detail may be assigned
- Repeated violations will be regarded as willful disobedience with applicable sanctions.

Reckless or Unsafe Behavior Actions that jeopardize the safety and/or welfare of people under school jurisdiction are prohibited. Running, pushing and horseplay in the halls are examples of undesirable behaviors.

Students behaving in an unsafe manner in high risk classes such as labs, shops, physical education may be withdrawn on a non-credits basis at the first offense.

List and subsequent offenses

- Work details/detentions
- 1-3 day suspension
- Parent conference
- Class withdrawal if behavior continues

Theft Theft or possession of stolen property, or the misuse of stolen property by students will result in the following warnings:

List and subsequent offenses

- Parent conference required
- 1-9 day suspension
- Refer to police, subject to arrest
- Liable for restitution

Tobacco Use or possession of tobacco in any form by students on school property is prohibited. Additionally, students in junior high school are prohibited from being in possession of matches and lighters.

Students violating the tobacco rule are subject to the following sanctions:

List and subsequent offenses

- Work details/detentions
- Parent notification or suspension from classes with readmission pending on a parent conference
- 1-9 day suspension

Trespass A person is considered to be trespassing if he/she enters or remains on school property or school sponsored activities without permission. Any student expelled from ASD is not allowed on any school property or at any school activity on or off school property (i.e. hockey games, etc.).

Non-Student:

List and subsequent offenses

- Official warning
- Subject to arrest
- Referral to police/subject to arrest

Anchorage School District Students:

List and subsequent offenses

- Official warning
- Parent notification
- Work details/detentions
- 1-9 day suspension
- Referral to police/subject to arrest

Vandalism Removing, marking, destroying, defacing, or molesting objects or materials belonging to the school, school personnel, or other persons. Seniors participating in acts of vandalism may be denied participation in graduation ceremonies.

List and subsequent offenses

- Parent notification
- Work details/detention
- 1-9 day suspension
- Subject to arrest
- Liable for damages

May result in recommendation to school board for expulsion



Weapons and Firearms NO GUNS. The possession and/or use of weapons or items designed to look like weapons under school district jurisdiction are strictly prohibited by Municipal ordinances. Weapons include, but are not limited to, firearms, pellet guns, stun guns, shockers, knives, clubs, metal knuckles, tom-chuks and throwing weapons.

Penalties/Use

- Parent conference
- 3-9 day suspension/referral to APD/AST
- Emergency suspension
- Subject to arrest
- Recommendation to School Board for expulsion

Willful Disobedience Willful disobedience is the refusal to comply with a reasonable request by staff.

List and subsequent offenses

- Work details/detentions
- 1-9 day suspension
- Parent conference required
- Class withdrawal if behavior continues

Prohibited Organizations and Groups

1. Groups which initiate, advocate, or promote activities which threaten the safety or well being of persons or property at school or at school activities are determined to be detrimental to the education program of the school and are prohibited. Apparel, jewelry, accessory or grooming which implies or indicates that a person is a member of a prohibited group is prohibited at school or at school activities.
2. Participation in activities such as initiation, hazing, intimidation or activities designed to create group affiliation that can cause bodily danger, physical harm or mental or emotional harm, are prohibited.
3. Persons who display symbols of prohibited groups or who participate in activities identified with prohibited groups or who participate in activities which intimidate another student are subject to disciplinary action.
4. Groups that behave in the manner described in this section will be defined as gangs. Gang behavior is prohibited at school and school activities.
5. Inservice training will be provided as required to develop staff skills. School staff will promote participation in authorized school activities as a positive alternative to membership in these groups.

Waiting For The School Bus

1. Stay a safe distance from the roadway.
2. Be at your stop five (5) minutes ahead of time. Your school bus driver has a schedule to keep and cannot wait for you.
3. Be in line when the school bus approaches.
4. Stay clear of wheels until the school bus has come to a complete stop—don't play or push others.
5. Let the smaller children board first.
6. Students must cross the highway only in front of the school bus when given permission to do so by the school bus driver.
7. Walk on the left-hand side of the road facing traffic.

Boarding the School Bus

1. Always use the handrail and go up the steps one at a time.
2. Don't push, crowd or disturb others.
3. Go directly to your seat and be seated.
4. No animals, large or small, or any kind are allowed on the bus at any time.
5. Ice skates must have protective guards on the blades or be placed in an appropriate bag. Paper bags are not adequate blade protection.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Section 1 of the bill provides an affirmative defense for AS 11.61.210 that would allow permit holders to carry concealed on school grounds providing they did not exit a propelled vehicle.

Section 2 of the bill provides for reciprocity of holders of permits of other states that honor Alaska permits as determined by the Department of Public Safety.

Section 3 of the bill provides an affirmative defense for AS 11.61.220 allowing a permit holder to possess a firearm in an establishment with a beverage dispensary license, providing no alcohol is consumed while at the establishment and the permit holder has a blood alcohol level below .04.

Section 4 of the bill provides that a permit holder may request a blood or breath alcohol test to be performed (at their expense) to be used for the affirmative defense provided for in section 3.

Section 5 of the bill requires that the Department of Public Safety provide CHP applicants a copy of the law and regulation relating to concealed handguns.

Section 6 of the bill extends the Department's time period to approve or reject an application to 30 days after receipt of the application.

Section 7 establishes the residency requirement of 90 days.

Section 8 of the bill is a language change corresponding to section 5.

Section 9 of the bill provides an exemption from the display of competency for initial permit application for an honorably retired peace officer within one year of the officer's retirement.

Section 10 of the bill changes the fee cap on initial permit issue from \$125 to \$99 and from \$60 to \$30 on renewal.

Section 11 of the bill removes the restrictions on where a permit holder is allowed to carry, other than state court facilities, correctional facilities, law enforcement facilities, domestic violence and sexual assault facilities, facilities

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that have posted notice disallowing concealed carry, vessels of the Alaska marine highway system (as prohibited by AS 19.65.055), a municipality or village that has opted out and where disallowed by federal law. This section also requires a permit holder to obtain express permission to carry concealed in a residence.

Section 12 of the bill establishes that a permit holder carrying in an area disallowed by the previous section is, for the first offense, guilty of a violation (\$300 fine), the second offense - class B misdemeanor, third offense - class A misdemeanor.

Section 13 of the bill provides the statutory authority for the marine highway system to continue its current policy on firearms possession.

Section 14 of the bill provides repealer of AS 18.65.725(c) late fee for renewal.

####

April 24, 1996

Testimony for House Finance Committee

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee I am Brett Huber, staff to Senator Green, prime sponsor of Senate Bill 177. Senator Green brought this legislation forward after hearing from many constituents, both permit holders and non permit holders, firearms instructors and gun rights advocacy groups that our current concealed handgun program is in need of revision.

Provisions in SB 177 will revise Alaska's Concealed Handgun Permit program in order to provide a more streamlined and less costly process for obtaining a permit, as well as greater latitude for law abiding citizens to exercise their right to carry concealed.

I think it is important to note that the public testimony on this legislation as it has progressed through the committee process has been very supportive to the reduction in permit cost, the removal of limitations on where permit holders are allowed to carry and the allowance of reciprocity agreements with other states.

We should also remember that when we are talking about our citizens that hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun, we are talking about law abiding Alaskans. CHP permit holders have met the program application criteria, submitted to fingerprinting and background checks, received professional training on the use of firearms, the laws relating to firearms, the use of deadly force and displayed competency and qualified with their firearm. As you consider this legislation I think it is important to differentiate between a law abiding permit holder's proper possession and use of a firearm, and the concerns associated with other, improper use.

Mr. Chairman I would be happy to briefly outline the sections of the bill if you would like.

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SENATOR LYDA GREEN

SENATE DISTRICT N

HCS for CSSB 177 (FIN)

Sponsor Statement

In an effort to simplify the concealed handgun permitting process and make the permits more available to those who need them the most, the following revisions are proposed:

1. RETAIN F.B.I. fingerprint requirement (and CHANGE department's time limit for approval from 15 to 30 days).
2. CHANGE residency requirement from 1 year to 90 days.
3. CHANGE application fee cap from \$125 to \$99 and change renewal fee cap from \$60 to \$30.
4. PROVIDE for reciprocity with other states that honor our permits.
5. REMOVE restrictions on where a permit holder may carry a concealed handgun. Retain the prohibition for concealed carry in school buildings and on school grounds, state court facilities, correctional facilities, law enforcement facilities, domestic violence and sexual abuse shelters, and where disallowed by federal law. *Private facilities still have the right to exclude concealed carry by posting of a notice. Enforcement is through the criminal trespass statutes.*
6. ADD providing applicant with a copy of laws and regulations pertaining to the concealed handgun program.
7. ADD statutory authority for Alaska Marine Highway system to continue its current policy pertaining to firearms.
8. PROVIDE a waiver of the demonstration of competency requirement for an honorably retired peace officer.

The revisions contained in SB 177 are necessary in order to provide a more streamlined and less costly process for obtaining a permit as well as greater latitude for law abiding citizens to exercise their right to carry concealed. I respectfully request your support of this legislation.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Law


TO: Ronald L. Otte
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

DATE: July 12, 1995

FILE NO: 663-95-0323

TEL. NO: 465-3428

SUBJECT: Enforcement of criminal trespass
statutes in connection with concealed
handguns

FROM: Dean J. Guanch  and Margot O. Knuth
Assistant Attorneys General
Criminal Division, Central Office

By memorandum dated December 21, 1994, you have requested advice as to whether a private business may bar from its premises someone who is carrying a concealed handgun and, if so, whether a person who nonetheless enters the business with a concealed handgun is guilty of a criminal offense. You have also requested advice as to whether a criminal offense is committed when a person carries a concealed handgun into a retail store that contains a branch office of a bank, in view of the new statute that prohibits concealed handguns from being carried into "financial institutions."

The Department of Law cannot provide legal advice to private parties, and consequently private businesses with questions about concealed firearms should contact their own legal advisors regarding their rights and liabilities for protecting patrons of their business and issues regarding employees of their business, civil actions for trespass¹ and general landlord and tenant matters.² Your question, however, is what action, if any, troopers should take when they receive a complaint about a person carrying a concealed handgun on private business premises. The following is our advice.

¹ This memorandum addresses criminal trespass laws only and we express no opinion on the ability of private persons to maintain a civil suit for trespass. See *Brown Jug, Inc. v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 688 P.2d 932, 937-38 (Alaska 1984) (in civil action, intentional entry onto land of another constitutes intentional trespass even if trespasser believes that he or she has the right to be on the land).

² This department has previously opined, in response to questions from the legislature, that a landlord has a right to prohibit firearms on leased property. 1983 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Jul. 1; 366-444-83).

I. Summary

The short answer to your first question is that it may, depending on the circumstances, be illegal under the state criminal trespass statutes for a person to carry concealed handguns on private business premises, even though the person has a permit for the weapon. The short answer to your second question is that clear demarcation of bank premises and notice to patrons are important considerations in enforcing the concealed handgun law on bank premises within larger stores. Issues regarding automatic teller machines and other premises of financial institutions will be discussed below. Before reaching these issues, however, we will first discuss the impact of the newly-enacted concealed handgun statutes on state criminal trespass laws.

II. Discussion

A. The Concealed Handgun Statutes Do Not Prevent Private Property Owners From Relying On Criminal Trespass Laws To Control Access To Their Premises

Under AS 11.61.220, it is a crime for a person to carry a concealed handgun unless the person is a peace officer, is on the person's own property, is engaged in a lawful outdoor activity requiring a weapon for protection, or has obtained a permit under the new statutes set out in AS 18.65.700 — 18.65.790. Even if a person has obtained a permit to carry a concealed handgun, there are several types of places where these guns cannot be carried. AS 18.65.755(c) makes it a class B misdemeanor for a person with a permit to possess a concealed handgun in one of these legislatively designated areas.³

The first question that you have asked is whether there are any other premises that can be designated as off-limits for concealed handguns, even though they do not appear on the list of prohibited premises in AS 18.65.755. We believe that there are.

Alaska has a criminal trespass statute, AS 11.46.330, which makes it a crime to enter or remain on premises when a person is not privileged to do so or has been directed to leave. It provides as follows: "A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully (1) in or upon premises; or (2) in a propelled vehicle." AS 11.46.330. AS 11.46.350 defines "enter or remain unlawfully" as meaning to "(1) enter or remain in or upon premises . . . when the premises . . . at the time of the entry or

³ These places include, among others: law enforcement or correctional facilities, school grounds, courthouses, certain governmental buildings, portions of airline terminals, and residences where an appropriate notice has been given by oral statement or by a conspicuous notice. AS 18.65.755.

remaining is not open to the public and when the defendant is not otherwise privileged to do so; [or] (2) fail to leave premises . . . that is open to the public after being lawfully directed to do so personally by the person in charge."

These statutes give property owners the right to exclude a person from their property for any reason. That reason can include carrying a concealed handgun, even with a permit, unless the concealed handgun permit laws are interpreted as somehow superseding this aspect of the criminal trespass laws. It is therefore necessary to consider whether the legislature's enactment of AS 18.65.755 impliedly repealed the criminal trespass statute (and any municipal ordinance prohibiting criminal trespass) as applied to the carrying of concealed handguns. As explained below, we do not believe that AS 18.65.755 prevents property owners from choosing to exclude persons carrying concealed handguns, even if the person has a permit, and, accordingly, those who enter or remain on property with a concealed handgun despite the owner's request that they leave can be prosecuted for criminal trespass.

To determine whether a prior statute has been impliedly repealed, Alaska's courts look to the intent of the legislature in passing the new statute to determine if there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two. *Peter v. State*, 531 P.2d 1263, 1268 (Alaska 1975). Although the supreme court will not automatically apply the common law presumption against implied repeals, the court has quoted from a well-respected commentator who notes that "[t]he presumption has . . . special application to important public statutes of long standing." *Id.* (quoting 1A J. Sutherland, *Statutes and Statutory Construction* § 23.10 (4th ed. Sands 1972)).

Criminal trespass laws are important public statutes that protect private property rights by allowing owners to choose who may enter or remain on their premises. Although there are limits on the extent to which private property owners can control free speech on portions of their premises that have become the functional equivalent of public property (*see, e.g., Pruneyard Shopping Center v. Robins*, 447 U.S. 74, 100 S. Ct. 2035, 64 L. Ed. 2d 741 (1980)), there are no similar limitations in Alaska law on the ability of businesses to prohibit firearms or smoking on the premises, or to require a dress code or otherwise require that patrons behave in a way that is believed by the business owner to be appropriate for operation of the establishment or for preserving the safety and comfort of other patrons.⁴

⁴ We note that the Alaska Constitution was recently amended to create an "individual" right to bear arms that is not to be infringed by state or local government. Art. I, § 19, Alaska Const. We conclude that this amendment does not prevent private persons from setting rules of conduct for their own property. For example, the Alaska Supreme Court has declared that ingesting substances (such as smoking tobacco) is constitutionally protected, *Gray v. State*, 525 P.2d 524 (Alaska 1974), as is choosing how to appear and what to wear, *Breese v. Smith*, 501 P.2d 159 (Alaska 1972). Nonetheless, private

(continued...)

Also, criminal trespass laws have been part of Alaska society for many years. The present Model Penal Code formulation of the criminal trespass statute has been part of Alaska law since 1980, and earlier criminal trespass statutes were part of the Alaska criminal code since well before statehood.⁵

Given the importance and long history of these laws, it is probable that the Alaska courts would impose a presumption against the implied repeal of the criminal trespass statutes. Even if no presumption is applied, however, it is unlikely that a court would find that the concealed handgun statutes impliedly repealed the criminal trespass statutes to the extent of prohibiting businesses from excluding concealed handguns on their premises.

There is nothing on the face of the concealed handgun statutes in general, or in AS 18.65.755 in particular, that is inherently inconsistent with the criminal trespass statute set out in AS 11.46.330. The concealed handgun statutes create a detailed statutory scheme for obtaining permits to carry concealed handguns. They also create a large number of *new* offenses for carrying concealed handguns in certain designated areas or for misusing the permit. See AS 18.65.760; AS 18.65.765. The criminal trespass statute, on the other hand, gives private property owners the right to ensure that their property is used in the manner they choose. These purposes are not in conflict.⁶ We accordingly conclude that AS 11.46.330, as applied to persons

⁴(...continued)

businesses indisputedly may ban smoking and impose dress codes. This is because the constitutional rights in Article I of the Alaska Constitution (like the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution) are limitations on the power of government, rather than on the actions of private persons. *Luedtke v. Nabors Alaska Drilling, Inc.*, 768 P.2d 1123, 1129-30 (Alaska 1989).

⁵ See former AS 11.20.610, AS 11.20.630 and AS 11.20.650. The Revised Criminal Code replaced these earlier, more specific laws with broader provisions so as to eliminate a "needless proliferation of statutes." *Alaska Criminal Code Revision, Tentative Draft, Part 3, Offenses Against Property* (April 1977) at 59.

⁶ The legislative history of AS 18.65.755 discloses that an unsuccessful attempt was made in the House of Representatives to expand the list of prohibited premises to include retail establishments and other places that post signs prohibiting entrants from carrying concealed handguns. See Amendments 2 and 3 offered to CSHB 351(FIN) on April 15, 1994. House Journal at 3471-73 (1994). It is rarely appropriate to infer legislative intent from the defeat of a proposed amendment. Its defeat may mean only that legislators wanted to ensure that some areas would be off-limits to concealed handguns, regardless of whether a person carrying a concealed handgun noticed that a sign had been posted, while in other areas it is to be left to the discretion of the property owner whether to allow patrons to carry concealed handguns.

carrying concealed handguns, should not be interpreted as having been impliedly repealed by AS 18.65.755.⁷

B. Alaska's Criminal Trespass Laws

AS 11.46.330 makes it the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree, a class B misdemeanor, to "enter or remain unlawfully" in or upon land, buildings or propelled vehicles. Under AS 11.46.350, the phrase "enter or remain unlawfully" is defined to include

(1) for premises *not open to the public*, entering or remaining "when the defendant is not otherwise privileged to do so"; and

(2) for places *open to the public*, "fail[ing] to leave . . . after being lawfully directed to do so personally by the person in charge."

These two provisions differ slightly with regard to the type of notice that must be given to a person before that person may be deemed to have entered or remained unlawfully. We will first discuss places "*not open to the public*," and then places "*open to the public*."

1. Places Not Open to the Public

The primary elements of the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree, as applied to persons who carry concealed weapons into places that are *not open to the public*, are: (1) that the person knowingly entered or remained in the place with a concealed handgun, (2) that the person was not privileged to enter or remain in the place with a concealed handgun, and (3) that the person entered or remained with reckless disregard as to whether or not he or she was privileged to do so.

Whether a place is "*not open to the public*," for purposes of the criminal trespass statute, is a question ultimately to be decided by the factfinder in each specific criminal case and we accordingly will not attempt to try to list all the places that are "*not open to the public*." The term, however, almost certainly includes (1) private offices, (2) offices that require an

⁷ Our conclusion is bolstered by the analogy that can be made to the state's public drunkenness statutes. In *Peter v. State*, the Alaska Supreme Court held that the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act in AS 47.37 impliedly repealed Alaska's drunk-in-public law. The court found that the legislature's *expressed intent* in adopting the Uniform Act was to stop criminally punishing drunks and to rehabilitate them instead. 531 P.2d at 1271. This holding, however, has no impact on the ability of business owners to invoke the criminal trespass laws against drunks who are asked to leave the premises and refuse to do so.

appointment (such as doctor or dentist offices), (3) places reserved for residents or authorized guests of residents (such as nursing homes),⁸ (4) places for employees or authorized personnel only, (5) places that are limited to only members or authorized guests of members (such as members-only stores or clubs), and (6) premises that are normally open to the public, but closed for special occasions (for example, restaurants closed for a "private party"). *Johnson v. State*, 739 P.2d 781, 783 n.1 (Alaska App. 1987).

The simplest element of the offense of criminal trespass is whether the person knowingly entered or remained on the premises. Unless a person has entered a place by mistake, or for some reason is unaware of his or her location, this element can easily be proven.⁹

Assuming that a person has a permit to carry a concealed handgun, whether that person is privileged to carry the gun onto premises that are not open to the public depends on the policies of the office, theater, sporting event, or other premise operator. The prohibition against bringing guns onto the premises must be an official policy of the organization or be imposed by someone managing the premises.¹⁰

Whether or not a person entered or remained in reckless disregard of a lack of privilege depends on the type of notice provided. Although the statutory definition of "reckless" in AS 11.81.900(a) requires only awareness and disregard of a *risk* that the circumstance (in this case, a lack of privilege) exists, most juries will likely want proof that the person actually *knew* he or she was prohibited from carrying a concealed handgun on the premises.

The strongest evidence that a person knew he or she was not allowed to enter or remain on the premises with a concealed handgun is if the property manager or an agent of the manager provides this information to the person in a face-to-face conversation or by telephone.

⁸ *But see Steele v. Breinholt*, 747 P.2d 433 (Utah App. 1987), in which the issue of whether a nursing home was open to a particular visitor was deemed to be question of fact for the jury.

⁹ In most instances, a person both enters and remains either with or without the permission of the property owner. In some cases, however, a person may initially enter with the permission of the owner but thereafter lose that permission.

¹⁰ There is nothing, however, that precludes an organization from applying different rules at different times. For example, an arena or convention center may choose to allow guests to carry firearms, including concealed handguns, at a gun collectors show, but prohibit concealed weapons at a rock concert. It is also permissible for an organization to allow peace officers or other authorized persons (such as security guards) to carry concealed handguns, but prohibit other persons from carrying them.

Proof of a written communication of this information would also establish the fact. For example, in *Johnson v. State*, 739 P.2d 781 (Alaska App. 1987), the court upheld a criminal trespass conviction against a skier on the basis of a letter that the Alyeska Ski Resort had written to him, barring him from the resort for the remainder of the season because of the danger posed by his reckless conduct.

Alternatively, a business may communicate the information by placing a placard at each of its entrances. The Alaska Statutes specify the size and contents of a notice against trespass in AS 11.46.350(c).¹¹ The notice must be "printed legibly in English," be "at least 144 square inches in size," contain "the name and address of the person under whose authority the property is posted and the name and address of the person who is authorized to grant permission to enter the property," and be "placed at each . . . way of access onto the property." AS 11.46.350(c)(1) -- (4).¹²

There may, however, be circumstances under which a posted notice described in AS 11.46.350(c) may not be visible enough and therefore it will be difficult to prove that the entrant had actual knowledge. For example, persons seeking admission to a crowded auditorium may not be able to see a sign of the statutory minimum 144 square inches (12 inches by 12 inches). Or a person who enters an office or a "members-only" store for the first time may not notice a small sign. In these situations, one option would be for the business to increase the size of the sign.

In terms of the content of the notice, the following is an example of language that might be used:

NO CONCEALED HANDGUNS
EVEN IF YOU HAVE A PERMIT

Violators will be arrested and prosecuted.
This warning does not apply to peace officers
or authorized security personnel.

John Doe, Manager, P.O. Box 123
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

¹¹ AS 11.46.350 was enacted with other statutes in ch. 168, SLA 1988, dealing with trespasses to unoccupied land. Its terms, however, are not explicitly limited to unoccupied land.

¹² See also AS 18.65.755, setting out similar requirements for the posting of notice by homeowners that permittees are prohibited from bringing concealed handguns into their homes.

Organizations that wish to preclude firearms generally should use the phrase "no firearms" instead of "no concealed handguns."

There are a myriad of alternative means that may be used by businesses to provide the necessary notice. For example, a business may decide to give out handbills to persons entering the establishment. A similar notice could be given at the time a ticket is purchased or an application for membership is obtained. Alternatively, in theaters, sporting events, or members-only stores, it would seem to be a simple matter to print a written warning (similar to the sample sign set out above) directly on the admission ticket or membership card.

It would be difficult to list all the ways in which the necessary notice can be given, and it is impossible to predict all of the defenses that might be raised by persons claiming they were unaware that they did not have a privilege to possess firearms on the premises. State troopers investigating cases of trespass will have to determine whether, based on all the circumstances, there is evidence establishing that the person was aware of the prohibition.

2. Places Open to the Public

The primary elements of the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree, as applied to persons who carry concealed weapons into places that are open to the public, are: (1) that the person knowingly entered or remained in a place with a concealed handgun, (2) that the person was directed to leave personally by the person in charge or someone authorized by the person in charge, and (3) that the person recklessly disregarded the lawful order not to remain. *Johnson v. State*, 739 P.2d at 783-84.

Again, the element of whether the person knowingly entered or remained in the place is easily proven.

The second element, that the person was "directed to leave personally," is more difficult. A prosecution cannot easily be based on notice provided solely by a sign posted at an entryway. Notice, however, will be sufficient if the business owner, or the person in charge, acts through an agent to provide actual notice. *Cleveland v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 631 P.2d 1073, 1077 (Alaska 1981). As before, a face-to-face or telephone conversation is the clearest example of personal notice. It is likely that most cases of criminal trespass that require trooper involvement will occur *after* a person has been told not to bring a firearm into an establishment. This advisement should be deemed to remain in effect until rescinded.

As in *Johnson*, a letter directed to the person will also suffice under this subsection of the criminal trespass statute. Similarly, a handbill given to an entrant will also be

sufficient. The adequacy of other types of personal directions (for example, an announcement made over a loudspeaker) will depend on the circumstances.

If there is sufficient evidence that the person was personally directed to leave, then there should be no problem proving the final element, that the person recklessly disregarded that direction. The lawfulness of an order to leave — like other legal issues — would seem to be a question for a judge, rather than a question of fact for the jury to decide.¹³

C. The Defense of "Necessity" Is Not Available

Persons who carry concealed handguns often claim they are doing so for purposes of self-defense. It is foreseeable that a person charged with criminal trespass may try to raise the defense of "necessity." Thus, for example, a defendant charged with criminal trespass for refusing to leave premises when asked to do so by an owner who objects to the presence of concealed weapons may argue that his "need" to carry a concealed handgun outweighs the owner's interest in barring the presence of such weapons on the premises.

The defense of "necessity" is governed in Alaska by the common law and by AS 11.81.320. In accordance with these authorities, it is only rarely, if ever, that the defense of necessity will justify a person's possession of a concealed handgun on premises where such possession is prohibited by the owner.¹⁴ See *Cleveland v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 631 P.2d 1073 (Alaska 1981) (defense of necessity to "preserve life" rejected in trespass case arising from

¹³ But see *Johnson v. State*, 739 P.2d 781 (Alaska App. 1987), in which the court indicated that the lawfulness of the order was a "circumstance" in the case that the jury could review. It is not clear what the *Johnson* court meant by this. The court observed that, under the facts in that case, the defendant could claim he was not reckless because he reasonably questioned the "validity" of a warning letter. We believe that the technical lawfulness of an order is a question for a judge to decide. *Johnson*, however, suggests that the reasonableness of the defendant's belief with respect to that order is a question for the jury. In the rare case in which there may be a question about the legality of an order to leave (e.g., a property owner changes the terms of a lease in the middle of the tenancy), a judge would be the more appropriate one to decide the issue than a jury.

¹⁴ It is at least theoretically possible for a "necessity" defense to arise if, for example, a person with a concealed weapon were chased by attackers into a prohibited area. In the unlikely event that the person were prosecuted for trespass for entering the prohibited area, a defense of "necessity" or perhaps duress would be applicable. Note, however, that prisoners who escape can raise a defense of "necessity" if they were in danger in prison, but they must then turn themselves in and inform authorities immediately, or else justify their continuing absence. *Wells v. State*, 687 P.2d 346 (Alaska App. 1984). Like escape, criminal trespass is a continuing offense that would have to be justified.

defendant's refusal to leave an abortion clinic); *Bird v. Municipality of Anchorage*, 787 P.2d 119 (Alaska App. 1990) (abortion clinic trespass case). Nonetheless, we recommend that the investigating officer provide a suspect with the opportunity to explain why the suspect thought it was necessary to carry a concealed handgun onto the premises in contravention of the owner's explicit directions.

D. "Financial Institutions" under AS 18.65.755

Under AS 18.65.755(a)(11), a person with a permit to carry a concealed handgun is prohibited from carrying the gun "into . . . a financial institution." The statute defines "financial institution" as a "bank, savings bank, savings association, credit union, or other institution regulated by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development under AS 06."

You have asked whether a branch office of a financial institution fits within the prohibition of AS 18.65.755(a)(11) when the branch office is located within a larger retail store that is not a "financial institution." We conclude that a branch office of a bank is a financial institution under AS 18.65.755. This, however, does not mean that the entire retail store enclosing the branch office automatically becomes a financial institution for purposes of the prohibition set out in the concealed handgun law.

If the bank branch office is physically separated from the remainder of the store by walls or other barriers, then the statutory prohibition against carrying concealed handguns into a financial institution applies to that separate area, but not to the surrounding store. If the branch office is not physically separated from the remainder of the store, we believe that the prohibition set out in AS 18.65.755 applies only to those areas where a patron of the bank deals face-to-face with a bank employee, or in those waiting areas where patrons of the bank congregate or line up to wait to see a bank employee. In either situation, it is advisable for notice (through use of a sign or one of the other means discussed above) to be provided to the customers of the bank that concealed handguns or firearms are not allowed in that area.

A related question is whether drive-up teller windows, outdoor automatic teller machines, and bank parking lots are included within the term "financial institution" for purposes of AS 18.65.755. We believe that drive-up teller windows and automatic teller machines fall within the ambit of that term, while bank parking lots do not.

This, however, does not end the inquiry. For purposes of AS 18.65.755(a)(11), the key question about drive-up teller windows and outdoor automatic teller machines is whether the person using that service has come "into" a financial institution. We conclude that a person who uses a drive-up teller window has not entered "into" a financial institution. Similarly, a person who uses an outdoor automatic teller machine, even one that is connected to a bank, has

not entered "into" the bank itself. On the other hand, if the automatic teller machine is located inside bank premises, or in a foyer or other entry to the bank, a person who uses such a machines has entered "into" the institution.

If a financial institution reports that a person is carrying a firearm in a parking lot or when using a drive-up window or outdoor automatic teller machine, then the state troopers may take action if the elements of the offense of criminal trespass have been met, as discussed in earlier sections of this memorandum (e.g., notice has been provided to the patron, etc).

III. Conclusion

For the reasons set out in this memorandum, we conclude that the state's criminal trespass laws can be used to arrest and prosecute a person who possesses a concealed handgun on private business premises, even if the person has obtained a permit for the concealed weapon, if the owner or management of the business has provided notice that concealed handguns (or all firearms) are prohibited on the premises.

We also conclude that a branch office of a bank that is located in a retail store is a financial institution under AS 18.65.755. If the branch office in the retail store has been physically separated from the rest of the store, through the use of walls or other types of dividers, then AS 18.65.755 prohibits a person from carrying a concealed weapon into the area. It is not a violation of AS 18.65.755, however, to carry concealed handguns to drive-up teller windows, outdoor automatic teller machines, or bank parking lots, although this conduct might constitute criminal trespass if all of the elements of that offense can be proven.

Please contact this office if you have further questions.

DJG/MOK/jf



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Finance
 committee name
 committee on Senat 177, dated 4-24-96
 bill/subject:

The original bill was introduced, so people could carry a handgun for self defense.

Instead it became a money making scheme.

ANY PERSON wanting a permit should take a test, and if they fail. They should then have to take a class to get a permit.

As it stands this bill is in violation of our state Constitution.

We appreciate the effort of the people involved, so this will end up as a reasonable system

Signed: Curt Moberg AUSTIN MAHONEY
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Po Box 455 Glennallen AK 99581
 Address
907 822-3613
 Phone No.

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1996
Ans'd.....

March 25, 1996

Senator Lyda Green
Room 423
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Green:

Attached is written testimony on behalf of SB 177 and HB 338 (Rep. James's bill) to streamline the process of obtaining a permit to carry a concealed weapon, and to provide for realistic restrictions. I have been unable to deliver this, or any other testimony due to job pressures. Please feel free to share this information and use it any way you see fit. I wish you the best in all your endeavors, and especially with the issue of concealed carry permits.

Sincerely,



Leonard Abel, Ph.D.
326 4th St. #1002
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Testimony In Support Of CS For SB 177 (STA) And CS For HB 338

I would like to take this opportunity to address the committee in support of CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338. I will attempt to state that support briefly, and as dispassionately as possible. I realize that the issue of firearm possession, in general, is a highly controversial and emotional one, and that concealed weapons, in particular, occasion passionate discussion that is heavily laden with fear and misinformation but most frequently devoid of reasoned analysis.

As simply stated as possible, the effect of CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 would be to allow Alaskans more appropriate access to concealed weapon permits, and with a valid concealed weapon permit, to conduct their daily affairs, discretely armed for personal protection, without inappropriate restrictions as to where the weapon can be carried.

When the original legislation allowing concealed weapon permits appeared likely to pass, a number of amendments were quickly offered which made the permit harder to get. The cost of the permit was placed out of the reach of many working people, time limits to process applications were made too long, the training requirements imposed were excessive, and some of the past offenses which would bar a person from ever having a permit went beyond reason. For example, if you were ever convicted of playing your stereo too loud (AS 11.61.110 (a) (1) (2)), or of "mooning" someone (AS 11.61.110 (a) (7)), you would be considered too dangerous to carry a concealed weapon.

These amendments were not added because of a reasoned analysis of the issue of properly controlling access to concealed weapon permits. The amendments were driven by emotion - a fear of guns and anyone who would wish to carry one. The amendments were a deliberate attempt to allow as few permits as possible to be issued, and make the process of obtaining them as difficult as possible.

CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 would correct some of these problems. The cost of the permit is reduced 50%, bringing it in line with the majority of states that have enacted similar statutes, and that are currently in the process of enacting them. Time limits for processing applications have been shortened, and training requirements are streamlined. Annoying your neighbor with loud rock and roll music will no longer bar you from getting a permit, and the senate bill will not bar you because you "mooned" someone.

The 18th Legislature believed that law-abiding Alaskans should be allowed to carry concealed weapons for personal protection. If that assumption is valid, and I believe it is, the restrictions were illogical. If you do not believe that individuals have the right to carry weapons to protect themselves and their families, then the restrictions are something you are likely to support. However, there should be an honest statement that the opposition to the changes brought about through CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 are opposition to guns, and not to the particulars of these bills.

In addition to the restrictions placed on getting a permit, a number of other amendments were also offered by those opposed to concealed carry permits, which placed so many restrictions on

where the concealed weapon could be carried that a permit holder could not conduct a day's business without repeatedly returning to his home or car, removing the weapon from his person, leaving the weapon to conduct one item of business, going back to get the weapon, etc. The point of a concealed weapon for personal protection is to be able to conduct all daily activities with the weapon available, but not as an item of particular concern. You should be able to largely forget that it is there. Within reason, a law-abiding citizen who passes a criminal background check and has a valid permit should be able to go anywhere with the weapon that he could go without the weapon.

I can legally carry ten dollars and my concealed handgun to the supermarket to buy groceries. I am allowed to protect myself in that instance. However, if I am carrying ten thousand dollars to the bank, I have to leave the only reliable means of self protection at home and risk robbery, and worse. I can legally go to Burger King to eat while carrying my concealed handgun. However, I can not go out to eat at Josephine's in Anchorage with that same weapon, because the restaurant sells liquor by the drink, even if I only have coffee with my meal. CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 would change these situations.

I can carry my concealed weapon to my doctor's office, to my barber shop, to the hardware store, and to many other places of business, but I can't drop my kid off at school, pick my wife up at the airport (even if I'm outside the terminal in the passenger loading area), go onto a ferry, or go to Motor Vehicles to renew my car license tags. CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 would also change these situations. These restrictions were placed upon permit holders because those opposed to concealed carry permits believe that anyone carrying a weapon is a danger to society, despite the evidence to the contrary. The belief is that I would become a danger to bank employees and customers if I conducted my banking while armed. There is no data to support that contention. The evidence suggests that permit holders, as a group, commit far fewer crimes of all types than does the general population. A bank customer would be safer entering a bank which had present a dozen customers with permits, and all armed, than he would be with a dozen randomly selected citizens who were not permit holders.

I wish to repeat something I said earlier. The 18th Legislature believed that law-abiding Alaskans should be allowed to carry concealed weapons for personal protection. Even if you do not agree with their decision, that decision is Alaska law. CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338 are pieces of legislation that reaffirm the faith that the 18th Legislature had in the wisdom, stability, and maturity of Alaskans to assume responsibility for their own protection and that of their families. That faith is shown in the removal of emotionally-driven restrictions upon that process. If you accept that persons have a basic right to protect themselves and their families, and if you accept the decision of the 18th Legislature that Alaskans who have a valid permit have the right to carry concealed weapons for that purpose, then you will find nothing of concern in CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338, and should approve them. If you take the position that guns, and anyone who carries them, are inherently bad, then you will likely be opposed to this legislation, as a general stand against firearms. I hope that you will look logically and unemotionally at the issues. If you do, I trust you will approve CS For SB 177 (STA) and CS for HB 338.

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

My signature indicates that I am 18 years of age or older and a resident of Alaska. I am a delegate to the Alaska PTA 1996 convention and I represent the members of my PTA unit. Alaska PTA is the largest non profit and child advocate organization in Alaska. We are concerned about the safety and well being of over 122,500 children that attend school in Alaska. We want you to know that we are opposed to the language in HCS CS SB 177 (JUD) as it pertains to concealed weapons on school property. Alaska PTA urges the members of the House of Representatives and the house committees that will be considering this bill to keep the safety of Alaska's children your highest priority. We also urge the Governor to veto this bill if it is presented for a signature and it still contains language that will allow concealed weapons on school property. Our State President and Vice President of Legislation will personally deliver our signatures and convey our message to the Governor and the office of every member of the legislature on Monday April 22, 1996.

DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	JOSEPH KLAUDER	<i>Joe Klauder</i>	PIONEER PEAK matsv Pioneer Peak	Palmer, AK	PO Box 876728 Wasilla AK 99687 PO Box 2255 PALMER ALASKA 18680 Harlequin Pl Anch AK 99516 PO Box 141634 Anchorage 99514-1634
4/19/96	BRIDGETTE PRESTON	<i>Bridgette Preston</i>	Bear Valley	Anchorage AK	1721 Commodore Dr. Anch. AK 99507
4/19/96	Margaret Smith	<i>Margaret H Smith</i>	Fairview	Anchorage AK	1721 Commodore Dr. Anch. AK 99507
4/19/96	Geralline Lowe	<i>Geralline Lowe</i>	Huffman	Anch. AK 99516	1721 Commodore Dr. Anch. AK 99507
4/19/96	James R. Kurka	<i>James R. Kurka</i>	Huffman	Anch. AK 99516	1721 Commodore Dr. Anch. AK 99507
4/19/96	Diana L. Kimball	<i>Diana L. Kimball</i>	Huffman	Anch. AK 99516	1721 Commodore Dr. Anch. AK 99507
4/19/96	Carol J. Schaeffer	<i>Carol J. Schaeffer</i>	Kolzebu PTA	Kolzebu	P.O. Box 1187 Kolzebu, AK 99713
4/21/96	Lois Brunson	<i>Lois Brunson</i>	Peterson PTA	Kodiak	751 B Alyeska Kodiak AK 99615
4/20/96	Sili Pedersen	<i>Sili Pedersen</i>	Pearl Creek Birchwood PTA	Etles AK	1575 Rise Rd 2625 AA 99709 PO Box 771646 Eagle River AK (907)
	Joyce M. Smith	<i>Joyce M. Smith</i>	Greenway PTA	Eagle River	

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19	Jinger Jenkins	Jinger Jenkins	Bear Valley	Anchorage	3940 Jewlight Lane 19460 Villages, Sector 99516
4/96	Patricia F Hambe	Patricia Hambe	Bear Valley Anch	Anchorage	13410 Baywind Dr. Anch., AK 99516
4/19	Sue Temperton	Sue Temperton	Council	Anchorage	19850 Villages Sector Anch 99516
4/19	Dana Shegrier	Dana Shegrier	Bear Valley	"	2981 Hammond Ct Juneau, AK 99801
4/19	Wendy Cwiklitz	Wendy Cwiklitz	Antler Bay	Juneau	PO Box 53122 99803
4/19	Kate Young	Kate Young	Harbor Capital	Juneau	PO Box 87376 99806 Box 3121 Chesapeake Anch AK 99516
4/19	Melinda Brooks	Melinda Brooks	Snowshoe	Wainilla	P.O. Box 1873 Kodiak, AK 99615
4/19	Tammy Miller	Tammy Miller	Huffman Elem	Anch 99516	
4/19	Susan French	Susan French	East Elementary	Kodiak 99615	

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	Therese Smith	<i>Therese Smith</i>	4-Creekside Region 4	Anchorage	4-7500 E 6th Ave Anchorage AK 99504 605 W Fireweed Ct
4/19/96	Suellen Racicot	<i>Suellen Racicot</i>	North Star Region 4	Anchorage	Anch 99503 605 W Fireweed Lane.
4-19-96	Myrna Moulton	<i>Myrna Moulton</i>	North Star Elem. Region 2	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99503 1630 Washington
4-19-96	SUE Hull	<i>Sue Hull</i>	Hunter PTA NEA	Fairbanks	Fairbanks, AK 99709 1540 Celsius Ct.
4/19/96	Patricia Normen	<i>Patricia Normen</i>	Fairview	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99507-4133 P.O. Box 771526 Eagle River, AK 99577-1526
4/20/96	GENEVA BRUNNEY	<i>Geneva Brunney</i>	Eagle River Elem Kenai Middle MT View Elem	Eagle River Kenai	1607 Pithman Dr. Kenai, AK 99611
4/20/96	Pam Lazenby	<i>Pam Lazenby</i>	Wood Park	Anchorage	5408 Cumulb
4/20/96	Christa Weaver	<i>Christa Weaver</i>	Wood Park	Anchorage	5406 Camelot Dr.
4/20/96	Renee Stuge	<i>Renee Stuge</i>	Wood Park	Anch.	7710 LAKE
4/20/96	Panela Brunney	<i>Panela Brunney</i>	Peterson Ele	Kodiak	LOUISE DR

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19	Jane Crane	Jane Crane	Klatt	Anch	12111 Portage Dr 99515
4/19	Diana Kaplanis	Diana Kaplanis	Klatt	Anchorage	11011 Vashon Cir. AK 99515
4/19	Sherina Anderson	Sherina Anderson	Wien-FBKS.	FBKS.	1014 Dogwood St. FBKS., AK 99709
4-19	Kristen Lyle	Kristen Lyle	Weller-Fbks	Tambanks	559 Herring Rd. Fbks Ak 99712
4/19	Ann DeLong	Ann DeLong	U-PARK FBKS	FBKS	120 BOX 85058 FBKS AK 99708
4/19	Kimberlee Schaeffer	Kimberlee Schaeffer	NORTH STAR - FBKS	NIKISKI	1101 Box 1250-5 Kenai FBKS
4/19	Shirley Jewett	Shirley Jewett	LATHROP FBKS	FBKS	1309 VIEWPT DR. FBKS AK 99709
4/19	Karen McClune	Karen McClune	Service PTSA	Anchorage	2548 Brookhill Cir. Anch. AK. 99516
4/19	TESS LANUM	Tess Lanum	Huffman PTA	Anchorage	6625 Fairweather Dr Anch 99518
4/19	William E. Allen	William E. Allen	Chester Valley	Anchorage	3705 Arctic Blvd #360 Anchorage, AK 99503

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	Karla A Smith	Karla A Smith	Nikiski Elementary PTA	Nikiski	P.O. Box 7477 Nikiski, AK 99635
4/19/96	Angela Lorenzo	Angela Lorenzo	Nikiski Ele PTA Mt. View Elementary	Nikiski	HCO7 Box 1219 Kenai 99611 3055 Kim-N Ang Ct Kenai, AK 99611
4-19-96	Laura Newberry	Laura Newberry	PTA (Kenai)	Kenai	5009 206th Dr. Anch 99507
4-20-96	Patty Thomas	Patty Thomas	Tudor	Anch	3805 W 79th Anchorage Ak 423 Huron St.
4-20-96	Janet Paulace	Janet Paulace	Sand Lake	Anch	Juneau, AK 99801 5545 Old Ridge Trail Fairbanks, AK 99707 P.O. Box 2604
4/24/96	Darlene Thornton	Darlene Thornton	Historicview Capital	Juneau	Kenai AK 99611
4/24/96	Nancy Sington	Nancy Sington	University Park North Star Elem PTA	Fairbanks	P.O. Box 872516 Wasilla, AK 99687
4/24/96	Ronnda Russell	Ronnda Russell		Nikiski	
4/20/96	Helen Cole	Helen Cole	Jinger Lake Elem	Palmer	
4/20/96	STRALMAN, Anne She	Anne She	Nikiski Ele	Nikiski	P.O. Box 1253 Kenai, AK

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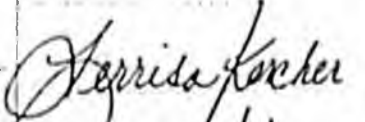
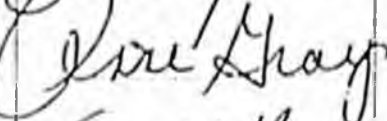
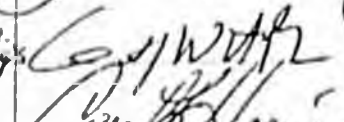
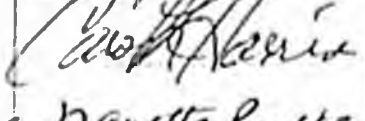
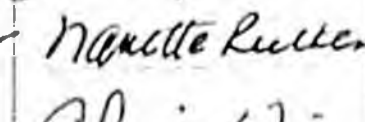
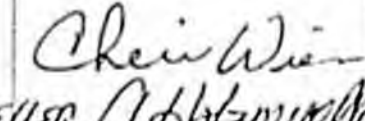
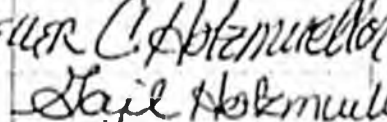
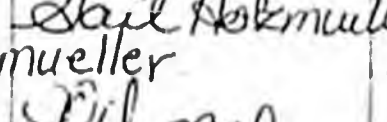
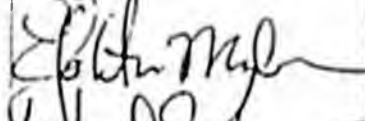

DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4-19	Cathi Beck	<i>Cathi Beck</i>	Barnette Elem.	Fairbanks	5173 Palo Verde Fairbanks, AK 99709
4-19	Cheryl Rice	<i>Cheryl Rice</i>	Whitecliff Element	Ketchikan	P.O. Bx 6784 Ktn, AK 99901
4/19/96	Virginia McDowell	<i>Virginia McDowell</i>	Tanana Middle	Fairbanks	2077 Kathleen Rd Fairbanks AK 99712
4/19/96	Nancy McDonald	<i>Nancy McDonald</i>	Whitecliff element	Ketchikan	2336 SERRA Ketchikan AK 99901
4/19/96	Mary Ostermick	<i>Mary Ostermick</i>	Talkeetna Elem.	Talkeetna	P.O. 527 Talkeetna, AK 99676
4/19/96	Lynne Livingston	<i>Lynne Livingston</i>	Barnette Elementary	Fairbanks	P.O. BOX 60324 Fairbanks, AK 99706
4/20/96	John Quincey	<i>John Quincey</i>	Rogers Park Elem.	Anchorage	1812 Bowdoin Anchorage AK 99508
4/20/96	Nancy Traver	<i>Nancy Traver</i>	Tudor Elem	Anch.	2061 Diamond Dr Anch 99507
4/21/96	Kerki Kuprikela	<i>Kerki Kuprikela</i>	Doral Elem	Fairbanks	P.O. Box 71595 99707
4/21/96	Joey Simpson	<i>Joey Simpson</i>	Big Lake Elem	Big Lake	P.O. Box 21140 Big Lake, AK 99602

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/18/96	Terrisa Kercher		Iditarod Elem.	Wasilla AK	951 Lone Cub Dr 99654
4/19/96	Anne Gray		Iditarod Elem.	Wasilla, AK	P.O. Box 87234 Wasilla, AK 99687
4/19/96	Gail Wilson Phillips		Pioneer Park Elem.	Wasilla, Alaska	4460 Honey Dr. Wasilla, AK 99654 650 Bogden Rd.
4/19/96	Carol L. Harris		Wasilla Middle School	Wasilla, AK	Wasilla, AK 99654
4/19/96	Nanette Rucker		Wasilla Middle Iditarod Elem.	Wasilla, AK	190 BULLDOG LANE Wasilla, AK 99654 1195 Lucille St.
4/19/96	Cheri Wien		W. University Park	Wasilla, AK	Wasilla, AK 99654
4/19/96	CARL HOLZMUELLER		FBKS	FBKS	4085 MARSH WAY FBKS, AK 99709
4/19/96	Gail Holzmueller		University Park	FBKS	4085 MARSH WAY FBKS, AK 99709
4/19/96	Liese Munter		Huffman	Anch	5701 Penny Cir Anchorage, AK 99516 PO Box 8E
4/19/96	Karla Johnson		None	None	None, AK 99702

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/11/96	ROBERTA CASSIDY	Roberta Cassidy	KODIAK MIDDLE SCHOOL PTSA	KODIAK	P.O. Box 2411 KODIAK, AK 99505 13221 McCabe Circle W.
4/19/96	ROBERTA HELMS	Roberta L Helms	Huffman Elem.	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99516
4/11/96	BARBARA E. HURVEY	Barbara E. Hurvey	Huffman	Anchorage	
4/11/96	MARY RINDEN	Mary Rinden	Huffman	Anchorage	
4/11/96	MARY WOLFE	Mary D. Wolfe	Huffman	Anchorage	
4/11/96	VALENE WILDE	Valene Wilde	North Star Elem	Kodiak	1119 Porter St Kodiak, AK 99615
4/11/96	MARY SUNDBERG	Mary Sundberg	North Star Elem.	Kodiak	SR 2055 Kodiak Marmot Dr. AK 99615
4/11/96	NORA SHEW	Nora Shew	ROGERS PARK ELEM	ANCHORAGE	2020 GREENWOOD ST ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
4/17/96	MARSA A BROOKS	Marsa A. Brooks	Rogers Park Elem	Anchorage	1704 Bannister Rd Anchorage, AK 99525
4/17/96	JANICE M. BUCK	Janice Murray Buck	Bayshore Elementary	Anchorage	11500 Bayshore Dr Anchorage, Alaska

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	Anna Fairclough	Anna F. Fairclough	Homestead PTA	Eagle River, AK	18020 Meadow Creek Dr. E.R.
4/19/96	Stacy Meacham	Stacy Meacham	Homestead PTA	Eagle River, AK	9310 Tonalut E.R.
4/19/96	Rebecca S Frost	Rebecca S Frost	Homestead PTA	Eagle River, AK	10321 (Meadow Creek) E.R.
4/19/96	Judy L Severns	Judy L. Severns	Homestead PTA	Cape River AK	17925 Torsina Ct, E.R.
4/19/96	Sue P. Bridges	Sue P. Bridge	Homestead PTA	Eagle River, AK	11974 Meadow Creek Dr. E.R. 99577
4/19/96	Shirri A Sapp	Shirri A Sapp	Homestead	Cape River AK	12310 Lakeside Dr. E.R. 99577
4/19/96	Charese K. McCurtain	CHARESE K. MCCURTAIN	RAVENWOOD	E.R., AK	11561 N. Hickof Loop, E.R., AK 99577
4/19/96	Crystal Kennedy	Crystal Kennedy	RIVERWOOD	ESGLERIVER, AK	20255 CONSTITUTION DR. EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577
4/19/96	Pam Fichtl	Pam Fichtl	Firelake Elem.	ER, AK	18128 Fish Hatchery Rd Eagle River, AK 99577

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.
 From: Alaska PTA
 RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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DATE PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/15/96 Ann Brauser	<i>Ann Brauser</i>	University Park	Fairbanks	4757 Gore Ave Fairbanks, AK 99709 14730 Park Hills Cir.
4/19/96 Caren Mathis	<i>Caren J. Mathis</i>	Bear Valley PTA	Anchorage	Anch. AK 99516 7500 E. Coliseum
4/19/96 Stephanie Whitford	<i>Stephanie Whitford</i>	Cleekside PTA	Anchorage	Anchorage AK 99504 521 Layton
4/19/96 Susan Hester	<i>Susan Hester</i>	Lathrop High School	Fairbanks	Fairbanks, AK 99701 1994 Reginald Dr
4/19/96 Diane Mikrauszer	<i>Diane Mikrauszer</i>	East Elementary	Kodiak	Kodiak, AK 99601 9901 Tealwood Cir
4/19/96 Nadelle Gault-Johnston	<i>Nadelle Gault-Johnston</i>	Johnston PTA	Eagle River	Eagle River AK 99577 HC 32 Box 6692
4/19/96 Patricia Purcell	<i>Patricia Purcell</i>	Finger Lake Elem	Wasilla	Wasilla, AK 99654 1521 HAMPSTEAD AVE
4/19/96 Carla Goldizen	<i>Carla Goldizen</i>	AWE PTA	FBIKS	FBIKS AK 99701 PO Box 3407
4/19/96 Kathleen Lopez	<i>Kathleen Lopez</i>	Niiskurukun, K	Kodiak	Kodiak AK 99601 P.O. Box 10412
4/19/96 Reissilla Stoddard	<i>Reissilla Stoddard</i>	Joy Elementary	Fairbanks	FBIKS, AK 99710

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	Margaret E. Evans	Margaret E. Evans	Hanshew	Anchorage	12700 Gambidge Apt 4 99526 12225 Lindsey Circle
4/19	Marilyn P. Hughes	Marilyn P. Hughes	Hanshew PTA	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99516 1833 Skilak Circle
4/19/96	Luan Sitemann	Luan Sitemann	Chester Valley PTA	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99504 1611 Martin St
4/19/96	Susan A. Miller	Susan A. Miller	Chester Valley PTA	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99504 7104 E 17th Ave
4/19/96	Randall M. Johnson	Randall M. Johnson	Chester Valley PTA	Anchorage	Anchorage, AK 99504
4/19/96	E. Von Owen	E. Von Owen	Beav Valley	Anchorage	
4/19/96	Betty S. Johnson	Betty S. Johnson	Nome PTA	Nome	Box 86 Nome, AK 99762
4/19/96	Charlotte H. Packard	Charlotte H. Packard	Nome PTA	Nome	Box 931 Nome, AK 99762
4/19/96	Carol Meares	Carol Meares	Correspondence U. Park PTA	Fairbanks	P.O. Box 7 EST., AK 99725
4/19/96	Debra Walker	Debra Walker	Nome PTA	Nome	P.O. Box 1354 Nome, AK 99762

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.
 From: Alaska PTA
 RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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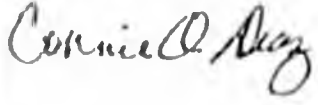
DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19	Bette Bormann	<i>Bette R Bormann</i>	University Park PTA 182	Tombanks	4101 Parks Ridge Rd Tombanks Ak 99709-3112
4/19	 				

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

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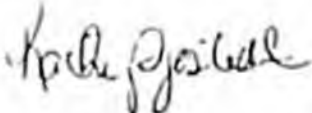
DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
19Apr 96	Connie O Diaz		Uisa Minor Reg 4	Fl. Richardson	374 D Kenai Ave.

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	Kathy, Sostedt		Cordova School	Cordova	PO Box 1028 Cordova 99571

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4/19/96	SHERYL DEAN	<i>Sheryl Dean</i>	Sterling Elem	Sterling	PO Box 1194 Sterling AK 99672

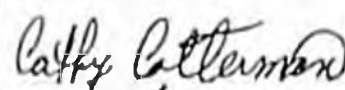
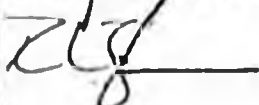
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DATE	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	PTA UNIT	CITY	MAILING ADDRESS
4-19	Deb Humalde	<i>Deb Humalde</i>	Bear Valley	Anch (99574) Anch.	15741 Southpark Drive

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.
 From: Alaska PTA
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4/19/96	Cathy Cotterman		Willow Crest Elem.	Anch	1004 W. Tudor Rd Anch. 99503
4/19/96	RANDY ZAKIE		Willow Crest	Anch	1701 OYSTER BAY ANCH. AK 99503

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.
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4/17/96	Shelly Childress	<i>Shelly A. Childress</i>	Mc View Elem, Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	P.O. Box 242674 Anchorage, AK 99524
4-17-96	Maria C. Jirik	<i>Maria C. Jirik</i>	Mc View Elem, Anchorage	Anchorage, AK	P.O. Box 140431 Anchorage, AK 99514

To: The Governor of Alaska and members of the Alaska State Legislature.

From: Alaska PTA

RE: Concealed weapons on school property.

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4/11/96	Dolly Kjora	Dolly A. Kjora	Weller Elem	Fairbanks	2658 Oldsterick N. Fairbanks, AK 99712
4/19/96	Donna Avey	Donna A. Avey	Inlet View Elem	Anch. AK	521 N St Anchorage AK 99501 P.O. Box
4/19/96	Elnita Magoffin	Elnita Magoffin	West Valley PTSA	Fairbanks	80322 Fairbanks #178
4/19/96	Jennifer Schmitt	Jennifer Schmitt	Weller PTH	Fairbanks	Box 81544 #1708 Fairbanks, Alaska
4/14/96	Betsy Turner Beyer	Betsy Turner Beyer	Fairbanks Council	Fairbanks	

RECEIVED

APR 12 1996

Ans'd.....

April 12, 1996

TESTIMONY -TO HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON SB-177, A BILL TO AMEND THE CONCEALED HANDGUN CARRY PERMIT PROVISIONS.

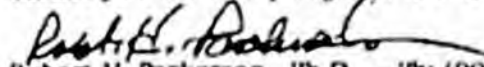
I support SB-177 and I have only the following comments:

1) To legislators who are inclined to dilute or oppose this legislation, please recognize that persons who are granted permits to carry concealed handguns are law abiding Alaskans, citizens who have demonstrated good citizenship in Alaska and elsewhere. The criminal don't care how law addressed concealed handgun carry. Criminals will carry in schools and banks regardless of the law. If intent on murder or other violations they will carry where and when they please, but the licensed carrier would be restricted from protection of loved ones and self in the same places. It is not logical

2) I respectfully submit that it is offensive to those of us who are solid citizens, who support good citizenship and law enforcement are not trusted by elected officials!

3) I urge the House Judiciary Committee to pass SB-177 to the House floor without amendment.

Thank you for accepting this testimony.



Robert H. Parkerson, Ph.D. - Ph: (907) 745-4358.
11C 02, Box 763(D-A1
Palmer, Alaska 99645

10-5-95

Honorable Members :

The major failing of the recently enacted Concealed Carry law is the outrageous cost to obtain a permit. Out of six friends who had planned to apply for a permit only one has done so due to the high cost.

Thank you,

Daniel E. Stone

Po Box 111414

ANCHORAGE, AK 99511

October 5, 1995

Legislative Affairs Office
716 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

ATTN: Senator Lyda Green &
House Representative Jeannette James
Ref. SB-177 & HB 338 (Concealed Weapon Permit)
Page 1 of 2

I begin my residency as a young boy back in the days when my father moved my brother and I (then we as three) from California to Alaska in January of 1960. Since those days there has been many changes since we first relocated to this state.

Growing up here created many memories of my youthful early days in Alaska. From attending elementary schools, high school graduation, college days and which inevitably lead me towards the courtship and marriage of my wife and raising a family. My wife and I have four grown daughters and we now enjoy the title of grandparents and godparents too.

My wife and I both have been long time employee's of righteous employer's striving to create a good example for our children and a solid living home environment for our family and friends.

I am interested in endorsing safe and healthy communities for all people who live or visit our great state. This includes (but not limited to), the elimination of fear of violence in the streets, our homes, our work places or any other everyday location(s) we desire to go.

I would like to say the expenses endured to obtain a concealed handgun permit within the State of Alaska would be to the benefit of the holder, providing, the costs were dramatically and immediately reduced. Unfortunately, still as of today, they are quite expensive since the inception of this permit program was implemented into law.

Due to the administrative "red tape" implemented by the individual(s) and /or agency(s) pursuing to maintain a high maintenance cost for processing each application, I fail to see where there is not a sound conclusive way to remodify and reduce the over all inflated process fees.

If we as United States citizens are experiencing everyday downsizing; cut backs; budgetary restraints; tightening up our belts; etc., and therefore are expected by our leaders to "do more with less resources". So why can't this same principle be applied here?

October 5, 1995
Legislative Affairs Office
ATTN: Senator Lyda Green &
House Representative Jeannette James
Page 2 of 2 (cont.)

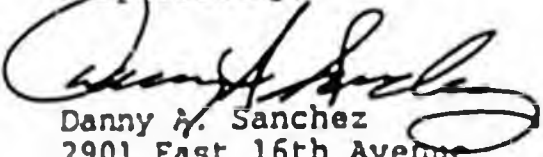
I as well as many others I'm sure are interested in minimizing costs and keeping these on-going law abiding opportunities available to the people of Alaska.

Those who choose to comply with the law and abide by the law, should not be chastised by over zealous expenditures beyond their reach, but, should be rewarded to share the opportunities granted to them by their elected officials as an incentive to reap the benefits and rewards of choosing to reside in the forty ninth state of the United States of America.

Therefore, I support and urge the both of you respectively to seek a more cost effective way to down size and reduce the overall cost of this concealed weapon bill for the benefit of the citizens of the State of Alaska now under reconsideration.

I thank you for this opportunity to speak out and be heard hopefully to have my vote counted in favor of concealed weapon permit application cost reduction fees to and for the people of the State of Alaska.

Respectfully;



Danny A. Sanchez
2901 East 16th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 998508-2911
907-269-4944 (W)

COMMENTS (PUBLIC OPINION) REGARDING HOUSE BILL NO.338 and
SENATE BILL NO.177

Most of the changes to the existing law that these two bills propose are beneficial. The single exception is Section 7.

The current law specifies the NRA-Personal Protection Course or similar approved course. This course includes, along with safety and handling, a section on local and state laws relating to lethal force and the responsibilities of owning and carrying a firearm. This is a necessary part of the course and should not be omitted. The only group of people that might be exempted from this required training would be civilian law enforcement officers. I was trained in the use of military small arms and I have been involved with the training of security guards. Neither training begins to cover the attitude of care and responsibility or legal knowledge necessary for responsible carry of a firearm for personal protection.

The present course requirements should remain as is. The proposed changes in Sec.7 should be omitted from these bills.

Sincerely,

J. David Longacre

P.O. box 103553
Anchorage, Ak. 99510
(907) 561-2522

2200 E 56th
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 563-7516

To: Senator Lydia Green

Re: SB 177 "An Act Relating to Permits to Carry Concealed Handguns"

Dear Senator Green:

It appears that Senate Bill 177 fails to make provision for former Alaska Peace Officers. These people who have carried a gun in the line of duty have had the training and are certainly qualified to obtain a permit without the necessity of participating in a training course.

May I suggest that Senate Bill 177, Number 6, page 2, be amended as follows:

6. Presentation of evidence of experience with a handgun, equivalent to any of the courses or classes above through participation in organized shooting competition or military service, or having served as a Alaska Peace Officer.

Sincerely,

M.M. "Moose" Moore

Michael and Sandra Coons
P.O. Box 4229
Palmer AK 99645
Phone (907) 745-6779

10/03/95

The House and Senate State Affairs Committee
House bill 338 and Senate Bill 177 Revisions
C/O Rep Jeannette James
P.O. Box 56622
North Pole, AK 99705

To All Committee Members:

We are writing in support of HB 338 and SB 177 to revise the standards for issuing Concealed Handgun Permits. Three of our biggest obstacles in obtaining a permit to carry has been the one year residency rule, cost for training and permit fees and the time to attend a class. With the proposed revisions all of these obstacles will be deleted. We will focus on these three issues in our written testimony.


We moved to Alaska in Apr of this year. Mike started his residency in Jan 95 while working in Allakaket and Sandy started her residency in Mar 95 when we started the purchase of our home in Palmer. Since that time we have become aware of the increased crime problems in Mountain View and Spenard, as well as the rest of the greater Anchorage area. Mike's work requires flying in and out of Anchorage at all hours of the day and night. This puts Sandy in a potentially dangerous situation when she drives alone without any legal means of defense against carjacking, drive-by shootings or other crimes which could occur. We feel strongly that Alaskan citizens are being penalized solely because we haven't been living in the state for an arbitrary period of time. We would be better served, as Alaskans, to be able to apply for a permit to carry upon obtaining a legal residence, driver's license and registering to vote. The current Handgun Law does not recognize us as Alaskan residents when in fact we are, under the state laws for voting and obtaining a driver's license and vehicle registration.

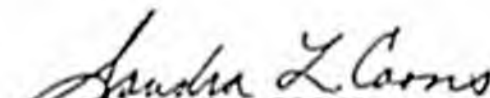
One of the big costs for a permit to carry is the requirement for fingerprints. According to Senator Lyda Green's staff, Florida has only had 0.01% of the applicants who applied turn out to be ineligible due to previous felony convictions. Florida does not use fingerprints but uses NCIC computers for criminal background checks. This method is cheaper for both the

applicant and the State/Federal government. Another cost, which is a burden, is the fees for firearms self defense instruction. We strongly concur with the revised requirements instead of the present law. As Hunter Safety Instructors for the State of Alaska from 1979 to 1981 we taught over 300 students. These students were taught the Ten Commandments of firearms safety. The most important of which is to only shoot at a clearly identified target which you intend to shoot (paraphrase). This applies to both a hunting environment as well as a self defense situation. The decision to shoot or don't shoot is a decision which cannot be taken lightly under any circumstances. From personal experience as an instructor there were usually 3-4 students in our classes who were taking the course either because their husband had firearms in the house and the wife was uneasy with firearms, or the student had or was purchasing a firearm for self defense purposes. The revised training requirements will reward those who have already taken firearms training courses by not requiring an additional cost. For those who have not had any firearms training these revisions will help in State-wide firearms safety overall, with minimal cost to the applicant.

The time factor in finding a class which does not interfere with work can be a burden. This may be viewed as a minor point of concern by many, but in reality it can be an irritating factor for someone who wants a carry permit. It becomes even more of an irritant to those of us who have life-long training in firearms use (which we could teach or have taught) but are still required to attend a course under the present law .

We agree with all other proposed changes to HB 338 and SB 177 as they currently appear. We appreciate the chance to testify to this hearing and look forward to a better law which will benefit all Alaskans.


MICHAEL C. COONS


SANDRA L. COONS

Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages = 5
State Office Contact Name: <i>Thats-De-LLD</i>	
Dept:	Phone #: <i>376-3704</i>
Ext: <i>258-8173</i>	Fax #: <i>376-6180</i>

TESTIMONY UNDER 3, 1775 - JUDICIAL HOUSE/ SENATE STATE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEES ON BILLS TO AMEND THE CONCEALED HANDGUN PROVISIONS -
HB-338/SB177.

I HAVE BEEN A SHOOTER FOR MORE THAN 30 YRS. AND HAVE CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED RESPONSIBLE FIREARMS OWNERSHIP AND USE. I SUPPORTED PASSAGE OF HB-351 IN 1994. I ALSO SUPPORT CHANGES TO THE EXISTING LAW BASED PRIMARILY UPON ON THE BELIEF THAT PERMITTING IS EXCESSIVELY COSTLY AND TIME CONSUMING.

1. FINGERPRINTING & BACKGROUND CHECKS: I HAVE NO PERSONAL AVERSION TO BEING FINGERPRINTED OF HAVING MY BACKGROUND CHECKED...

A. BACKGROUND CHECKS, AT LEAST PRELIMINARY CHECKS, CAN BE MADE BY ALASKA AUTHORITIES USING THE FBI NATIONAL COMPUTER SYSTEM. FBI EXTRA CHECK MAY NOT BE NECESSARY. CHECKS SHOULD BE LESS COSTLY AND LESS TIME CONSUMING.

B. FBI FINGERPRINT CHECK SHOULD NOT BE STANDARD PRACTICE BEING USED ONLY IF THERE IS COMPELLING REASON TO QUESTION THE VALIDITY OF AN APPLICANT'S RECORD.

C. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A FEDERAL AGENCY BE ADVISED THAT THE REASON FOR ANY INQUIRIES RELATE TO CONCEALED CARRY PERMITTING OR FIREARM USE. IT IS A STATE PERMIT AND NOT FEDERAL. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO NEED TO KNOW. THE PRACTICE REPRESENTS AN INTRUSION INTO MY PRIVACY. I WAS, AND REMAIN, ANGRY TO FIND THAT MY FBI FINGERPRINT FORM (FD-259) HAD UNDER REASON FINGERPRINTED: "CONCEALED HANDGUN APPLICANT AS 18.65.700"

2. TRAINING: IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE PRESENT TRAINING REQUIREMENT (NRA PERSONAL PROTECTION COURSE) IS BOTH EXPENSIVE AND MAY BE DIFFICULT TO SECURE IN SOME AREAS. I'VE TAKEN IT TWICE. IT IS MY OPINION THAT IT IS ENTIRELY ADEQUATE AND TO BE RECOMMENDED. OTHER COURSES MUST STRESS FIREARMS SAFETY AND HANDLING. NO OTHER TRAINING ADDRESSES INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO ALASKA LAW AND THE LEGITIMATE USE OF DEADLY FORCE OR PROVIDES DEMONSTRATED SAFE HANDGUN HANDLING OR PROFICIENCY IN HANDGUN USE. THE DEMONSTRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY NEEDS TO BE PRESERVED.

3 RESTRICTIONS ON CARRY: EXCEPT FOR PERHAPS DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL PRIVATELY OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS SHOULD BE OPEN TO A LICENSED CARRIER UNDER ALASKA STATUTE. ONLY BY VERBAL REQUEST BY A PROPRIETOR OR WITH PROPER SIGNAGE SHOULD A CARRIER BE KEPT FROM SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS. THIS SHOULD APPLY AS WELL TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

4. RESTRICTIONS ON QUALIFYING FIREARMS: ANY LEGALLY MANUFACTURED MINIATURE HANDGUNS OR "DERRINGERS" SHOULD QUALIFY AS USEABLE FOR CONCEALED HANDGUN CARRY, IF AN INDIVIDUAL HAS DEMONSTRATED THE SAME PROFICIENCY WITH THEM AS OTHER HANDGUNS.

ROBERT H. PARKERSON - PH: (907) 745-4358
PO BOX 7630-A1
PALMER, ALASKA 99645.

W1-00 00 1110 W1-00

LEAVE BLANK

TYPE OR PRINT ALL INFORMATION IN BLOCK
LAST NAME **PARKERSON** FIRST NAME **ROBERT** MIDDLE NAME **HENRY**

LEAVE BLANK

APPLICANT

PARKERSON, Robert Henry

950974877008

Signature of person fingerprinted
Paul H. Kochakos

AKAST0100

DPS

Address of person fingerprinted
Our Rd, Old Glenn Hwy
PALMER, ALASKA

CLIENT #8001

ANCHORAGE, AK

DATE OF BIRTH **06 02 31**

Signature of person fingerprinted
Robert H. Parker
Henderson & Holmquist St
P.O. Box 3090
PALMER AK 99645

CITIZENSHIP **USA**

HT **6' 0"** WT **205** HAIR **BLU** EYES **WHI**

PLACE OF BIRTH **Brooklyn, N.Y.**

FOOT NO **40C6**

LEAVE BLANK

ARMY FORCES NO **15-506438**

CLASS _____

AIR FORCE NO **126-26-2573**

REF _____

NAVY NO **0465049**

REASON FOR FINGERPRINTING
**CONCEALED HANDGUN
APPLICATION
AS 18.65.760**





ROBERT WISEMAN
P.O. BOX 1135
SOLDOTNA, AK 99669
(907) 283-6110

SEP 7 1995



September 6, 1995

Senator Green & Representative James

I have given considerable thought to your pending legislation. I feel that the intentions of your legislation is in the best interest of all Alaskans.

However, I believe there is a much larger picture that must be looked at.

I believe that the current program has a very distinct advantage. That advantage is the ability to have reciprocity with 10 other states. At this time there are at least 10 states who have or have pending legislation for concealed carry laws. I feel that all Alaskans as well as all Americans would be very well served to have reciprocal concealed carry laws. I believe that to effect this wide spread reciprocity it is necessary to have the utmost integrity in our concealed carry law. I feel that we must maintain as part of our program the FBI fingerprint check, the 4 hour legal requirement, and the NRA certified instructors.

With the high number of Alaskans that travel to other states that have, or are trying to get, concealed carry laws and Alaska visitors from those states, reciprocity should be a very high priority. At this time there are some states who have legislation that makes reciprocity automatic for those states who recognize their permits. I believe that it would be very simple to give reciprocity to any state that as part of their program required the FBI fingerprint check and the 4 hour legal. This reciprocity could be for a maximum of 90 days for visitors. For anyone becoming a resident who has a permit from one of these states that our current renewal procedure could apply.

I believe that the current bill mandates the Dept. of Public Safety to justify the fee currently being charged for the permit. I have seen several changes recently that would indicate to me that they are trying to streamline their operation and thereby be able to lower the cost of the permit and cut down any delays. I feel that some communication between the legislature and the Dept of Public Safety may accomplish more than legislation in this area.

In conclusion I would ask that you give a lot of thought to what it might take to have reciprocity with as many states as possible, and how we might effect this. I would hope that you might agree that this direction might serve Alaskans better than taking a large part of the integrity out of the current program.

Thank You

Robert Wiseman

SB 177

"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns."

I support Senate Bill 177

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
YEA LEIANTT	HC04 Box 9576 Palmer AK 99645	745-1376
ROB SHIPLEY	9600 ALBATROSS DR. ANCH. 99515	257-3915
J.P. McCUBBINS	PO Box 1656 Homer ALASKA 99603	235447
Kim Medlock	PO Box 2125 Palmer	746-3519
PATRICK CRAMER	9411 AGATTU CIR. EARTH RIVER 99577	694-7898
Trickerman, Deborah	HC01 Box 6219 C. Palmer 99645	746-7632
Jacob Hicock	6209 CLERIGNY ANCH. AK 99502	243-3439
Hedbert L. Fey	PO Box 1101 Chickaloon AK 99674	746-5139
Peggy M. Gifford	PO Box 874803 Wasilla 99687	373-5600 522-1959
JAMES W. HILL	3860 AMBER BAY LOOP, ANCH-99515	
Ron Johnson	PO Box 871701 Wasilla AK 99687	323-6000
Jeff Perry	PO Box 67 Willow AK 99689	746-1114
GARY MICHIELSEN	HC01 Box 6050 BB PALMER 99645	745-8274
William W. Carlson	P.O. Box 190029 ANCH. AK 99519	346-2897

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR SUPPORT

... Senator ...

LYDA GREEN



SB 177

"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns."

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
JEFF HASKIN	WASILLA, AK, 99654 500 E. Crestwood Ave	376-2073
PAM HASKIN	WASILLA AK 99654 500 E CRESTWOOD	376-2073
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Joe Bockly	HC 30 5503 Was AK 99654	373-7951
John Baker	P.O. Box 997 Palmer AK	373-7951
John H. Driscoll	6830 Ehrlich St - Anch	537-5527
Dave Peterson	Box 1000, Willow, AK	495 6556
JR Robert	PO Box 3915 Palmer AK 99645	892 8632
Robert G. Ylvisaker	Box 2666 Palmer	746-0626
John R. Brown	Box 2137 Palmer AK	745-1236
Billy C. Hemen, Jr	HC 89 Box 8107 Talkeetna	355-1441
Flo M. Hemen	99687 P.O. Box 870441, Wasilla AK	373-1441
Pat Marley	2901 WHISPERING WOODS DR.	376-5602

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... Senator ...

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"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns."

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
MICHAEL W. MOORE	P.O. Box 873427 WASILLA, AK. 99697	1-907-376-6165
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Stuart R Goodrich	PO Box 821 Palmer Ak 99645	745-3968
Dean Hendrickson	PO Box 1271 Palmer Ak 99645	745-0830
RAE ANN HENDRICKSON	" "	" "
WALTER F FERGUS	840 Rockside Wasilla AK 99654	576-6907
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JAMES GARHART	Box 872533 WASILLA	746-2828
ASHOR EDWARD	340 G ST NE Ft Richardson	420-4007
Tom Whitstone Jr	Box 871985 Wasilla	373-2578
Sherry Whitstone	" "	" "
DAVIN AUSMAN	1503 W 33 RD ANCH.	501 8909

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
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Chris Newman	41901 Pine To Box 872752 ⁹⁹⁶⁸⁷ WASHILLA IA	
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Harvey H. Burson	2814 Brittonville Anch AK 99504	333-0900
Jerry S. Bell	P.O. Box 878783 Wasilla	373-7339
Jerry S. Bell	PO 878783 WASHILLA 99687	5737339 576-9250
Sam Raparini	1011 Golf Drive wasilla 99654	
Paul Barry	3850 Caribou Dr.	376-4569
James J. Clark	4100 Bull Moose Dr WASHILLA	373-6670 99654-1741
Richard Clark	Bull Moose Dr. Wasilla	373-6670 99654-1741

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

... Senator ...

LYDA GREEN



Please sign-in

1995 Alaska State Fair - VISITORS

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

I SUPPORT SB 177

AN ACT RELATING TO PERMITS TO
CARRY CONCEALED HANDGUNS.

Stephen Spill 1001 TORROR WASILLA

Linnette Booth " "

Bill SPENCER PO Box 520553 Big Lake AK 99652 892-6745

Russel Tucker P.O. Box 873425 Wasilla AK 99697

Roy C. McLaughlin 7021 Muldena Street Anchorage AK 99504

MARTIN H. OTT 392 BOUNDARY FAIRBANKS AK 99701

PAUL H GABBONT 2ND WEST BEND ALEXANDER CR AK 99695

GERALD A WILLMAN 4401 BOY 6083 PEBLICK 745-3665

Robert Katsura 445 TERRACE DR. WASILLA 376-1389

Sandy Blomfield #B156 7610 Wildwood Cir. Anch. AK 346-2738

Portia Babcock 6289 McViggy St. 99502 # 243-3439

LORETTA WOLSKI 3354 ORION 243-2703

THANK YOU FOR VISITING!

... Senator ...

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Mark Gordon	Hcoi 6131 AB Palmer AK 99645	907-745-5520
Ray W. White	P.O. Box 105	746-3026
PAUL E WHITE	✓ ✓ ✓	✓
Claude MORRIS	PO Box 547 Girdwood AK 99587	783-2836
Rocky FRANK	1601 Wolverine Anch, AK 99504	333 8883
Dick Train	2020 Diamond Dr. Anch, AK 99507	563-788
Bryon Miller	P.O. Box 876227, Wasilla, AK 99687	373-3228
Mark Hollinger	1001 Dunedin St. Wasilla AK	373-2535
JE CAMPBELL	PO BOX 2838 PALMER AK	776-7588
Ray F. Reed	Box 1201 Chickaloon	746-4507
Jerry J. Hall	Box 13502 Seldovia	344-5997
Davis Pross	2208 DOUGLAS PL. AK 99579	337-2020
Larry Roberts	3705 ARCTIC HIBIT, ANCH, 99503	338-911
DONALD FREDERICK	5771 CHISANK WAY	99516 3461721

THANK YOU FOR
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concealed handguns."

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Jay YAKOPAZZ	P.O. Box 15544 PALMIRA AK 99645	907-745-1248
Russ Moody	101st St Willow, AK 99688	
Barbara Beckman	HL 32 Box 6629B Wasilla ⁹⁹⁶⁵⁴	373-2284
Jimmy Winger	PO Box 1111 Chickadee AK 99674	745-2093
John E. Hest	650 STURMY CIR WASILLA AK 99654	376-1480
JESSE RAY	1241 SAN ANTONIO ST ANCH AK 99508	357-8646
RALPH BROWNMAN	3840 EASTWOOD HICK AK 99508	338-7950
DON BLACKER	5121 Spruce Creek Cir Anch AK 99516	346-3286
CAROL R BLACKER	5121 SPRUCE CREEK CIR ANCH AK 99516	346-3288
W.H. Martin	Box 1271 Eagle River, AK 99577	894-268
James A. Miller	3024 Brittany Place Anch. Ak. 99504	333-2075
Nelvia Overlees	2912 Benita Lane Parkway Anch. Ak. 99504	333-5147
Howard Solo	PO Box 520707 Big Lake, AK 99652	892-8796

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
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Jim Wadell	Box 1315 Soldotna AK 99669	262-4441 ^{- 22301}
Larry Winter	2651 Nancy Way Wasilla, AK 99654	376-6888
John Savic	4929 Camden Anch AK 99504	333-2207
Deen Suta	3006 Dornington Pt Anch AK 99504	533-1562
STEVEN CUNN	501 Togiak Cir Anch AK 99505	563-4456
Karen Sten	HC 32 Box 6561, Wasilla AK 99654	745-2730
William Haltsen	310 STATE ST 79 Anchorage AK 99504	577-6522
Carolynn Tomox	21014 Tenada Ave, Chugiak, AK 99567	688-5451
VICTORIA SCHULTE	P.O. BOX 2576 PALMER, AK 99645	745-1911
RODNEY SCHULZ	P.O. Box 2576 PALMER, AK 99645	745-1911
Don Weininger	PO BOX 1111 Cheekokee AK	745-2011
Ed Gross	2828 E 20th Anch AK 99508	277-3070
GEORGE BOICE	419 Carefree Pl. Wasilla AK 99654	376-8406

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ARCHIE WHITEJK	POB 2482 PALMER AK	745-6587
Wicki White	PO Box 2482 Palmer, AK SOLDONATA KA	745-6587
STEVEN STOEBIER	116 BIRNLY ST APR22	260-3743
TRACY REED	P.O. BOX 27544 AKIHTAGE AK 99522	245-1500
Ann P. Danish	P.O. Box 878605 Wailan AK 99687	373-0832
Wendy Green	P.O. 571266 Chugiak AK	688-3803
Kalout Bone	P.O 90825 An, AK	349-6240
KATH CORP	12921 TROY ST Anch AK	345-4772
Clyde Corp	12921 Troy St Anch AK	345-4222
Frankie Palmer	1070 Tawana Dr Wasilla AK 99654	376-2460
Patricia J. Pasley	3140 Lanning Circle Nulik AK 99654	376-7235
Allen R. Donnell	751 W. 76 th Apt. B. Bush. AK 99508	349-6970
DAVID E. Lusk	PO Box 266 GLENNVILLE AK 99588	822-5879

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Keith FORESGREEN	3400 SHAW COIP WAKINA	373 6054
ART PARKS	MARKET LN Rd SARDOTHA	242-5384
Norman Wilkins	HC1 Box 2440 GLENWALLEN	822-5271
London L. Dimsley	PO Box 7497, NIKISKI AK 99635	776-8121 345-1568
Kevin J. Hurdley	12800 Foster Rd Anch AK 99511	694-2792
Charles F. Reed	P.O. Box 929 Eagle River, AK 99577	99577
Rufus Reed	P.O. Box 929 Eagle River AK 99577	99577
Marvin R. Anderson	Box 1216 Palmer AK 99645	99645
Roger H. Buckhead	Box 672086 Chugiak AK 99567	688-3849
Adam D. Schilling/Hanner	5011 CANTON CIR ANCHORAGE AK 99507	344-7191
WILLIAM & SHERIDAN	21-142 CITRUS AVE ACE E EAGLE AK 99577	753-1122
Carl W. Winters	18212 Clear Falls Eagle AK 99577	746-7060
ELIZABETH R. STEVENS-DEPCZEWSKA	HC 02 Box 7070 PALMER AK 99645	99645
PAULINA C. Smith	PO Box 11 N. Denzle AK Anch AK 99507	99507

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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
JOHN A. GASEL	PO Box 2873 ER. AK	674-2168
RAY THURMANT	P.O. 671247 ⁹⁹³⁶⁷ CHUGALAK	688-6606
HANS STUNK	PO BOX 2448	745-6325
Colleen P Stunk	PO Box 2448	745-6325
NANCY Beatty	PO Box 875611 Wasilla	374-4366
Nike Beatty	P.O. Box 875611 Wasilla	376-4366
PANDICE CUETFOUR	HCO1 Box 6081E PALMER	746-6963
NM. Richter	HCO1, Box 6081E PALMER	746-6963
EWAN MORGAN	P.O. Box 90564 ANCH	248-8957
GEORGE SCHWADGER	HCO1 Box 6312-C PALMER	376-6903
KEO SCHWADGER	5000 NWMI DR. WASILLA, AK	373-1590
Kevin Robinson	PO Box 2711 Palmer AK	745 7811
Robert H. PARKERSON	HCO2, Box 7630-A1 ^{Palmer} AK	745-4358

THANK YOU FOR
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Senator Rick Halford



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NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
KURT R. JACOBSON,	210 E 74th Ave, Ste 1A Anchorage, AK 99501	279-6371
Charles D. Parka	Mile 8.2 Kniv River Rd Palmer, AK 99645	
Lynda J. Brasse	Bx 342 Pitmead AK 99645	
James KRACKER	Box 1946 Palmer AK 99645	745-5679
Richard E. Stuller Jr.	21-6668 Plum St Elmendorf AFB AK 99506	753-7128
Karl G. Braedel	P.O. Box 1148 Chickaloon, AK 99674	745-4064
Almond Braedel	P.O. Box 1148 Chickaloon, AK 99674	745-4064
Michael V. Avery	800 WIN CIR., WASILLA, AK 99654	376-0259
Rufford L. Hopalensky	7221 Sitkin Cir Anchorage, AK 99504	333-4227
John Nicely	7507 E. 17th Ave Anchorage, AK 99504	338-0727
Randal S. Raut	8521 Mass Ct unit B Anchorage AK 99504	333-6757
GEORGE THOMPSON	HCO 1 Box 6201-AB, PALMER, AK 99645	375-6347
GALLAND HALE	POB 272 PALMER AK 99645	745-5659
W. A. Hunt	12030 Steenwood Dr Palmer AK 99645	345-7904

HANK YOU FOR
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WARD COYBETT	4227 IRENE DR PALM AK 99504	337-0977
DEAN TEEFER	1519 WINTERGREEN AVE ANCH 99508	272-9846
Joe Palinsky	PO Box 879062 WASILLA 99687	892-8315
E. MARTIN	3440 KACHENAK AVE. ANCH. 99515-2336	349-1937
John Chamberlin	11535 Our Road Anch 99514	346-1524
MAURICE PEPERA	P.O. BOX 879016 WASILLA AK 99687	376-5697
Joseph Espiritu	520 chena AVE AK 99508	
Francisco U. Fernandez	1129 E 11th Ave 99501	
JOHN KARSTEN	Box 661 Palmer AK	
HUGH LITRELL	9660 Reliance Dr Anchorage 99507	
Patrick O'Connor	PO Box 3687 Palmer AK	
FRANK DANFORD	Box 241123 Anch 99524	
Robert K. Thurgood	18757 Maxwell Circle Espkline AK 99577	696-5381

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR SUPPORT

Senator Lyda Green
Senator Rick Halford



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I support Senate Bill 177

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
H. GALB McKNIGHT	9501 ALBATROSS ANCHORAGE, AK	248-1908
Thomas [unclear]	21432 Turika PO Box 670123 Chugiak AK 99567	688-2381
Debra Nelson	21432 Turika Anchorage AK 99567	688-2381
Carol Clark	POB 2725 Palmer AK 99645	355-6688
Rick McKinley	Box 2062 Palmer AK 99645 7115 Crawford St	746-4008
Eric D. Hansen	Anchorage, AK 99502	243-4765
Kimmie P. Palmer	HC-38-Box 3200 Wasilla, AK 99654	376-5175
[unclear]	PO Box 2408 Palmer AK 99645	745-4339
Wendy J. [unclear]	Box 870246 Wasilla	376 6860
Edna [unclear]	Box 1538 Palmer	745-2226
JAMES GARNHART	P.O. BOX 872533 WASILLA	746-2828
Rene Zorich	1905 Jenkins St Wasilla	373-1492
Charles A. VanDyke	PO Box 331 Sutton AK	745-0534
John S. Leland	PO Box 2271 Palmer AK	745-2960

HANK YOU FOR
YOUR SUPPORT

Senator Lyda Green
Senator Rick Halford



concealed handguns."

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MAR 07 1997

I support Senate Bill 177

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Ed Conway	Po Box 1985 Palmer AK 99645	
DAVID BARRETT	PO Box 520894 BILAKEM	892-82149
Paul Turner	12332 END ST #207 FAGLERLUGN AK 99577	696.1873
Jim Ritchie	4610 REKA DR A-19 ANCHORAGE AK 99508	333 1479
MICHAEL MOONEY	1185 OCEANVIEW DR ANCHORAGE, AK. 99515	345-3022
Paul Chapman	Box 1758 SODONA AK 99669	262-9399
W.C. Christopher	Po Box 1758 SOD. AK 99660	262-9399
Paul W. Allen	22835 Glacier View Dr. Eagle River AK 99577	694-2787
Van Brumlow	3811 G. 84th	99507 349-8237
Bob Brumlow	3811 158th	99507 349-8237
Henry Wood	720 North Sledge Drive 24821 Foxe Ln Ct	99654 376-5888
Paul [unclear]	Chugiak AK 99567	698-6431
Chris Hill	PO BOX 870912 Wasilla AK 99667	376-5261
Steve Zuber	ANCHORAGE, AK PO Box 221134 99502	248-8773

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR SUPPORT

Senator Lyda Green
Senator Rick Halford



SD 111

concealed handguns."

RECEIVED
MAR 07 1993
APR 11

I support Senate Bill 177

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

CARL BAKER P.O. Box 670221 CHULIAT AK 99567 688-2026

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR SUPPORT

Senator Lyda Green
Senator Rick Halford



POW'S RECEIVED PRO - SB 177

Lloyd Barrus HC 31 Bx 5182-A Wasilla 01/22/96 SB 177 Supports
I HOPE YOU PASS SB 177 & HB 338. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

Victor Brophy 2021 Barboa Cir Anchorage 04/01/96 SB 177 Supports
I AM IN SUPPORT OF LOWERING THE COST OF THE CONCEALED WEAPON CARRYING.

Douglas Bushey P O Box 106 Houston 02/15/96 SB 177 Supports
AND HB338. I AM IN FAVOR OF IT AND I HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR
TEN YEARS. I HAVE SEEN BOTH SIDES OF THE ISSUE. I WANT YOU TO VOTE FOR THIS
LEGISLATION.

Mikal Hendee 3935 Lynn Dr #2 Anchorage 01/26/96 SB 177 Supports
I AM IN SUPPORT OF SB 177, CSSB 338, AND CSSB 219.

Cathy Herrin PO Box 2451 Palmer 01/22/96 SB 177 Supports
HB 338, SB 219: PLEASE SUPPORT SB 177, HB 338 AND SB 219. THANK YOU.

Rodney Herrin PO Box 2451 Palmer 01/22/96 SB 177 Supports
HB 338, SB 219: PLEASE SUPPORT SB 177, HB 338 AND SB 219. THANK YOU.

Joan James PO Box 770733 Eagle River 04/03/96 SB 177 Supports
AND HB 338: I SUPPORT SB 177 AND HB 338. I HOPE YOU WILL PASS THIS LEGISLATION.

Ed Knoebel P O Box 84 Glennallen 01/23/96 SB 177 Amend
PEOPLE WITH RETIRED MILITARY I.D. SHOULD NOT NEED A COMPLETE CHECK, OTHER THAN
DATA BASE, AS ANY FELONY AND THEY LOSE THIER I.D. BY LAW.

James Loco P O Box 1223 Palmer 01/25/96 SB 177 Supports
AND HB338. I STRONGLY SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION.

Elmo Lovett POB 874283 Wasilla 01/23/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT HB 338 & SB 177.

Gary Loyd 1711 Short St Anchorage 01/24/96 SB 177 Supports
I'M IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL.

Geoffrey McNaughton 1881 E Tudor Rd Anchorage 04/02/96 SB 177 Supports
SICK OF CRIME. THIS WILL HELP.

Kenneth Meyer 1532 10th Ave Fairbanks 03/05/96 SB 177 Supports
I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SB 177.

J. Michal PO Box 3549 Valdez 01/25/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT THE CONCEALED WEAPONS BILL. PLEASE HELP TO PASS THIS BILL

Mark Miller HC 01 Box 6936H Palmer 02/22/96 SB 177 Supports
I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A HEARING ON A SATURDAY INSTEAD OF A WEEKDAY.

Jim Murphy PO Box 12 Palmer 01/23/96 SB 177 Supports
& HB 338. PLEASE CONSIDER MY SUPPORT FOR CSSB 177 AND CSHB 338 REGARDING THE
PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE CONCEALED CARRY LAW AS SPONSORED BY SENATOR
GREEN AND REPRESENTATIVE JAMES. I ALSO WISH TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR

Gregory Myhre 12931 Stephenson Anchorage 04/02/96 SB 177 Supports
PLEASE SUPPORT SB 177. PLEASE GIVE IT YOUR CONSIDERATION AND A YES VOTE.

Joseph Nava 469 NRA Ln Fairbanks 01/29/96 SB 177 Amend
(AND HB 338) PLEASE ELIMINATE THE FINGERPRINT REQUIREMENT. PLEASE KEEP THE
SAFETY TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR EVERYONE. MAKE NO EXCEPTIONS. EVERYONE
NEEDS SAFETY TRAINING. IT'S GOOD FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

Michael Phillips P O Box 520587 Big Lake 01/23/96 SB 177 Supports
I WOULD LIKE TO SEE A STOP PUT TO THE EFFORTS TO TAKE FIREARMS AWAY FROM LAW
BIDING CITIZENS. ABIDE BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. LAW
BIDING CITIZENS ARE NOT THE PROBLEM. CRIMINALS ARE. LAW

Jenny Pompura HC1 Box 131 Z Soldotna 01/22/96 SB 177 Supports
I WOULD LIKE TO SEE SENATOR HALFORD, SENATOR GREEN, AND SENATOR TAYLOR KEEP
UP THE GOOD WORK. LOTS OF PEOPLE ARE IN SUPPORT OF THE BILL.

Pete Probasco PO Box 861 Palmer 01/26/96 SB 177 Supports
AND HB 338. I STRONGLY SUPPORT SB 177 AND HB 338.

Michael Pulis 3945 Round Top Cir Anchorage 04/04/96 SB 177 Supports
PLEASE SUPPORT SB 177. AS A FORMER POLICE OFFICER IN THE STATE, I BELIEVE IT TO BE
A POSITIVE PUBLIC SAFETY MEASURE. THE REFORMS CONTAINED IN IT ARE DEFINITELY
NEEDED.

William Scharen 6590 Glacier Hwy Juneau 02/01/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT SB177 AND HB338.

Lenard Smiley 6590 Glacier Hwy Juneau 02/01/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT SB177 AND HB 338.

William Smiley 269 Switzer Village Juneau 02/01/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT SB177 AND HB338. I WOULD LIKE THESE BILLS PASSED AND PUT INTO EFFECT.

Richard Stingley HC67 Box 540 Anchor 03/08/96 SB 177 Supports
I STRONGLY SUPPORT SB 177, AND THE REVISIONS TO THE CONCEALED HANDGUN BILL
AND REQUEST YOUR SUPPORT.

Andrew Stuart 225 Slater Dr Fairbanks 04/09/96 SB 177 Supports
I URGE ALL OF YOU TO SUPPORT THESE VERY NECESSARY COMMON SENSE
IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXISTING STATUTES. THEY ARE NEEDED TO MAKE CONCEALED
CARRY REALISTIC FOR PEOPLE DURING DAY TO DAY ACTIVITIES. THANK YOU.

Gregory Thomas 4311 Constellation Anchorage 01/19/96 SB 177 Supports
I AM IN SUPPORT OF SB 177, HB 338, AND SB 219.

Denny Weathers PO Box 1791 Cordova 03/23/96 SB 177 Supports
I SUPPORT SB 177 AND COMMEND ITS SPONSORS FOR UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION.
LAW ABIDING CITIZENS AND FIREARMS SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED FOR THOSE WHOM ARE
IRRESPONSIBLE. I URGE ALL SENATE MEMBERS TO SUPPORT SB 177.

Eric Weathers lot 6 Deep Bay Cordova 03/25/96 SB 177 Supports
I WOULD LIKE TO STRONGLY URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SB177. THE GOVERNMENT HAS
SUPPRESSED US TOO MUCH ALREADY AND IF WE LOOSE THE RIGHT TO PROTECT
OURSELVES WE HAVE NO RIGHTS AT ALL.

Casey Wheeler 3613 Laurance Rd North Pole 01/26/96 SB 177 Supports
I AM IN FULL SUPPORT OF HB338 AND SB 177, THE CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT
AMENDEMENTS.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

4/15/96

Finance

(7) Date Referred to Committee: April 12, 1996

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4-17-96

The JUDICIARY Committee considered:

CSSB 177(FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 177(FIN) am

CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMITS/ GUNS ON FERRY

"An Act relating to permits to carry concealed handguns; and relating to possession of firearms on state ferries."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute # CSSB 177 (JMD) [x] the same title [] a new title

[] additional referral to _____ Committee [] attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dep) APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dep) [x] fiscal note(s) [x] senate fiscal note(s) P.S. 4/11/96

[] zero fiscal note(s) (2) [x] senate zero fiscal note(s) Corrections (3-26-96), LHW (3-6-96)

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS		DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>William D. Porter</i>	Porter			✓	
<i>John A. Green</i>	Green			✓	
<i>John A. Bunde</i>	Bunde			✓	
<i>John J. Toohy</i>	Toohy	✓			
<i>David Finkelstein</i>	Finkelstein				✓
<i>Bettye Davis</i>	B. Davis				✓
		(1)		(3)	(2)

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE *William D. Porter* 4/16/96