

SB

55

SFIN

FILE

SB 55

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move
from Committee

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
1999 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	SB 55
Amendment	#1 insert sunset date 1/1/2009
Motion	adopt "conceptual"
<u>Motion by</u>	Adams
<u>Objection</u>	Green
<u>Objection by</u>	
<u>Removed</u>	—
<u>Second Objection by</u>	
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Vote</u>
Senator Gary Wilken	Y
Senator Pete Kelly	Y
Senator Lyda Green	Y
Senator Randy Phillips	Y
Senator Dave Donley	Y
Senator Loren Leman	Y
Senator Al Adams	Y
Co-Chair Sean Parnell	Y
Co-Chair John Torgerson	Y
<u>Tally</u>	
Yea	0 5
Nay	0 4
Absent	0 1
<u>MOTION</u>	Adopt

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: 1

Bill Number: SB 55

Sponsor: Adams Date: 2/23/99

Logged In By: Mindy

not offered

AMENDMENT

TO: SB 55

SENATOR AL ADAMS

Page 3, line 17, delete "and"

Page 3, line 21, delete "." and insert "; and"

Page 3, after line 21, insert the following:

"(8) a state resident who represents rural Alaska, other than a member of the state legislature, who is appointed jointly by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives."

RECEIVED

FISCAL NOTE

FEB 18 1999

STATE OF ALASKA Senate Finance Committee
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NO. _____
BILL VERSION: SB 55
PUBLISH DATE: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to the Joint Armed Services Committee, a permanent interim committee..."
Sponsor: Senate Rules Committee
Requestor: Senate Finance Committee

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: All
Component: All

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The expenses of the Joint Armed Services Committee will be absorbed within the Legislature's budget.

Prepared By: *Karla Schofield*
Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-3852

Date: 2/19/99

Approved By: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Pamela A. Varni

Date: 2/19/99

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

MEMBER

TENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
ELEVENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWELFTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
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NINETEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWENTIETH ALASKA LEGISLATURE
TWENTY-FIRST ALASKA LEGISLATURE

ALASKA STATE SENATE



SENATOR TIM KELLY

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SENATE BILL NO. 55
SPONSOR'S STATEMENT

Senate Bill 55 establishes, for the first time, a standing joint committee of the Legislature to deal with all the issues confronting the Armed Forces in Alaska. This new committee is structured to include public members from outside the Legislature and will serve as the Legislature's focal point for the coordination of all issues, discussion, decisions, and policies that impact on the military in our state. It creates the opportunity to speak with a single voice on military issues and provide unified liaison to Alaska's Congressional Delegation on matters of National Defense.

Until now, the Legislature has had a fragmented and short-range approach to military issues. In 1994, a Joint Task Force on Military Bases was formed under the Legislative Council to coordinate the state's efforts in the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission cycle. The Task Force was disbanded at the end of that year. Last year, in anticipation of a new round of base closures in 2001, the Joint Committee on Military Bases was established with a single focus on BRAC issues and a three year duration. A permanent Joint Committee with a longer range vision to include missile defense and other related issues is overdue.

Alaska does not operate in a vacuum. Other states are aggressively pursuing opportunities to increase military operations, and military spending in their areas. Alaska is well positioned now to form an organization which can successfully compete with these states. If we don't we'll be left behind.

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The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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October 14, 1998, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 364 words

HEADLINE: Hull creating new commission on preserving military bases

BYLINE: By PAUL DAVENPORT, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: PHOENIX

BODY:

Gov. Jane Hull is creating a new state task force to work at preserving Arizona's military installations from the threat of possible closure.

Mrs. Hull scheduled an afternoon news conference in Tucson to announce she was signing an executive order creating the task force aimed at preserving the bases, spokeswoman Francie Noyes said this morning.

Members of the task force will include the governor, legislative leaders as well as legislators, mayors, county supervisors and business leaders from areas with bases, Noyes said.

Some of the areas already have support groups but not all, and the new task force is intended to boost base-preservation efforts statewide, she said.

Arizona lost one major installation, Williams Air Force Base in the Phoenix area, as the Pentagon began closing bases in the wake of the end of the Cold War.

Major air bases in Arizona include Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Tucson, Luke Air Force Base in Glendale and the Marine Corps Air Station at Yuma. Other major installations include the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range east of Yuma, Fort Huachuca in Sierra Vista and the Yuma Proving Ground.

The Clinton administration has urged additional base closures to save money that could be used instead for military operations and training and for equipment purchases, but Congress has balked so far.

Cirillo said he saw no problem in Mrs. Hull creating another commission. "I see them working together," said Sen. Edward Cirillo, R-Sun City West. "I don't see it as stepping on our toes in this very important area."

Cirillo said his panel may propose legislation to authorize counties to create agricultural preservation districts that would pay farmers in return for restricting development on farmland near air bases.

The Associated Press State & Local Wire, October 14, 1998

While converting farmland to light industrial uses would not be a problem, building new homes there could produce noise complaints that would be a black mark against the base if and when more closures are considered.

Cirillo said an alternative to paying for development restrictions might be to trade state land elsewhere for the farmland so a farmer retiring from the business can get his money out of the land.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1998

CRB

California Research Bureau, California State Library

908 H Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 653-7843

CRB Note vol. 4 no. 1 May 7, 1997

State Military Base Retention Programs

Charlene Wear Simmons, Ph.D.

May 7, 1997

Assemblymember Joe Baca, Chair of the Assembly Select Committee on Defense Conversion, requested that the California Research Bureau gather information on other state programs to retain active military bases. This CRB note summarizes the results of that inquiry.

More Bases are Likely to Close

"...the U.S. military twenty years hence is already being formed by decisions being made today."

Andrew Krepenovich

Strategic analysts contend that the U.S. military is entering a period of intense military transformation, in which there will be dramatic shifts in how the armed forces fight and organize themselves for combat. The rapid worldwide dissemination of sophisticated technology, which enables regional powers to greatly improve their military capabilities, poses new defense challenges. Key U.S. military competencies will include information superiority and establishing control of space.

In this changing environment, a large armed force and numerous fixed land bases are arguably costly vestiges of World War II and Cold War strategies. Cuts in the federal defense budget and significant downsizing of the force structure (number of troops, aircraft carriers, active fighter wings) create strong pressures to close facilities and save on operations and maintenance: active duty personnel have been cut by a third but the support structure (bases) by only 18 percent. Further, large investments need to be made to procure new advanced information technology and weapon systems (to the potential benefit of California's high tech industries).

The Secretary of Defense is reportedly recommending two additional base closure rounds, in 1999 and 2001. California has the largest number of bases of any state and therefore is a potential target for more base closures. (Footnote!)

State Survey

The following discussion is drawn from a survey of many, but not all, defense-dependent states. Of these states, Colorado, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Pennsylvania have the most active military base retention programs. Common elements include a statewide military affairs council and an active statewide office which interfaces with local communities and base commanders. The goal is to ensure that military base missions are supported and enhanced by civilian services (schools, programs for retirees), public infrastructure (roads, sewers), local land use planning (flight zones, growing room to prevent encroachment) and political support (such as coordinated local-state-federal lobbying for new missions).

Arizona

During the last Base Realignment And Closure (BRAC) round, the State of Arizona appropriated \$1 million to assist local communities with military bases to hire consultants and lobbyists, with the goal of keeping their bases off the BRAC list. (Local support activities are generally located in Chambers of Commerce.) The effort was largely successful, as only one base was closed. Should there be another closure round, the state would consider a similar effort.

Colorado

In 1993, the Governor created the Defense Conversion and Retention Council. The Council is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor and includes a mix of business, education and retired military leaders (active military personnel are not able to participate). The current chair is a commercial Realtor who is also a retired Brigadier General. The Council's charge, amended in 1995 to include retention activities, is to provide the Governor with information about the state's closed and active military facilities and the economic benefit and potential cost of losing military presence. It also is charged with developing a plan for a coordinated state response to defense conversion and retention. The Council meets every 6 weeks and has visited all military and Department of Energy facilities in the state. The Office of Statewide Defense Initiatives serves as staff to the Council and provides assistance to defense dependent communities and companies.

Colorado experienced three base closures in the BRAC rounds. Colorado Springs is the most defense dependent area in the state, with 5 bases accounting for 41 percent of the local economy. The state and community have worked together:

- to enhance military lifestyle, infrastructure and mission capabilities, including new and expanded base access roads and affordable military housing;
- to facilitate and coordinate city-county-state regulatory and other requirements; and
- to work with local Members of Congress to secure funds for warehouses and other needed support facilities and to bring new missions to the bases.

The Office serves as a liaison to the military community and interfaces with state agencies on their behalf. It also works with local communities and legislators to make sure that they understand the importance of defense dollars.

The Colorado General Assembly has appropriated \$500,000 to fund seed grants for defense retention efforts, requiring a 1 to 1 match, with a state share of up to \$50,000 per grant. The grants can be used by companies and communities to match federal grants (EDA, OEA, NIH, NII) for technology transfer or lobbying. For example, grants might fund the transfer of military technology to

local civilian contractors to strengthen the local economy and the military's civilian support structure. Twenty grants have been awarded; performance measures include the number of jobs created and the amount of money leveraged.

Another interesting undertaking is the Colorado Airspace Initiative. Its goal is to ensure that the Air Force has sufficient airspace for high-altitude and air combat training while taking into account increases in population, civilian air use and recreational activities.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development has a coordinator for national defense downsizing who works with defense impacted regions to provide technical and financial programmatic assistance. It also has a naval liaison who keeps in touch with naval issues. During the last BRAC rounds, the state convened a coalition of local, state and federal officials to successfully keep the Groton/New London submarine base open. The coalition has since worked to improve the military value of the base by offering permit and financial assistance for port dredging activities.

Florida

Florida's defense conversion efforts, which focus on job retraining and the "Soldiers to Scholars" project, are being implemented by Enterprise Florida, a public-private partnership in its first year of operation. Officials contacted at Enterprise Florida do not think the state is undertaking active retention efforts at this time.

Georgia

Georgia has been extremely successful in retaining its military installations--none were closed during the BRAC rounds. The Governor has established a Military Affairs Coordinating Committee composed of 40 members, including the base commanders of the state's 13 military installations who serve as ex-officio members. The committee also has 45 Associates, composed of military retirees, Chambers of Commerce, business leaders and legislators. The Governor continues to take a personal interest in the committee and its activities, facilitating quick state responses to military needs.

The committee's goal is the continued viability of Georgia's military installations. It accomplishes this by removing operational impediments and adding value to military missions. This might require buying land to ensure that air force runways are not crowded. Committee staff are very knowledgeable about BRAC criteria, for example that the military evaluates "Accident Potential Zones" when it reviews bases for closure. Another example is ensuring that a bombing range is not threatened by a landfill which would draw birds, potentially lowering a base from green to yellow on the BRAC criteria.

The committee meets quarterly and over a 3 year cycle visits each installation, at which time it evaluates the base commander's needs and considers how to deliver remedies to solve problems. Remedies might include meeting base infrastructure needs such as roads and sewers, increasing efficiencies through lower gas and electricity pricing, or improving quality of life through improved housing and services to retirees.

The committee seeks to attract and acquire additional missions and force structure and has a close

working relationship with the state's Congressional delegation. It regularly invites Department of Defense officials to visit Georgia's bases, effectively marketing the state's bases to the military brass. In addition, committee activities target skilled military retirees to keep them in the state, including an active Troops to Teachers program.

The committee is staffed by a 3 person office that operates out of the state Chamber of Commerce. It is not a state operation, although it submits a yearly audit. This provides the office considerable flexibility in its operations.

Indiana

Four years ago, the Governor of Indiana created a commission to address defense downsizing in the state. The commission was recently eliminated. The state has one military base left and officials contacted for this survey were not concerned about its closure at this time, given its unique mission. In general, the state focuses on how to make the base more valuable to the military by improving infrastructure, worker training, and facilitating technology transfer to supporting industries.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Military Affairs Commission was created by legislation and is located in the Governor's office. It provides advice to the governor and the legislature and works with local redevelopment authorities. Kentucky experienced two base closures during the BRAC rounds. The Commission is responsible for improving and enhancing Kentucky's military activities and commands.

Maryland

The Department of Business and Economic Development, Office of Technology Development, administers the state's programs targeted at defense downsizing. Activities include providing advice to the governor and legislature, proposing legislation, administering grant and loan programs and serving as a liaison with local reuse authorities. The state experienced three major closures and realignments in the 1995 BRAC round. It provides grants to businesses for defense conversion and to local advocacy organizations.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Government Land Bank was established in 1975 to provide an organized response, including financial assistance, to military reductions and closures. Retention activities have consisted of organizing local task forces, chambers of commerce and state and federal legislators. In addition, the state has authorized a \$100 million bond for infrastructure improvements for bases. The state plans to re-evaluate its retention activities after the Quadrennial Report is issued by the Department of Defense in mid-May. (Massachusetts had two bases closed in the 1991 and 1995 BRAC rounds.)

Ohio

The state created a Defense Conversion fund for closure and conversion activities. It has one major military base, Wright-Patterson AFB, in Dayton. The Dayton Chamber of Commerce has a standing committee, incorporated as a non-profit organization, whose purpose is to support base activities. The

state sponsors lobbying efforts in Washington, D.C. relative to base retention and funds infrastructure that supports the base's mission.

Pennsylvania

The Governor created an ad hoc statewide committee, the BRAC PAC (Base Realignment and Closure, Pennsylvania Action Committee) to provide assistance to communities to avoid BRAC 1995 closures. The commission has been renamed the Base Retention and Conversion Committee (BRAC) PAC. Its mission is to interact with Pennsylvania's bases, undertake public outreach and education activities, act as a "best host" and provide a liaison point with military leaders. It holds regular meetings with military base commanders, with the goal of ensuring efficient and well supported operations. It monitors efforts at the national level.

The state has enacted legislation to grant military civilian employees and their dependents immediate residency for purposes of state tuition at institutions of higher education. It has also created a website to welcome new residents, such as military civilians, with information about schools, communities and state programs. (<http://www.state.pa.us/>)

South Carolina

The Department of Defense is the largest employer in South Carolina; each of the military services have installations in the state. The Military Assistance Council was established in 1994, by legislation and is composed of 16 members including top state officials and business leaders. The military commanders of the state's military installations participate as "partners." The Council meets quarterly and serves as a forum to exchange ideas, share funding opportunities and address veterans assistance and transition issues, including Troops to Teachers. A subcouncil on base development reports on current issues relative to realignment and generally shares information on what's going on at the bases.

The state's Military Affairs Office is located in the Office of Local Government of the Budget and Control Board (composed of the Governor, Chairs of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, the Treasurer and Comptroller). The general goal is to enhance the viability of military installations and their roles and mission. The three person office works with the Military Assistance Council, the state's 10 Councils of Government (representing 42 counties) and interfaces with the Department of Defense. Staff are former military officers.

The Office interacts with installations and communities to ensure sufficient support on issues such as zoning and land use, utilities, right-of-way, housing, and adequacy of schools. Local communities have military affairs and defense issues groups, generally located in Chambers of Commerce and county councils. A key issue is preventing encroaching development near military facilities. A staff person specializes in Guard and Reserve issues (the state has the third largest standing Guard and Reserve in the country). The Office is supportive of key military initiatives directed at outsourcing, privatization and commercialization.

Texas

Governor Bush established the Office of Defense Transition in 1995, which will become the Office of Defense Affairs. It serves as a clearinghouse for military affairs and as a central point of contact for defense drawdown activities. The state has appropriated \$275,000 for base retention as well as reuse

activities. In addition, Texas Tech University has a study underway to provide a baseline of military installation needs such as improved infrastructure, transportation, education and workforce training.

The state's Defense Council prescribes measures that the state might undertake to support its military installations, such as customized worker training for outsourcing and privatization activities, streamlining environmental and permitting processes and improving state and local coordination. Two recent bills would create a matching grant program for defense-dependent communities (some of which are losing military activities at open bases) and a defense economic adjustment zone program. The state's Washington D.C. office is expert in defense-related matters.

Washington

Washington's program, which focused on downsizing in defense-dependent industries, is winding down. The state established Economic Development Councils by legislation, with mixed public/private funding, which were also active in responding to threatened base closures. Washington did not experience any base closures in the BRAC rounds. Program staff state that communities are confident that they will keep their bases, so there is no driving force to keep the state program going. The state has recently been successful in attracting a major new military mission, homeport status for a new Navy vessel.

APPENDIX

Pennsylvania Homepage for New Residents

Footnote 1

State-by-state comparisons may be inappropriate given California's land mass, which would extend from Boston, Massachusetts to Charleston, South Carolina, encompassing some 10 states and the District of Columbia. (See David Lyon and Tracy M. Gordon, *California Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow: Lessons from Eastcoastia*, unpublished paper, 1995.)

Footnote 2

Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Justice.