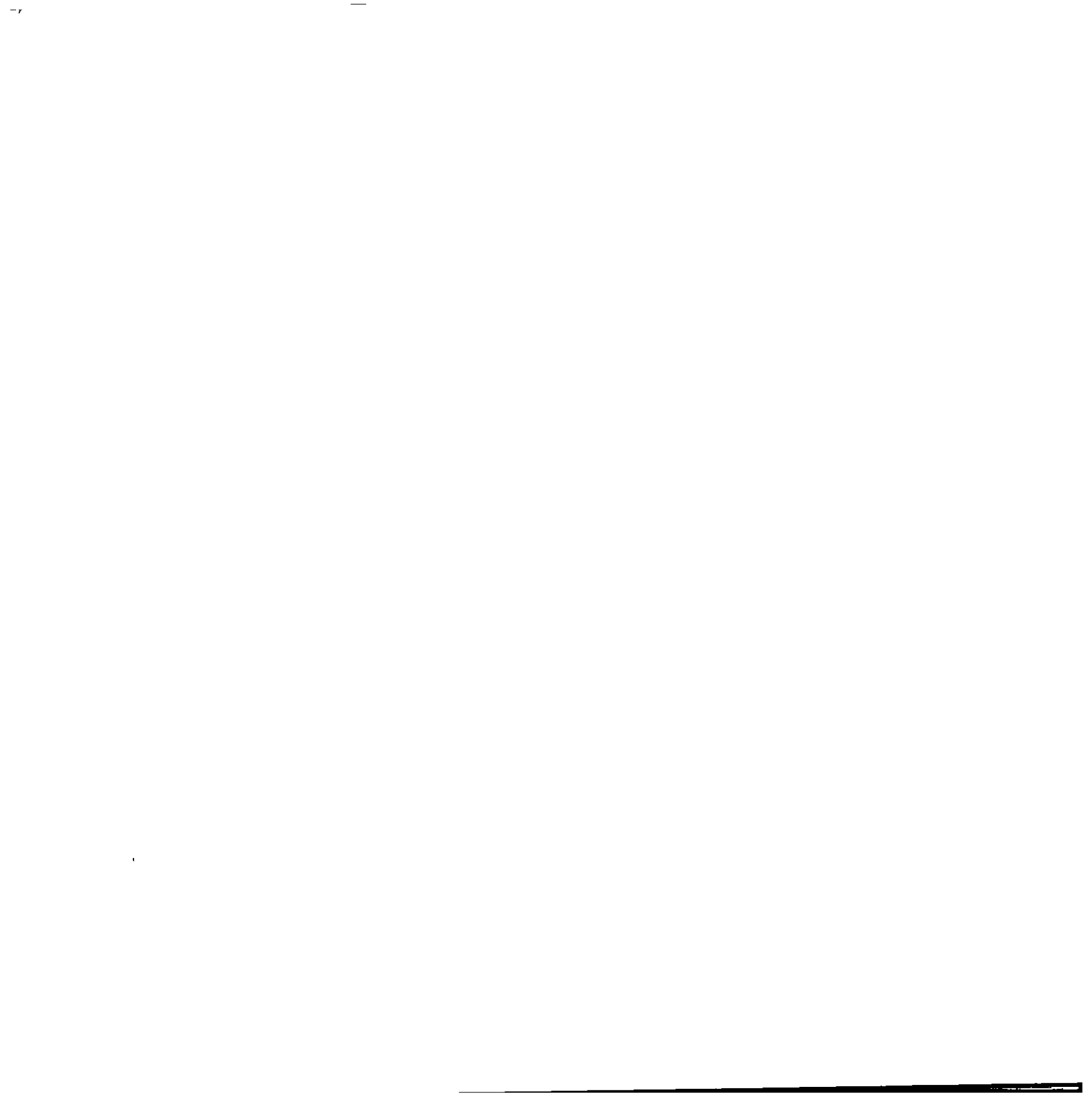


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IV



**CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 174(FIN)**

"An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date."

**SB 174-REG. OF FIREARMS/KNIVES BY UNIV.**

Recommends it be replaced with  HCS or  CS for \_\_\_\_\_  
 For Senate Bills with new title:  Technical Title  New Title: HCR \_\_\_\_\_  Same Title  \_\_\_\_\_

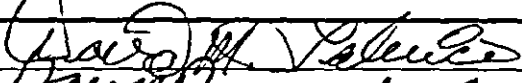

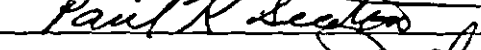
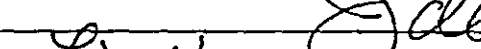


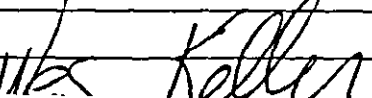
- attach amendments
- add new referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- Letter of Intent \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:

- ADM
- AJS
- CED
- COR
- EED
- DEC
- DFG
- GOV
- DHS
- LWF
- LAW
- LEG
- MVA
- DNR
- DPS
- REV
- DOT
- UA

<b><u>NEW FISCAL NOTES</u></b>				
*FN# is assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
*FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero

<b><u>PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES</u></b>			
FN#	List by Dept(s):	Fiscal	Indet.

<u>Signing with recommendations</u>	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR
	Tolerico	✓		
	Drummond		✓	
	SEATON			
	COLVER	X		
	VAZQUEZ	✓		
	Spohnholz			✓
Chair: 	Kellen	X		

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

.

\_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor Senators Kelly, Dunleavy, McGuire, Giessel, Stoltze, Rep. Tilton  
Requester House Education

OMB Component Number 1296

**Expenditures/Revenues**

(Thousands of Dollars)

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

	FY17	Included In	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY17 Request	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>FY20</b>	<b>FY21</b>	<b>FY22</b>
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services	450.0		***	***	***	***	***
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants, Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002	Federal Receipts						
1003	GF Match						
1004	GF	450.0					
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)						
1007	I/A Rcpts (Other)						
1178	temp code (UGF)						
		450.0	0.0	***	***	***	***

POSITIONS							
Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

CHANGE IN REVENUES							

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY16) operating costs \_\_\_\_\_ (separate supplemental appropriation required)  
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY17) costs \_\_\_\_\_ (separate capital appropriation required)  
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

**ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS**

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?

If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended, or repealed? \_\_\_\_\_ Discuss details in analysis section.

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

initial version

Prepared by Michelle Rizk  
Division University of Alaska  
Approved by Michelle Rizk  
Agency University of Alaska

Phone 907-450-8187  
Date/Time 4/11/16 8 00am  
Date 4/11/16 8 00am

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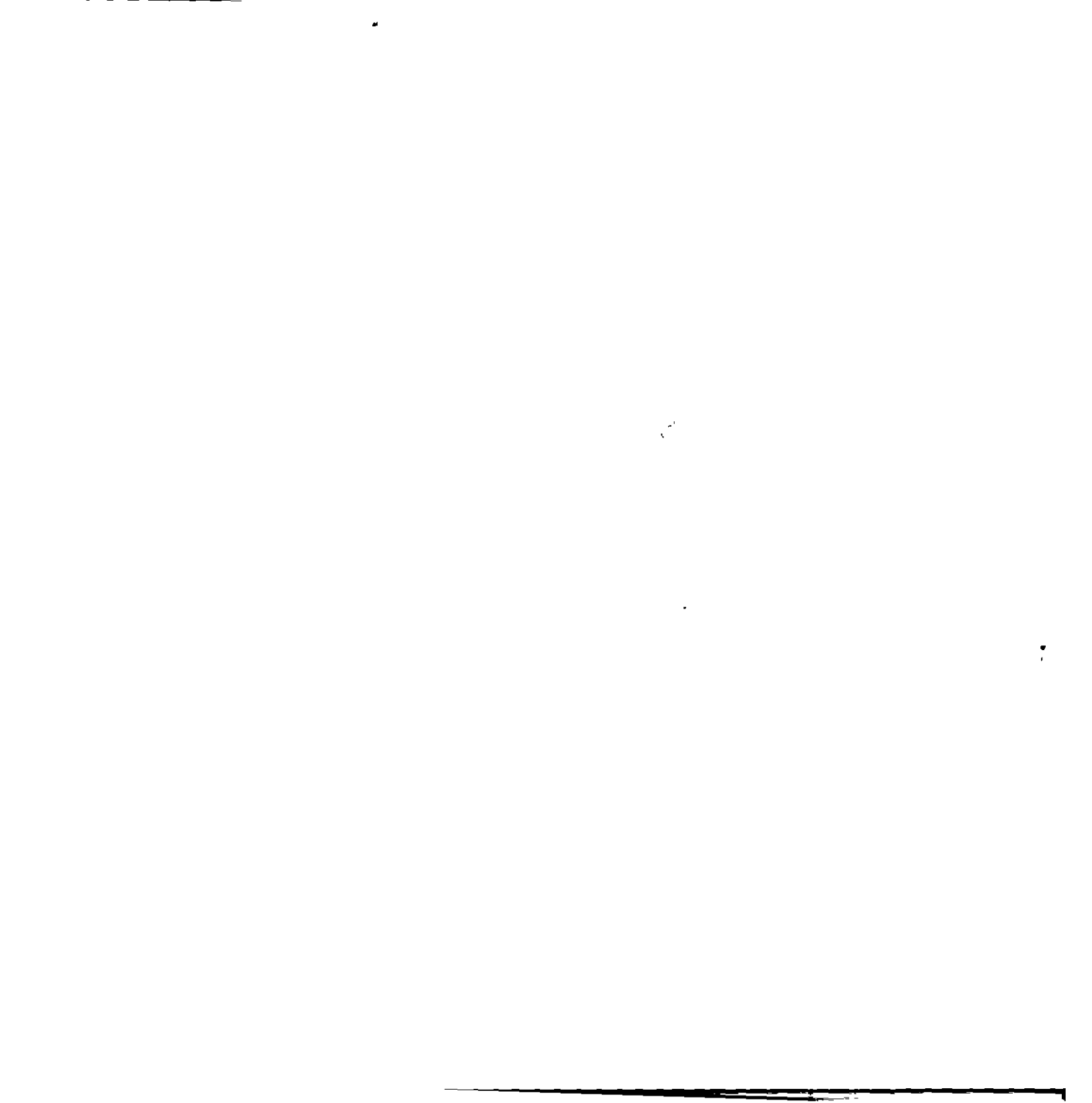
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Under CSSB174, UA would be unable to restrict weapons in sensitive areas unless UA creates "restricted access areas" as defined in the bill ("area beyond a secure point where visitors are screened and does not include common areas of ingress and egress open to the public."). These areas might include those providing investigative and support services to those involved in issues such as sexual harassment, assault, and domestic violence; areas used during adjudication of discipline or disputes; areas used for K-12 programs; and other areas identified as being particularly sensitive. Based on the legislation, UA would hire a consultant to conduct a facilities and program inventory and security analysis.

UA would need to determine: 1) the most effective and efficient way to configure restricted access areas as defined in the bill; 2) the appropriate type of screening at secure points; and, 3) the improvements needed to existing and newly established secure access points to ensure compliance with the bill. The University is responsible for over 400 facilities at 3 universities, 12 community campuses and numerous outreach centers. The estimated consultant study cost is based on similar facility studies.

There will be other costs that are indeterminate until the results of the consultant study are available.



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# Memorandum

April 6, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "P. Kelly".

TO: Representative Wes Keller, Chair  
House Education Committee

FROM: Senator Pete Kelly

RE: SB 174 "Regulation of Firearms/Knives by the University of Alaska"

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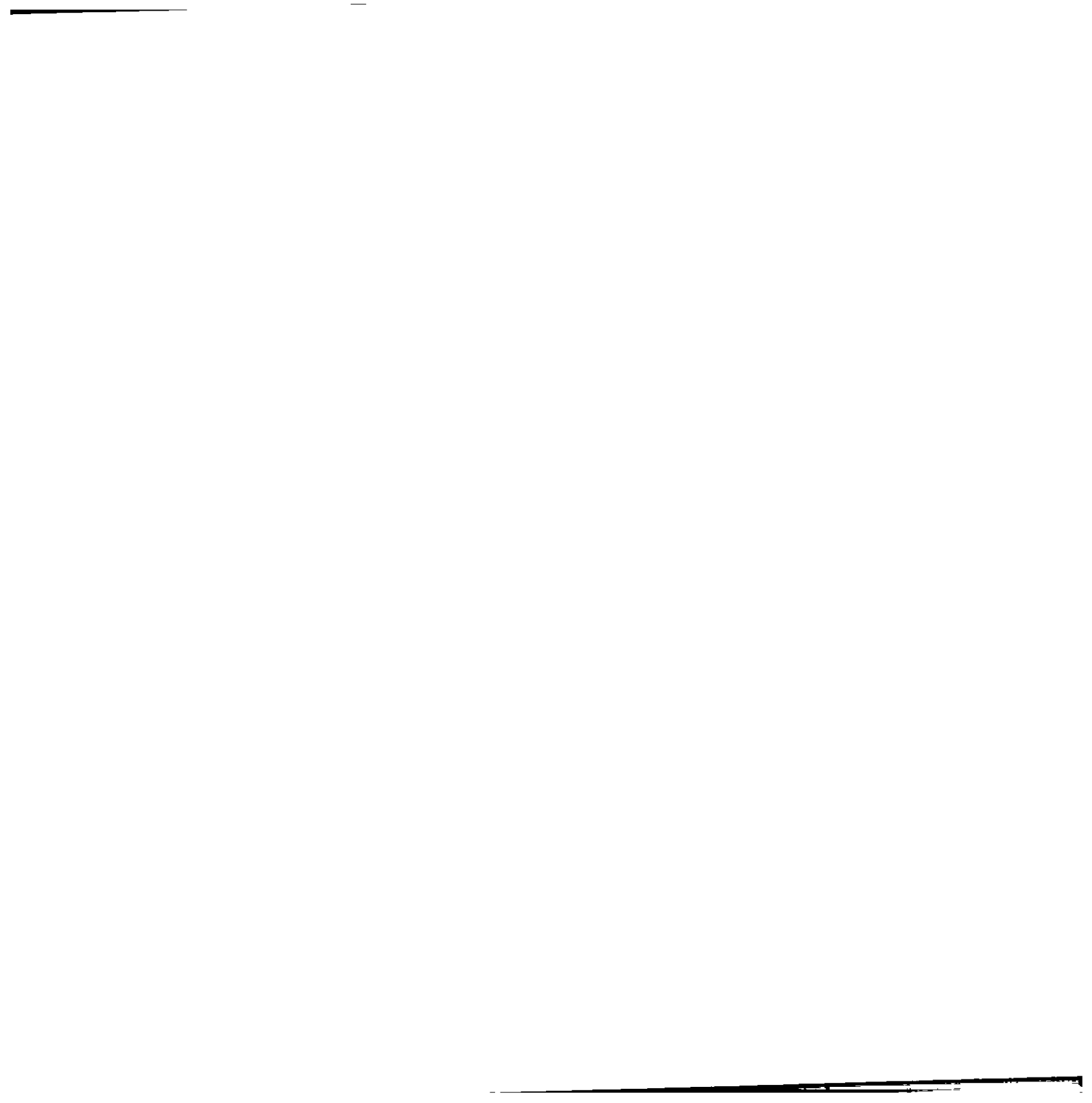
I respectfully request that SB 174 "Regulation of Firearms/Knives by the University of Alaska" be scheduled for a hearing by the House Education Committee at your earliest convenience.

SB 174 affirms the power to place reasonable limitations on Alaskans' constitutional right to bear arms is reserved to the legislature and explicitly prohibits the University of Alaska Board of Regents from enacting policies that abridge that right.

Please find the following documents:

- SB 174 29-LS1306\G
- Sponsor Statement
- Sectional Analysis (version G)
- Summary of Changes (Version N to G)
- Fiscal Note
- Supporting Documentation

Please contact Joe Byrnes (465-2872) in my office with any further questions



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## Sponsor Statement Senate Bill 174

**"An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska"**

Senate Bill 174 affirms Alaskans' constitutional right to bear arms is not surrendered when they step on the campuses of our public universities. The bill resolves the conflict between the University Of Alaska Board Of Regent's weapons ban and the Alaska Constitution, ensuring that law-abiding Alaskans may carry firearms while pursuing postsecondary education.

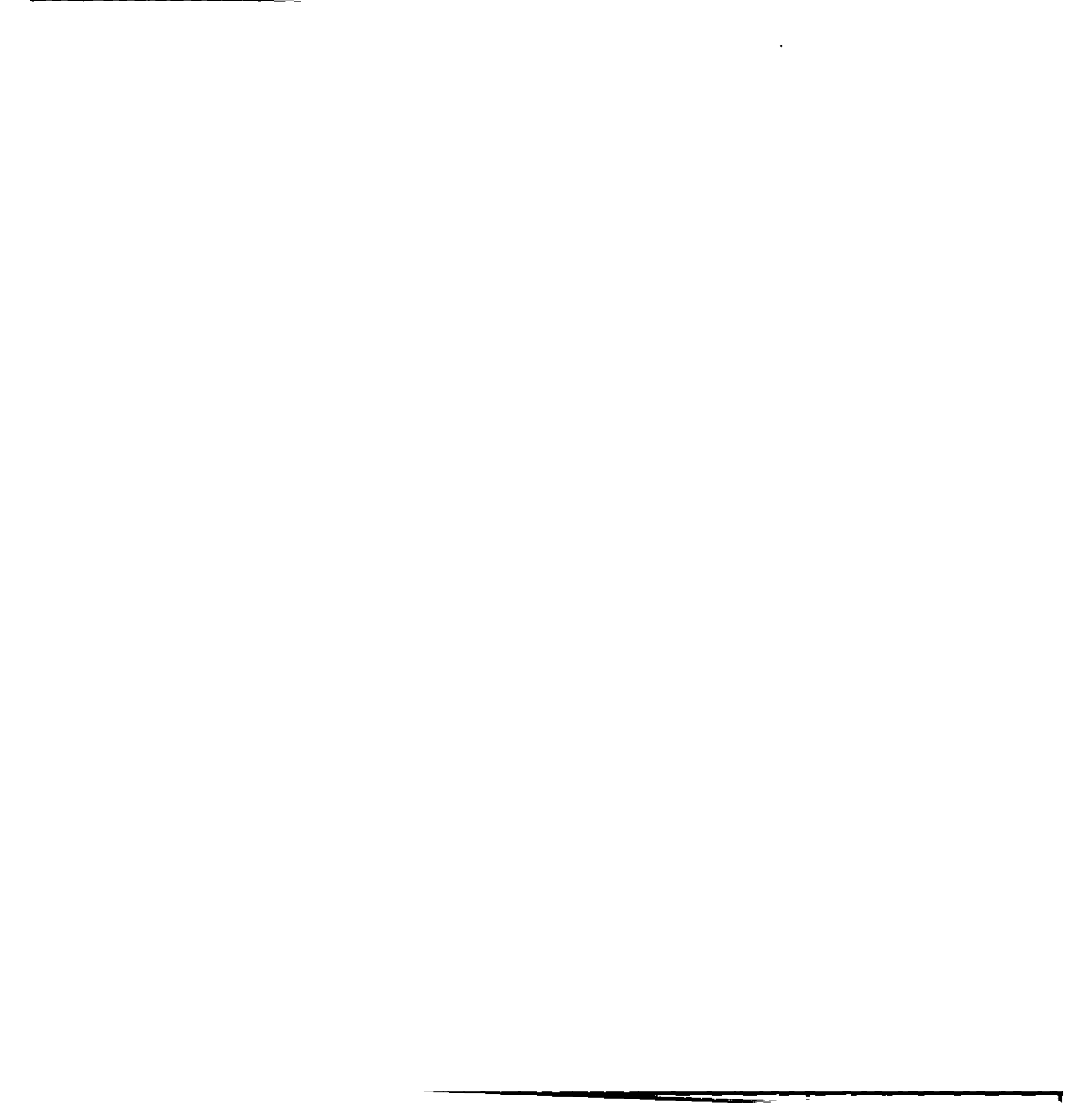
Art. 1, Sec. 19 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska guarantees the individual right to keep and bear arms; a right that cannot be infringed by the State or a political subdivision of the State. AS 29.35.145 further acknowledges the power to regulate firearms and knives is reserved to the state. Under state law, there is no prohibition for law-abiding citizens to exercise their individual right to bear arms at University of Alaska campuses.

Since 1995, the Board of Regents' policy has prohibited the carrying of firearms in buildings or parts of buildings owned or controlled by the university, on developed adjacent university land, or at university sponsored events under threat of administrative sanctions.

Senate Bill 174 acknowledges that the power to place any limitations on that right rests only with Alaskans' democratically elected and accountable members of their state legislature, and those limitation shall be narrowly tailored to meet a compelling governmental interest by the least restrictive means possible.

The attacks at Virginia Tech, Northern Illinois University, and other past mass shootings bring a reasonable person to the unassailable conclusion that "gun-free zones" have failed to afford their occupants any protection from violence and, furthermore, denied law-abiding citizens the option of providing their own constitutionally guaranteed self-defense with a firearm.

SB 174 would end the disarmament of law-abiding citizens on university campuses in Alaska and I urge your support.



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## Sectional Analysis Senate Bill 174 version G

**"An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska"**

### **Section 1**

It is the findings and intent of the legislature that the right to bear arms is constitutionally protected under Art. 1, Sec. 19 of the Alaska Constitution, that the University Of Alaska Board Of Regents may not abridge that right, and the legislature reserves to the state the authority to regulate firearms.

### **Section 2**

Amends AS 14.40 (The University of Alaska and the Community Colleges statutes) affirming the authority to regulate firearms and knives is reserved to the state, the Board of Regents may not regulate firearms and knives except

1. In a manner identical to state law
2. In student dormitories or other shared living quarters

The Board of Regents may adopt and enforce policies regulating the open carry of firearms, restricting the discharge, and prohibiting the possession in restricted access areas.

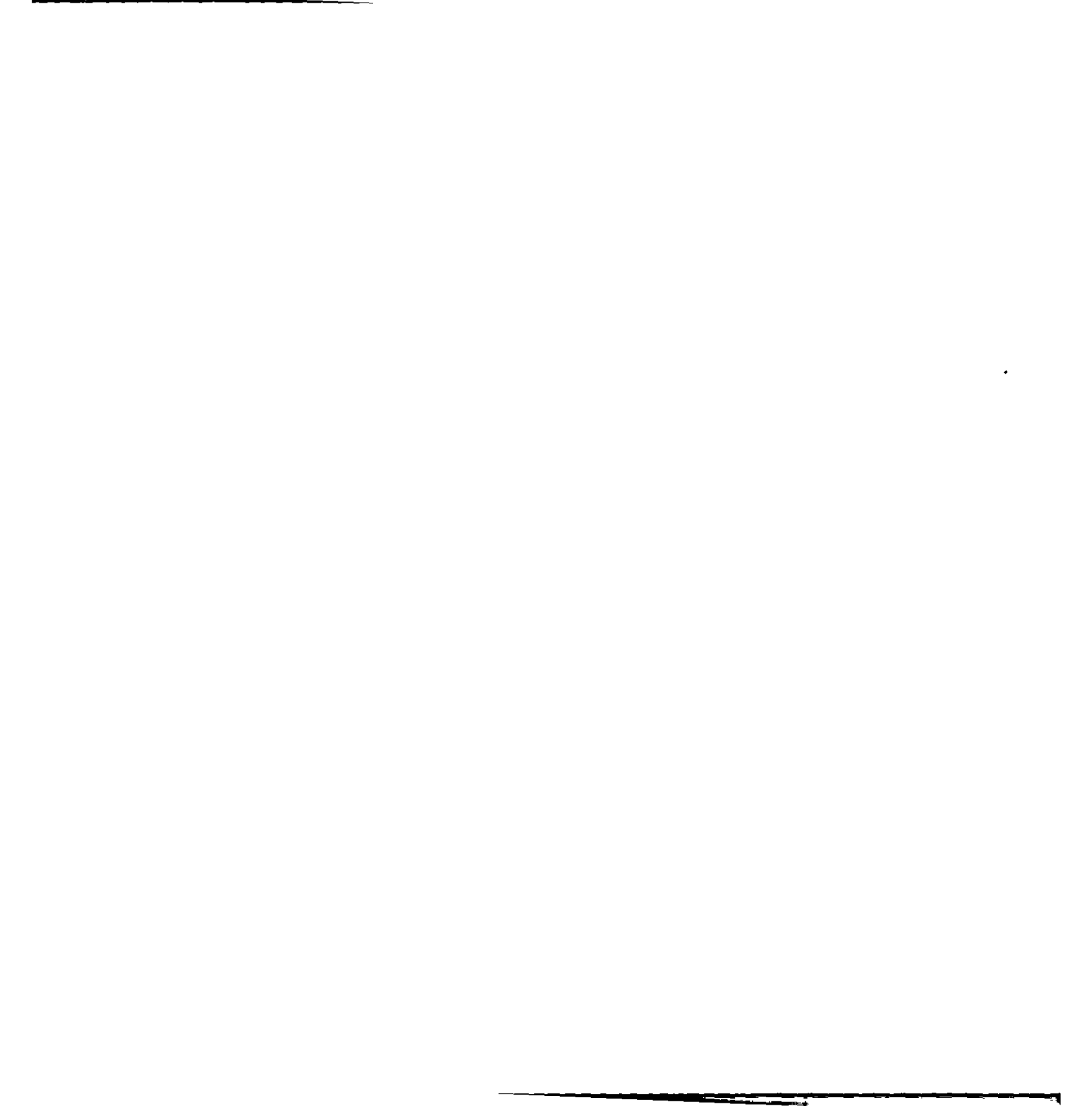
If the Board of Regents adopt regulation of the carrying of handguns in dormitories, the policies must require that the handgun is either carried on the person or secured in an owner provided lockbox at all times. Persons living in dormitories must declare to the University their intention to keep a weapon in their dormitory rooms. The University may privately collect and store (for not more than a year) that information. The University may use that information when making housing decisions for students who expressed they don't want to share a dormitory room with a person who possesses a firearm.

The University is prohibited from creating a database or registry of persons who possess firearms on campus, requiring written permission before a person may possess a firearm on campus, or adopt implied consent policies regarding restricted possession on campus.

The University is immune from civil liability for policies enforced under this section.

### **Section 3**

The bill takes effect August 1, 2016



Identifier: SB174-SFIN-UA-4-04-16-Reg Firearms  
 Title: REG. OF FIREARMS/KNIVES BY UNIV. OF AK  
 Sponsor: KELLY  
 Requester: Senate Finance

Department: University of Alaska  
 Appropriation: University of Alaska  
 Allocation: Budget Reductions/Additions - Systemwide  
 OMB Component Number: 1296

**Expenditures/Revenues**

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2017 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2017 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2017	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Fund Source (Operating Only)**

None							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Positions**

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

<b>Change in Revenues</b>							
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

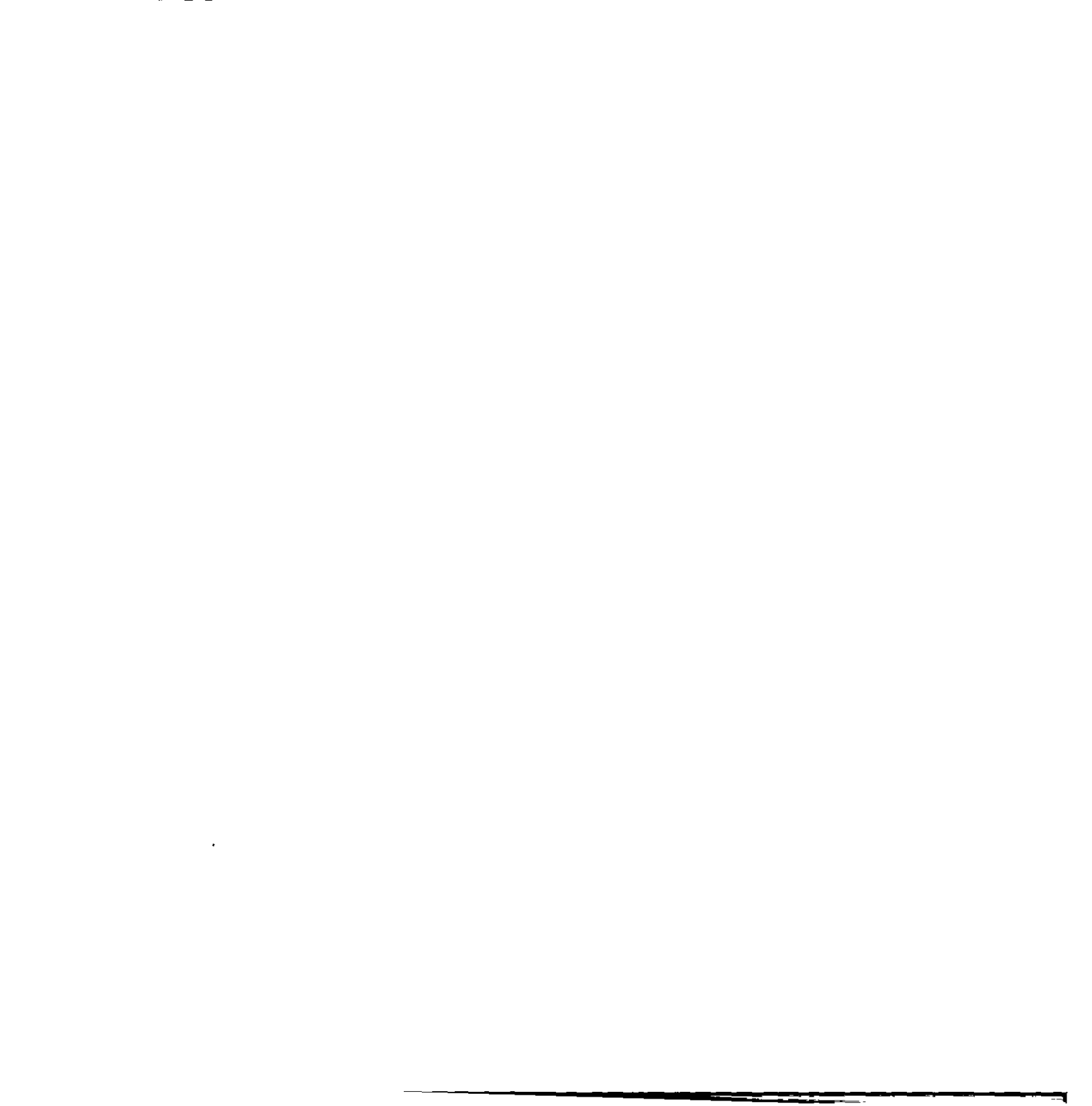
Estimated CAPITAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS**

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?  
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

**Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:**

The Senate Finance Committee zeroed out this fiscal note. This revised fiscal note is one page.



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## Summary of Changes Version N to Version G

### Senate Bill 174

“An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska; and providing for an effective date”

#### Page 1, line 2

Title adds “providing for an effective date.”

#### Page 2

Under AS 14.40.173(b) which adds exceptions of how the Board of Regents may regulate the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives

#### Removed:

- When the behavior of a student or an employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others [Version N, Page 2, lines 5-6]
- In university facilities where health services, counseling services, or other services related to sexual harassment or violence are provided [Version N, Page 2, lines 8-9]
- In university facilities during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues [Version N, Page 2, lines 10-11]

#### Page 2, Line 9

From the language which allows the Board of Regents to adopt and enforce policies regarding openly carried firearms, removes the terms “possession,” “ownership,” “use,” “registration,” “storage,” “transportation,” and “knives.”

#### Page 2, Lines 16-22

In the language which allows the Board of Regents to adopt and enforce policies restricting possession of firearms and knives in “restricted access areas” (defined on page 4), adds the words: “which may include university-designated rooms where sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence are investigated and victim assistance is provided and in



disputes"

**Page 2, Lines 23-31 and Page 3, Lines 1-4**

Adds a new subsection that specifies if the Board of Regents adopts a policy regulating concealed carry in dormitories, it must require:

1. If the person is not a resident of the dormitory, the owner shall carry the handgun at all times
2. If the person is a resident of the dormitory:
  - a. The handgun is stored in an owner provided lockbox at all times he or she is not carrying the handgun
  - b. The owner is responsible for ensuring the storage is in compliance with state law
  - c. The owner may not leave the handgun in a lockbox unattended in a dormitory room for more than one day
  - d. The owner must declare to the university that the owner intends to keep the weapon in the owner's dormitory room

**Page 3, Lines 5-13**

Specifies that the university may privately collect and store (for not more than a year) information regarding a student who intends to keep a weapon in the student's dormitory room. The university may use that information when making housing decisions for students who expressed they don't want to share a dormitory room with a person who possesses a firearm. The university may not segregate students who intend to keep a weapon in a dormitory room to a separate building, floor, or area of the university.

**Page 3, Lines 18-21**

Specifies the university may not require written permission before a person may possess a firearm on campus and they may not adopt implied consent policies regarding restricted possession of concealed handguns or knives

**Page 4, Lines 1-2**

Adds a definition of "lockbox" to mean: a metal, hard-sided container designed to enclose or encase handguns with a built-in locking mechanism.

**Page 4, Line 6**

Adds an effective date of August 1, 2016





UNIVERSITY  
of ALASKA  
*Many Traditions One Alaska*

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 23, 2016  
TO: Senator Mike Dunleavy, Chairman, Senate Education Committee  
FROM: Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel, University of Alaska (le)  
RE: Immunity provision in SB 174

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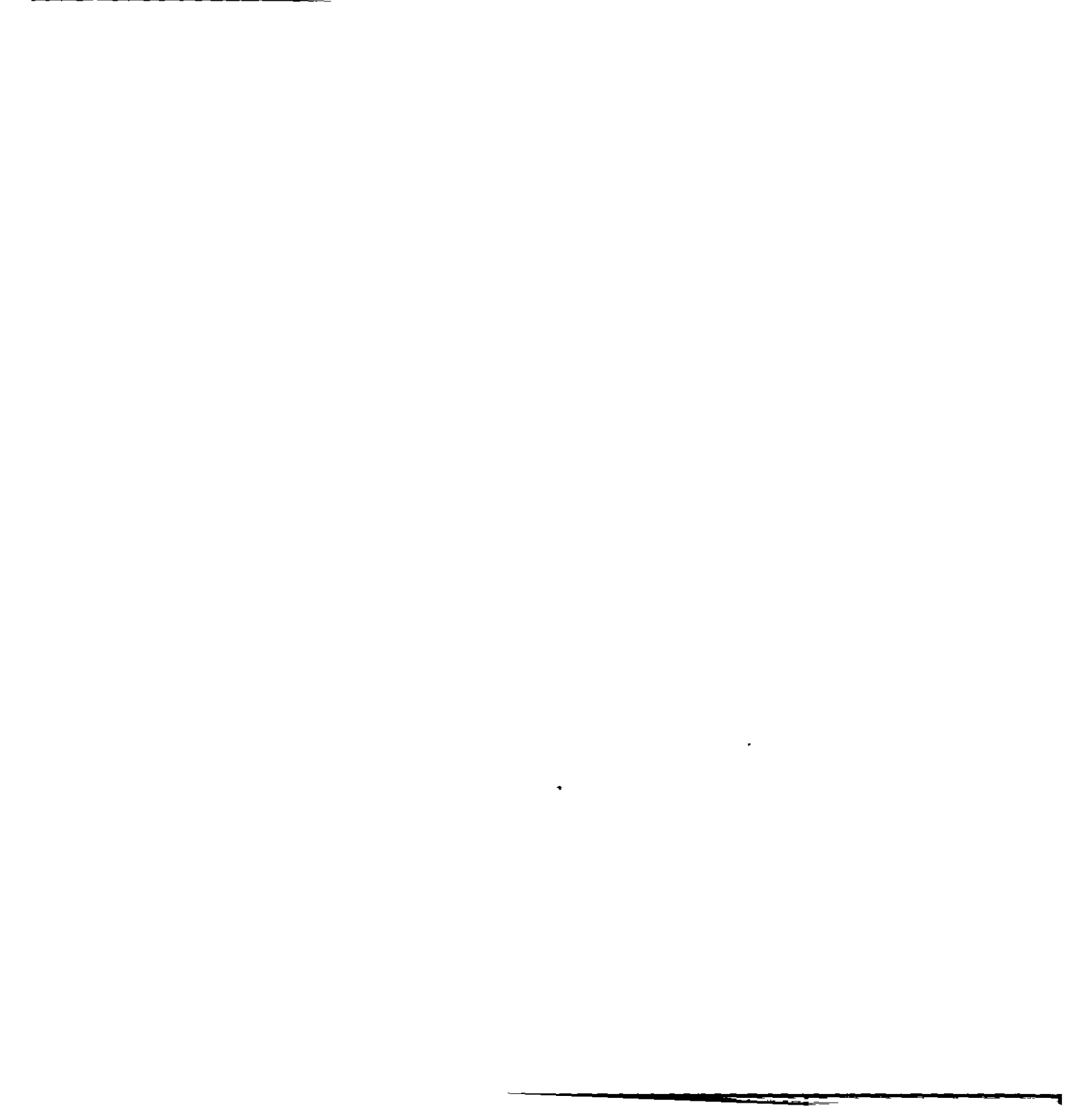
At the February 18 Senate Education Committee hearing, Senator Huggins asked the university to provide a memorandum explaining the immunity language in SB 174. The proposed immunity language reads as follows:

(e) The University of Alaska, the Board of Regents, and any officers, employees, or agents of the University of Alaska are immune from civil liability for any act or omission resulting from a policy or regulation adopted or enforced under this section by the Board of Regents or the president of the University of Alaska, or a claim arising from the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, or transportation of firearms or knives by any person.

SB 174 reserves regulation of firearms and knives to the legislature and significantly prescribes University policy regarding firearms and knives. The Legislature may and in many instances has granted statutory immunity from civil liability where it has determined that limiting litigation is consistent with public policy. This is often the case when the Legislature is directing or encouraging specific policy or actions. The following is our understanding of the intent of this provision, which was drafted by Legislative Legal Services.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Our conclusions are informed by and consistent with the February 17, 2016, opinion on this topic by Legislative Counsel Hilary Martin.



Under the first part of the provision the University could not be held civilly liable for claims resulting from policy or regulation under this provision.<sup>2</sup> For example, in a situation where a concealed handgun or knife is used and an injury or death occurs, the injured party may sue claiming that the injury resulted because the university either had a policy allowing concealed handguns and knives, or that the university failed to have a policy, resulting in injury. Without an immunity provision, the University would have to establish in court through expensive litigation that state law restricted policy. The immunity provision would allow the university to seek dismissal of such claims without the cost of protracted litigation.

Of course a litigant would likely structure a claim to avoid the policy immunity provision. Thus the second part of the provision grants immunity from claims arising from firearms or knives on University premises. This second provision is required to maintain the effectiveness of the first provision, which otherwise could be circumvented through artful drafting. If an injury involves a weapon, the injured party may assert negligence claims against the university that are not based on policy or regulation. For example, an injured party may claim the university had a duty to protect students from 3<sup>rd</sup> party intentional or accidental harm involving weapons.<sup>3</sup>

The immunity provision is important to reduce litigation that may result from compliance with legislative policy. As noted at the hearing, an immunity provision in itself will not prevent all lawsuits, and may not preclude liability in every case. Good lawyers will find creative ways to bring claims when an injury occurs. However, an immunity provision at least gives the university a basis to seek immediate dismissal of the types of claims discussed above.

Please contact my office if we can be of further assistance.

cc: Senator Gardner  
Senator Giesel  
Senator Huggins  
Senator Stevens  
Senator Kelly

---

<sup>2</sup> A civil liability immunity provision would not preclude suit to enforce the statute.

<sup>3</sup> While there are no cases addressing this special duty in Alaska, courts in other jurisdictions have held that schools owe a special duty of care to students under 18 years of age to protect them from foreseeable harm




**MEMORANDUM**

February 17, 2016

**SUBJECT:** Immunity from civil liability  
(SB 174; Work Order No. 29-LS1306H)

**TO:** Senator Pete Kelly  
Attn: Joe Byrnes

**FROM:** Hilary V. Martin   
Legislative Counsel

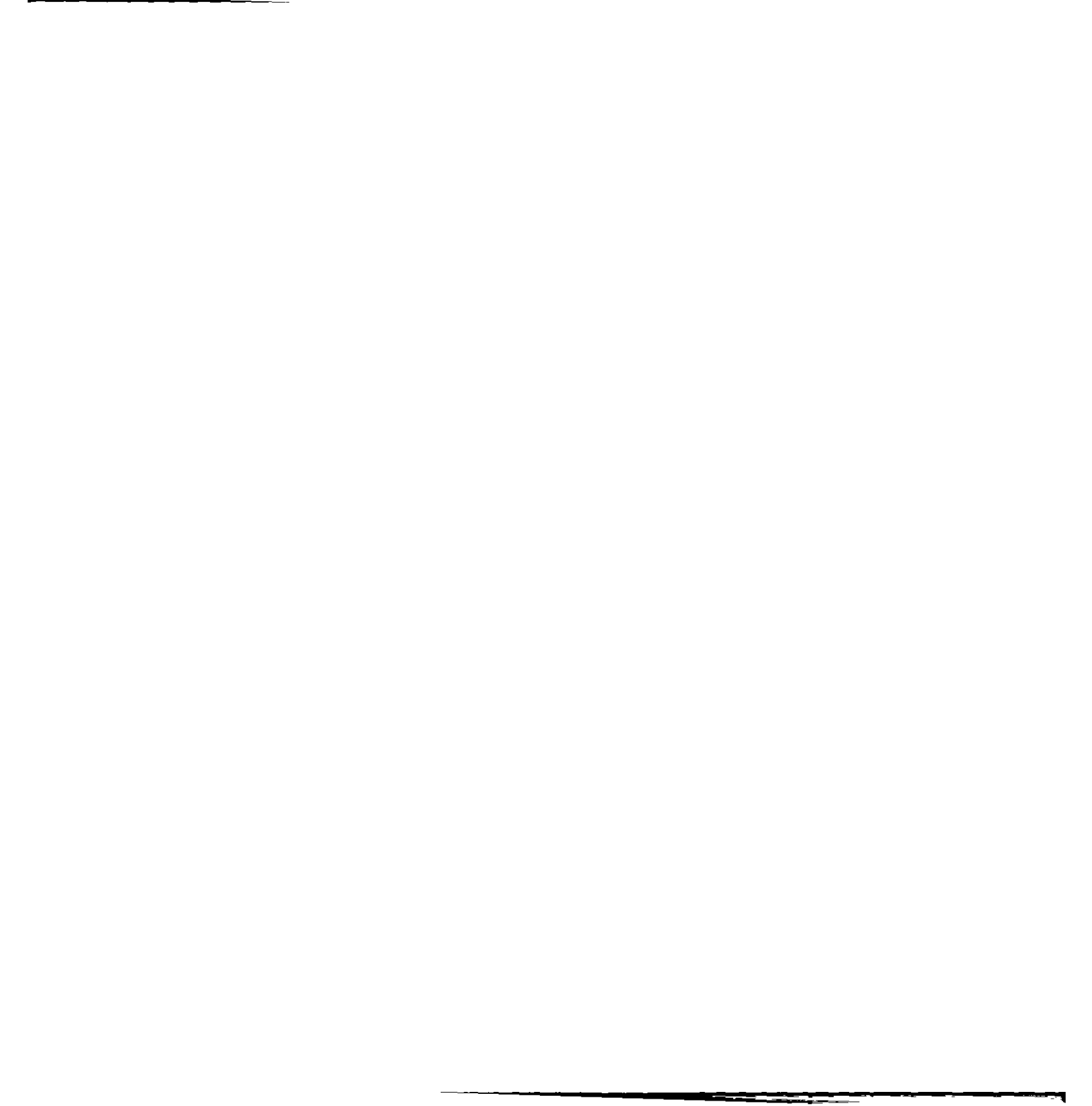
You have asked about the civil liability immunity section in SB 174. You want to know what the ramifications are of including this section, what sort of liability the University is open to without this section, what liability the University is protected from with this section, and a hypothetical scenario in which those liabilities come into play.

The civil liability immunity section at page 2 of the draft states:

The University of Alaska, the Board of Regents, and any officers, employees, or agents of the University of Alaska are immune from civil liability for any act or omission resulting from a policy or regulation adopted or enforced under this section by the Board of Regents or the president of the University of Alaska, or a claim arising from the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, or transportation of firearms or knives by any person.

The civil liability immunity section is absolute, regardless of the recklessness of the University's action or inaction. The provision prevents a person from suing the University, or an officer, employee, or agent of the University, for any act or omission resulting from a policy adopted or enforced regarding firearms or knives and from bringing a claim arising from the use or possession of a firearm on University property. Because the adoption and enforcement of a policy is discretionary under the bill draft, immunity would also apply for failure to adopt a policy.

The most likely scenario where the civil liability immunity provision would be relevant is in a school shooting. Someone who is injured or the family of a person who is killed or injured may sue the University. If the University had adopted policies but not enforced them, a litigant might try to argue that because the University failed to enforce its own policies, they have liability for the shooting. If the University does not adopt any policies relating to guns or knives, a litigant may argue that the University is liable because they



failed to adopt appropriate policies for the safety of the students, employees, and visitors. In either of these cases, the civil liability immunity provision should insulate the University from suit.<sup>1</sup>

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

HVM:lem  
16-149.lem

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<sup>1</sup> This situation is a hypothetical, and it is impossible to predict what type of lawsuit might be brought against the University and if the civil liability immunity section would protect them in every situation.



**Alaska Constitution > THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA > ARTICLE I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS**

**Section 19. Right to Keep and Bear Arms**

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A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. The individual right to keep and bear arms shall not be denied or infringed by the State or a political subdivision of the State.

**Annotations**

**Notes**

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**EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS. --**

The amendment, effective December 30, 1994 (18th Legislature's Legislative Resolve No. 45), added the second sentence.

**Case Notes**

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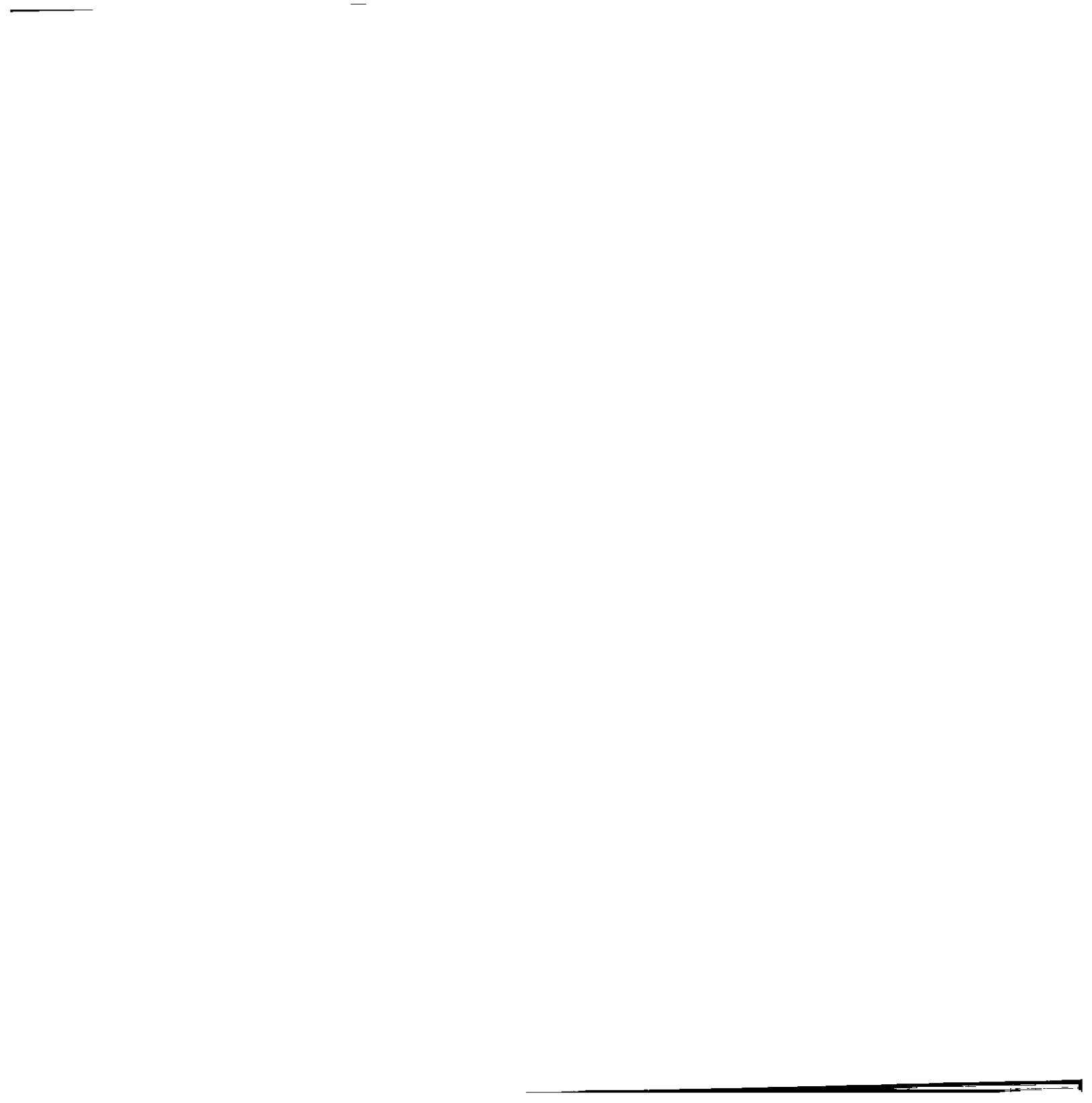
**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

STATUTE PROHIBITING POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY FELON. --AS 11.61.200(a), prohibiting a felon from possessing a concealable firearm, does not violate this provision of the constitution by failing to differentiate between violent and non-violent felons. The legislature has the authority to regulate the possession of guns by felons, and that authority is not limited by art. I, § 19. Wilson v. State, 207 P.3d 565 (Alaska Ct. App. 2009).

The individual right to bear arms set out in Alaska Const. art. I, § 19 is limited and does not invalidate laws that restrict convicted felons' access to firearms; the adverse consequences of conviction that defendant argued violated his constitutional rights were, in fact, the natural and intended collateral consequences of having been convicted, and they did not justify judicial expungement of his criminal record. Farmer v. State, Dep't of Law, 235 P.3d 1012 (Alaska 2010).

LIMITATION OF RIGHT TO USE FIREARMS IN SELF-DEFENSE. --Defendant's attack on AS 11.81.330(a)(4)(A), (B), and (C) as violating the right to keep and bear arms under Alaska Const. art. I, § 19 was rejected. Governmental restrictions on the right to bear arms must only be substantially related to a legitimate government interest, rather than supported by a compelling state interest. Stefano v. State, -- P.3d -- (Alaska Ct. App. Feb. 29, 2012), (memorandum opinion).

STATUTE ON MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS CONSTITUTIONAL --Application of AS



Gibson v. State, 930 P.2d 1300 (Alaska Ct. App. 1997).

STATUTE PROHIBITING FELON FROM RESIDING IN DWELLING CONTAINING FIREARM.  
--Application of AS 11,61,200(a)(10), prohibiting a felon from residing in a dwelling knowing there is a firearm in the dwelling, does not infringe on the constitutional right to keep and bear arms. Morgan v. State, 943 P.2d 1208 (Alaska Ct. App. 1997).

## **Research References & Practice Aids**

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### **COLLATERAL REFERENCES. --**

79 Am.Jur.2d, Weapons and Firearms, §§ 4, 6, 7, 9 to 25.

94 C.J.S., Weapons, §§ 3, 5, 8, 10.

Gun control laws, validity and construction of. 28 ALR3d 845; 86 ALR4th 931; 37 ALR Fed. 696; 60 ALR Fed. 305; 125 ALR Fed. 613.

Validity of state statutes restricting the right of aliens to bear arms. 28 ALR4th 1096.

Fact that weapon was acquired for self-defense or to prevent its use against defendant as defense in prosecution for violation of state statute prohibiting persons under indictment for, or convicted of, crime from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms or weapons. 39 ALR4th 967.

Sufficiency of prior conviction to support prosecution under state statute prohibiting persons under indictment for, or convicted of, crime from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms or weapons. 39 ALR4th 983.

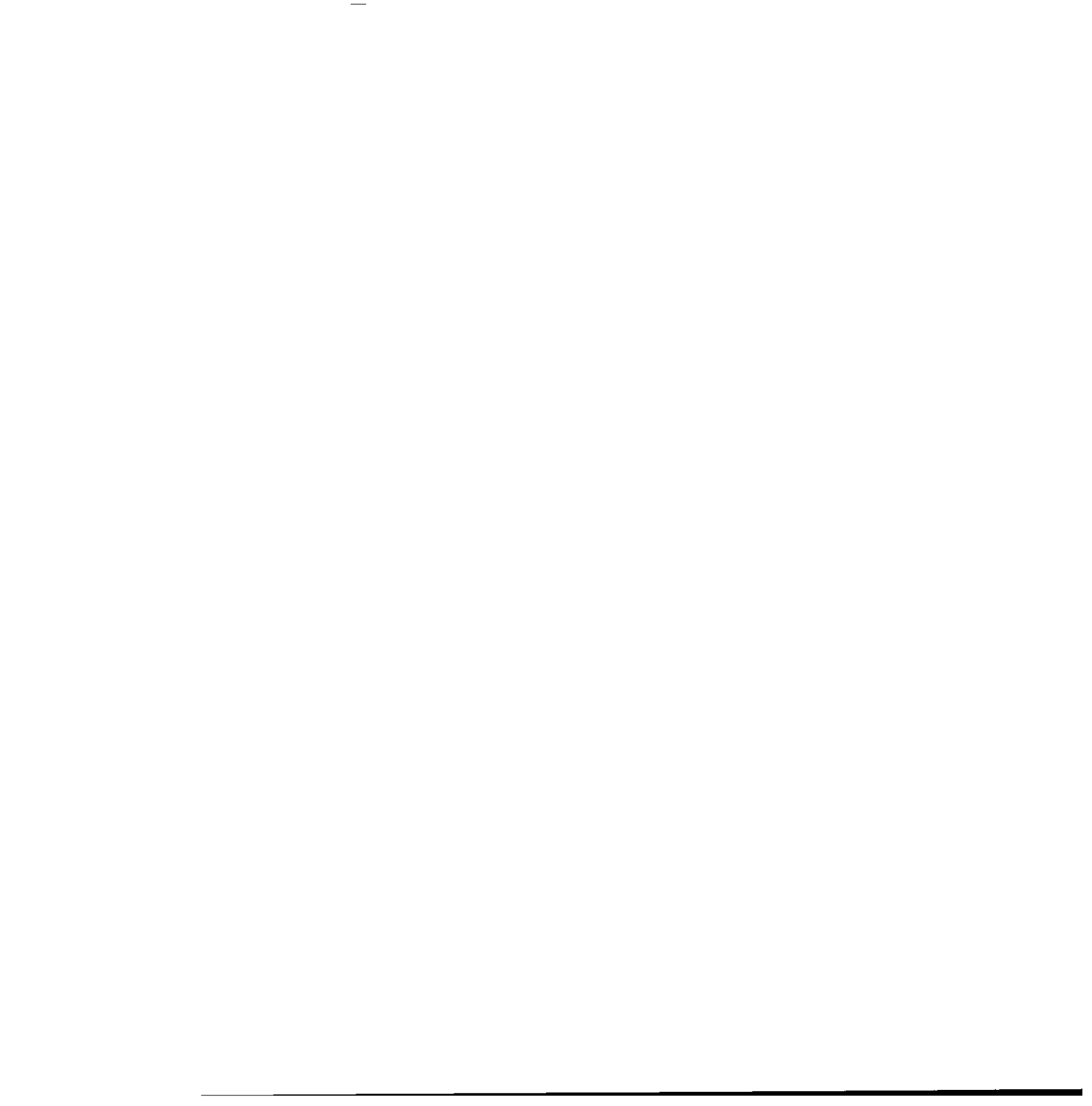
Validity of state statute proscribing possession or carrying of knife. 47 ALR4th 651.

Federal constitutional right to bear arms. 37 ALR Fed. 696.

### **ALASKA STATUTES**

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February 12, 2016

**University of Alaska Concerns About SB 174  
Concealed Carry on Campus**

SB 174 takes away most of the Board of Regents' authority to regulate the carrying of concealed handguns and knives at the university, even by persons who don't have a concealed carry permit.

As drafted, the legislation would preclude the Board of Regents and University administration from effectively managing student and employee conflicts and campus safety issues where concealed weapons are involved. The Board of Regents and UA Administration oppose the bill in its current form. The following details the University's concerns about the proposed legislation and explains changes requested by the University.

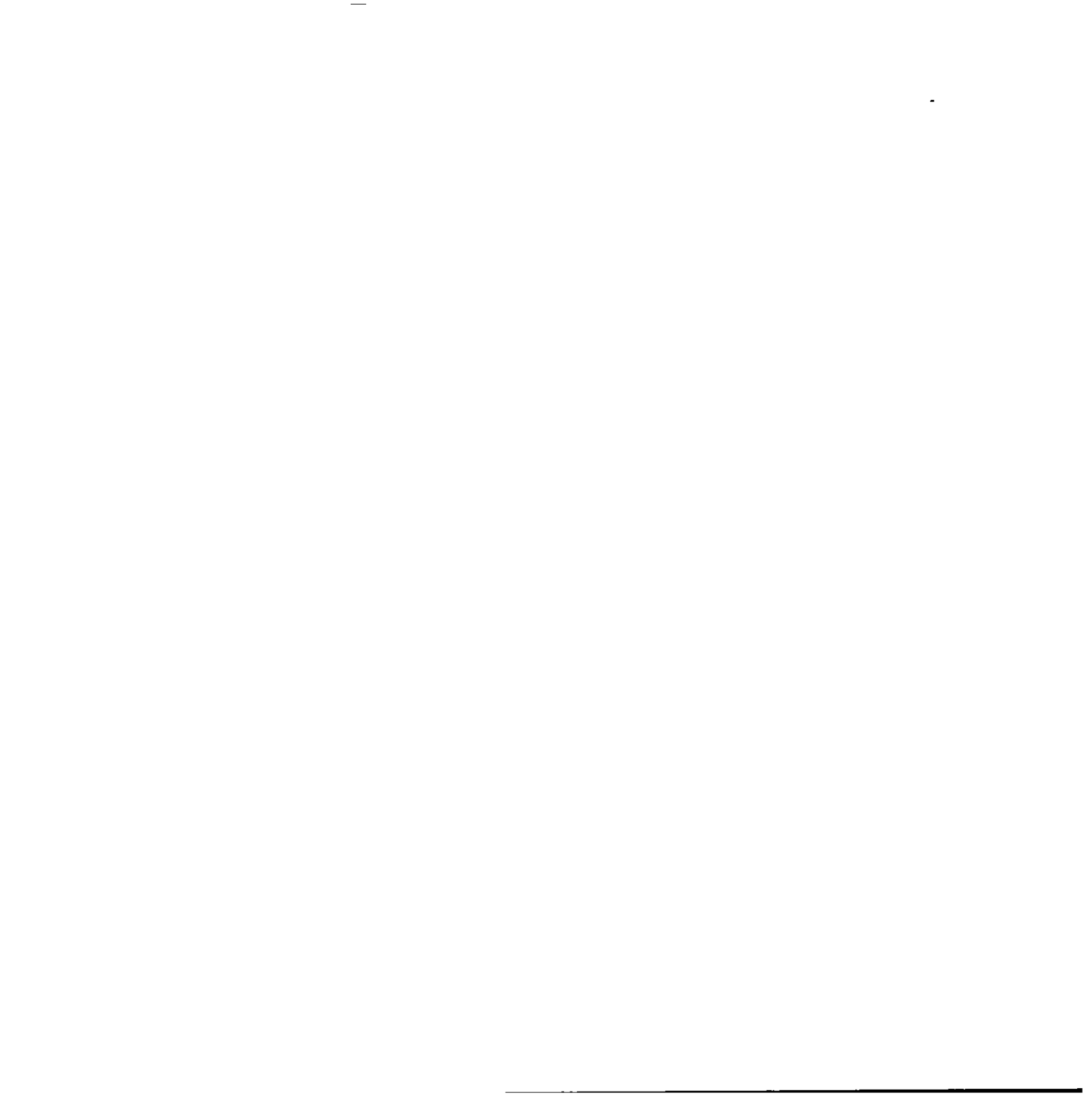
**Differences Between the University and State or Municipal Governments.** Unlike state or municipal laws, the University's firearms regulations do not extend into the community at large. University policy and regulation only apply to conduct in University buildings and on UA's developed property.<sup>1</sup> These rules do not establish criminal penalties, and primarily affect students and University employees.

In addition, these rules are required to permit the University to manage areas, situations and people *for which the University is responsible*. This distinction is critical because unlike the state or a municipality, the University must proactively manage and is responsible for how thousands of students and employees interact as they live, eat, work and play on its premises.

**Critical Changes Requested** – UA does not support this bill because it eliminates UA's ability to effectively manage student and employee conflicts and safety issues where concealed weapons are involved. However, amendment to permit regulation in the highly sensitive situations discussed below would address a number of concerns.

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<sup>1</sup> The University believes its current policy and regulations are constitutional and allow it to effectively deal with safety issues as they arise. Firearms are permitted: at approved and supervised activities, including rifle ranges, gun shows, etc.; in cars located on streets or in parking lots; by faculty or staff in residences and by dormitory students in approved storage, and while transporting firearms directly to residences or dormitory storage locations; and on undeveloped and uninhabited university land. As detailed in a March 31, 2014 memo to Senate Finance, the constitutional right to bear arms is not implicated when restrictions apply only to sensitive places such as schools and government buildings. That memo is attached as Appendix A.



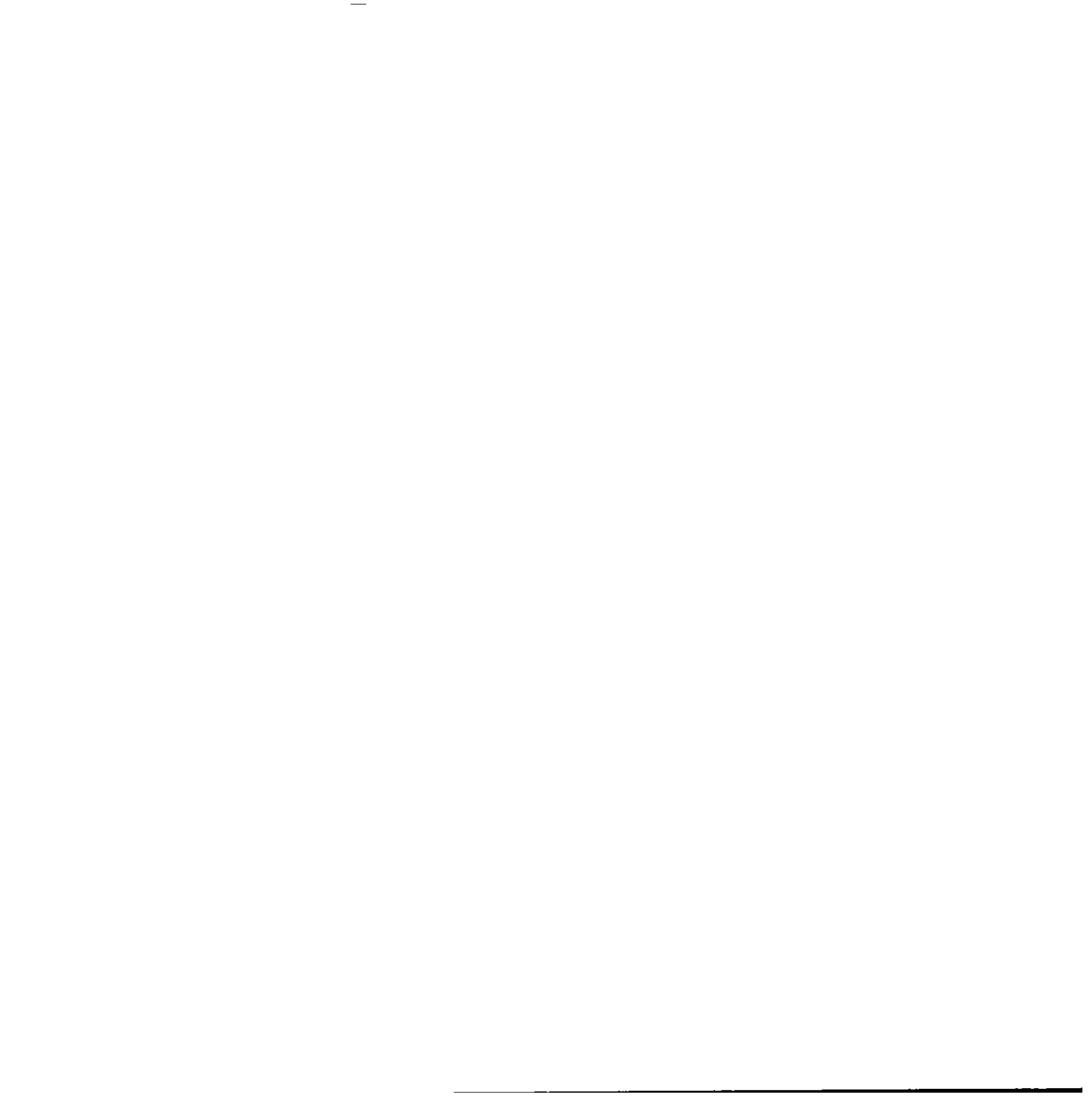
The University must have rules to effectively manage the following critical situations. In addition, these situations are analogous to situations in which concealed carry is criminalized under current state law. However, because of technical distinctions, they fall short of coverage by criminal law, and could not be regulated by the University under the current bill. UA requests amendment to permit regulation in the following circumstances to address these critical safety issues:

**1) When the behavior of students or employees demonstrate they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others -** The Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. However, under the bill as structured, a student or employee who exhibits behavior indicating they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others, or who exhibits warning signs including depression, suicidal gestures, or overt hostility or aggression (everyday occurrences on residential college campuses) could not be deprived of his/her concealed weapons.<sup>2</sup> The Americans with Disabilities Act and comparable state law prohibits the university from simply removing mentally ill individuals from campus. Allowing regulation that provides a reviewable process to prohibit or restrict troubled individuals from possessing weapons on campus would provide an essential tool to keep campuses safe while complying with state and federal anti-discrimination law. This is particularly true given the high rate of suicide in Alaska, and the increased fatality rates associated with suicide attempts using firearms.

**2) In student dormitories or other shared living quarters –** Unlike private homes, student housing and dorms provide a high density, communal living environment for the convenience of students. Unlike private landlords, UA has significantly more responsibility for student well-being. UA serves as the “adult,” through residence advisors and other staff, monitoring student well-being, resolving disputes, and requiring compliance with rules. More than half of resident students are under 21 years old, may not legally carry concealed weapons, and do not necessarily get to choose their roommates. The bill would result in concealed weapons being present in dorms where they would be accessible to ineligible roommates and transient guests, and where alcohol is readily available for consumption. Allowing regulation that would prohibit possession of concealed weapons in shared student residences would be

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<sup>2</sup> This is the case even if the person is involuntarily hospitalized for psychological evaluation, if the evaluation ends without a formal finding of mental illness or formal commitment for treatment. Unless a person is formally adjudicated mentally ill he/she remains eligible to possess weapons under state and federal law. While this may be appropriate in the broader community, it is not required for “sensitive places” like schools, universities and government buildings in which there is no constitutional right to carry weapons.



consistent with existing age limits on concealed carry, alcohol restrictions on possession of firearms, as well as with requirements for “adult resident” consent to concealed carry in a residence.

**3) In university programs for K-12 students and in facilities where programming for K-12 students is provided** – The University runs numerous dedicated programs for K-12 students on university premises.<sup>3</sup> These include programs like Mat-Su Middle College and ANSEP at UAA, Upward Bound and RAHI at UAF, and summer college experience programming at UAS. Allowing regulation in this area would avoid a situation where the University cannot manage these programs consistent with existing state law that generally criminalizes adult possession of deadly and defensive weapons on K-12 grounds, in buildings, and at K-12 events.

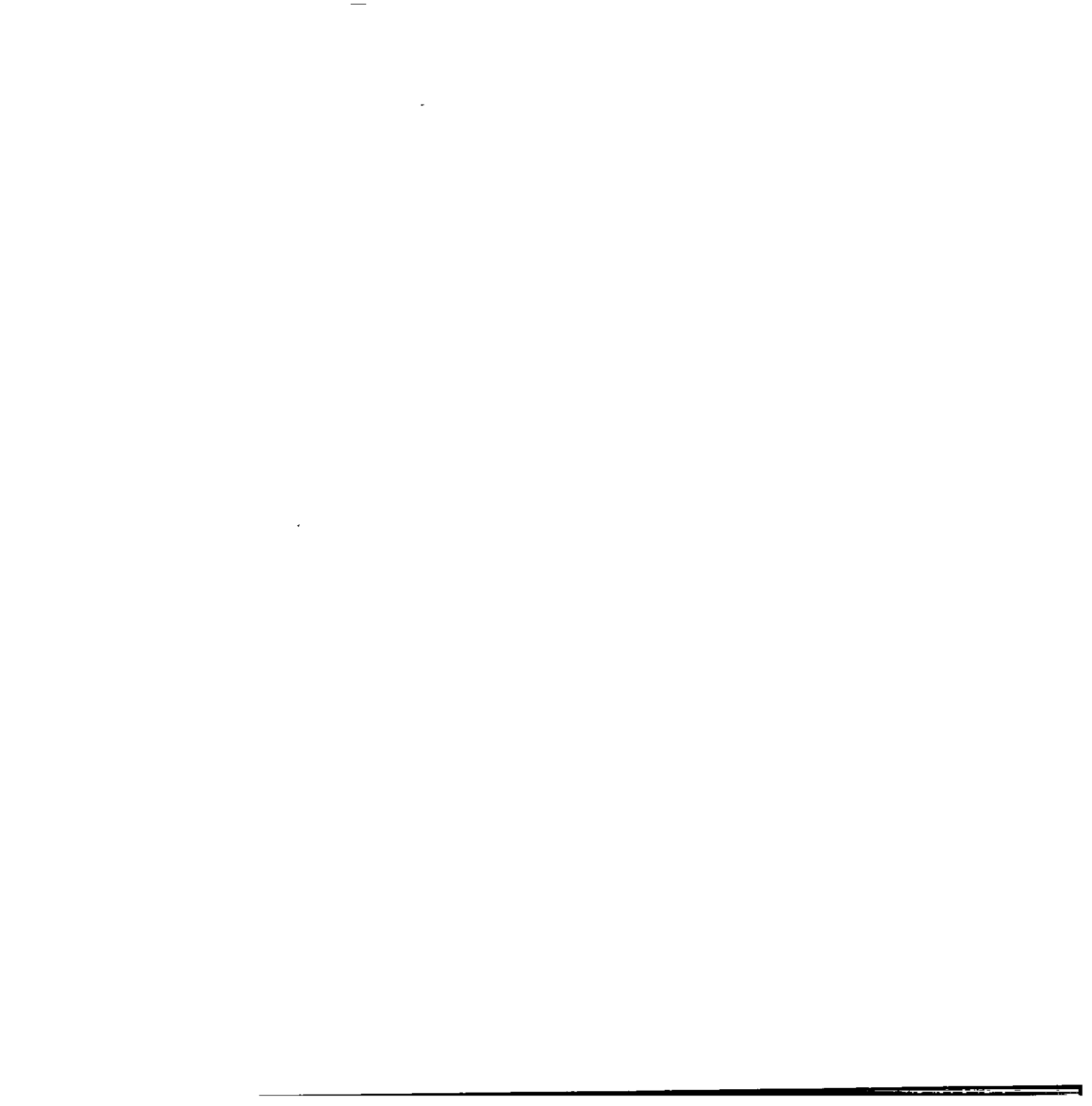
**4) In university facilities housing health and counseling services or other services related to sexual harassment or violence** – University health and counseling centers and Title IX compliance offices routinely investigate allegations of sexual assault, sexual harassment and domestic violence as well as provide assistance to alleged victims and alleged perpetrators. Allowing regulation in these areas would avoid situations where the University must allow disgruntled and seriously stressed parties to bring concealed weapons to investigative or other meetings, and would parallel existing state law making possession of a firearm on the grounds of a domestic violence shelter a crime.

**5) During adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues** – The University routinely adjudicates staff and student disputes, disciplinary and academic issues. On the student side these cases frequently involve assaultive behavior. Allowing regulation would avoid a situation where the University would be required to allow combative and highly stressed students or employees to carry a concealed weapon to adjudications, and would be consistent with current state law that makes possession of a firearm in a court facility a crime.

All the above situations are analogous to situations that have been criminalized under state law. Absent the ability to regulate in these high-risk areas, UA will be placed in a situation where it

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<sup>3</sup> Literally thousands of K-12 students are on our campuses during the course of a year, taking classes, participating in outreach or other educational programming.



cannot act when harm is foreseeable, and cannot comply with the standard of care suggested by those statutes.<sup>4</sup>

Permitting regulation in these circumstances has value even if the regulations are not always followed. Even criminal law does not prevent all crimes from occurring. UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take potentially preventative action when it becomes aware of a violation that poses a threat of harm<sup>5</sup> and to respond administratively when non-criminal violations occur. This is particularly important in the high conflict circumstances common on University campuses described above. UA requests that the bill be amended to permit UA to manage in these circumstances.

### **Concealed Carry Permit**

SB 174 also omits the requirement in Senator Coghill's 2014 bill that a person obtain a concealed handgun permit as a condition to carry a concealed handgun at the university. In 2014 the university opposed concealed carry permits as a substitute for the University's ability to manage its students, workforce and property. For the reasons discussed in the 2014 memo to Senate Finance,<sup>6</sup> a permit requirement alone is not an adequate substitute for the ability to manage in the sensitive areas described above.

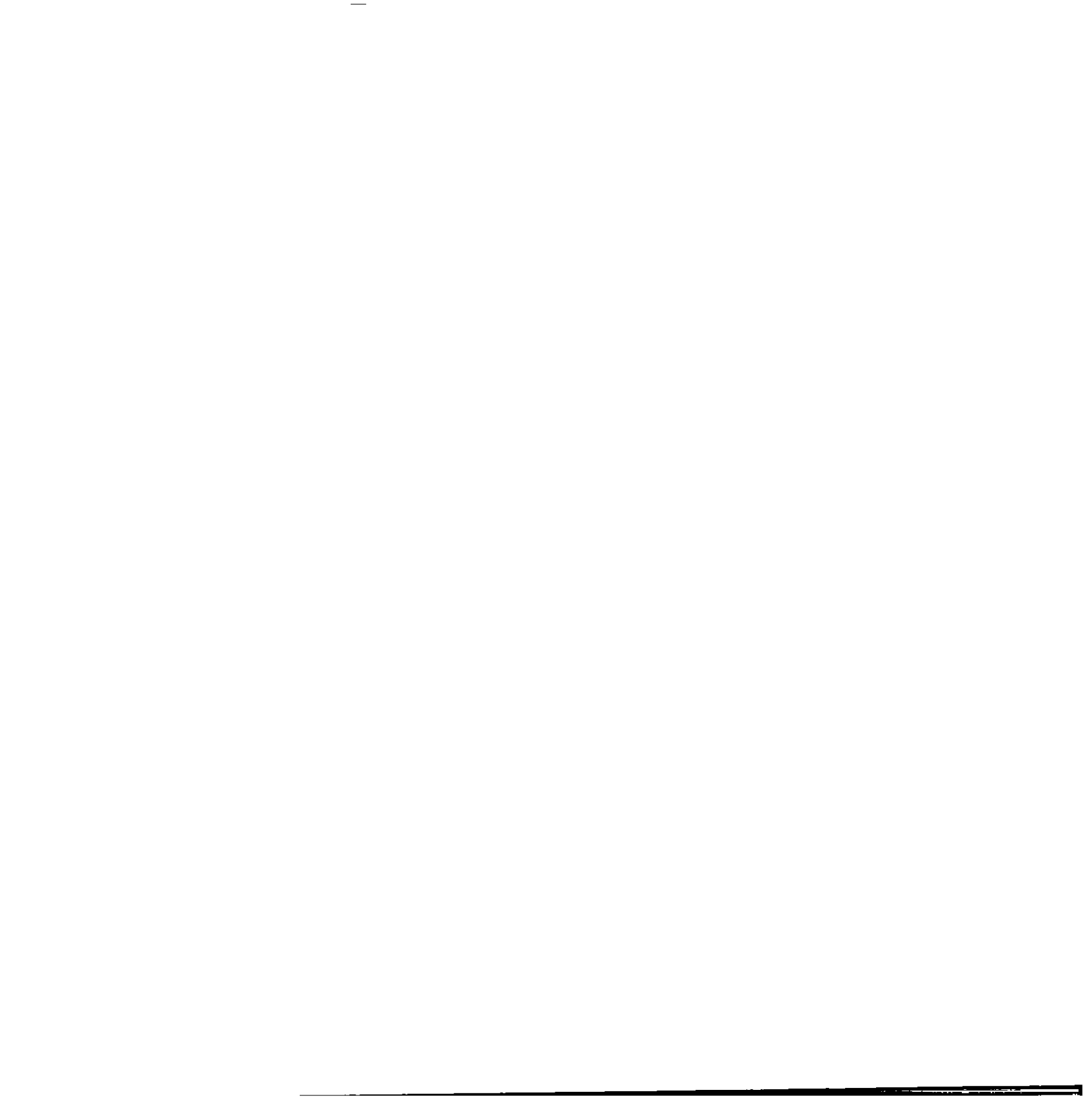
However, a requirement that a person obtain a permit, in addition to the requested amendments providing University authority to regulate in these sensitive areas, makes sense in the university environment. A permit would require some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law, and exclude individuals with certain (but not all) criminal backgrounds from obtaining a permit.

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<sup>4</sup> The University appreciates the fact that the bill includes an immunity provision. While that should be effective against state damage claims, that will not be much consolation if an avoidable incident occurs. State immunity also may not bar certain civil rights actions or administrative sanctions by federal agencies.

<sup>5</sup> The University is a small community where information about firearm possession may be shared by roommates, classmates or by the owner, sometimes willingly to brag or intimidate, and sometimes unwittingly.

<sup>6</sup> Attachment A, March 31, 2014, IIA General Counsel Memo to Senate Finance, at 7.



## Alaska Stat. § 29.35.145

### Copy Citation

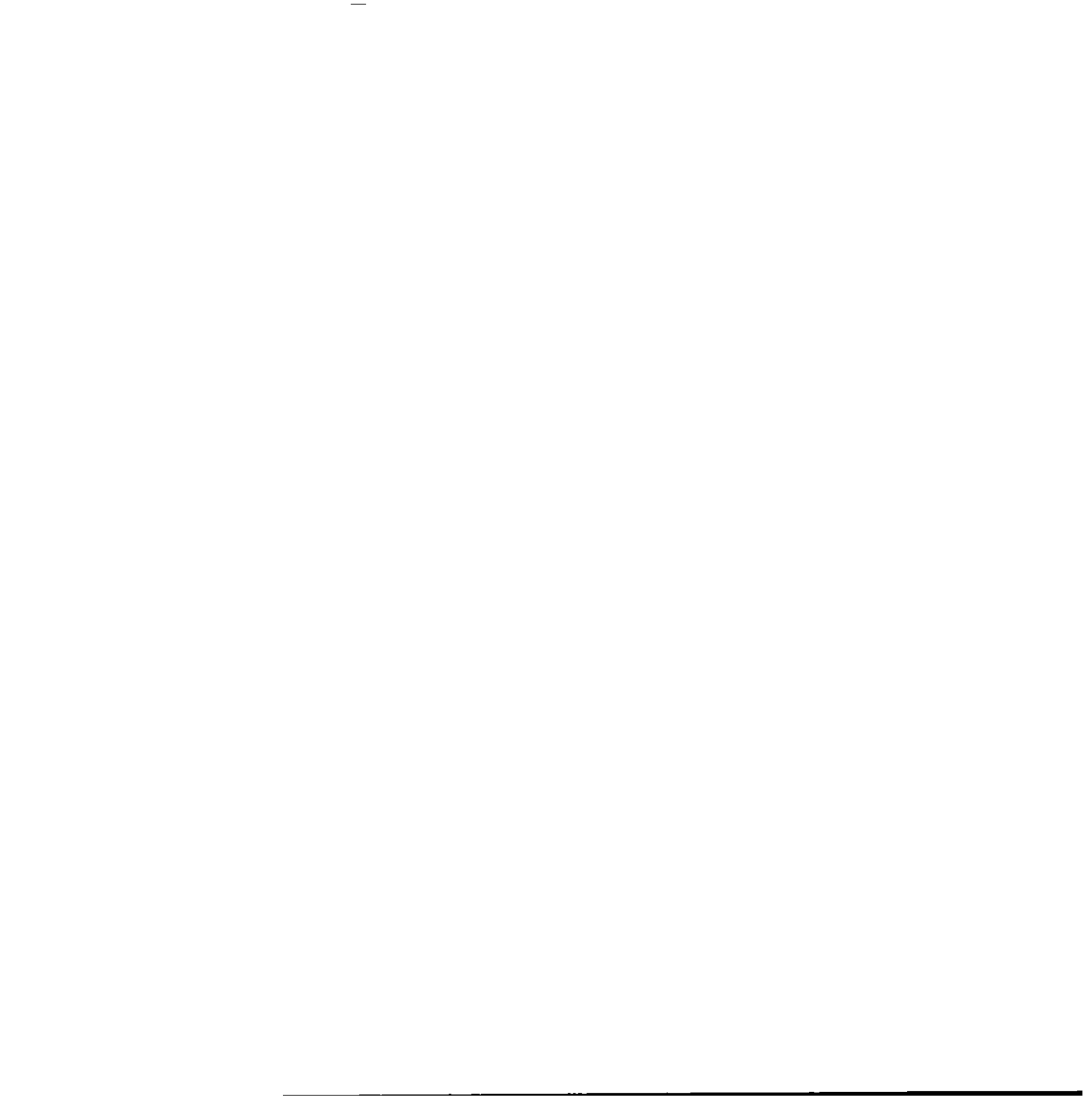
Current through the 2015 First Regular Session and the First, Second, and Third Special Sessions of the Twenty-Ninth State Legislature.

**Alaska Statutes TITLE 29. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT CHAPTER 35. MUNICIPAL POWERS AND DUTIES ARTICLE 1. GENERAL POWERS**

### **Sec. 29.35.145. Regulation of firearms and knives**

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- (a)** The authority to regulate firearms and knives is reserved to the state, and, except as specifically provided by statute, a municipality may not enact or enforce an ordinance regulating the possession, ownership, sale, transfer, use, carrying, transportation, licensing, taxation, or registration of firearms or knives.
- (b)** Municipalities may enact and enforce ordinances
- (1)** that are identical to state law and that have the same penalty as provided for by state law;
  - (2)** restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions where there is a reasonable likelihood that people, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized; ordinances enacted or enforced under this paragraph may not abridge the right of the individual guaranteed by art. I, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of Alaska, to bear arms in defense of self or others;
  - (3)** restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms or knives may be sold; a business selling firearms or knives may not be treated more restrictively than other businesses located within the same zone; and
  - (4)** prohibiting the possession of firearms or knives in the restricted access area of municipal government buildings; the municipal assembly shall not create a "restricted access area" unless it is necessary to protect the safety of the public and the municipal government.



(e) In this section,

(1) "firearms" includes firearms, or any other element relating to firearms or parts thereof including ammunition and reloading components;

(2) "restricted access area" means the area beyond a secure point where visitors are screened and does not include common areas of ingress and egress open to the general public.

## History

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(§ 10 ch 74 SLA 1985; am §§ 2, 3 ch 82 SLA 2005; am §§ 5, 6 ch 54 SLA 2013)

### ▼ Annotations

#### Notes

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##### **REVISOR'S NOTES. --**

Subsection (b) was enacted as subsection (c), subsection (c) was enacted as subsection (e), subsection (d) was formerly subsection (b), and subsection (e) was enacted as subsection (d). Relettered in 2005. In 2008, in paragraph (b)(3), "than" was substituted for "that" to correct a manifest error.

##### **EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS. --**

The 2005 amendment, effective October 19, 2005, rewrote subsection (a) and added subsections (c) [now (b)], (d) [now (e)], and (e) [now (c)].

The 2013 amendment, effective September 18, 2013, in (a) inserted "or knives" following "firearms" two times; in (b)(3) and (b)(4) inserted "or knives" following "firearms" four times.

#### Research References & Practice Aids

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##### **USER NOTE:**



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**Terms:**

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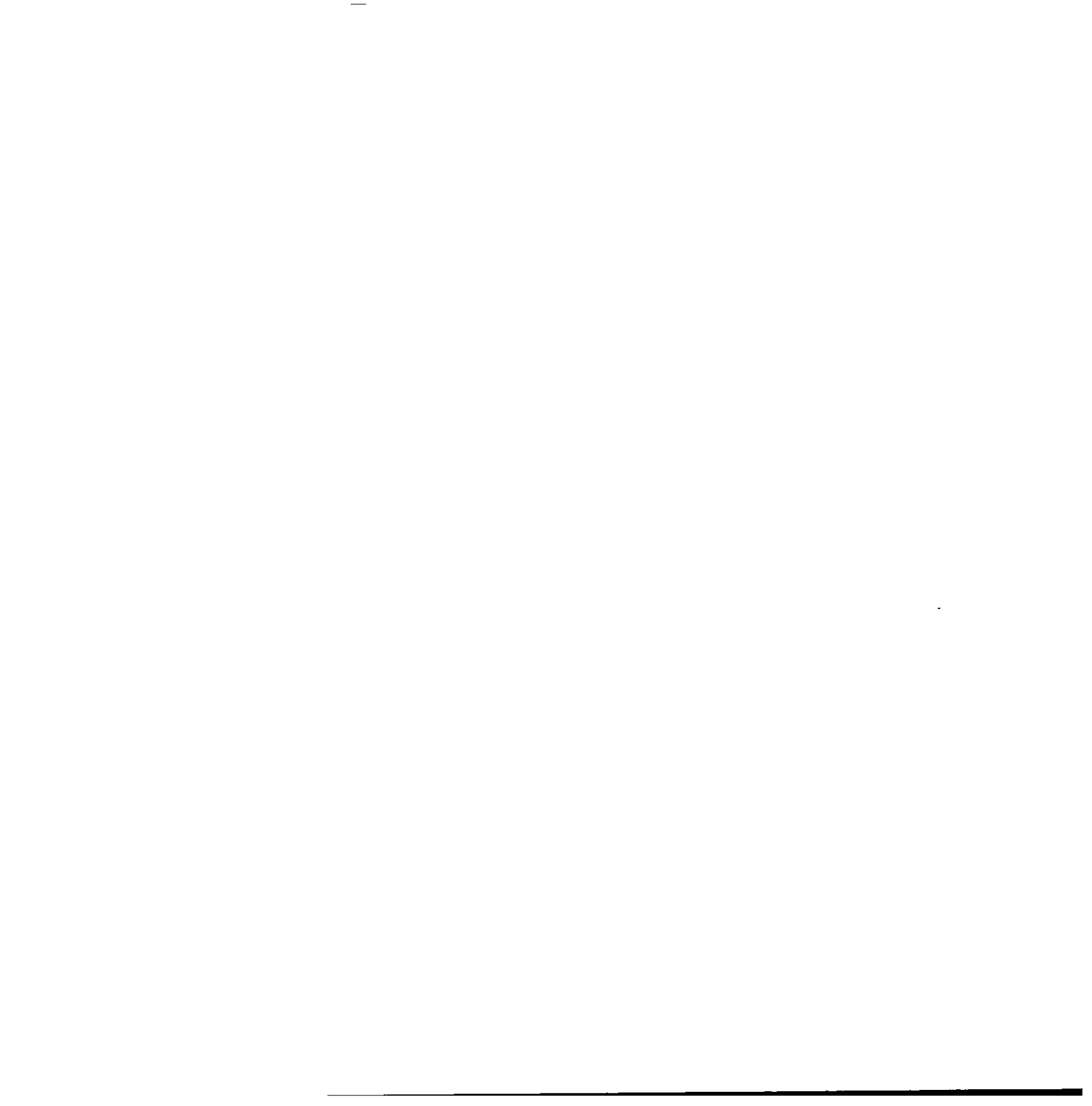
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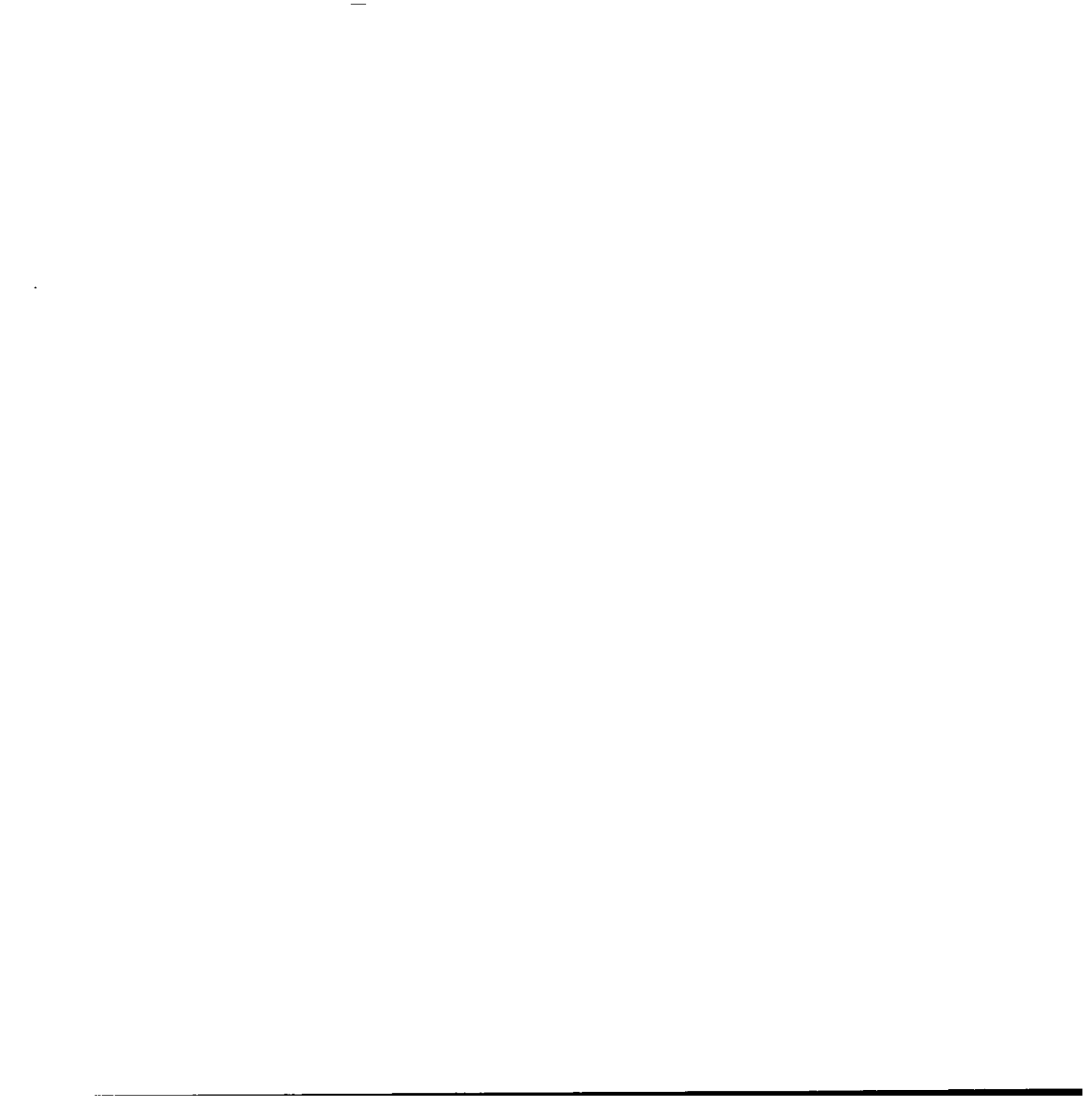


	Age						Not		% Median	
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Reported	Total	< 25	Age
Anchorage	2,732	4,973	2,510	2,355	1,198	984	2	14,754	52.2	25
Kenai	561	772	470	485	213	214	1	2,716	49.1	25
Kodiak	130	242	151	144	64	62		793	46.9	26
Mat-Su	490	587	266	267	134	100		1,844	58.4	23
PWSC	173	107	82	116	70	115	18	681	41.1	28
Fairbanks	1,202	2,174	1,115	1,077	519	444	1	6,532	51.7	25
CRCD										
Bristol Bay	166	83	76	96	53	137		611	40.8	29
Chukchi	32	40	46	49	45	83	1	296	24.3	37
Interior-Aleutians	121	39	41	71	46	57	1	376	42.6	29
Kuskokwim	86	125	71	105	72	50	1	510	41.4	28
Northwest	83	42	47	61	34	47		314	39.8	28
Rural College	358	217	111	120	67	63		936	61.4	22
UAF CTC	704	972	433	491	248	257		3,105	54.0	24
Juneau	534	469	348	554	414	353		2,672	37.5	30
Ketchikan	56	165	122	136	72	58		609	36.3	28
Sitka	244	197	134	201	91	87		954	46.2	26
UA Anchorage	3,826	5,844	3,042	2,963	1,547	1,406	21	18,649	51.9	25
UA Fairbanks	1,927	2,759	1,588	1,724	944	1,046	4	9,992	46.9	26
UA Southeast	750	661	511	775	525	478		3,700	38.1	29
UA System	6,430	9,037	4,968	5,273	2,933	2,856	25	31,522	49.1	25
% of UAA	20.5	31.3	16.3	15.9	8.3	7.5	0.1	100.0		
% of UAF	19.3	27.6	15.9	17.3	9.4	10.5	0.0	100.0		
% of UAS	20.3	17.9	13.8	20.9	14.2	12.9		100.0		
% of UA System	20.4	28.7	15.8	16.7	9.3	9.1	0.1	100.0		

The University of Alaska has an older student population in comparison with students attending higher education nationally. The median age at the UA System was 25 in fall 2014. Almost 50 percent of students were less than 25 years old. Nationally, 60 percent of students were under 25, and 25 percent of students were over 30 in fall 2011 (NCES 2013, [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13\\_303.55.asp](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d13/tables/dt13_303.55.asp)).

Note: Student age is calculated as of October 1. Ages that are not reported are excluded from the median age calculations. Reporting level headcount is unduplicated. Academic Organization (AO) headcount totals may add up to more than university/system totals. This occurs because students often concurrently enroll at multiple AOs and/or universities in the same semester. Therefore, some students would be double counted if headcounts were summed across campuses and universities. Headcount includes students who audit credit courses.

Source: Data supplied by universities via UA Information Systems: UA Decision Support Database (RPTP.DSDMGR) Fall 2014. Compiled by UAA Institutional Research and Planning.



- [Permits & Licensing Home](#)
- [Concealed Handgun](#)
- [Firearm and Ammunition Delivery Form](#)
- [Security Guard Information](#)
- [Reciprocity](#)
- [Civilian Process Server List](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

## Division Links

- [Statewide Home](#)
- [Sex Offender/Child Kidnapper Registry](#)
- [Background Checks](#)
- [Concealed Handguns](#)
- [Firearms and Ammunition FAQs](#)
- [Permits and Licensing](#)
- [Uniform Crime Reports](#)
- [Uniform Offense Citation Table](#)
- [Court Ordered Fingerprint Information \(PDF\)](#)

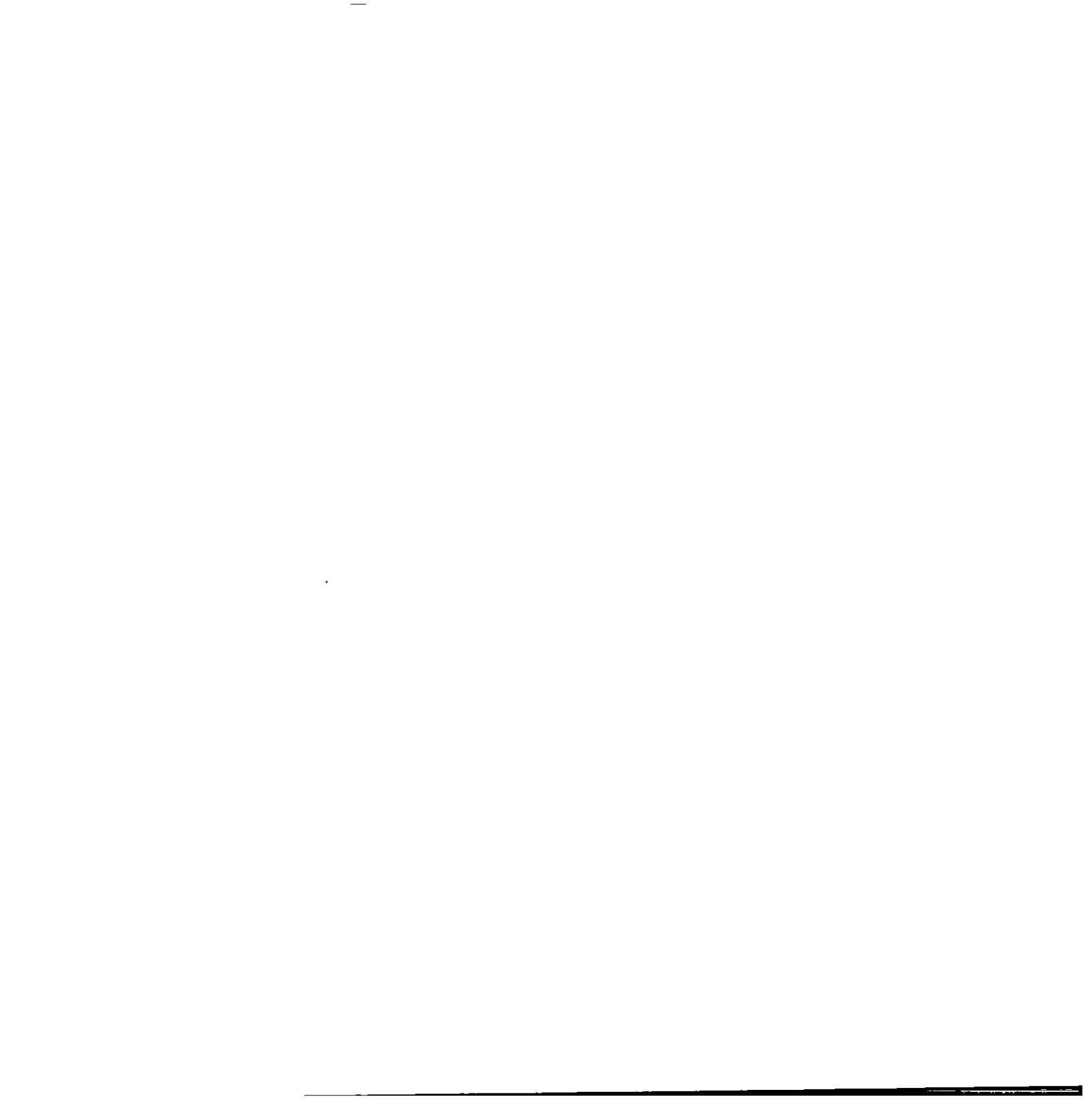
## Resources

- [CJIS Annual Reports](#)
- [Report employee conduct](#)

## Firearm ownership or possession

Alaska does not expand upon Federal firearms laws for ownership or possession of firearms. Federal laws define people who are **not** allowed to possess or own firearms. Any person who would carry a firearm in Alaska must evaluate their own qualifications under the Federal laws to possess the weapon. Any violation could result in criminal charges and would be the sole responsibility of the individual.

Federal firearms laws are available on line or by consultation with appropriate legal counselors. United States Code Title 18, Part I, Chapter 44, Section 922: "Firearms, Unlawful Acts" is a summary of conditions that disqualify a person from firearm possession or ownership.



- discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;
  - someone who has renounced his or her U.S. citizenship;
  - subject to a court order that restrains the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of the person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child
  - convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence,
    - Note 1: Felony conviction does not include any conviction which has been expunged or set aside, or for which a person has been pardoned, or has had civil rights restored, unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.
    - Felonies don't include non-violent business related crimes.
    - Civil rights are generally restored after the sentence is completed for felonies that are not crimes against persons.
    - Note 2: Legal immigrant aliens ("green card" or approved and pending green card) are not prohibited.
- 

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## Resources

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- [Report employee conduct](#)

## In Alaska

Alaska Statutes Alaska Statutes 11.61.190 through 11.61.220 describe conduct with a weapon that is criminal. There is no prohibition against carrying a concealed weapon so long as the prohibited behaviors regarding the carry are respected:

- The person is 21 years or older.
- The person is eligible to own or possess a handgun under state and federal laws
- The firearm is legal.
- Upon contact with a peace officer, the person immediately informs the officer about the weapon, and allows the officer to secure the weapon for the duration of the contact.
- The person does not carry the weapon if they are intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or controlled substances

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knowledge and consent of the school's administrator. (weapons may be unloaded and locked in the trunk of a car or secured in a locked container)

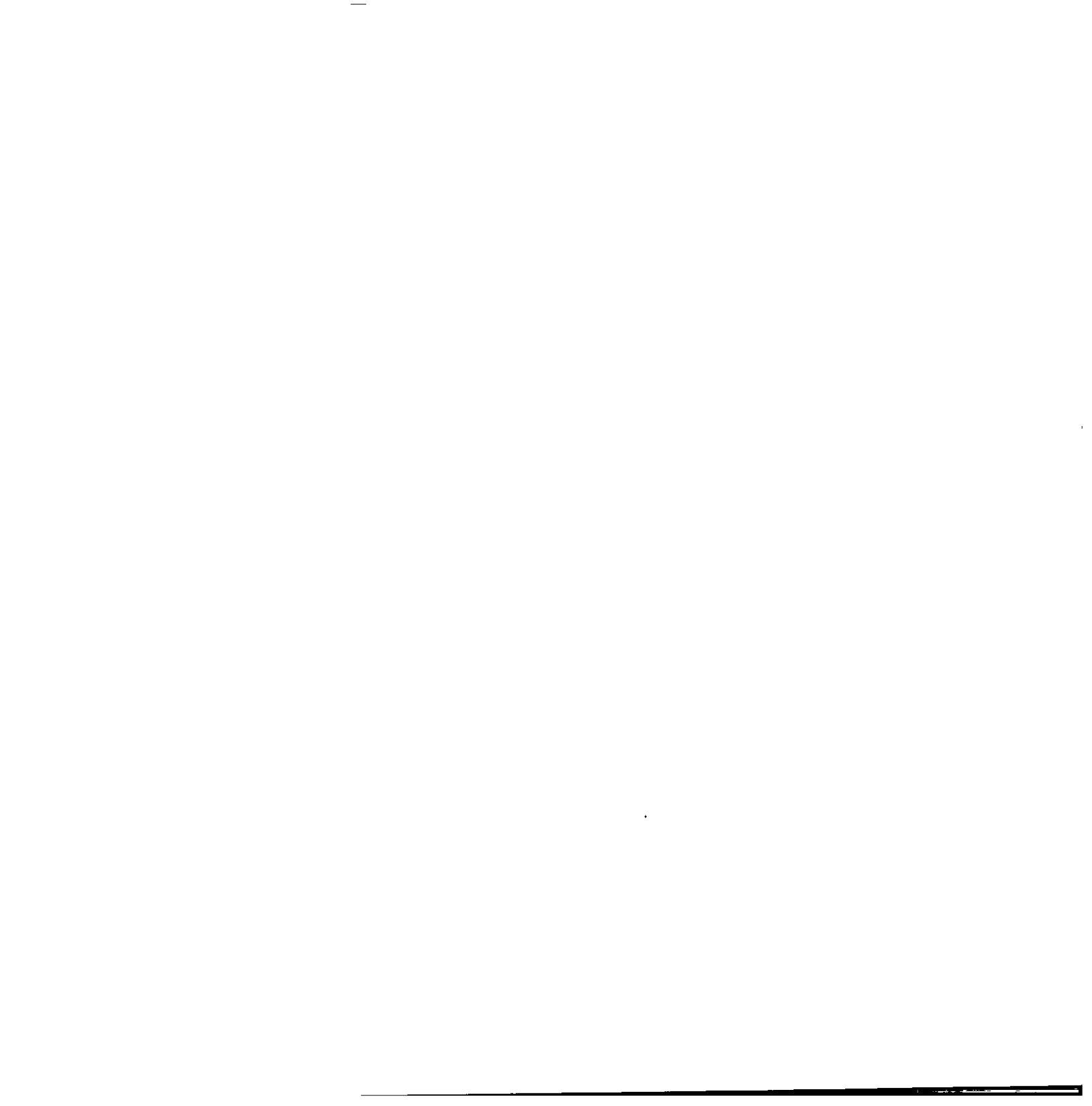
- In or around a child care facility. (weapons may be unloaded and locked in the trunk of a car or secured in a locked container)
- In a courthouse, court room, or office of the court system or justice related agencies
- In domestic violence or sexual assault shelters.

Alaska's laws do not apply to federal property, offices, installations, or places under federal jurisdiction. Such places can include national parks, military bases, federal court buildings, space rented by federal offices, airports, or airport terminal areas. Please consult with the appropriate federal agency before deciding if weapon carry or concealed carry is permitted.

The owners or management of facilities, including such places as hospitals, universities, gymnasiums, or private property, may restrict or deny concealed carry on their premises. Failure to comply while on their property could violate trespass statutes.

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# Guns on Campus: Overview

10/5/2015



In the wake of several campus shootings, the most deadly being the 2007 shooting at Vir Tech University, states are considering legislation about whether or not to permit guns or college campuses. For some, these events point to a need to ease existing firearm regulations and allow concealed weapons on campuses. Others see the solution in tight restrictions to keep guns off campuses.

In 2013, at least 19 states introduced legislation to allow concealed carry on campus in s regard and in the 2014 legislative session, at least 14 states introduced similar legislation. In 2013, two bills passed, one in Kansas that allows concealed carry generally and one in Arkansas that allows faculty carry. The Kansas legislation creates a provision that colleges and universities cannot prohibit concealed carry unless building has "adequate security measures." Governing boards of the institutions, however, may still request an exemption to prohibit for up to 4 years. Arkansas' bill allows faculty to carry, unless the governing board adopts a policy that expressly disallows faculty to carry. In 2015, Texas became the most recent state to allow concealed carry weapons on college campuses.

On the other hand, recent shootings also have encouraged some legislators to strengthen existing firearm regulation. In 2013, five states introduced legislation to prohibit concealed carry weapons on campus. None of these bills passed.

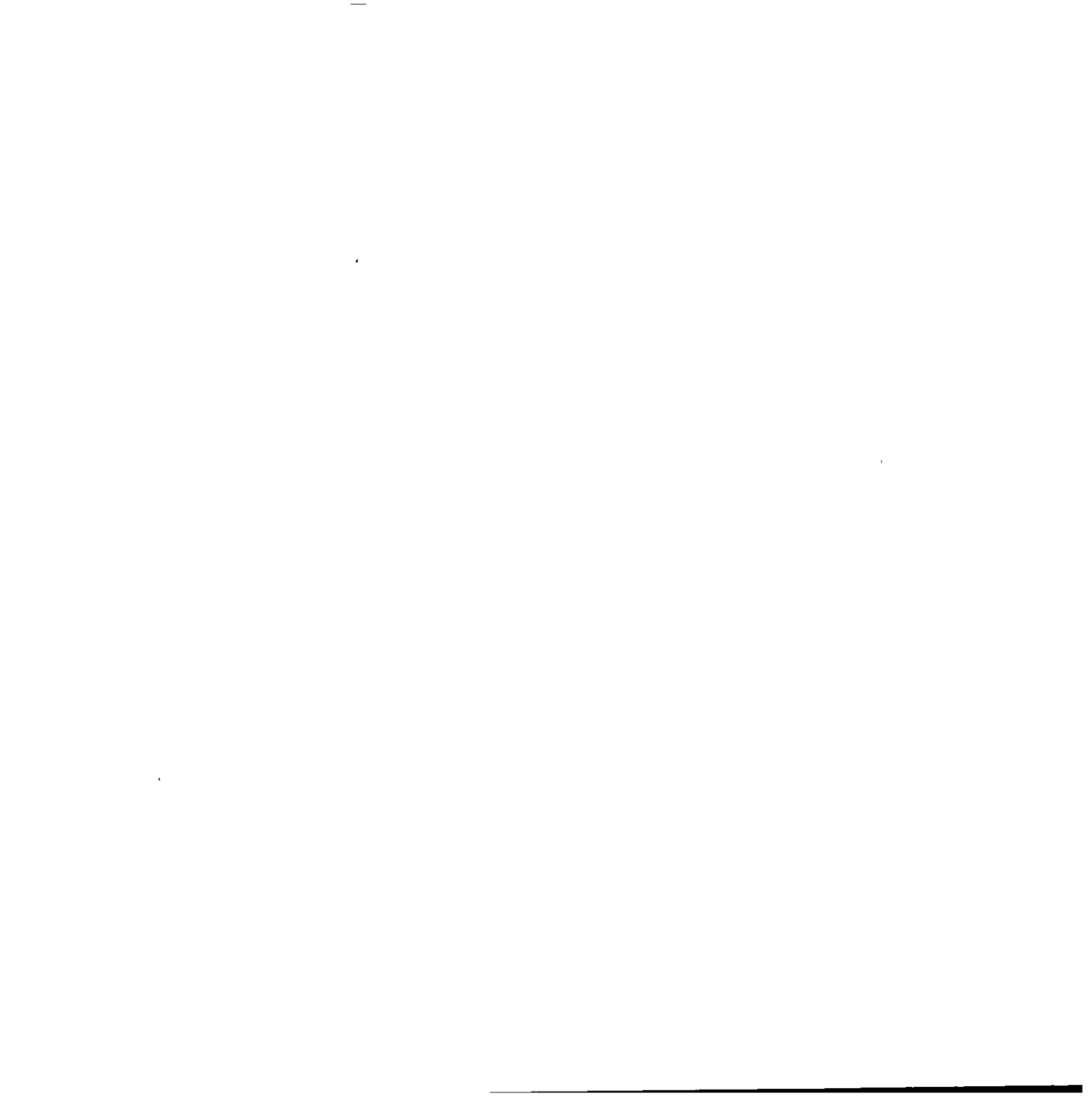
## Concealed Carry Weapon Laws and College Campuses

All 50 states allow citizens to carry concealed weapons if they meet certain state requirements. Currently, there are 19 states that ban carrying a concealed weapon on a college campus: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wyoming.

In 23 states the decision to ban or allow concealed carry weapons on campuses is made by each college or university individually: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

Because of recent state legislation and court rulings, eight states now have provisions allowing the carrying of concealed weapons on public postsecondary campuses. These states are Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin. During the 2015 legislative session, Texas' legislature passed a bill permitting concealed carry on campus and making it the eighth state to permit guns on campus. The legislation will take effect in August 2016.

Utah remains the only state to have statute specifically naming public colleges and universities as public entities that not have the authority to ban concealed carry, and thus, all 10 public institutions in Utah allow concealed weapons on their property. Recently passed Kansas legislation creates a provision that colleges and universities cannot prohibit concealed carry unless a building has "adequate security measures." Governing boards of the institutions, however, still request an exemption to prohibit for up to four years. Wisconsin legislation creates a provision that colleges and universities must allow concealed carry on campus grounds. Campuses can, however, prohibit weapons from campus buildings if signs are posted at every entrance explicitly stating that weapons are prohibited. All University of Wisconsin system campuses and technical community college districts are said to be putting this signage in place. Legislation passed in Mississippi in 2011 creates an exception to allow concealed carry on college campuses for those who hav



guns from campus violates the state's concealed carry law, and in 2011 the Oregon Court of Appeals overturned the Oregon University System's ban of guns on campuses, allowing those with permits to carry concealed guns on the grounds of these public colleges (Oregon's State Board of Higher Education retained its authority to have internal po for certain areas of campus, and adopted a new policy in 2012 that bans guns in campus buildings). In both cases, it ruled that state law dictates only the legislature can regulate the use, sale and possession of firearms, and therefore these systems had overstepped their authority in issuing the bans. See the "Guns on Campus: Campus Action," pag more information on these rulings, board policies and other campuses that allow concealed carry on their grounds.

For up-to-date information on legislation, see the Education Bill Tracking Database. Search under the topic "Postsecondary - Campus Safety."

## Additional Resources

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- [Guns on Campus: Campus Action](#)
- [Guns on Campus: Resources](#)
- [NCSL Education homepage](#)
- [Education Bill Tracking Database](#)

### NCSL Member Toolbox

#### Members Resources

- [Get Involved With NCSL](#)
- [Jobs Clearinghouse](#)
- [Legislative Careers](#)
- [NCSL Staff Directories](#)
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#### Policy & Research Resources

- [Bill Information Service](#)
- [Legislative Websites](#)
- [NCSL Bookstore](#)
- [State Legislatures Magazine](#)

#### Accessibility Support

- [Tel 1-800-859-2858 or 711](#)
- [Accessibility Support](#)
- [Accessibility Policy](#)

#### Meeting Resources

- [Calendar](#)
- [Online Registration](#)

#### Press Room

- [Media Contact](#)
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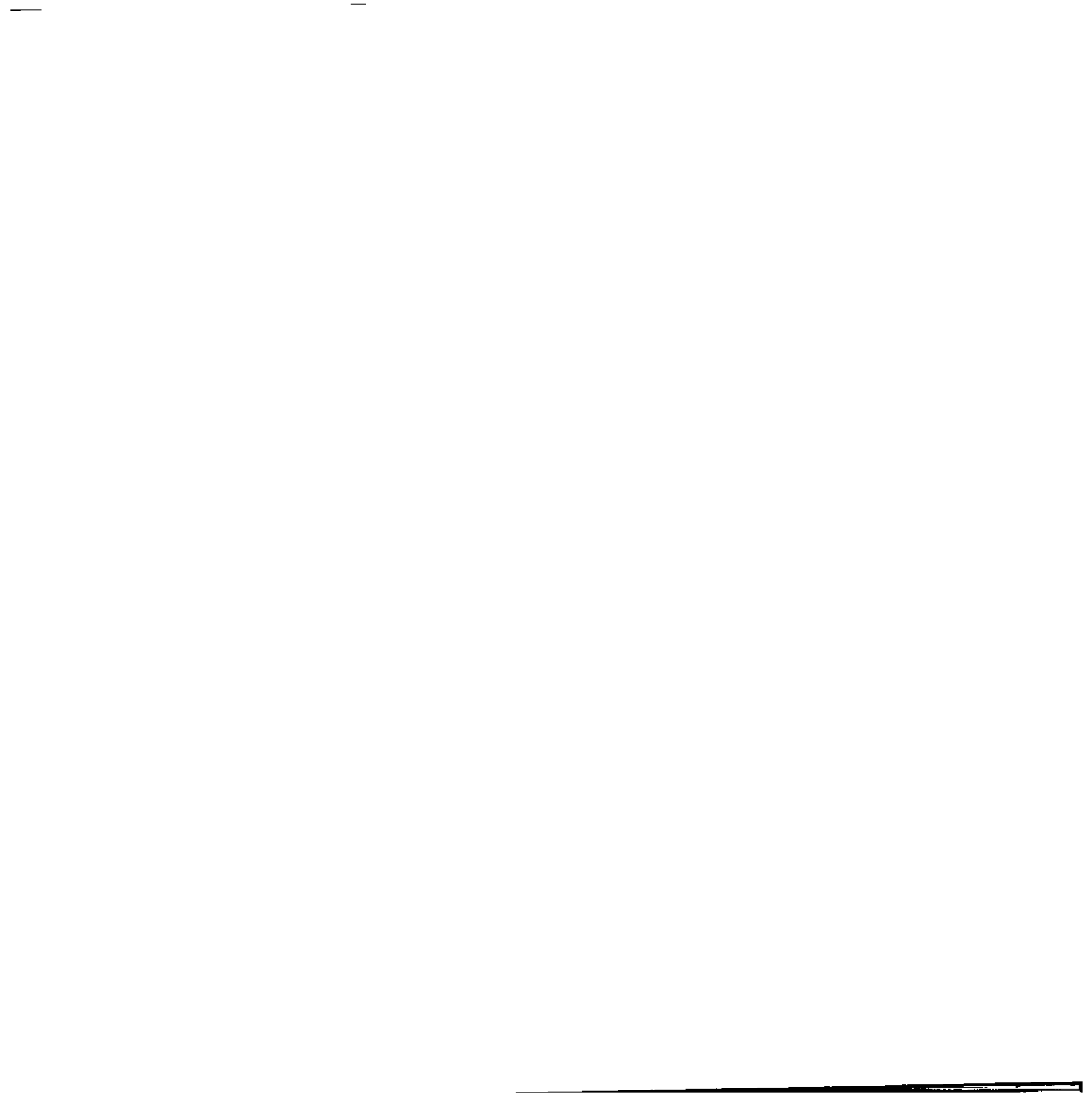
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#### Washington

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Washington, D.C. 20001  
Tel 202-624-5400 | Fax: 202-737-1000

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**PART II - ADMINISTRATION**  
**Chapter 02.09 - Public Safety**

**P02.09.010. Public Safety Department; University of Alaska Police.**

- A. There is hereby established the University of Alaska Department of Public Safety, which shall be known as the University of Alaska Police Department. Pursuant to AS 14.40.043, the department shall enforce state and local laws in connection with offenses committed on the property of the university. In this section, "department" means the University of Alaska Police Department.
- B. The department shall have units located on the University of Alaska Anchorage campus, the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus, and at such other university sites as the president may designate.
- C. The department may be comprised of commissioned and noncommissioned personnel. Only personnel eligible under Alaska Statutes and regulations of the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC) and commissioned by the president may hold the positions of university public safety officer or university police officer and exercise police authority. For purposes of this subsection, "personnel eligible under Alaska Statutes and regulations of the Alaska Police Standards Council" includes persons who:
1. are eligible for, have applied for, and are awaiting notification of APSC certification;
  2. have received prior APSC certification that has not been revoked;
  3. are exempt from certification under AS 18.65.280; or
  4. are eligible for probationary employment under Alaska Statutes and regulations of the APSC. Unless their employment is earlier terminated, the probationary period for such probationary officers will be at least six months, but no more than allowed by Alaska Statutes and APSC regulations. If required by APSC regulations for any reason, such as failure to obtain a basic certificate by the applicable deadline, the officer's employment will end. This section on probationary police officer employment supersedes any conflicting general employment provisions of Regents' Policy or University Regulation.
- D. The department shall operate in accordance with university regulation.

(09-24-10)



- ~~possession of weapons.~~
- A. Except as otherwise provided by this policy or University Regulation, possession or carrying of firearms in buildings or parts of buildings owned or controlled by the university, on developed university land adjacent to university buildings, or at university sporting, entertainment or educational events, is a violation of Regents' Policy and may result in administrative sanctions. Entering or remaining on university premises or at university events in violation of this provision is expressly prohibited.
  - B. This section shall not apply to a concealed handgun carried by a duly commissioned law enforcement officer in relation to the officer's law enforcement function or by a person expressly authorized by the president or appropriate chancellor in extraordinary circumstances.
  - C. The president may adopt university regulations governing possession of firearms, explosives or prohibited weapons that are consistent with or that provide exceptions to this policy.

(06-06-14)

**P02.09.030. Traffic and Parking.**

- A. The president is authorized to promulgate and enforce rules governing parking and traffic on university premises, and governing related forms and procedures including citations, hearings, penalties, and appeals. The president may delegate the authority to promulgate and enforce such rules.
- B. The president is authorized to approve parking fee charges for the university campuses.

(02-17-95)



**UNIVERSITY REGULATION**  
**PART II – ADMINISTRATION**  
**Chapter 02.09 – Public Safety**

**R02.09.010. Public Safety Department: University of Alaska Police**

**A. Organizational Structure**

1. The University of Alaska Police Department shall have units at the University of Alaska Anchorage and the University of Alaska Fairbanks.
2. Each department unit will be organized in accordance with the Operation Procedure Manual in effect for that unit on May 12, 1992, or as it may thereafter be duly amended.
3. The director or chief of each department unit will report to the campus chancellor through the vice chancellor for administration or equivalent.
4. Each chancellor shall designate an appropriate body to serve in an advisory capacity to the local department. This body may be an existing campus safety-related committee or a new body established specifically for this purpose. The advisory committee shall include representation from students, faculty and staff, as well as any additional representation the campus chancellor deems appropriate.
5. Responsibility and authority for the systemwide coordination of the University of Alaska Police Department is vested in the vice president and general counsel.
6. The president, in consultation with the chancellors, will determine whether commissioned officers carry firearms in the course of performing their duties as law enforcement officers on University property. The decision will be made following consultation with representatives of appropriate constituent bodies, the local department director or chief, the office of the general counsel, and such others as the president deems appropriate.

**B. Operation Procedure Manuals**

1. Each local unit of the department will maintain and function in accordance with official operations procedures manuals.
2. Variations between departmental units' operation procedure manuals may be necessary to allow for local organizational considerations, but in all other respects the operation procedure manuals will be the same for each unit.
3. Existing operation procedure manuals may be amended and new operation procedure manuals may be adopted, subject to the approval of the campus chancellor and the vice president and general counsel.



The Department is authorized to enter into written mutual aid agreements with other duly authorized law enforcement entities in the State of Alaska, provided such agreements are in the best interests of the University, and subject to the approval of the campus chancellor and the vice president and general counsel of the University.

(06-12-92; 02-17-95)

**R02.09.020. Possession of Weapons**

- A. Regents' Policy and University Regulation regulating possession and storage of firearms shall not be construed to prohibit an individual from possessing a firearm while that individual is within a motor vehicle, or to prohibit an individual from storing a firearm that is locked in the individual's motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is otherwise legally parked in or on university, state or municipal property or another person's property. This applies only to possession of a firearm by an individual who may legally possess a firearm under state and federal law.
- B. Activities involving firearms, explosives and/or reloading activities may be carried on at the University only under supervised educational, recreational, professional or research programs where such activities are expressly authorized in advance by the appropriate chancellor or chancellor's designee.
- C. Loaded or unloaded firearms may not be carried or stored on University property or in University buildings without the prior written permission of the appropriate chancellor or chancellor's designee, except for the following:
1. firearms being transported directly to or from an activity authorized under Section B. above;
  2. firearms being transported directly to or from student or faculty and staff housing as authorized under Section D. below;
  3. firearms carried by licensed security guards in uniform while performing services for the University;
  4. firearms carried by commissioned law enforcement officers in relation to their law enforcement function; or
  5. on undeveloped and uninhabited investment property.
- D. In order to balance the individual resident's right to bear arms with the University's compelling interest in providing a safe environment conducive to learning and the open exchange of ideas, the University permits the possession of firearms in residences subject to the following limitations:
1. Students bringing firearms into residential units



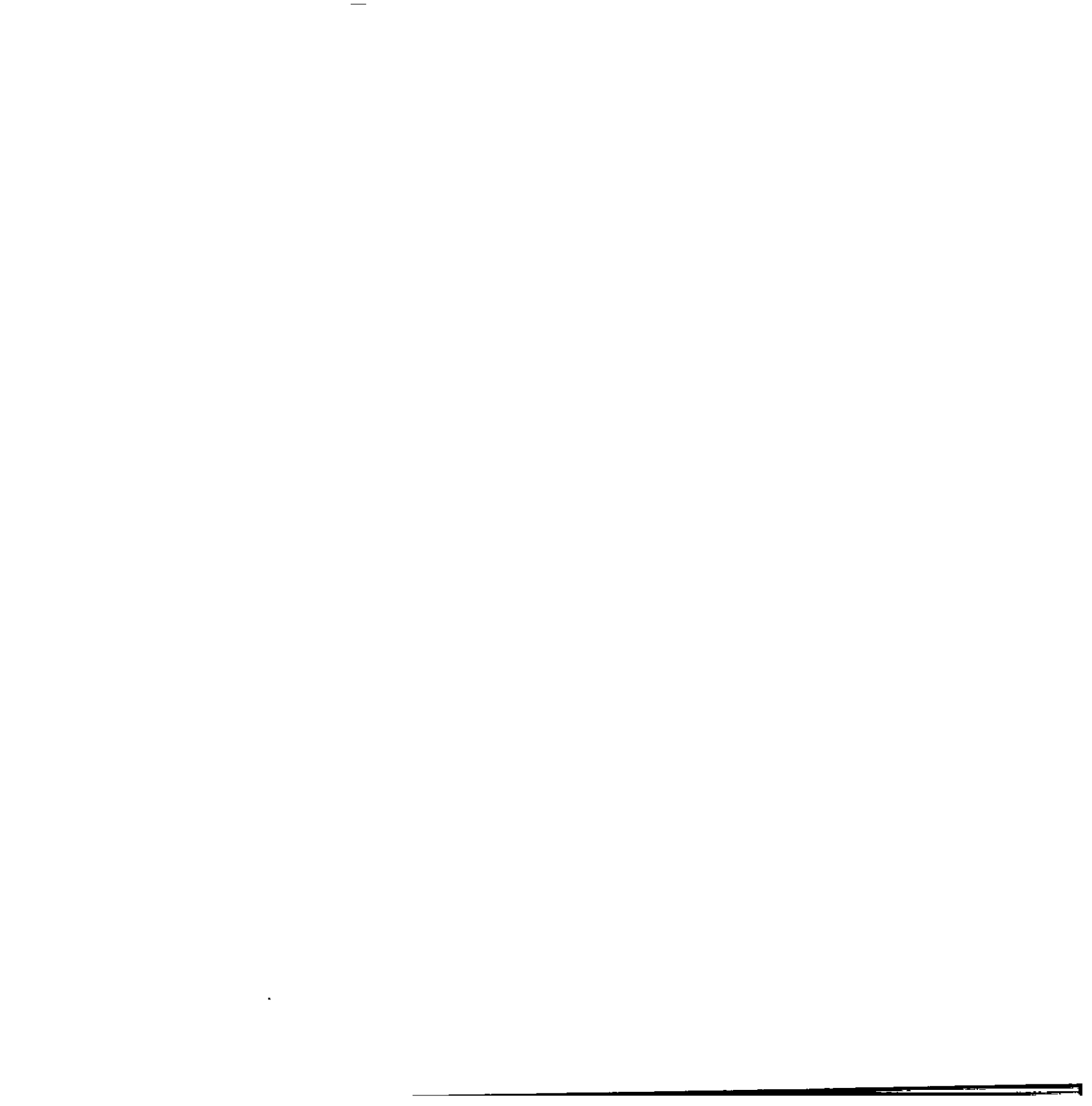
~~Employee~~ Firearms, explosives and reloading activities are not permitted in resident rooms or apartments or in any common areas.

2. Faculty and staff residing on University property may possess firearms within the confines of their private residences. Firearms, explosives and reloading activities are not permitted on residential grounds or in any common areas.

E. The chancellor of each campus may adopt additional local provisions for implementation of this Regulation.

F. Nothing in this Regulation should be construed as authorizing the use of firearms, explosives or ammunition in violation of state or federal laws or regulations.

(02-23-10)



# Empty holsters on campus

## P.C. leaves innocents defenseless

By W. Scott Lewis

Should you ever find yourself perusing the newspaper archives at your local library, take a few minutes to track down and compare the August 2, 1966, and April 17, 2007, editions of any American newspaper. You'll undoubtedly find that, for two papers written more than four decades apart, they tell strikingly similar stories.

In both editions you'll likely see that coverage of American soldiers fighting a publicly unpopular war overseas is pushed to the back pages by news of a mass shooting on the campus of a major university. But although the headlines suggest a classic case of "history repeats itself," the facts lurking beyond the newsprint actually tell a very different story.

On the morning of Aug. 1, 1966, few people had ever considered the possibility that they might die in an indiscriminate shooting spree. But shortly before noon on that fateful day, a 25-year-old former Marine climbed to the top of the University of Texas bell tower and created a worldwide reference point for such fears.

As police rushed to the scene, officers already on the UT campus struggled to formulate a plan. At that time, the Austin Po-

lice Department had no SWAT team. Officers were armed only with service revolvers and shotguns, both useless against a sniper firing from a fortified position high above the ground.

Seeing that something had to be done, students quickly retrieved hunting rifles from dorm rooms and fraternity houses, took up defensive positions throughout the campus and returned fire. In the August 2006 edition of *Texas Monthly* magazine, Bull Helmer, a graduate student at UT during the shooting, recalled the experience to journalist Pamela Colloff: He said he remembered thinking, "All we need is a bunch of idiots running around with rifles." But what they did turned out to be brilliant. Once the shooter could no longer lean over the edge and fire, he was much more limited in what he could do. That's why he did most of his damage in the first 20 minutes.

Flash forward 40 years, eight months and 15 days to the campus of Virginia Tech. Once again students and faculty on a college campus find themselves under fire from a madman. But this time there are no armed citizens to fend off the attack. Students and faculty are left with little recourse but to hide under their desks, as surviving victim Emily Haas told CNN, "waiting and hoping [the shooter] wouldn't

come in." Sadly, the shooter did come into Emily's room. She survived with only superficial wounds, but her professor and 10 of her classmates lost their lives to a killer whose only advantage over his victims was a complete disregard for Virginia Tech's "gun-free" policy.

Though the notion of an indiscriminate shooting spree was a foreign concept in 1966, it's now very much a part of the national consciousness. Terms like "going postal" now populate the American vernacular. Students at elementary schools now practice what to do in the event of such an attack, much the same way their grandparents practiced "duck and cover." And yet, despite this awareness of and apparent desire to prepare for such threats, any suggestion that future shooting sprees might be mitigated by armed citizens — as was the UT sniper attack — is met with scorn and ridicule.

In the decades between these two college massacres, a pervasive idea took hold in America. Many individuals, particularly those in academic circles, began to view firearms as barbaric tools of violence symbols of machismo and false bravado only carried by men with small egos and smaller anatomies. Today, anyone who advocates carrying a handgun for self-defense is called a "cow-

boy" and accused of having a "John Wayne complex."

Whenever anyone suggests that concealed handgun license holders be allowed to carry concealed handguns on college campuses, the same way they're allowed to at movie theaters, office buildings, shopping malls and most other places, laughter, not intelligent rebuttal, is the response. Whenever proponents of "concealed carry" point to the success of concealed-carry laws throughout the nation, as well as studies showing that concealed handgun license holders are significantly less likely than non-license holders to commit violent crimes, they are answered with mockery, rather than intelligent discourse. In the world of academia and intellectual free expression, some issues are apparently not open for discussion.

This week students on more than 100 college campuses throughout the United States are wearing empty holsters as they go about their daily routines, as a reminder to everyone who sees them that they are defenseless against anyone not concerned with following the rules. These students understand something that students at the University of Texas were able to take for granted in the summer of 1966. All people have an innate right to defend themselves.

*W. Scott Lewis, a commercial real estate agent and freelance writer from Austin, Texas, serves as the media coordinator for the nonpartisan Students for Concealed Carry on Campus.*

APPEARS IN GUN LAWS

# Right-To-Carry 2012

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2012

## Right-to-Carry 2012

### 41 RTC States – Violent Crime at 37-Year Low

Self-defense is a fundamental right. The U.S. constitution, the constitutions of 44 states, common law, and the laws of all states recognize the right to use arms in self-defense. RTC laws respect the right to self-defense by allowing individuals to carry firearms for protection.

The Supreme Court, striking down the District of Columbia's handgun ban in *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), ruled that "the inherent right of self-defense has been central to the Second Amendment right," and that the amendment protects "the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation. This meaning is strongly confirmed by the historical background of the Second Amendment." In *Beard v. U.S.* (1895), the court approved the common-law rule that a person "may repel force by force" in self-defense, and that, when attacked, a person "was entitled to stand his ground and meet any attack made upon him with a deadly weapon," as needed to prevent "great bodily injury or death." In the Gun Control Act (1968) and Firearms Owners' Protection Act (1986), Congress said that it did not intend to "place any undue or unnecessary Federal restrictions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to . . . personal protection, or any other lawful activity."

With Wisconsin's adoption of an RTC law in 2011, by landslide votes of 68-27 in the Assembly and 25-8 in the Senate, there are now 41 RTC states. Thirty-eight of them have "shall issue" laws, requiring that carry permits be issued to applicants who meet uniform standards established by the state legislature.<sup>1</sup> Three of the "shall issue" states also allow carrying without a permit, but maintain their permit systems for purposes of permit reciprocity<sup>2</sup> with other states. In addition to the "shall issue" states, Alabama and Connecticut have fairly-administered discretionary-issue carry permit systems. Another, Vermont, does not require a permit to carry. Eight of the nine non-RTC states have restrictively-administered discretionary-issue systems.<sup>3</sup> Only Illinois and the District of Columbia<sup>4</sup> do

... permitted carrying of that issued carry permits on a very restrictive basis; many other federal, state, and local gun control laws have been eliminated or made less restrictive; and the number of privately-owned guns has risen by about 100 million.<sup>5</sup> The numbers of gun owners and firearms, RTC states, and people carrying firearms for protection have risen to all-time highs. Through 2010, the nation's murder rate has decreased 52 percent to a 47-year low, and the total violent crime rate has decreased 48 percent to a 37-year low.<sup>6</sup> The FBI preliminarily has reported that violent crimes decreased another 6.4 percent in the first half of 2011, translating into a seven percent decrease in the total violent crime per capita rate.<sup>7</sup>

**RTC reduces crime:** Studying crime trends in every county in the U.S., economist John Lott and David Mustard concluded, "allowing citizens to carry concealed weapons deters violent crimes. . . . [W]hen state concealed handgun laws went into effect in a county, murders fell by 8.5 percent, and rapes and aggravated assaults fell by 5 and 7 percent."<sup>8</sup>

**RTC success:** Florida has issued the most carry permits—nearly 2 million—but revoked only 168 (0.008 percent) due to gun crimes by permit-holders.<sup>9</sup> Former Colorado Asst. Atty. Gen. David Kopel: "Whenever a state legislature first considers a concealed carry bill, opponents typically warn of horrible consequences....But within a year of passage, the issue usually drops off the news media's radar screen, while gun-control advocates in the legislature conclude that the law wasn't so bad after all."<sup>10</sup> An article on Michigan's RTC law: "Concerns that permit holders would lose their tempers in traffic accidents have been unfounded. Worries about risks to police officers have also proved unfounded.... National surveys of police show they support concealed handgun laws by a 3-1 margin.... There is also not a single academic study that claims Right to Carry laws have increased state crime rates. The debate among academics has been over how large the benefits have been."<sup>11</sup>

**Background:** Before 1987 there were 10 RTC states: Ind. Me., N.H., N.D., S.D. and Wash. had "shall issue" laws. Ala. and Conn. had fairly-administered discretionary-issue systems. Georgia's law was interpreted as being "shall issue" in only some jurisdictions. Vermont allowed carrying without a permit. In 1987, Florida enacted a "shall issue" law that has since become a model for laws adopted in other states. Through 1992, Florida's murder rate decreased 23 percent, while the U.S. rate rose nine percent; thereafter, murder decreased nationally and in Florida.<sup>12</sup> Then-Florida Licensing Division Director John Russi noted, "Florida's concealed weapon law has been very successful. All major law enforcement groups supported the original legislation....[S]ome of the opponents of concealed weapon legislation in 1987 now admit the program has not created the problems many predicted."<sup>13</sup> In a 1995 letter to state officials, Dept. of Law Enforcement Commissioner James T. Moore wrote, "From a law enforcement perspective, the licensing process has not resulted in problems."

systems, and one ( ) was interpreted ( ), in 1995), and West Virginia (also in 1989, a judicial ruling enforced "shall issue" in Georgia\*\*); 1990: Idaho and Mississippi; 1991: Montana; 1994: Alaska, Arizona, Tennessee, and Wyoming; 1995: Arkansas, Nevada\*, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah,\* and Virginia\*; 1996: Kentucky, Louisiana,\* and South Carolina\*; 2001: Michigan\*; 2003: Colorado\*; New Mexico, Minnesota,\* and Missouri; 2004: Ohio; 2006: Kansas and Nebraska; 2010: Iowa,\* and 2011: Wisconsin.

**Citizens can defend themselves:** Analyzing National Crime Victimization Survey data, criminologist Gary Kleck concluded "robbery and assault victims who used a gun to resist were less likely to be attacked or to suffer an injury than those who used any other methods of self-protection or those who did not resist at all."<sup>14</sup> In the 1990s, Kleck and Marc Gertz found guns were used for self-protection between 2.1-2.5 million times annually.<sup>15</sup> The late Marvin E. Wolfgang, self-described as "as strong a gun-control advocate as can be found among the criminologists in this country," said, "The methodological soundness of the current Kleck and Gertz study is clear. I cannot further debate it. . . . I cannot fault their methodology."<sup>16</sup> An earlier study for the Justice Department found 34 percent of felons had been "scared off, shot at, wounded or captured by an armed victim," and 40 percent had not committed crimes, fearing victims were armed.<sup>17</sup>

**The right to self-defense has been recognized for centuries:** Cicero said 2,000 years ago, "If our lives are endangered by plots or violence or armed robbers or enemies, any and every method of protecting ourselves is morally right." English jurist Sir William Blackstone observed that the English Bill of Rights recognized "the right of having and using arms for self-preservation and defense" as intended "to protect and maintain inviolate the three great and primary rights," the first of which is "personal security."<sup>18</sup> Sir Michael Foster, judge of the Court of King's Bench, wrote in the 18th century, "The right of self-defense . . . is founded in the law of nature, and is not, nor can be, superseded by any law of society."<sup>19</sup>

**Police aren't required to protect you:** In *Warren v. District of Columbia* (1981), the D.C. Court of Appeals ruled, "police personnel and the government employing them are not generally liable to victims of criminal acts for failure to provide adequate police protection . . . [A] government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any particular citizen." In *Bowers v. DeVito* (1982), the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled "[T]here is no constitutional right to be protected by the state against being murdered by criminals or madmen."

**National RTC reciprocity:** Rep. Cliff Stearns (R-Fla.) H.R. 822, the "National Right-to-Carry Reciprocity Act of 2011" proposes that a person with any state's carry permit be allowed to carry in other states, as follows: In a state that issues permits, its laws would apply. In states that don't issue

areas of airports; etc.

**Brady Campaign (formerly Handgun Control, Inc.):** Sarah Brady: "the only reason for guns in civilian hands is for sporting purposes." The late Pete Shields: "put up no defense - give them what they want." Dennis Henigan: self-defense is "not a federally guaranteed constitutional right."<sup>20</sup> In 1999, HCI claimed that between 1991 and 1997, violent crime declined less in RTC states than in other states.<sup>21</sup> HCI incorrectly categorized 31 states as having RTC during the period; only 17 had RTC in 1992. HCI calculated crime trends from 1992 to under-represent the impact of RTC laws; by 1992, many states had RTC for many years and had already experienced decreases in crime. HCI misclassified Alabama and Connecticut as "restrictive," and credited restrictive laws for crime decreasing in some states, though states that had restrictive laws had them for many years, and crime did not begin declining in those states until the 1990s, when crime decreased nationally.

**Violence Policy Center:** In 1995, VPC claimed Florida's RTC law "puts guns into the hands of criminals" and that "criminals do apply for concealed carry licenses."<sup>22</sup> However, the law permits a person to carry, not acquire, a firearm. And "to set the record straight," then-Florida Secy. of State, Sandra B. Mortham, said, "As of November 30, 1995, the Department had denied 723 applications due to criminal history." She added, "the majority of concealed weapon or firearm licensees are honest, law-abiding citizens exercising their right to be armed for the purpose of lawful self-defense."<sup>23</sup> In 2001, VPC claimed more women are murdered with handguns, than criminals killed in self-defense.<sup>24</sup> However, the value of handguns for self-defense is not in how many criminals are killed, but in how often people use handguns to prevent crimes, and how often criminals don't attack, fearing potential victims are armed. VPC also undercounted the number of criminals killed in self-defense by counting only those noted in police reports, thus excluding defensive homicides later determined to have been justified. VPC claims that permit-holders have committed crimes, but those listed by the group were mostly crimes not involving guns, crimes committed with guns for which a permit was not required, crimes committed in locations in which a permit was not required to possess a firearm, and instances in which no crime was committed.

**McDowell Math:** In 1995, anti-gun researcher David McDowell claimed that gun homicide rates increased in Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa after Florida's RTC law.<sup>25</sup> But homicide rates had fallen 10, 18 and 20 percent, respectively, in those metropolitan areas from 1987 until 1993, the most recent data at the time.<sup>26</sup> To show an "increase," McDowell calculated Jacksonville and Tampa trends from the early 1970s, when rates were lower than in 1993, but calculated Miami's from 1983, since earlier rates were higher and suggested crime had decreased. None of McDowell's homicides was committed by a carry permit holder, and he didn't indicate which homicides had occurred in situations where a permit would have been required to carry a gun. McDowell once claimed D.C.'s murder rate

claim a gun at home is 43 times more likely to be used to kill someone than a handgun.  
The ratio undercounts defensive gun uses by counting only instances in which criminals were killed. Kleck has called the 43:1 ratio and its variants "the most nonsensical statistic in the gun control debate."<sup>29</sup>

Notes:

1. Ala., Alas., Ark. Ariz., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ia., Kans., Kent., La., Maine, Mich. Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N.H., N.M., N.C., N.D., Okla., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S.C., S.D., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., Vt., Wash., W.V., Wis. and Wyo.
2. Alas., Ariz. And Wyo. "Permit reciprocity" is the term given to a law that allows a person to carry a firearm within a state, if he has a carry permit issued by another state, and such permit meets the requirements of the state in which the firearm is carried.
3. Calif., Del., Hi., Md., Mass., N.J., N.Y. and R.I.
4. D.C. had a restrictive permit system before *Heller*. Thereafter, D.C. abolished its system to avoid a legal challenge over its restrictiveness.
5. BATFE, firearm manufacturing, export, and import reports, [www.atf.gov/firearms/stats/index.htm](http://www.atf.gov/firearms/stats/index.htm).
6. See FBI [www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats), BJS [www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm](http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm), and NRA-ILA [www.nra.org/Issues/FactSheets/Read.aspx?ID=128](http://www.nra.org/Issues/FactSheets/Read.aspx?ID=128).
7. FBI, Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report, January-June 2011," table 1, [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/preliminary-annual-ucr-jan-jun-2011/data-tables/table-1](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/preliminary-annual-ucr-jan-jun-2011/data-tables/table-1).
8. Lott, "Crime, Deterrence, and Right To Carry Concealed Handguns," 1996.
9. Florida Division of Licensing, Monthly Statistical Report ([http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/stats/cw\\_monthly.html](http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/stats/cw_monthly.html)).
10. David Kopel, "The Untold Triumph of Concealed-Carry Permits," *Policy Review*, July-Aug. 1996, p. 9.
11. "Should Michigan keep new concealed weapon law? Don't believe gun foe scare tactics," *Detroit News*, 1/14/01.
12. Note 6, BJS.
13. Testimony before the Michigan House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, 12/5/95.
14. Targeting Guns, Aldine de Gruyter, 1997, p. 171.
15. "Armed Resistance to Crime," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Fall 1995, pp. 150-187.
16. "A Tribute to a View That I Have Opposed," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Fall 1995, pp. 188-192.
17. J. Wright and P. Rossi, *Armed and Considered Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their*

19. Dowd, Knoop, "State Constitutions and The Right to Keep and Bear Arms," *Okla. City Univ. Law Review*, 1982, p. 183.
20. Brady: Tom Jackson, "Keeping the battle alive," *Tampa Tribune*, 10/21/93; Then-HCI Chair Shields, *Guns Don't Die - People Do*, N.Y.: Arbor House, 1981; Henigan: *USA Today*, 11/20/91.
21. Handgun Control, Inc., "Concealed Truth." ([www.bradycampaign.org/facts/research/?page=conctruth&menu=gvr](http://www.bradycampaign.org/facts/research/?page=conctruth&menu=gvr)).
22. "Concealed Carry: The Criminal's Companion."
23. *St. Petersburg Times*, 1/11/96.
24. "A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense."
25. "Easing Concealed Firearm Laws: Effects on Homicide in Three States."
26. Note 6, BJS.
27. Ibid.
28. A. L. Kellermann, "Protection or Peril?", *New England Journal of Medicine*, 1986.
29. Note 12, pp. 177-178.

#### **IN THIS ARTICLE**

RIGHT-TO-CARRY

SELF-DEFENSE

## The Facts about Mass Shootings

It's time to address mental health and gun-free zones.

By John Fund — December 16, 2012

A few things you won't hear about from the saturation coverage of the Newtown, Conn., school massacre:

Mass shootings are no more common than they have been in past decades, despite the impression given by the media.

In fact, the high point for mass killings in the U.S. was 1929, according to criminologist Grant Duwe of the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

Incidents of mass murder in the U.S. declined from 42 in the 1990s to 26 in the first decade of this century.

The chances of being killed in a mass shooting are about what they are for being struck by lightning.

Until the Newtown horror, the three worst K-12 school shootings ever had taken place in either Britain or Germany.

Almost all of the public-policy discussion about Newtown has focused on a debate over the need for more gun control. In reality, gun control in a country that already has 200 million privately owned firearms is likely to do little to keep weapons out of the hands of criminals. We would be better off debating two taboo subjects — the laws that make it difficult to control people with mental illness and the growing body of evidence that “gun-free” zones, which ban the carrying of firearms by law-abiding individuals, don't work.

inspired laws that make it so difficult to intervene and identify potentially dangerous people should be loosened. "Will we address mental-health and educational-privacy laws, which instill fear of legal liability for reporting potentially violent mentally ill people to law enforcement?" asks Professor Jacobson. "I doubt it."

Gun-free zones have been the most popular response to previous mass killings. But many law-enforcement officials say they are actually counterproductive. "Guns are already banned in schools. That is why the shootings happen in schools. A school is a 'helpless-victim zone,'" says Richard Mack, a former Arizona sheriff. "Preventing any adult at a school from having access to a firearm eliminates any chance the killer can be stopped in time to prevent a rampage," Jim Kouri, the public-information officer of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, told me earlier this year at the time of the Aurora, Colo., Batman-movie shooting. Indeed, there have been many instances — from the high-school shooting by Luke Woodham in Mississippi, to the New Life Church shooting in Colorado Springs, Colo. — where a killer has been stopped after someone got a gun from a parked car or elsewhere and confronted the shooter.

Economists John Lott and William Landes conducted a groundbreaking study in 1999, and found that a common theme of mass shootings is that they occur in places where guns are banned and killers know everyone will be unarmed, such as shopping malls and schools.

I spoke with Lott after the Newtown shooting, and he confirmed that nothing has changed to alter his findings. He noted that the Aurora shooter, who killed twelve people earlier this year, had a choice of seven movie theaters that were showing the Batman movie he was obsessed with. All were within a 20-minute drive of his home. The Cinemark Theater the killer ultimately chose wasn't the closest, but it was the only one that posted signs saying it banned concealed handguns carried by law-abiding individuals. All of the other theaters allowed the approximately 4 percent of Colorado adults who have a concealed-handgun permit to enter with their weapons.

"Disarming law-abiding citizens leaves them as sitting ducks," Lott told me. "A couple hundred people were in the Cinemark Theater when the killer arrived. There is an

least 1950 in the U.S. in which more than three people have been killed and three people where citizens are not allowed to carry guns.”

There is no evidence that private holders of concealed-carry permits (which are either easy to obtain or not even required in more than 40 states) are any more irresponsible with firearms than the police. According to a 2005 to 2007 study by researchers at the University of Wisconsin and Bowling Green State University, police nationwide were convicted of firearms violations at least at a 0.002 percent annual rate. That’s about the same rate as holders of carry permits in the states with “shall issue” laws.

Despite all of this evidence, the magical thinking behind gun-free zones is unlikely to be questioned in the wake of the Newtown killings. Having such zones gives people a false sense of security, and woe to the politician or business owner who now suggests that a “gun-free zone” revert back to what critics would characterize as “a wild, wild West” status. Indeed, shortly after the Cinemark attack in Colorado, the manager of the nearby Northfield Theaters changed its policy and began banning concealed handguns.

In all of the fevered commentary over the Newtown killings, you will hear little discussion of the fact that we may be making our families and neighbors less safe by expanding the places where guns aren’t allowed. But that is precisely what we may be doing. Both criminals and the criminally insane have shown time and time again that those laws are the least of the problems they face as they carry out their evil deeds.

— *John Fund is a national-affairs columnist for NRO.*

# Despite Policy, Weapons Still Appear on University Campus

By EMILY SCHWING • DEC 21, 2012

Fairbanks, AK - It's not illegal to carry a concealed weapon in Alaska and the state doesn't require a permit. But according to a seventeen-year-old policy created by the University of Alaska Board of Regents, guns are amongst a number of weapons that are not allowed on University property. On December 8th, a former employee violated the weapons policy, carried a gun into the University of Alaska Fairbanks library and shot himself the incident sparked questions about how the policy is enforced.

Sean McGee is the Chief of Police at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. His history at the school extends over nearly three decades. He began as a student in 1985. "In 85 it was not uncommon to see people cleaning their guns in the parking lots or things like that," he says. "You just don't see that kind of thing taking place in this day and age as often."

30 years ago, that kind of activity wasn't illegal. In fact, it still isn't. Guns are allowed on the UAF campus as long as they are locked in a vehicle or secured in storage at the University Police Department. In 1995, the UA Board of Regents established a policy that does not allow anyone to carry concealed guns, knives and explosives on to University property, inside University buildings and classrooms off campus or at University sanctioned events. But Chief McGee says Alaska's conceal and carry laws may keep him from enforcing that policy. "As the police chief and as a resident here in the state of Alaska, I think there's probably a greater number of firearms on campus than any of us really know about. It's just that these people aren't using their firearms to commit criminal acts," admits McGee.

On December eighth, 42-year-old...

Don Foley is the Dean of Students. "Short of having some sort of airport-like TSA set up for every single building on campus," he says, "there's no real way to ensure that someone is not carrying something in a backpack, concealed on them."

In April of 2010, journalism student George Hines organized a protest on the University of Alaska campus in Anchorage. He argued that the Board of Regents' policy violated his second amendment right. When discussions between the Board and Hines broke down, he and 20 other students gathered on the Anchorage campus, weapons in hand. University police escorted the group off campus shortly thereafter.

Hines threatened to take the University to court over the issue, but three years later, he has yet to file suit.

Spokeswoman Kate Waddum says if someone did bring a case against the University system regarding the weapons policy, it would be a difficult one to argue. "The University of Alaska Board of Regents has a gun policy for our campuses and that policy doesn't violate the second amendment and doesn't break state law," explains Waddum.

Last March, Colorado's State Supreme Court ruled to allow students to carry weapons on university campuses. A similar ruling in 2011, allowed weapons on campuses in the state of Oregon. Mississippi, Wisconsin and Utah also allow weapons at post-secondary educational institutions.

It's unclear if the cases in Colorado and Oregon set a precedent for policies like the University of Alaska's, but Alaska statute also gives the Board of Regents' the authority to govern its premises.

UAF Dean Don Foley says when he speaks with parents during orientation each fall, he tries to guarantee them that their kids will be safe. "But then, I can't guarantee my safety walking across the parking lot either," he says. "However, what I can guarantee is that we are all making our best efforts to coordinate information and make sure that we are doing what we can to see that students have a safe place to study, that faculty and staff has a safe place to work and that the community has a safe place to come and make use of the university facilities," says Foley.

He and Police Chief Sean McGee are part of a behavioral intervention team. Together they address areas and individuals of concern. Foley says his challenge now is to convince people to come forward with concerns and take advantage of university resources. "I probably heard two or three ... "this incident" he says. "I think most people

TAGS: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS (/TERM/UNIVERSITY-ALASKA-FAIRBANKS)

POLICE (/TERM/POLICE) GUNS (/TERM/GUNS) WEAPONS POLICY (/TERM/WEAPONS-POLICY)

SECOND AMENDMENT (/TERM/SECOND-AMENDMENT)

<http://fm.kuac.org/post/despite-policy-weapons-still-appear-university-campus>

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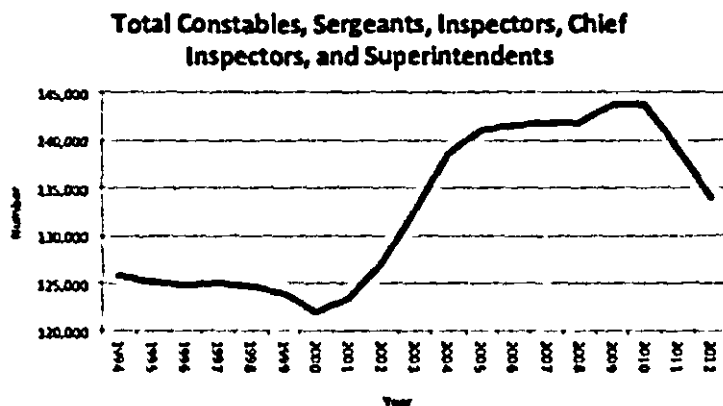
# MURDER AND HOMICIDE RATES BEFORE AND AFTER GUN BANS

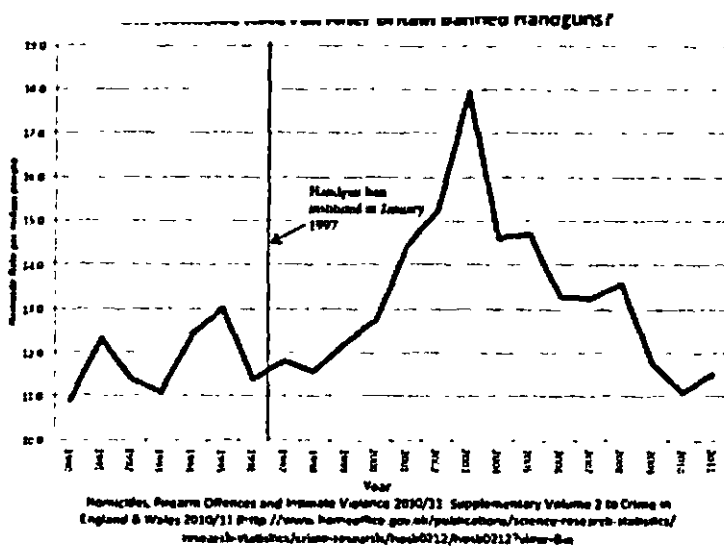
1 DLC , 2013

UPDATE: An interview that John Lott had on this post on Cam & Company is available here (SiriusXM Channel 125).

Original post: Every place that has been banned guns (either all guns or all handguns) has seen murder rates go up. You cannot point to one place where murder rates have fallen, whether it's Chicago or D.C. or even island nations such as England, Jamaica, or Ireland.

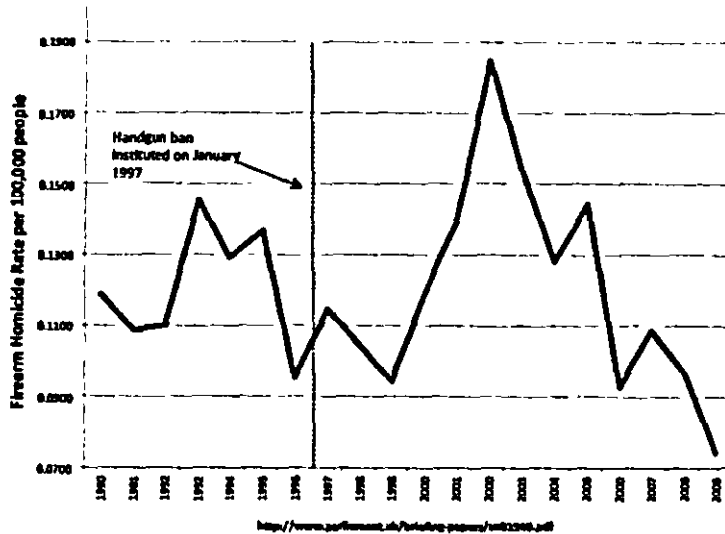
For an example of homicide rates before and after a ban, take the case of the handgun ban in England and Wales in January 1997 (source here see Table 1.01 and the column marked "Offences currently recorded as homicide per million population"). After the ban, clearly homicide rates bounce around over time, but there is only one year (2010) where the homicide rate is lower than it was in 1996. The immediate effect was about a 50 percent increase in homicide rates. Firearm homicide rate had almost doubled between 1996 and 2002 (see here p. 11). The homicide and firearm homicide rates only began falling when there was a large increase in the number of police officers during 2003 and 2004. Despite the huge increase in the number of police, the murder rate still remained slightly higher than the immediate pre-ban rate.





There are a lot of issues about how different countries measure homicide or murders differently, but that isn't really relevant for the discussion here as we are talking about changes over time within a country.

Firearm Homicide Rate for England and Wales



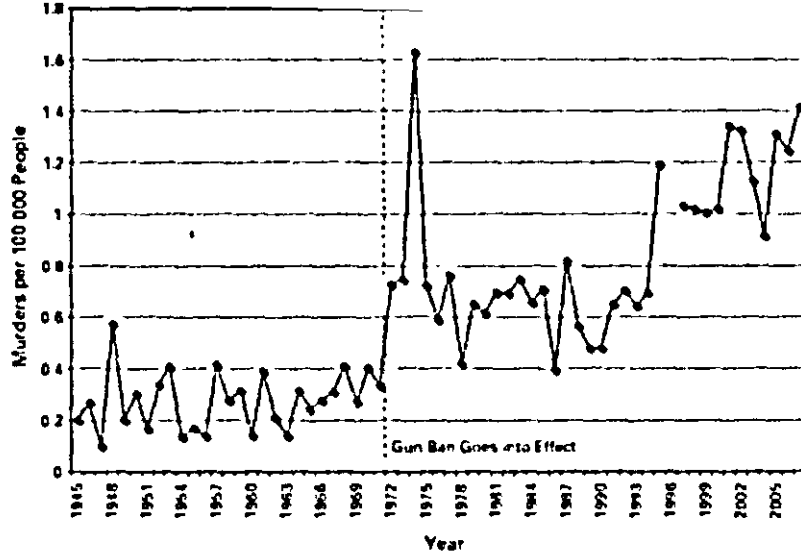


Figure 10.18. Ireland's murder rate. While murder rates in the United States and Jamaica include both murders and manslaughter, Ireland's numbers include only murder. Including manslaughter would probably roughly double the measured murder rate for Ireland for most years. (Murder rate data are not available for 1985.)

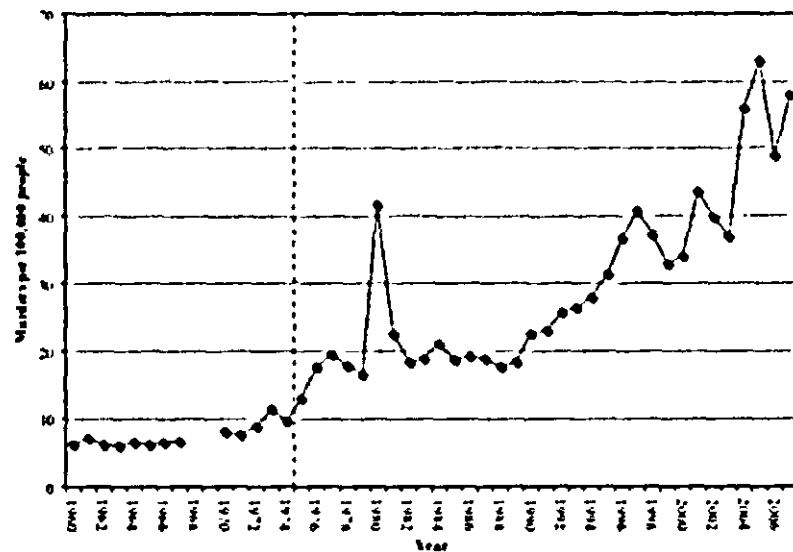


Figure 10.19. Jamaica's murder rate. (Murder rate data are not available for 1968 and 1969.)

Jamaica's crime data were obtained from a variety of sources. Its murder data from 1960 to 1967 were obtained from Terry Lacey, *Violence and Politics in Jamaica, 1960-70* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1977). Professor Gary Mauser obtained the data from 1970 to 2000 from a Professor A. Francis in Jamaica and the data from 2001 to 2006 from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (<http://www.statinja.com/stats.html>). Jamaica's population estimates were obtained from

.....master.com (http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/peo\_pop-people-  
population&date=1975).

How about for DC and Chicago (Figures taken from More Guns, Less Crime)?

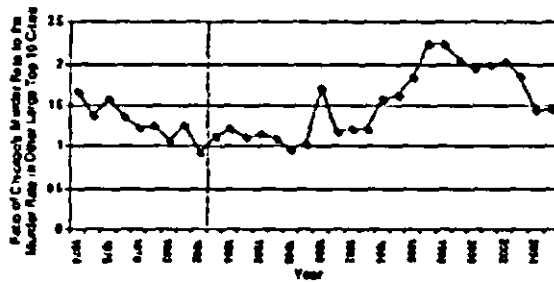


Figure 18.24 Chicago's murder rate relative to the other nine largest cities (weighted by population)

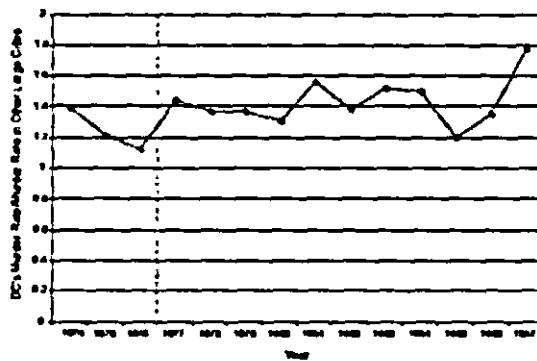


Figure 18.7 Changes in DC's murder rate relative to the other forty-eight largest cities (see heading for age from top fifty list, weighted by population)

The raw data for DC over a long period of time is available here (the crime rates are available on the bottom half of the screen).

Now Australia didn't have a complete ban on guns, they didn't even ban all semi-automatic guns, but a discussion on the changes in their crime rates from their gun buyback is available here (see also here).

Much of the debate over gun control focuses on what is called "cross-sectional" data. That is crime rates are examined at one particular point of time across different places. Here are two paragraphs from John Lott's *The Bias Against Guns* that explain the basic problem with cross-sectional analysis.

First, the cross-sectional studies: Suppose for the sake of argument that high-crime countries are the ones that most frequently adopt the most stringent gun control laws. Suppose further, for the sake of argument, that gun control indeed lowers crime, but not by enough to reduce rates to the same low levels prevailing in the majority of countries that did not adopt the laws. Looking across countries, it would then falsely appear that stricter gun control resulted in higher crime. Economists

refer to this as an "endogeneity" problem. The fact that high-crime areas (that is, "endogenous"), in this case crime. To resolve this, one must examine how the high-crime areas that chose to adopt the controls changed over time—not only relative to their own past levels but also relative to areas that did not institute such controls.

Unfortunately, many contemporary discussions rely on misinterpretations of cross-sectional data. The *New York Times* recently conducted a cross-sectional study of murder rates in states with and without the death penalty, and found that "Indeed, 10 of the 12 states without capital punishment have homicide rates below the national average, Federal Bureau of Investigation data shows, while half the states with the death penalty have homicide rates above the national average." However, they erroneously concluded that the death penalty did not deter murder. The problem is that the states without the death penalty (Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Vermont) have long enjoyed relatively low murder rates, something that might well have more to do with other factors than the death penalty. Instead one must compare, over time, how murder rates change in the two groups – those adopting the death penalty and those that did not.

More information is available in chapters 2 and 10 of *More Guns, Less Crime* (University of Chicago Press, 2010, third edition).

A cross country comparison and the problems with such a comparison is available [here](#).

## Bogus Gun-Control Numbers

To prove that concealed handguns are dangerous, the Violence Policy Center cooks the books.

By John R. Lott Jr. — April 29, 2014

People walking the streets armed with guns are dangerous, right? With all 50 states finally allowing concealed handguns to at least some degree and with over 11 million Americans now having permits to carry them, this question ought to have been settled. In fact, despite continued attacks by gun-control organizations, permit holders almost never commit violent crimes with their guns.

Nonetheless, this past week, just in time for the NRA convention, gun-control advocates were at it again, touting ridiculous charges that concealed-carry permits were responsible for 636 deaths nationwide over the seven years from May 2007 to March 2014.

The Violence Policy Center regularly puts out these bogus charges in a report called "Concealed Carry Killers." But how does it claim to arrive at these numbers?

The VPC collects cases of permit holders' abusing their permitted concealed handguns for each state. For Michigan, for example, it cites state-police reports on permit holders indicating that 185 died from suicide during the period 2007 through 2012. Surely some alarm bells should have gone off, with Michigan suicides supposedly making up 29 percent of all 636 deaths nationwide the VPC attributed to permitted concealed handguns.

But more importantly, the suicides are not in any meaningful way linked to the issue of carrying a permitted concealed handgun outside of one's home. If you look at page 2 in the latest report from the Michigan State Police, you will see that in the listing of suicides, there is no indication of specific cause of death. The report merely notes that 56 permit holders committed suicide, without saying whether any or all of them used a gun

Now a look at the murder and manslaughter statistics as presented by the Violence Policy Center report. These cases would surely be relevant, but they are not counted correctly. This is how the Michigan State Police report the numbers:

2007-08: Pending 5, Convicted 0

2008-09: Pending 0, Convicted 1

2009-10: Pending 1, Convicted 2

2010-11: Pending 5, Convicted 4

2011-12: Pending 3, Convicted 4

Total: Pending 14, Convicted 11

In other words, during 2007-08, five cases were pending and there were no convictions. The Violence Policy Center makes several fundamental mistakes. First, it can't add simple numbers up correctly. While the VPC claims 20 pending cases and 14 convictions, the Michigan State Police report a total of 14 and 11 cases respectively.

Secondly, since it can take years for a murder case to go to trial, some of the homicides may have occurred well before 2007. In addition, the Michigan State Police report doesn't provide information on how the murder was committed, so gun murders make up only a portion of this total.

Third, and perhaps the worst mistake, the Violence Policy Center actually adds the "pending" and "conviction" numbers together. Convictions are obviously what should be counted. After all, some of the "pending" cases do not result in a conviction, and adding them more than doubles the total number.

There is even more numerical nonsense. The Violence Policy Center then adds in twelve cases that were reported in newspapers and other media over the same years. However, those cases had already been counted in the official statistics by the Michigan State Police.

It seems the Violence Policy Center piles on any numbers that it can get hold of, anything that can be related to concealed-carry holders. For instance, it counts legitimate

be counted to begin with.

Yet, put aside all these problems for a moment. Assume, for the sake of argument, that the Violence Policy Center's claim that concealed-handgun permits were responsible for 636 deaths in seven years is correct. One has to note that there are over 11 million concealed-handgun permits in the U.S. right now. With an annual number of deaths of 90, that means 0.00083 percent of concealed-carry permit holders were responsible for a shooting death each year. Removing suicides from the total reduces the rate even more, to 0.00058 percent.

The conjuring up of bogus numbers like these has become a mainstay of gun-control groups. That also includes the "studies" financed by Michael Bloomberg's millions. However, a group of researchers, of whom I am one, are setting up the Crime Prevention Research Center to uncover and counter these misleading claims.

— *John R. Lott Jr. is the president of the Crime Prevention Research Center and the author of More Guns, Less Crime (University of Chicago Press, 2010, 3rd edition).*

# MORE MISLEADING INFORMATION FROM BLOOMBERG'S EVERYTOWN FOR GUN SAFETY ON GUNS: "ANALYSIS OF RECENT MASS SHOOTINGS," SHOWING HOW MASS PUBLIC SHOOTINGS KEEP OCCURRING IN GUN-FREE ZONES

1 SEP, 2014

Why does anyone pay attention to Bloomberg's claims on guns? Take their previous discussions on mass public shootings. As we have previously pointed out, Bloomberg's groups have made serious errors on the number (see also here) and trends of school shootings. Well, that hasn't stopped the media from sympathetically covering Everytown for Gun Safety's recent report on mass shootings (see also here).

Everytown for Gun Safety's recent report on mass shootings contains many errors. In addition, it muddies the discussion on mass public shootings by including shootings in private homes along with ones in public places, and the vast majority of the cases they include are in private homes. But there is a distinction between what motivates mass public shooters who are committing their crimes to get media attention and those who engage in attacks in private residences.

There are only two mass public shootings since at least 1950 that have not been part of some other crime where at least four people have been killed in an area where civilians are generally allowed to have guns. These are the International House of Pancakes restaurant in Carson City, Nevada on September 6, 2011 and the Gabrielle Giffords shooting in Tucson, Arizona on January 8, 2011

...and while CIRC's research and that by Landes and Lott looks at Mass public shootings (focusing on the killings where the point of the attack is simply to kill as many people as possible), Bloomberg's numbers overwhelmingly involve killings that have occurred within residences.

Here are some general points about how to classify mass public shootings that have occurred in gun-free zones.

1) A lot of work is involved in obtaining information on whether the attacks occurred in gun-free zones. This includes calling the businesses or other facilities involved. But many times those organizations are uncooperative and in those cases much time is spent contacting individuals in the area of the attack and asking them if they can provide pictures or other information on the facilities. Indeed, the media virtually always refuses to mention whether the attack occurred in a gun-free zone.

Unfortunately, Everytown for Gun Safety/Mayors Against Illegal Guns did not do this work, and they have also inaccurately stated, ignored, or simply missed facts that are readily available in news stories.

2) What motivates mass public shootings where the killer is trying to kill or injure as many people as possible to get publicity is quite different from what motivates robbers or gang fights (see Lott and Landes). The issue of gun-free zones is particularly important for mass public shootings.

3) The word "public" is also key to these cases. Shootings that occur in people's homes will often involve killers who know if guns are owned in the home. And if there is a gun in the home, the killer will know who has access to it.

4) There is also the distinction between right-to-carry and may-issue laws. If virtually no one, especially no civilian, is allowed to get a concealed handgun permit as occurs in most may-issue jurisdictions, the area is essentially a gun-free zone.

The Bloomberg discussions are indented and put in block quotes. After the quotes there is an explanation for why they shouldn't be counted as mass public shootings. The Bloomberg report doesn't number these events, but we will assign numbers just to make them easier to reference.

1) Terrell, TX, 10/28/13: The shooter shot and killed his mother, his aunt, two acquaintances, and a store clerk in a spree of attacks before he was captured by police. He killed the first four victims in their respective homes and the final one — the clerk — at Ali's Market on W. Moore Avenue, apparently in an attempt to rob the store.

Shooter Name: Charles Everett Brownlow Jr.

Gun details: Unknown

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter had a criminal record that prohibited him from possessing firearms. He was convicted of burglarizing a vehicle in 1996, a Class A misdemeanor, and convicted of felony burglary in 1997. In 2008 he was served a three-year sentence for unlawful possession of a firearm and in 2011 he was convicted of misdemeanor assault against a family member.

Not a gun-free zone: The manager of the Ali's Market reported that customer's are allowed to carry firearms in the store.

FACTS: There was not a mass public shooting at Ali's Market. Only one person was killed at that store. Permitted concealed handguns can deter many attacks from occurring and can limit the harm that does occur. But permit holders aren't expected to limit the harm for those attacks that do occur to zero. Permitted concealed handguns deter mass shootings because they can limit the harm and take away the incentive that these killers obtain from their warped desire to get media attention.

2) Washington, DC, 9/16/13: The alleged shooter, who was a civilian contractor and former non-combat military, killed twelve and wounded three more in an attack on Building 197 at the Navy Yard.

Shooter Name: Aaron Alexis, 34

Gun details: The shooter arrived with a shotgun and also obtained a handgun from one a security guard that he killed.

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Two days before the incident the shooter passed a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) at the licensed gun dealer Sharpshooters in Lorton, VA, and purchased the shotgun.

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter had been arrested at least three times including: in September 2010 in Fort Worth, Texas for shooting a firearm into a neighbor's apartment; in August 2008 in Dekalb County, Georgia for disorderly conduct; and in 2004 in Seattle, Washington for shooting out the tires of another man's vehicle. But court records do not indicate he was convicted in any of these cases, and this record did not prohibit him from buying guns. He had also received treatment for mental health conditions at two VA hospitals beginning in August, 2013 following an incident where he called Newport Rhode Island Policeto report hearing voices. But these incidents did not rise to the level of prohibiting from buying guns. And during his military service he was reportedly cited on at least eight occasions for misconduct ranging from traffic tickets and showing up late for work to insubordination, extended absences from work, and disorderly conduct. On account of this the Navy sought to offer him a "general discharge" but he was

January 2011.

Not a gun-free zone: There were armed guards at the Washington Navy Yard, and the shooter was familiar with the premises, so he did not select it as a target on the presumption he would not face armed resistance. In fact, the shooter reportedly used a gun that he took from a guard after killing him.

FACTS: Whether one is looking at the attacks at the Washington Navy Yard or Fort Hood, letting military police carry guns is much different than letting other soldiers protect themselves. While military police tend to be at the entrances to military bases, they largely patrol the rest of the base in the same way that police patrol a city. One no more expects military police to instantly arrive at the scene of a mass public shooting than one expects police to arrive at one. In Alexis' attack, since he worked at the Navy Yard, he knew what entrance to go to that would have only one guard and that is where he went. For related discussions see here and here.

3) Crab Orchard, TN, 9/11/13: The shooters killed a woman and three teenagers, apparently during an attempted robbery during a marijuana exchange. The victims' bodies were discovered in a car parked along the side of the road in the Renegade Mountain resort community near Crossville.

Shooter Name: Jacob Allen Bennett, 26 and Brittany Lina Yvonn Moser, 25

Gun details: Handgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: Bennett was prohibited from possessing firearms. In 2010 he received a 6-year prison sentence for charges of theft, forgery, and possession of a handgun during a felony, but was paroled on March 4, 2013. The Cumberland County sheriff's office estimated they had previously arrested Bennett five times.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no evidence that permit holders were prohibited from carrying guns in this area. In Tennessee, concealed weapons would be prohibited only if the county or municipality declared itself a gun-free zone.

FACTS: This shooting was part of another crime, a robbery of illegal marijuana (see point 2 in the introduction). It was not a mass public shooting where the point of the crime was to kill as many people as possible so as to obtain media coverage.

4) Herkimer, NY, 4/13/13: The shooter killed two people and critically wounded one at John's Barber Shop and then killed two more people at Gaffey's Fast Lube, a car care facility. He was killed by responding officers.

Shooter Name: Kurt Myers, 64

Gun details: According to the police superintendent, Myers used a shotgun.

Additional guns and ammunition were recovered.

fire to the apartment.

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: There is no reason to believe Myers was prohibited from possessing a gun. He was arrested in 1973 for drunk driving.

Not a gun-free zone: Gaffey's Fast Lube does not have a specific policy prohibiting guns and allows permit holders to carry concealed weapons on the premises.

John's Barbershop did not reopen following the shooting but the owner of a neighboring business did not recall the barbershop having any explicit firearm policy or ban, which would have been required to prohibit customers from carrying guns on the premises.

**FACTS:** New York is a may issue state, not a right-to-carry state. We don't yet have the number of civilian concealed carry permits, but they seem to be extremely rare. The possession of a handgun in New York State requires a NYS Pistol Permit. In 2012 there were only 154 permits issued to own a pistol in Herkimer county. Over the previous five years, there were 667 permits issued, though not all over those permits own a handgun would have been active at the beginning of 2013. When talking to the pistol permit office, Lott was told that there were zero restricted licenses that allowed people to carry for business purposes (concealed carry licenses that allow a business owner to carry in the course of doing business) and zero restricted for self defense purposes (e.g., a woman who is being actively stalked).

Report from February 2013: At this point, the Everytown for Gun Safety report mainly repeats cases previously discussed by Bloomberg's Mayors Against Illegal Guns on MASS SHOOTING INCIDENTS, JANUARY 2009-JANUARY 2013. An earlier report on the problems with their claims about the attacks not being in gun-free zones was never corrected. Here is the analysis of these previous cases.

5) Geneva County, AL, 3/10/09: The shooter killed ten, including four members of his family, before killing himself.

Shooter Name: Michael Kenneth McLendon, 28

Gun details: Bushmaster AR-15, SKS Rifle, Shotgun, and .38 Pistol

Ammo details: Police recovered additional ammunition from his vehicle after the shooting.

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter had no criminal record and there is no indication he was prohibited from owning a gun.

gas station where two of the individuals were shot.

FACTS: Nine people were killed by McLendon. In the first shooting in a house on Pullum Street, five people were killed. There was also a second shooting in another home that left two people dead. Neither were public places. It is true that two individuals were killed in separate public places as McLendon was driving along, but that is not a multiple victim public shooting in which at least four are killed in a public place. However, MAIG's report implies that all these shootings occurred in a public places.

6) Lakewood, WA, 11/29/09: The shooter killed four police officers in a Tacoma Coffee shop, eluding police for two days before being killed as he fled.

Shooter Name: Maurice Clemmons, 37

Gun details: When he was killed, he was in possession of the handgun of one of the officers he had killed.

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter was prohibited from purchasing a firearm, having been charged with at least 13 felonies across two states. He had posted bail for raping a child just six days before the attack.

Not a gun-free zone: The police officers were armed at the time of the shooting.

FACTS: Lott and Landes didn't define gun-free zones in terms of whether police were allowed to carry guns, but whether private citizens are able to readily obtain concealed handguns for their protection. What is important is that the coffee shop was posted to prevent concealed carry permit holders from carrying. Presumably MAIG understood this point and that is the reason why they focused on police officers being able to carry in this venue. Obviously, however, on-duty police can carry any place. The problem for uniformed police is that they provide an easily identifiable target and it is easy to take them out. Possibly if the attacker had to worry about permit holders who he could not identify, it would have dissuaded him from attacking. While Lott had checked when this event originally occurred, he reconfirmed this information with Dave Workman who lived nearby via email on January 8, 2013.

7) Carthage, NC, 3/29/09: The shooter opened fire at a nursing home where his estranged wife worked, killing eight and injuring three before he was shot and arrested by a police officer.

Shooter Name: Robert Stewart, 45

Gun details: .357 Magnum handgun and Winchester 1300 shotgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: The guns were...  
Prohibiting criteria: There is no indication the Stewart was prohibited from owning a gun.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no indication that the property-owner forbid carrying of firearms on their property.

FACTS: This facility informed Lott in April 2009 that they did not allow guns in the facility for either the people living there or the staff. He called up to ask what their policies had been before the attack.

Here are places listed by Bloomberg's group that may have allowed people with permits to carry in places but that made it extremely difficult or impossible for civilians to get a concealed handgun permit.

8) Boston, MA, 09/28/10: The shooter killed four and wounded one during a drug-related robbery.

Shooter Name: Edward Washington, 33, and Dwayne Moore, 35, were both charged in the killings. Washington was acquitted. In Moore's first trial, the jury deadlocked 11-1 in favor of his guilt, but he was later convicted in a retrial.

Gun details: 40-caliber Iberia handgun and 9mm Cobray semiautomatic. The Cobray has not been recovered, but the weapon was identified based on recovered bullets and shell casings.

Ammo details: 14 rounds fired

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: Unknown

Not a gun free zone: A person with a Massachusetts Class A license could lawfully carry a firearm in this area.

9) Buffalo, NY, 8/14/10: The shooter opened fire on a group of people outside a bar, killing four and wounding four others.

Shooter Name: Riccardo McCray, 24

Gun details: Unknown

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: McCray had been arrested earlier that year on felony drug charges and the previous year for having a loaded rifle in his car. If he was found guilty of either crime, he would have been prohibited from possessing firearms.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no indication that it was unlawful to carry a firearm in the area.

on Devonshire street, reportedly in search of his girlfriend, and after a dispute shot and killed four people out- side.

Shooter Name: Ka Pasaouk, 31

Gun details: semiautomatic handgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter was prohibited from possessing guns, having been convicted for car theft and felony robbery. While on probation in September 2012, he was arrested again for possession of methamphetamine. According to the district attorney, a prosecutor then released him on probation over the objection of probation officials, who believed he posed a threat to the safety of the community.

Not a gun-free zone: Permit holders were not prohibited from carrying guns in this area.

11) East Oakland, CA, 3/21/09: The shooter used a semiautomatic handgun to kill two police of- ficers after they stopped his car and then fled on foot to an apartment where he killed two SWAT officers with an assault weapon and injured a third before being killed by police.

Shooter Name: Lovelle Mixon

Gun details: 9mm semiautomatic handgun and SKS assault-style rifle

Ammo details: Police said the assault weapon had a high-capacity magazine.

Gun acquired: The shooter took part in a home invasion robbery in Modesto, CA, on February 21 2009 in which a rifle was reported stolen. Police did not comment on whether the stolen rifle was the one used in the shooting.

Prohibiting criteria: The shooter had a lengthy criminal history, including a conviction for armed battery, which would have prohibited him from possessing a gun, and he was on parole for assault with a deadly weapon at the time of the shootings.

Not a gun-free zone: Two of the victims were shot on a public roadway — the 7400 block of Macarthur Boulevard in East Oakland — where no state law would have prohibited a citizen with the appropriate per- mit to carry a gun. All of the police officers killed in the incident were armed.

12) Medford, NY, 6/9/11: The shooter killed four people at a pharmacy, Haven Drugs, and stole thousands of hydrocodone pills before fleeing in a vehicle. During the trial he acknowledged that he and his wife were addicted to prescription medication.

Shooter Name: David Laffer

Gun details: A .45 caliber handgun was used in the shooting. Several other legally registered guns werealso recovered from the shooter's home.

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The gun was legally registered to the shooter, and there is no evidence he was prohibited from possessing a gun. But five months before the shooting, Suffolk County Detective Kenneth Ripp investigated an identity theft claim made by the shooter's mother, who said the shooter had stolen her debit card. After questioning the shooter and his mother, Ripp advised the Suffolk County Pistol License Bureau that the shooter was dangerous and that his guns should be confiscated. Despite Ripp's report, the guns were not removed.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no evidence that Haven Drugs posted a sign or had a policy prohibiting the carrying of firearms. Current employees declined to comment.

13) Brockport, NY, 2/14/09: The shooter killed a nurse in the Lakeside Memorial Hospital parking lot and a motorist who intervened, and wounded the motorist's girlfriend. The shooter had been fired from the hospital after the nurse filed a sexual harassment complaint against him. He then drove 50 miles and killed another nurse — who had filed a similar complaint against the shooter — and her husband in their home.

Shooter Name: Frank Garcia, 34

Gun details: .40 caliber Glock handgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: There is no evidence that the shooter was prohibited from owning a gun. However, he had applied for concealed carry permits and been denied three times. In his 1995 application, he omitted information about his criminal record — including arrests for criminal possession of a weapon, assault, and harassment. In 2001 and 2006 he made further omissions, and was evaluated as lacking moral character. But in 2007 a judge reversed the denial and granted Garcia a concealed weapon permit.

Not a gun-free zone: We found no indication that permit holders were prohibited from carrying guns in this area at the time of the incident.

FACTS: All these cities either forbid or make it incredibly difficult for law-abiding citizens to carry concealed handguns for protection. In Boston, it is so bad that even off-duty and retired police are regularly denied unrestricted license to carry permits. Northridge, CA is part of Los Angeles County, which refuses to issue permits to regular citizens. In September 2011, there were 240 permits in all of Los Angeles County when the population was about 7.6 million adults. That equals a permit rate of 0.0032%. In addition, the attack was at a residential dwelling, not a public place.

San Francisco, East Oakland, California is part of Alameda County. In 2010, Alameda County had granted concealed handgun permits to 75 people out of an 1,182,534 — a permit rate of 0.006%.

Just as with Herkimer, NY; Medford in Suffolk County, New York, and Brockport in Monroe County, New York were similarly very restrictive in issuing may issue permits. In Suffolk County, the police and sheriff's departments each handle permits in half of the permits for the county. For the sheriff's office, Robert E. Draffin (the Suffolk County Sheriff's Freedom of information officer) informed us that there were 569 sportsman permits (limited to carrying to or from a shooting range or to go hunting) and 79 business permits (where a business owner is allowed to carry only in the course of doing business). For the police department, Inspector Derrocco (613-852-6000, ask for pistol permit department) noted the department "virtually never gives out permits for anything other than sportsman to carry to and from the range and for premises and dwellings." Given that there are about 1.2 million adults in Suffolk County, even assuming that the police department issued permits at the same rate as the sheriff's office, this implies a permit rate of about 0.1 percent and virtually none of these permits would have allowed a concealed handgun to be carried in the pharmacy where the attack occurred. In addition, it should be mentioned that Riccardo McCray was a gang member.

14) Oak Creek, WI, 8/5/12: The shooter killed six people at a Sikh temple and injured three others, including a responding police officer, before killing himself.

Shooter Name: Wade Michael Page, 40

Gun details: 9mm semiautomatic handgun

Ammo details: Page reportedly bought three 19-round magazines when he purchased the gun.

Gun acquired: Page acquired the gun at a local gun shop a week before the shooting.

Prohibiting criteria: Page was involved with the white supremacist movement but he does not appear to have been prohibited from purchasing a gun. Federal officials investigated Page's ties to supremacist groups more than once prior to the shooting, but did not collect enough evidence to open an investigation.

FACTS: From FoxNews.com: "No guns [were] allowed in the temple," Kulbir Singh, an attendee of the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin, told FoxNews.com. "Everyone knows that it's not allowed, anywhere in the temple."

15) Norcross, GA, 2/22/12: The shooter returned to a Korean spa from which he'd been kicked out after an altercation, where he shot and killed two of his sisters and their husbands before committing suicide.

SHOOTER Name: Jeong 2007 2014 22

Gun details: .45 caliber handgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Police reported that he acquired the gun legally.

Prohibiting criteria: Paek does not appear to have been prohibited, although he had allegedly served two months in jail for assaulting his sister six years earlier.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no indication that the property owner forbade possession of a firearm on their property.

FACTS: Lott spoke with someone at the spa after the attack and was told that the killer knew "nobody there had a gun." The person at the spa indicated that they were sure that neither the sisters nor their husbands had guns at the spa and that the killer who was the brother of the women knew that was the case. While the official policy at the spa isn't clear because the conversation was very short, the important thing was that the killer knew that there were no guns for people to defend themselves there. This was a small family owned establishment so it is most likely that this was the official policy of the family. Note that they have the wrong date on this event. (UPDATE: Mayors Against Illegal Guns originally claimed that this event occurred on February 22nd, but the event actually occurred on February 20, 2012. After Lott wrote his analysis, they corrected the data but did not update their discussion of gun-free zones.) Note also that the business has since closed.

16) Hialeah, FL, 6/6/10: The shooter killed four women, including his wife — who had just separated from him. He injured three others before shooting and killing himself. The shooting occurred in Yoyito-Cafe Restaurant, where the shooter's wife was employed as a waitress, and in the parking lot immediately outside.

Shooter Name: Gerardo Regalado, 38

Gun details: .45 caliber handgun

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: The shooter had a concealed weapons permit.

Prohibiting criteria: There is no evidence that the shooter was prohibited from owning a gun. However, relatives said the shooter had abused and terrorized women in the past, and had been imprisoned in Cuba for a particularly violent incident, but he did not have a criminal record in the United States.

Not a gun-free zone: We could find no indication that guns were prohibited in this area. Guns are prohibited in Florida restaurants only in areas primarily devoted to the serving of alcohol.

FACTS: Strangely, while Bloomberg's group mentions that the restaurants that get 50 percent of their revenue from alcohol, they didn't actually get an check whether that was the case for this

...which apparently was at the time a very popular venue for parties serving alcohol. If Bloomberg's group had checked, they would have found that it was a gun-free zone.

17) Washington, DC, 3/30/10: Three gunmen killed four and wounded five in retaliation for an-other murder.

Shooter Name: Nathaniel D. Simms, 26; Orlando Carter, 20, and unnamed 14-year-old juvenile

Gun details: An AK-47 assault rifle and 9mm and .45-caliber handguns

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Prohibiting criteria: The adults were reported to have lengthy criminal histories, which prohibited them from purchasing guns, and the 14-year-old was too young to purchase or own a gun.

FACTS: This is one case where Bloomberg's Everytown doesn't include this as a place that allows guns (obviously DC completely bans the carrying of concealed handguns), we include it here simply as an example of one of the many cases where they are including what are pretty obviously a drive-by gang shootings. Even the DC police chief, Cathy Lanier, indicated that it was a "gang retaliation." The AK-47 was used to spray bullets into a group in another gang's territory in retaliation for another murder. We are focused on cases identified by Everytown as occurring in gun-free zones, but gang shootings, while are obviously quite different from the types of mass public shootings that garner national attention.

18) Mount Airy, NC, 11/1/09: The shooter killed four people outside a television store before eventually surrendering to the police.

Shooter Name: Marcos Chavez Gonzalez, 29

Gun details: Assault rifle

Ammo details: Unknown

Gun acquired: Unknown

Not a gun-free zone: It was lawful to carry a firearm in the area of the shooting.

FACTS: Indications are that the attack was part of gang related crime. As explained above, that would exclude it from the mass public shootings done specifically to harm people as distinct from other types of violent crime.

The report by John Lott and Bill Landes on gun-free zones that covers earlier years is available [here](#).

There are a few other cases that we have collected that we will link to [here](#).

Yet another mall shooting where guns were banned. MONROEVILLE MALL, PENNSYLVANIA  
2015

The Melbourne Square Mall in Florida is yet another gun-free zone, January 17, 2015

Seattle Pacific University shooting took place in yet another gun-free zone, June 5, 2014

6 killed, seven wounded in Mass Public Shooting in Santa Barbara, a giant gun-free zone, May 24, 2014

Mass shooting yesterday at FedEx facility in Kennesaw Georgia took place in yet another "gun-free zone", April 30, 2014

Maryland Mall Shooting at yet another gun free zone, January 25, 2014

The Azana Salon & Spa shooting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (November, 2012).

Aurora, Colorado movie theater shooting (July, 2012).

Another shooting in a another gun free zone: Binghamton, NY (April, 2009).

Trolley Square Mall in Utah (February, 2007).

Omaha, Nebraska mall shooting (December 2007).

John Lott has about 327 postings on gun-free zones available here.

CPRC original research, mass public shootings, Michael Bloomberg

# Washington Post Claims 29 Mass Murders By Concealed Carriers... But They LIED.

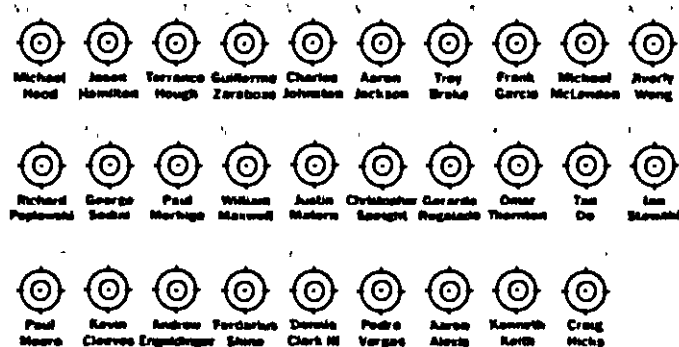
Posted by [Bob Owens](#) on October 26, 2015 at 4:50 pm

Christopher Ingraham was apparently hired by the *Washington Post* to be the gun control propagandist for their so-called "Wonkblog," and seems to find himself debunked on our pages with boring regularity.

Today, he attempted to assert that concealed carry permit holders have committed 29 mass murders, using the propaganda of the Violence Policy Center.

Let's take a look at the actual claims made by VPC... something Ingraham clearly didn't do.

## Known mass shootings committed by concealed carry permit holders since 2007



WONKBLOG

- Michael Joe Hood shot three in 2010, not 2007. This was not a mass shooting (the FBI definition of a mass shooting is four or more), and with his documented history of mental illness, Hood should not have had a concealed carry permit, and there is some dispute over whether he did. He did not use a concealed weapon.
- Jason Hamilton had a previous domestic violence conviction, and should not have been able to own any firearms. His attack did not involve concealed weapons. We can find no credible confirmation at all that Hamilton had title II weapons or a concealed carry permit, as VPC claims via a singular erroneous news report.
- Terrance Hough, a Cleveland firefighter who shot five people for setting off fireworks in the street, did not use a concealed weapon.
- Guillermo Zarabozo really did use a concealed weapon to murder four people in an act of piracy on the high

weapon.

- Troy Brake shot three people to death, and beat a fourth victim to death. This again, was not a mass shooting by FBI standards, although it was a mass killing.
- Frank Garcia did not have a concealed carry permit at all. He had a handgun ownership permit only.
- Michael McLendon carried out a horrific attack that killed ten people before he took his own life. None of his victims was shot by a handgun, concealed or otherwise.
- Jiverly Wong was a concealed carry permit holder who used concealed weapons to commit a mass shooting. He is the second person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used a concealed weapon to commit mass murder.
- Richard Poplowski ambushed police officers who came to his home with a rifle. He did not use a concealed weapon in his firefight with police.
- George Sodini is the third person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used concealed weapons to commit mass murder.
- Paul Michael Merhige is the fourth person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used concealed weapons to commit mass murder.
- William Maxwell murdered his wife and two children with a handgun before committing suicide. The handgun was not concealed, and his concealed carry permit was irrelevant.
- Justin Matern murdered his estranged wife and children before committing suicide. He did have a concealed handgun permit, but it was irrelevant to the crimes.
- Christopher Speight did kill eight people and injure several more. With a rifle. That he had a concealed carry permit was irrelevant to the crimes he committed.
- Gerardo Regalado "came in running" with handgun when he shot seven women in Hialeah, Florida. His handgun was not concealed prior to the attack.
- Omar Thorton was fired for theft, then returned to the job and shot eight co-workers to death before taking his life. He is the fifth person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used concealed weapons to commit mass murder.
- I cannot find any evidence that Tan Do had a concealed carry permit.
- Ian Stawiki is the sixth person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used concealed weapons to commit mass murder.
- Paul Clifford Moore shot three people; again, this is not a mass killing by FBI standards. He retrieved a weapon from inside his own home and used it inside his own home against the victims. Concealed carry

much less have a concealed carry permit.

- Andrew Engeldinger did NOT have a concealed carry permit when he committed mass murder in Minneapolis. Permit applications were found at his home, but he had not applied.
- Ferdarius Shine did not commit a mass shooting, killing three people. He opened fire in his own home, so a concealed carry permit was irrelevant, and there is some dispute as to whether or not he actually had a permit.
- Dennis Clark murdered four people with a shotgun. Again, concealed carry was not in any way relevant to the crime.
- Pedro Vargas began his attack in his apartment by committing arson, and then started shooting. Again, concealed carry was not relevant to his crimes.
- Aaron Alexis, the Washington Navy Yard killer, used a shotgun in the commission of his crimes. Concealed carry was not relevant.
- Kenneth Allen Keith killed three (again, less than the FBI minimal definition of a mass shooting... during a robbery attempt.
- Craig Hicks killed three Muslims in Chapel Hill, NC. This was not a mass shooting, and concealed carry was not relevant as Hick ambushed the family in their home.

Christopher Ingraham, an anti-gun propagandist apparently hired for that purpose by the *Washington Post*, used a propaganda report by the rabidly anti-gun Violence Policy Center (VPC) to assert concealed carriers were responsible for "at least" mass murders.

Of those 29 alleged mass murders carried out by concealed carry permit holders, precisely six mass murders (using the accepted FBI definition of a mass murder, which is four or more victims) were carried out by concealed carry permit holders using concealed handguns.

Seven of the claimed "29 mass shootings" were not mass shootings.

Between four and eight of the "concealed carry permit holders" did not have concealed carry permits.

The Violence Policy Center has a long and well-documented history of "reports" that are nothing more or less than propaganda.

Any reporter that uses such overt and unverified propaganda should be terminated, along with their editors.

*Tags: Christopher Ingraham, propaganda, Violence Policy Center, Washington Post*

Author: Bob Owens is the Editor of BearingArms.com. He is an alumnus of Gunsite Academy, is an instructor with Project Appleseed, and is the author of the short e-book, *So You Want to Own a Gun*. He can be found on Twitter @bob\_owens.

## FOUR CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT HOLDERS USE THEIR GUNS TO STOP VIOLENT CRIMES IN THE LAST WEEK

19 DEC 2015



Calumet City, Illinois, December 17, 2015

A Calumet City resident prevented a gunman from robbing him by pulling out his gun and firing it at the would-be robber, Midlothian police reported.

The 68-year-old man, who has a concealed-carry gun permit, told police that a man tried to rob him and his 9-year-old son Dec. 5 in the 3300 block of 147th Street.

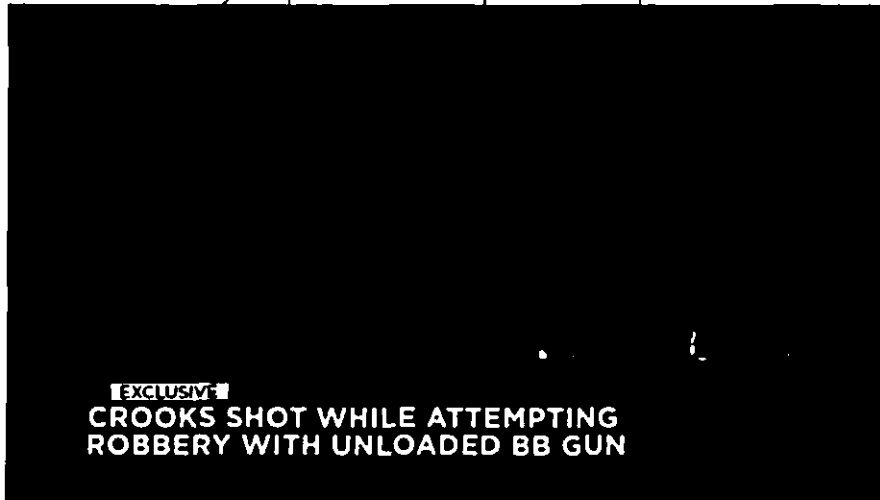
A witness said he heard people arguing outside, heard four or five gunshots and saw a man running through back yards heading south on Turner Avenue, according to police. . . .

Salt Lake City, Utah, December 15, 2015

He "produced a firearm, pointing it at the EMT first responders," Jensen wrote.

Hunt [an EMT], who has a concealed firearms license, was carrying a gun.

"Logan City detectives and State Crime Lab technicians are still piecing together the sequence of events," Jensen wrote, "but it is believed there was an exchange of gunfire, followed by a rapid retreat of all personnel to positions of cover." . . .



Houston, Texas, December 14, 2015 (see also here)

. . . It was the end to a night out that a group of people and then men who tried to rob them never expected.

"He plugged him, boom, boom, in the chest," said one of the four victims, who did not want to give his name.

The man said he, his brother and two women were about to leave a parking lot near the bars along Washington Avenue and Jackson Hill just after 2 a.m. when two men with handguns walked up to their car.

"He said 'Hey, give me your money,'" recalled the victim. "Well, I don't carry cash, I just have a card. So I put up my card and my ID, and I was like, 'Hey man this is all I have.'"

When the suspect slapped the items out of his hand, the victim says his brother got out of the car and shot the would-be robber twice in the chest. . . .

Evanston, Ohio, December 11, 2015

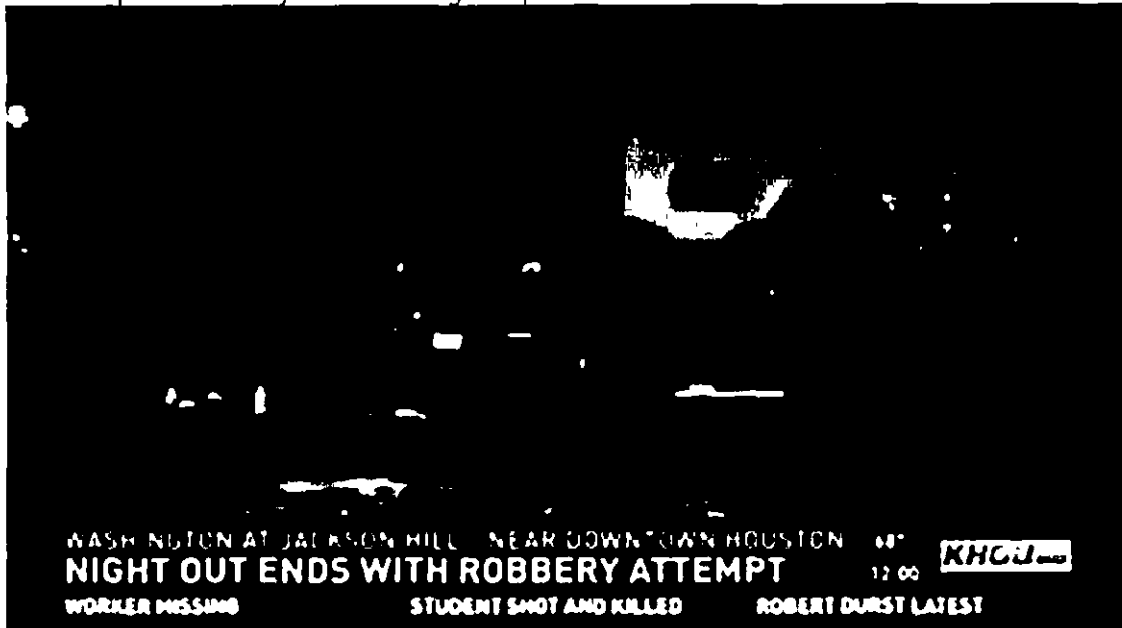
Cincinnati police said a robbery victim fought back by shooting and killing his 16-year-old assailant late Thursday.

Officers responded to Jonathan Avenue near Fernside Place near Walnut Hills High School about 11:30 p.m. after receiving a report of a shooting, said Captain Russ Neville, the night chief.

When police arrived, they said they a preliminary investigation determined a teen gunman tried to rob one of two contractors rehabilitating a home when the contractor walked outside to retrieve equipment from a van. The contractor turned over his wallet.

The second contractor came to the front door and saw what was occurring, Neville said.

The gunman tried to rob him of his wallet, too, but the man – who has told police he has a permit to carry a concealed gun – pulled out his firearm. . . .



Defensive Gun Use

# **FBI: Dearborn Heights ISIS supporter planned to attack Detroit church**

By **Shawn Ley** (<http://www.clickondetroit.com/author/shawnley>) - Reporter

Posted: 6:45 PM, February 05, 2016

Updated: 9:21 PM, February 05, 2016

**DEARBORN HEIGHTS, Mich.** - Federal authorities arrested a Dearborn Heights resident for his allegiance to ISIS by monitoring his Twitter account and gun purchases.

The arrest comes as Twitter announced it suspended 125,000 ISIS-related accounts over the past six months.

Khalil Abu-Rayyan, 21, was being watched by the feds since May 2015.

He was even having online conversations with an undercover FBI agent.

"I tried to shoot up a church one day," Abu-Rayyan posted. "It's one of the biggest ones in Detroit. I had it planned out. I bought a bunch of bullets. I practiced reloading and unloading."

Prior to those conversations that began in December 2015, the FBI had been following Abu-Rayyan's Twitter activity.

He had been retweeting, liking and commenting on ISIS propaganda.

In conversation's between Abu-Rayyan and the undercover agent, Abu-Rayyan described his desire to commit a martyrdom operation

planning to attack, only that it was close and could seat 6,000 members.

The complaint quotes Abu-Rayyan saying:

*"It's easy, and a lot of people go there. Plus people are not allowed to carry guns in church. Plus it would make the news. Everybody would've heard. Honestly I regret not doing it. If I can't do jihad in the Middle East, I would do my jihad over here."*

He had also told the undercover agent that a church would be an easy target because people are not allowed to carry guns there and that it would make the news.

The complaint also says that he told the agent he had armed himself with a large knife and would behead people if he needed to.

"It is my dream to behead someone," he told the agent.

Abu-Rayyan is being held on gun and drug charges. He was pulled over Oct. 7, 2015, for speeding when Detroit police discovered a pistol, sleeping pills and marijuana.

A detention hearing is scheduled for Monday afternoon. Terror charges could be added at a later date.

The complaint can be viewed here

([http://media.clickondetroit.com/document\\_dev/2016/02/05/SKM\\_C554e16020515520\\_20](http://media.clickondetroit.com/document_dev/2016/02/05/SKM_C554e16020515520_20))

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## A Look at the Facts on Gun-Free Zones

By John Lott — October 20, 2015

**S**ome have a hard time accepting that criminals can be deterred from committing crimes. They don't believe that potential mass shooters have second thoughts when faced with the prospect of armed citizens who can fight back. They seem to think that everyday Americans can't help stop attacks.

But it is getting hard to ignore that mass public shooters keep choosing to attack locations where victims can't defend themselves. It's little wonder that gun-control advocates resort to desperate tactics.

There have been a series of articles from *Politico*, the *Huffington Post*, *Slate*, and the *New York Daily News* with similar titles meant to cast doubt on defensive gun use, such as "the myth of the good guy with the gun."

Since at least 1950, all but two public mass shootings in America have taken place where general citizens are banned from carrying guns. In Europe, there have been no exceptions. Every mass public shooting — and there have been plenty of mass shooting in Europe — has occurred in a gun-free zone. In addition, they have had three of the six worst K-12 school shootings, and Europe experienced by far the worst mass public shooting perpetrated by a single individual (Norway in 2011, which from the shooting alone left 67 people dead and 110 wounded).

Mass killers have even explicitly talked about their desire to attack gun-free zones. The Charleston, S.C., church shooting in June was instead almost a college shooting. But that killer changed his plans after realizing that the College of Charleston had armed guards

~~Batman movie premiere within 20 minutes of the suspect's apartment, only one person~~  
banned permitted concealed handguns. That's the one he attacked.

Or take two cases from last year. Elliot Rodger, who fatally shot three people in Santa Barbara, Calif., explained his reasoning in his 141-page "manifesto." He ruled out various targets because he worried that someone with a gun would stop his killing spree. Justin Bourque shot to death three people in Canada. On Facebook, Bourque posted a picture of a defenseless victim explaining to killers that guns are prohibited.

Shooters have good reason to be concerned. Here are some examples from the past few years.

— Conyers, Ga., May 31, 2015: A permit holder was walking by a store when he heard shots ring out. Two people were killed. The permit holder started firing, and the killer ran out of the store. Rockdale County Sheriff Eric Levett said: "I believe that if Mr. Scott did not return fire at the suspect, then more of those customers would have [been] hit by a gun[shot]. . . . So, in my opinion he saved other lives in that store."

— Chicago, April 2015: An Uber driver who had just dropped off a fare "shot and wounded a gunman [Everardo Custodio] who opened fire on a crowd of people." Assistant State's Attorney Barry Quinn praised the driver for "acting in self-defense and in the defense of others."

— Philadelphia, Pa., March 2015: A permit holder was walking by a barber shop when he heard shots fired. He quickly ran into the shop and shot the gunman to death. Police Captain Frank Llewellyn said, "I guess he saved a lot of people in there."

— Darby, Pa., July 2014: Convicted felon Richard Plotts killed a hospital caseworker and shot the psychiatrist that he was scheduled to meet with. Fortunately, the psychiatrist was a concealed-handgun permit holder and was able to critically wound Plotts. Plotts was still carrying 39 bullets and could have shot many other people.

— Chicago, July 2014: Three gang members fired on four people who had just left a party. Fortunately, one of these four was a military serviceman with a concealed-handgun

... was passed.

— Plymouth, Pa., September 2012: William Allabaugh critically wounded one man inside a restaurant and murdered a second man on the street outside. Luzerne County Assistant District Attorney Jarrett Ferentino said that without the concealed-handgun permit holder who wounded Allabaugh, “we believe that it could have been much worse that night.”

— Spartanburg, S.C., March 2012: Armed with a shotgun, Jesse Gates kicked in a door to his church. Concealed-carry permit holder Aaron Guyton drew his gun and held Gates at gun point, enabling other parishioners to disarm Gates. Spartanburg County Sheriff Chuck Wright called the churchgoers heroes. Though Gates was stopped before anyone was harmed, he was still charged with one count of kidnapping and three counts of pointing and presenting a firearm.

None of these stories received national news coverage. Many received only one or two local news stories. Yet, if a permit holder hadn't stopped these attacks, these cases would surely have received national attention.

There are some other older cases in which permit holders saved the day in remarkable fashion and gained national attention. In December 2007, permit holder and former police officer Jeanne Assam defended her church from Matthew Murray who had just killed four people; Murray carried more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Assam was being stalked by an ex at the time and had asked her pastor if she could carry her permitted concealed handgun. The pastor accommodated her request by allowing her and other permit holders to act as volunteer security guards.

The recent *Politico* article “The Myth of the Good Guy with the Gun,” by Matt Valentine, not only misses these cases, but mischaracterizes other ones. In the case from Pearl, Miss., where Assistant Principal Joel Myrick stopped the shooter, *Politico* notes

intervention gave Walmart customers time to flee from the shooting.

But the deterrent and life-saving effects of concealed-handgun laws on mass public shootings aren't just anecdotal. Bill Landes of the University of Chicago and I gathered data on mass public shootings from 1977 to 1999. We studied 13 different types of gun-control laws as well as the impact of law enforcement, but the only law that had a statistically significant impact on mass public shootings was the passage of right-to-carry laws. Right-to-carry laws reduced both the frequency and the severity of mass public shootings; and to the extent to which mass shootings still occurred, they took place in those tiny areas in the states where permitted concealed handguns were not allowed.

Umpqua Community College, scene of a recent mass shooting, was yet another gun-free zone. Oregon law allows permitted concealed handguns on university property, but public educators have undermined the law by putting bans in faculty and student handbooks. For students and faculty, the threat of expulsion or termination is surely threat enough. Faculty members may lose not only their jobs but also their career. Students are unlikely to ever be admitted to another school and must live with the fact that they will never get the college degree that they were working on.

In Oregon, students and faculty are prohibited from carrying firearms on public university campuses. Only people unaffiliated with the college are allowed to carry. But even they are subject to a 2011 Oregon appeals-court decision that allows schools to ban guns in their buildings.

This ensured that no one — students, faculty, or unaffiliated bystanders — was able to defend against that deadly shooting.

As evidence that the school wasn't a gun-free zone, some have pointed out that one student, a veteran, still carried his gun despite the college's warnings. Unfortunately, the student was far removed from the attack.

...in a million occurrences. Indeed, it is hard to think of any other group that is anywhere near as law-abiding — not even the police. And yet, Matt Valentine in *Politico* would have us believe that “you’re more likely to get shot by an ordinary gun owner who loses his temper than by a mass murderer.”

If you’re going to shoot people, why bother going through the process of getting a permit for a concealed handgun?

Obviously, gun-control advocates don’t think that deterrence works. Despite statements from the killers themselves, they don’t think that rampage shooters factor the presence of guns into their plans. Most of these shooters want to go out with a bang and take a lot of people with them. They tend to be antisocial, attention-starved people. They want their names to be remembered.

These killers know that the more people they murder, the more media attention they will get. And they also know that the longer it takes for someone with a gun to appear on the scene, the more people they can kill.

If you still agree with gun-control advocates about deterrence, ask yourself if you would post a sign on your home announcing it was a gun-free zone. So why do we post these signs at public locations? There’s simply no good reason for it.

— *John Lott is the president of the Crime Prevention Research Center and the author of More Guns, Less Crime.*

# Case The Place

- Target's calendar The crime points of fate are linked to the suspense.

• Method: Bomb X (too repeated) & any killing

Biological Warfare

X (too implicity, requires extensive knowledge, training and equipment)

Sexual Murder X (too personal, too much

evidence, early might per-kills)

Mass Murder / Spree

X (too repeated, repetitive)

early performed w/ planning although primitive in nature, the pace of conspicuously being caught (99% capture)

• Venue - Airport or Movie Theater

Assault X

Silent targeted no clashes

too much of a focus of history, romance and the average. The

message is there in the repeated use

of the same method of murder

for calendar anniversary relationships

and not being to avoid with

one explaining at least one of the



## 2015 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

### 2012 To 2014 UAF Campus Crime Statistics - Reported to Police

Crime	Year	~Student Residences~	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded
Aggravated Assault	2012	1	1	0	0	1	N/A
	2013	1	2	0	0	2	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2012	3	8	1	0	9	N/A
	2013	1	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	0	2	1	0	3	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2013	0	3	0	0	3	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	2
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0

~ The "Student Residence" ~ category is a subset of the "On Campus" category. If an incident occurred in a student residence hall, it is counted once under Student Residences and once under On Campus. The total number of crimes column includes On Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property categories combined. Every attempt is made to count crimes once in this report.

New Clery reporting requirement for 2015-Unfounded- Two vehicles reported stolen. One parked vehicle rolled into the woods from parking lot and was not stolen. One vehicle reported stolen was later remembered to be parked elsewhere by owner.



## 2015 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

### 2012 To 2014 UAF Campus Crime Statistics - Reported to Police

Crime	Year	~Student Residences~	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded
<b>Sex Offenses- Forcible</b>	2012	2	4*	0	0	4	N/A
	2013	5	6	0	0	6	N/A
<b>Rape</b> (sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)	2014	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Fondling</b>	2014	2	2	0	0	2	0
<b>Sex Offenses- Non-Forcible</b>	2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Incest</b>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Statutory Rape</b>	2014	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total Sex Offenses</b>	2012	2	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2013	5	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	2	2	0	0	2	4

*Sex Offenses categories changed effective 2015 per required Clery reporting guidelines.*

~ The "Student Residence"~ category is a subset of the "On Campus" category.

\* One report of possible on-campus (location unknown) sexual assault from 1976

*Unfounded- New Clery Reporting Requirement- Two reports of rape were unfounded by officers after investigations revealed false statements were given. One report of statutory rape was determined by the District Attorney to be unfounded due to all parties being of consent age. One third hand report of possible rape was unfounded by officer when all parties reported it was consensual.*

Crime	Year	~Student Residences~	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded
<b>Domestic Violence ****</b>	2012	1	1	0	0	1	N/A
	2013	3	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2014	1	2	0	0	2	2
<b>Dating Violence****</b>	2012	3	3	0	0	3	N/A
	2013	3	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	3	3	0	0	3	0
<b>Stalking</b>	2012	3	8	0	0	8	N/A
	2013	1	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2014	4	7	0	0	7	0

**\*\*\*\* Domestic and Dating Violence may include reports also counted as aggravated assaults**

Domestic Violence-

*Incidents committed by a person who is or was spouse, or is living in the same household as a spouse, intimate partner, or family member, or whom share a child together. Domestic violence incidents include felonies or misdemeanor crimes of violence.*

Dating Violence-

*Incidents committed by a person involved in a romantic or intimate relationship outside of the circumstances listed above for domestic violence are considered dating violence.*

Stalking-

*Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety, the safety of*



## 2015 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report 2012 To 2014 UAF Campus Arrests

Arrests	Year	~Student Residences~	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Unfounded
Liquor Law	2012	22	43	0	4	47	N/A
	2013	25	40	0	5	45	N/A
	2014	20	33	0	6	39	0
Drug Violation	2012	11	28	0	7	35	N/A
	2013	3	13	0	4	17	N/A
	2014	2	21	0	3	24	0
Weapon Possession	2012	1	1	0	1	2	N/A
	2013	0	1	0	0	1	N/A
	2014	0	2	0	0	2	0

Every attempt is made to count offenses only once in this report.

~ The "Student Residence"~ category is a subset of the "On Campus" category.

## 2012 To 2014 UAF Main Campus Disciplinary Actions\*

Disciplinary Actions	Year	~Student Residences~	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Liquor Law	2012	111	112	0	0	112
	2013	121	124	1	0	125
	2014	70	76	0	0	76
Drug Violation	2012	28	28	0	0	28
	2013	26	27	1	0	28
	2014	28	39	0	0	39
Weapon Possession	2012	1	1	0	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0

\* The referral of any person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. If both an arrest and a disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.



## 2015 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report 2012 To 2014 UAF Campus Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes are crimes in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability of the victim.

Year	Description
2012	One report of a hate related vandalism on campus property characterized by religion bias.
2013	No report of a hate crime
2014	No report of a hate crime

## UAF Campus Fire Statistics

Fire Reporting only includes response to reported fires in Campus Residence Facilities

Fire Category	Year	Type of Fire	Number of Fires	Deaths/Injuries	Property Damage	Campus Housing Facility
Unintentional	2012	Cooking, confined to container	1	0/0	0	Wickersham Hall
	2013	Smoking Materials	1	0/0	0	Wickersham Hall
	2013	Building fire	1	0/0	2000	Moore Hall
	2014	Candles left burning on wooden table	1	0	500	Cutler Apts
Intentional	2012		0	0/0	0	
	2013		0	0/0	0	
	2014		0	0/0	0	
Undetermined	2012		0	0/0	0	
	2013		0	0/0	0	
	2014		0	0/0	0	
2012	No fires reported for these housing facilities		Bartlett, Moore, Skarland, Nerland, McIntosh, Harwood, Walsh, Stevens, MacLean, Lathrop, Hess Village, Garden Apts, Cutler Apts, Stuart, Sustainable Village			
2013	No fires reported for these housing facilities		Bartlett, Skarland, Nerland, McIntosh, Harwood, Walsh, Stevens, MacLean, Lathrop, Hess Village, Garden Apts, Cutler Apts, Stuart, Sustainable Village			
2014	No fires reported for these housing facilities		Bartlett, Moore, Skarland, Nerland, McIntosh, Harwood, Walsh, Stevens, MacLean, Lathrop, Hess Village, Garden Apts, Wickersham, Stuart, Sustainable Village			

At UAS, we care about your safety. While the campus has been a relatively safe environment in which to study and socialize, it is the responsibility of all students to be aware of and avoid potentially unsafe situations. Faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report any crime or suspicious activity to a university official or local law enforcement. Visit the campus safety page for more information to include the Campus Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act information.

The UAS campus crime statistics are compiled from an in-house database and with cooperation from the local law enforcement office. We use both systems as a check and balance for the crime stats generated for the Clery Act.

The crime statistics are based on a calendar year (January through December) not an academic year. These statistics are published and distributed each Fall Semester. The statistics are also entered in to the Department of Education website. This is a federal requirement and is a means for the government to track compliance.

The Clery Act requires that all staff, faculty and students have access to these crime statistics. The statistics are published in the UAS Annual Security Report . For more information about the report, please contact:

Lori Klein, Student Resource Center Director  
11120 Glacier Highway  
Juneau, AK 99801  
laklein@uas.alaska.edu  
907-796-6529

Juneau

Ketchikan

Sitka

## Juneau Campus Crime Stats (2012-2014)

Juneau campus crime statistics were compiled in conjunction with Juneau campus officials and the Juneau Police Department.

**KEY: C=On Campus\*, R=Residence Facilities, N=Non Campus Buildings, P=Public Property**

*\* On-campus is the sum of Residence Facilities plus any other crimes reported on main campus.*

	2012	2013	2014
Criminal Offenses			



**DOMESTIC  
Violence, and  
Stalking**

	<b>C</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>P</b>
Dating Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Hate Crimes — Calendar Years 2012–2014**

A hate crime is a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrators bias against the victim’s race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability. Hate crime statistics include the crimes listed in the table above and includes additional categories: simple assault; intimidation, destruction, damage, or vandalism of property; or any other crime that involves bodily injury to any person.

The University of Alaska Southeast has no hate crimes to report for the years of 2012 and 2013. In 2014, there was one non-campus intimidation incident for Juneau characterized by sexual orientation bias.

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At UAS, we care about your safety. While the campus has been a relatively safe environment in which to study and socialize, it is the responsibility of all students to be aware of and avoid potentially unsafe situations. Faculty, staff and students are encouraged to report any crime or suspicious activity to a university official or local law enforcement. Visit the campus safety page for more information to include the Campus Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act information.

The UAS campus crime statistics are compiled from an in-house database and with cooperation from the local law enforcement office. We use both systems as a check and balance for the crime stats generated for the Clery Act.

The crime statistics are based on a calendar year (January through December) not an academic year. These statistics are published and distributed each Fall Semester. The statistics are also entered in to the Department of Education website. This is a federal requirement and is a means for the government to track compliance.

The Clery Act requires that all staff, faculty and students have access to these crime statistics. The statistics are published in the UAS Annual Security Report . For more information about the report, please contact:

Lori Klein, Student Resource Center Director  
 11120 Glacier Highway  
 Juneau, AK 99801  
 lklein@uas.alaska.edu  
 907-796-6529

Juneau	Ketchikan	Sitka
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## Ketchikan Campus Crime Stats (2012-2014)

Ketchikan campus crime statistics were compiled by Ketchikan campus officials. Statistics from the Ketchikan Police Department were not made available to UAS for the purpose of this report.

**KEY: C=On Campus, N=Non Campus Buildings, P=Public Property**

Criminal Offenses	2012			2013			2014		
	C	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	P
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Sex Offenses-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests	2012			2013			2014		
	C	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	P
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Action / Judicial Referrals	2012			2013			2014		
	C	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	P
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking	2012	2013	2014

Stalking

n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 0 0 0

## Hate Crimes — Calendar Years 2012–2014

A hate crime is a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrators bias against the victim's race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability. Hate crime statistics include the crimes listed in the table above and includes additional categories: simple assault; intimidation, destruction, damage, or vandalism of property; or any other crime that involves bodily injury to any person.

The University of Alaska Southeast has no hate crimes to report for the years of 2012–2014 for the Ketchikan campus.

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## **Hate Crimes — Calendar Years 2012–2014**

**A hate crime is a crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrators bias against the victim’s race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability. Hate crime statistics include the crimes listed in the table above and includes additional categories: simple assault; intimidation, destruction, damage, or vandalism of property; or any other crime that Involves bodily injury to any person.**

**The University of Alaska Southeast has no hate crimes to report for the years of 2012–2014 for the Sitka campus.**

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of a crime, upon written request, disclosure to the alleged victim or a family member of a victim relative to an offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, UAA will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

## **SEX OFFENDER GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act is a federal law which provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at or employed by institutions of higher education. The Act's intent is to extend the protections of sex offender registries to college campuses. Sex offenders who must register with the State of Alaska must also provide notice to the State that they are employed, carry on a vocation at, or are a student at UAA. Information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Public Safety through the following web site: [www.dps.state.ak.us/sorweb](http://www.dps.state.ak.us/sorweb).

## **DEFINITION OF CLERY TERMS USED IN STATISTICS TABLES ON PAGES 47 - 53**

The Clery Act statistics reported on the following pages use terms with federal definitions that allow comparability across campuses, regardless of the state in which the campus is located. Selected definitions are as follows:

### **Clery Geography**

#### **On Campus**

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
2. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

#### **On Campus Student Housing Facilities**

Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility

#### **Non Campus**

1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
2. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

#### **Public Property**

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another

### **Negligent Manslaughter**

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### **Sex Offenses: Rape**

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

### **Sex Offenses: Fondling**

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

### **Sex Offenses: Statutory Rape**

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

### **Sex Offenses: Incest**

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

### **Robbery**

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

### **Aggravated Assault**

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

### **Burglary**

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

### **Motor Vehicle Theft**

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

### **Arson**

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

## **Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals**

### **Drug Abuse Violations**

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/ or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful

## **Illegal Weapons Possession**

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

## **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes**

### **Dating Violence**

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

### **Domestic Violence**

1. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
  - a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  - d. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
  - e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
2. Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

### **Stalking**

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

1. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- b. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

## **Hate Crimes**

A crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The applicable categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability.

	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
ing	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
ory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ssault	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	1	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
l Theft	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ns Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
olations	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
olations	2	14	9	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>RY REFERRALS</b>												
ns Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
olations	3	7	5	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
olations	104	105	96	100	105	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>												
ce	N/A	2	8	N/A	2	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
lence	N/A	2	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	N/A	5	5	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

IS: In 2012, there were three reportable hate crimes: a) two on-campus Intimidation Incidents characterized by racial bias and b) one non-campus property damage incident characterized by racial origin bias. There were no hate crimes reported in 2013 or 2014.

UD CRIMES: N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\* Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are not in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

applicable. This was not required to be reported in those years.

	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>CRIMES</b>									
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
C. Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARRESTS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>									
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

**HATE CRIMES:** In 2013, there was one reportable hate crime: an on-campus Intimidation incident characterized by national origin bias. There were no hate crimes reported in 2012 or 2014.

**UNFOUNDED CRIMES:** N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\* "On Campus Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are *not* in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

N/A = Not applicable. This was not required to be reported in those years.

CRIMES	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
C. Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARRESTS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>									
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

**HATE CRIMES:** There were no hate crimes reported in 2012, 2013, or 2014.

**UNFOUNDED CRIMES:** N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\* "On Campus Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are not in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

N/A = Not applicable. This was not required to be reported in those years.

	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
In-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nt Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ases – Total	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ape	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
onding	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
atutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
ceest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ted Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
hicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FS												
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
use Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aw Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UNARY REFERRALS</b>												
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
use Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
aw Violations	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ICE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>												
olence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
ic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

**HIMES:** There were no hate crimes reported in 2012, 2013, or 2014.

**UNFOUNDED CRIMES:** N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\*"On Campus Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are *not* in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

Not applicable. This was not required to be reported in these years.

	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>CRIMES</b>									
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
C. Slatutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARRESTS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>									
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

**HATE CRIMES:** There were no hate crimes reported in 2012, 2013, or 2014.

**UNFOUNDED CRIMES:** N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\* "On Campus Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are *not* in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

N/A = Not applicable. This was not required to be reported in those years.

	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>CRIMES</b>									
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
C. Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ARRESTS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS</b>									
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT</b>									
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

**HATE CRIMES:** There were no hate crimes reported in 2012, 2013, or 2014.

**UNFOUNDED CRIMES:** N/A in 2012 and 2013. There were no unfounded crimes reported in 2014.

\* "On Campus Student Housing Facilities" is a subset of the statistics that occurred on campus; they are *not* in addition to those statistics found under "On Campus."

N/A = Not applicable. This was not required to be reported in those years.



# UAA REPORT

## CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act was signed into law on August 14, 2008. This legislation requires colleges and universities to report fire safety information related to on-campus residence halls. The 2015 Fire Safety Report includes general information and fire statistics from the previous three calendar years (2012-14) for UAA's three residential communities.

Several statistics are required to be included in the report: the number of fires; fire-related deaths; fire injuries; the cause of these fires; as well as the amount of damage caused by fires. Additionally, UAA is required to report the fire safety features of on campus residence halls including sprinklers, fire alarms, and other fire/life safety systems along with plans for future improvements to fire safety systems. Finally, UAA is required to list the type and amount of fire safety training provided to students and employees.

This report is published by:

**Dean of Students Office  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
3211 Providence Drive, SU 204  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
(907) 786-1214 • aydos@uaa.alaska.edu**

## FIRE SAFETY REPORT DEFINITIONS

Quoted from the "Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Final Regulations."

### **Fire**

Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

### **Cause of Fire**

The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

### **Value of Property Damage**

The estimated value of the loss of the structures and contents in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and fire related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

## FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The UAA Fire Safety Report is compiled by the Dean of Students Office and Environmental Health & Safety and Risk Management Support (EHSRMS) Office of Emergency Management

Location	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Cause	Fire Injuries	Fire Deaths	Fire Damage
North Hall 3555 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	0						
East Hall 3701 Residential Dr.	0						
West Hall 3601 Residential Dr.	0						
MAC 1 3550 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	0						
MAC 2 3530 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	1	1	9/15/2013	Unintentional/Cooking – Dirty Electric Bumer	0	0	\$100 - \$999
MAC 3 3540 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	0						
MAC 4 3620 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	2	1	8/26/2013	Unintentional/Cooking – Grease Fire	0	0	\$0 - \$99
		2	9/6/2014	Unintentional/Cooking – Unattended Frying Pan	0	0	\$0 - \$99
MAC 5 3610 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	0						
MAC 6 3530 Sharon Gagnon Ln.	1	1	9/5/2013	Unintentional/Cooking – Dirty Electric Bumer	0	0	\$0 - \$99
TW Bldg A – Apts 1-4 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						
TW Bldg B – Apts 5-6 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						
TW Bldg C – Apts 7-10 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						
TW Bldg D – Apts 11-14 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						
TW Bldg E – Apts 15-16 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						
TW Bldg F – Apts 17-20 4000 Elmore Rd.	0						

### FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

UAA's residence halls (North, East, and West Halls) are equipped with smoke detectors and water sprinklers. Any alarm activated in those buildings reports directly to University Police Dispatch with 'addressable' information about the event location. Fire extinguishers are installed in each suite, and in the hallways. The six Main Apartment Complex (MAC) buildings are also addressable, and feature smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, and sprinklers. Fire extinguishers are installed in common areas.

The remaining student housing facilities, known as the Templewood Apartments (TW), are townhouse style

representatives for various fire systems found across campus.

### **FIRE PREVENTION POLICIES**

Smoking is not permitted inside any residence hall or apartment, and is restricted to outdoor areas 50 feet or more from buildings. Effective November 19, 2015, the Anchorage campus will be smoke- and tobacco-free. Among prohibited items in student housing units are: waterbeds, hot tubs, incense, candle warmers, oil lamps, fireworks, "open flames," hot plates, halogen lamps, lighted signs, candles, portable appliances with open coil burners, containers of flammable fuels (such as gasoline, kerosene, propane), internal combustion engines, exposed heating elements, and "cooking appliances or devices." The use of candles for birthdays or religious purposes is permissible when closely monitored by the resident. Microwave ovens, coffee pots, and popcorn cookers are allowed. Barbecue grills may be used, when at least fifteen feet from a building. Mid-semester safety inspections are conducted by resident advisors and may be conducted more frequently in the Templewood and MAC apartments.

### **FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION**

Residential students are given basic fire safety and evacuation guidance during mandatory orientation sessions early in the fall semester. Further information is provided in the Fact Finder Student Handbook, Guide to Living on Campus, Housing Emergency Plan posters visible throughout each residential facility, and during various public events on campus taking place during September such as Safety Awareness Month.

### **FIRE DRILLS HELD IN 2014**

Evacuation drills were conducted during daytime hours in March and October in the residence halls and Main Apartment Complex. While hardware and procedures worked well, a few students took in excess of ten minutes to leave their buildings, and one was disciplined for not evacuating at all from West Hall. No drills were conducted in Templewood apartments.

### **EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

Students, employees and guests evacuating during an alarm are instructed to exit using the nearest door and stairwell, to avoid elevators, to stand back a minimum of fifty feet from the structure, and to make way for responding emergency personnel. For the purpose of including statistics in the annual fire safety report, fires should be reported to the on-duty Residence Coordinator or the UAA Emergency Manager.

Residents are restricted from returning to the building until an all-clear has been issued by authorities and the bells/horns have been silenced. During extreme weather or extended periods of time, temporary shelter is offered by opening the Gorsuch Commons facility.

### **REPORTING A FIRE**

Incidents of fire are reported to the University Police or by calling municipal responders at 911. For the purpose of including statistics in the annual fire safety report, fires should be reported to the on-duty Residence Coordinator or the UAA Emergency Manager. A subsequent notification would then be made to the Director of Residence Life and/or Incident Management Team for incident management.

Location	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Cause	Fire Injuries	Fire Deaths	Fire Damage
Kenai Hall* 949 E. Poppy Ln.	0						

\* Opened in August 2013

### **FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS**

KPC's residence hall is equipped with smoke detectors and water sprinklers. Any alarm activated reports directly to a contracted alarm monitoring company with 'addressable' information about the event location. The monitoring company will initiate emergency response as well as contact the Residence Life Coordinator. Fire extinguishers are installed in each suite, and in the hallways.

### **IMPROVEMENT PLANS IN FIRE SAFETY**

There are no improvement plans at this time. However, staff will inspect fire exits and lighted exit signs weekly, and smoke detectors and fire extinguishers monthly. Staff will report any equipment found to be in non-working condition. Maintenance staff will also create a preventative maintenance schedule to replace batteries and recharge fire extinguishers annually.

### **FIRE PREVENTION POLICIES**

To comply with local and state codes and to observe prudent safety precautions, KRC Residence Life Personnel will enforce the following fire safety regulations:

1. Open flames, including candles, incense, kerosene lamps or stoves, and other similar items are not permitted in any college housing unit.
2. No flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline, propane, or similar substances may be stored in any university-owned or approved housing unit. Turpentine, kerosene, paint thinner, and similar flammable substances used for camping or art classes may be stored in storage rooms or bathrooms in small quantities; no more than one half gallon. These should not be stored near heaters or any heat-producing appliances, nor should they be kept in a fashion where they might tip or spill. Additionally, such substances may only be stored in the approved containers in which they were sold. Any flammable substances found in student housing that violate this policy will be confiscated and disciplinary action will be taken against those responsible for storing such substances.
3. No paneling or excessive tapestry (unless fire treated and for which permission has been obtained from the Associate Director of Residence Life) is permitted in student housing.
4. Smoke detectors are not to be covered or blocked. Additionally, nothing should be hung from or affixed to smoke detectors in any way.
5. No tampering with the wiring or components of the smoke detection, carbon monoxide, or alarm systems is permitted. Fire extinguishers are not to be removed from their proper locations, including the wall-mounted extinguishers in suites, or to be discharged except in the event of a fire emergency. Nothing can be attached to, or hung from, sprinkler heads. To do so may activate the building's sprinkler system and cause thousands of dollars' worth of damage to college and private property. There is a \$50-100 fine and disciplinary action for tampering with fire safety equipment, including smoke and heat detectors, pull boxes, alarms and sirens, sprinkler heads, extinguishers, or fire panels.
6. Fire doors and any other doors with closing mechanisms are to be kept closed at all times except in the event of fire emergency. Fire exits may not be blocked with any furniture or objects. They must

when not in use.

8. Electrical cords must be exposed at all times; they may not be placed under carpets or rubber molding.
9. Flammable holiday decorations such as real Christmas trees, wreaths or garland made from spruce boughs, and untreated bunting is not permitted in student housing units.
10. No partitions or wall-like structures are to be installed in housing units by students.
11. Nothing is allowed to block, even partially, any means of egress, including doorways and windows. Furniture placed in front of windows must not be higher than will allow for access to the windowsill and for individuals to easily climb over the furniture to escape through the window.
12. Safety signs and markings are not to be tampered with or defaced.
13. The use of space heaters in student housing units is not permitted. Space heaters will be confiscated.

### **FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION**

Residential students are given basic fire safety and evacuation guidance during mandatory orientation sessions early in the fall semester. Further information is provided in the Residence Hall Handbook, Housing Emergency Plan posters visible throughout each residential facility, and during various public events on campus taking place through the academic year.

### **FIRE DRILLS IN 2014**

The Department of Residence Life conducted an evacuation drills in January 2014 and September 2014.

### **EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

In the event of evacuation due to a fire or fire alarm, housing residents will meet at the front of the housing complex. In the winter months they will gather in the Career and Technical Education Center building, unless directed elsewhere (RAs will have keys to the CTEC building). Students should anticipate notable wait times outdoors before exiting their suites, and should therefore grab proper footwear, coats, and hats for the weather before leaving the building. Weather in Alaska can be harsh, and students might be waiting in snow, rain, or extreme cold until the buildings are cleared. An indoor rally point will be identified when extended displacement times have been determined. In case of evacuation, students will be notified of their ability to re-enter student housing by appropriate hall staff, the Soldotna Police Department, Central Emergency Services, or other emergency personnel.

### **REPORTING A FIRE**

Incidents of fire are reported to the local emergency response agency by calling municipal responders at 8911. For the purpose of including statistics in the annual fire safety report, fires should be reported to the Residence Life Coordinator. A subsequent notification would then be made to the Associate Director of Residence Life and/or Incident Management Team for incident management.

## **PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COLLEGE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY**

### **FIRE STATISTICS for 2012 to 2014**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>Fire Number</b>	<b>Date of Fire</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Fire Injuries</b>	<b>Fire Deaths</b>	<b>Fire Damage</b>
<b>Copper Basin Hall</b> 101 Alatna St.	0						
<b>Campus Hall</b>	0						

## **FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN STUDENT HOUSING**

PWSC's residential apartment complex buildings (Copper Basin, Cordova, and Valdez Halls) are provided smoke detectors, heat sensors, and water sprinklers. Any alarm activated in those buildings reports directly to Valdez Police Dispatch with 'addressable' information about the building location. Fire extinguishers are installed in each suite, and in the hallways. Each building has egress emergency lighting. Egress windows are installed in each apartment and every bedroom.

The Valdez Fire Station #1 is located approximately 400 feet from the Housing Complex.

## **IMPROVEMENT PLANS IN FIRE SAFETY**

During the 2014 fire drill, occupants quickly responded and assembled as instructed. All three buildings evacuated in less than five minutes. After a sweep of the rooms by the Valdez Fire Department and PWSC staff, it was determined that all occupants had vacated. All bells worked. All interior and exterior strobe lights functioned property. No propped doors were found. Therefore, there are no improvement plans at this time.

## **FIRE PREVENTION POLICIES**

Smoking is not permitted inside any residence hall or apartment, and is restricted to outdoor areas 20 feet or more from buildings. Among prohibited items in student housing units are: hot tubs, incense, candles and other open flames, oil lamps, fireworks, hot plates, halogen lamps, space heaters, lighted signs, portable appliances with open coil burners, containers of flammable fuels (such as gasoline, propane or similar items), internal combustion engines, exposed heating elements, and cooking appliances or devices with exposed heating elements. Coffee pots, crock pots, popcorn cookers and similar appliances are allowed. Barbecue grills may be used, when at least 15 feet from a building.

Mid-semester safety inspections are conducted by the Housing Manager and Maintenance staff, resident advisors (RAs), and/or the Campus Safety Committee.

Please refer to the Residence Life Handbook for a full list of student housing fire code, fire prevention, and fire evacuation policies, available from the Housing Manager in the main campus building, Room 131E, or online at [www.pwscc.edu/residence-life-handbook.shtml](http://www.pwscc.edu/residence-life-handbook.shtml).

## **FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION**

Residential students are given basic fire safety and evacuation guidance during orientation sessions early in the fall and spring semesters. Further information is provided in the Student Handbook, the Residence Life Handbook, and in the "Public Safety Agreement" that each resident signs upon move-in. "Housing Evacuation Plan" posters are visible throughout each residential facility.

## **FIRE DRILLS HELD IN 2014**

Fire drills were conducted on October 9, 2014. The drills test and evaluate our monitoring systems, dispatch response times, mass notification capabilities, device hardware functionality, how quickly students responded/evacuated and how knowledgeable students are of the evacuation procedure. Two days prior to fire drills, each apartment unit/occupant was given a supplemental evacuation policy and information explaining what to do in the event of an alarm. where to assemble, etc.





## *Tau Kappa Epsilon*

Phi-Alpha Chapter  
University of Alaska, Anchorage

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

MEMORANDUM FOR: Senator Kelly AND Alaska State Legislature

SUBJECT: Student Support for Senate Bill 174

### Resolution to Support Senate Bill 174

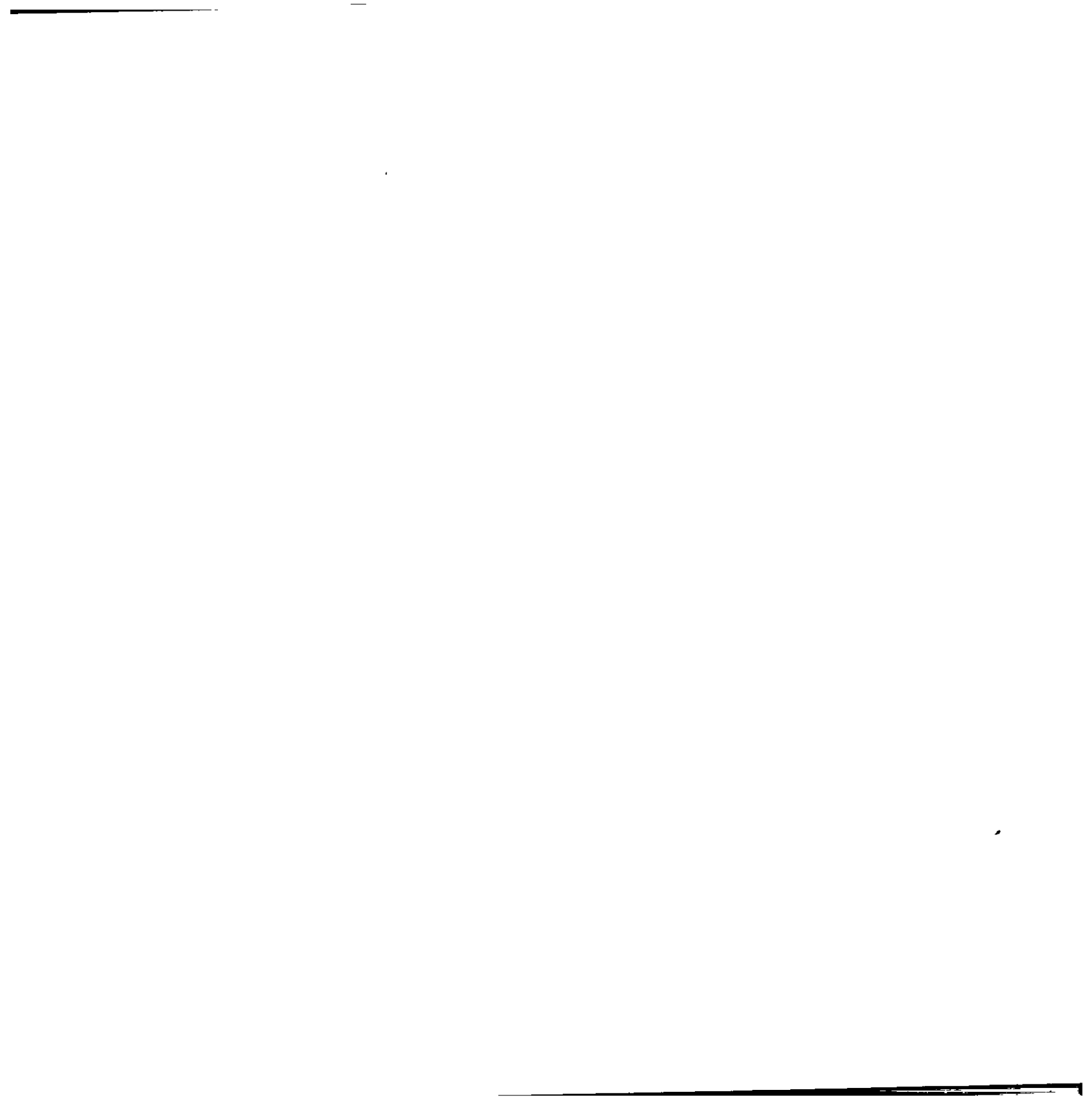
Senate Bill 174 ensures that the rights guaranteed under the Alaska Constitution are not surrendered on campuses throughout the University of Alaska by preventing the Board of Regents from restricting weapons on campus in a manner inconsistent with the constitutional phrasing stating "The individual right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed by the State or a political subdivision of the State." The Phi-Alpha Chapter of the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity believes that the current policy of the Board of Regents is not only in clear violation of the Alaska Constitution, but places unnecessary risk on the students through the removal of their constitutional rights.

The Board of Regent's policy against weapons has stood since 1995 for a number reasons, especially potential penalties as severe as expulsion from the university. With the potential for the loss of academic participation at the largest institution of higher learning in the state of Alaska for exercising a constitutionally protected right, students who do choose to exercise this right are left with only the options of forgoing their right until they graduate or securing their weapon in a vehicle prone to break-in in an environment that refuses to accept liability for the same.

Unnecessary risk to students can be argued by both the supporters and opponents of this bill, with opponents claiming that it will increase suicides and violence on campus, while in actuality the policy of the Board of Regents robs students of the ability to protect themselves from the violence that already exists. Evidence from 171 college campuses ranging from Utah and Colorado to Texas and Virginia has proven that over 1,500 semesters of courses being conducted without students' rights being infringed, gun violence and suicides have not increased. Furthermore, a vast majority of peer reviewed evidence indicates that there is no evidence indicating that licensed concealed carry increases violent crimes.

In the interest of preserving the rights guaranteed to Alaskan citizens under our constitution, we support Senate Bill 174 and encourage others to do the same.

Adopted by unanimous consent 28 February 2016.



Phillip Harding  
Rocky Mountain/Western Regional Director  
Students for Concealed Carry  
concealedcampus.org

5201 W 11th St Apt 1202  
Greeley, CO 80634  
Cell: 410.924.2813

Email: phillip.harding@concealedcampus.org

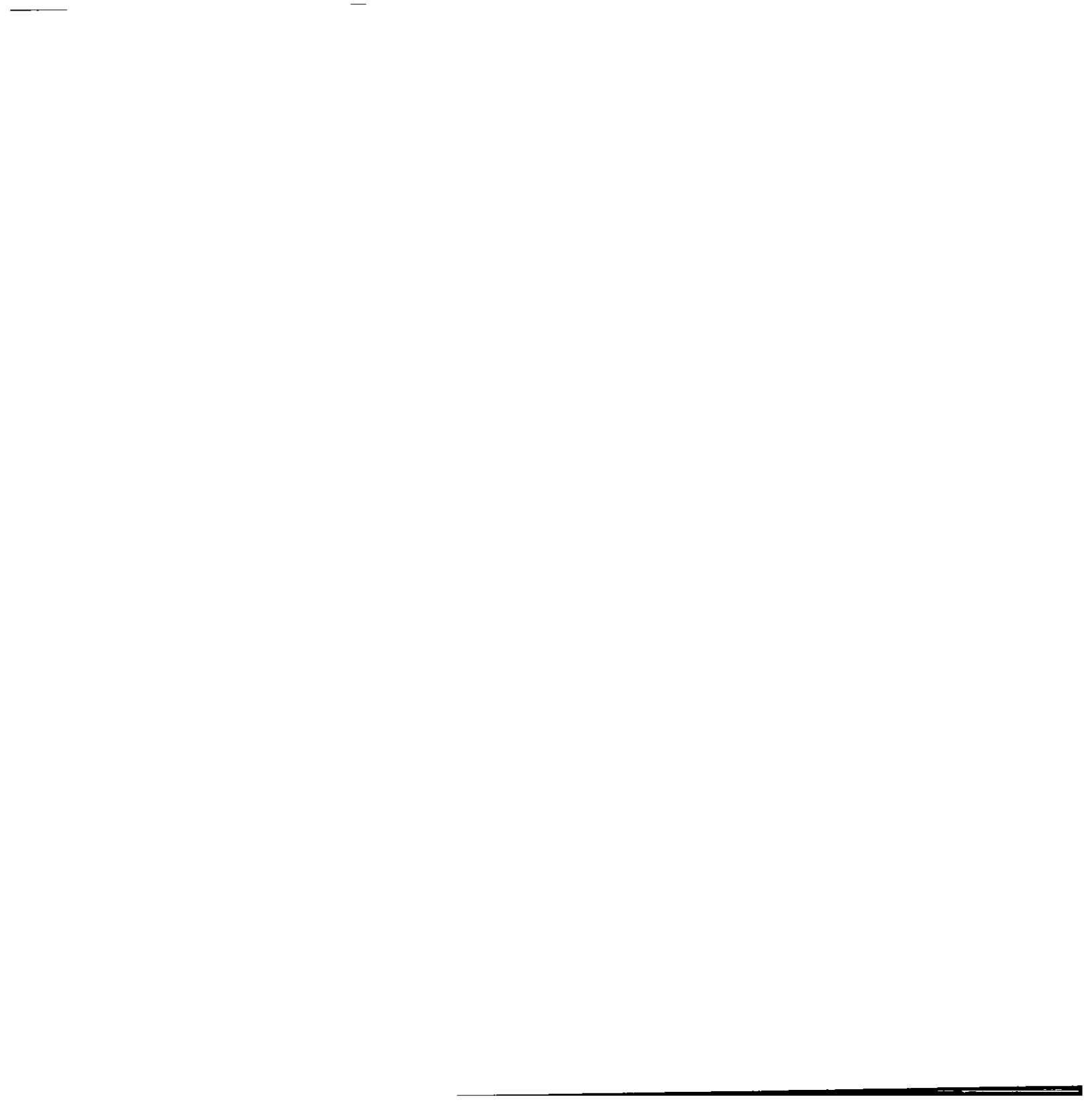
February 25, 2016

Senator Pete Kelly  
State Capitol Room 518  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Kelly,

I am writing to express my gratitude (and to extend my support) for the recently drafted SB 174, the passage of which would compel the University of Alaska to comply with Alaska state law regarding the constitutionally-protected right of citizens to keep and bear arms. It is my earnest desire, as well as that of the tens of thousands of members that comprise Students for Concealed Carry, to see the nationwide adoption of legal provisions that protect the ability of ordinary citizens to defend themselves in any circumstances in which their lives may be threatened. It is an unfortunate fact that university campuses have historically been—and are in principle—vulnerable to attack by malicious individuals, the collective havoc wrought by such heinous crimes being utterly inestimable.

While no law can make certain the safety of citizens in every circumstance, the purpose of the law is not realize the ideal, but rather, to enact provisions codifying the just and prudent exercise of those rights guaranteed, first by our Creator, and second by our Constitution; and it is my firm opinion that SB 174 is indeed both a prudent and a morally necessary addition to Alaskan law. This becomes especially apparent with not only the prevalence of 'mass shootings', but also with the threat of sexual assault for some. Students like Amanda Collins at the University of Nevada - Reno and Taylor Woolrich at Dartmouth took *\*every\** preventative measure they could: Amanda with martial arts and persistent requests to allow lawful concealed carry on her campus, and Taylor with multiple contact and restraining orders along with her own persistent requests for Dartmouth to provide for her security- or allow her to keep and bear a firearm for her own defense from her convicted stalker. Allowing these students, the future leaders of our nation, to live and learn under the same—or arguably greater—threat of violence without affording them the self-defense rights they enjoy off-campus is no solution to this very real problem.



174 are consistent with the wide body of positive evidence that average citizens can be trusted to use their firearms responsibly in self-defense scenarios. It is, in addition, consistent with the negative evidence; that is, the fact that of the 206 college campuses that allow students and faculty to carry concealed weapons, there has not been any discernible increase in incidents of violence as a result of such provisions. There are no empirical data that support the prohibition of the concealed carrying of firearms on university campuses. Such prohibitions as currently being exercised by the University of Alaska Board of Regents, being devoid of an adequate foundation in the available relevant data, are especially egregious in light of Alaskan's legal right to carry concealed firearms statewide with impunity.

On behalf of my fellow Americans in the state of Alaska, I emphatically encourage the passage of SB 174. While its passage may be considered by some to be a small victory, if the bill has the privilege of effecting the preservation of even a single innocent life, it will have proven itself invaluable. I thank you for your efforts and for your time.

Sincerely,

**Phillip C. Harding IV**  
Rocky Mountain/Western Regional Director,  
Students for Concealed Carry

•

**From:** Kelsi Pulczinski <kpulczinski@alaska.edu>  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 11, 2016 09:36  
**To:** Joseph Byrnes  
**Subject:** Supporting SB174

RE: SB174

FROM: Kelsi Pulczinski 2/11/2016

Good afternoon,

I am writing today to voice my strong support of SB174.

I am a full time student at the University of Alaska, Anchorage campus, and every time I step foot on campus, I see signs adorning doorways that declare my public school a gun-free zone. When I see these signs, I know that I am not as safe as I could be. Criminals do not target areas where their victims are likely to be able to defend themselves. The only way to stop a bad guy with a gun, is a good guy with a gun. I have never heard of law enforcement arriving to the scene of an active shooter unarmed. And, when the police are minutes away, seconds count.

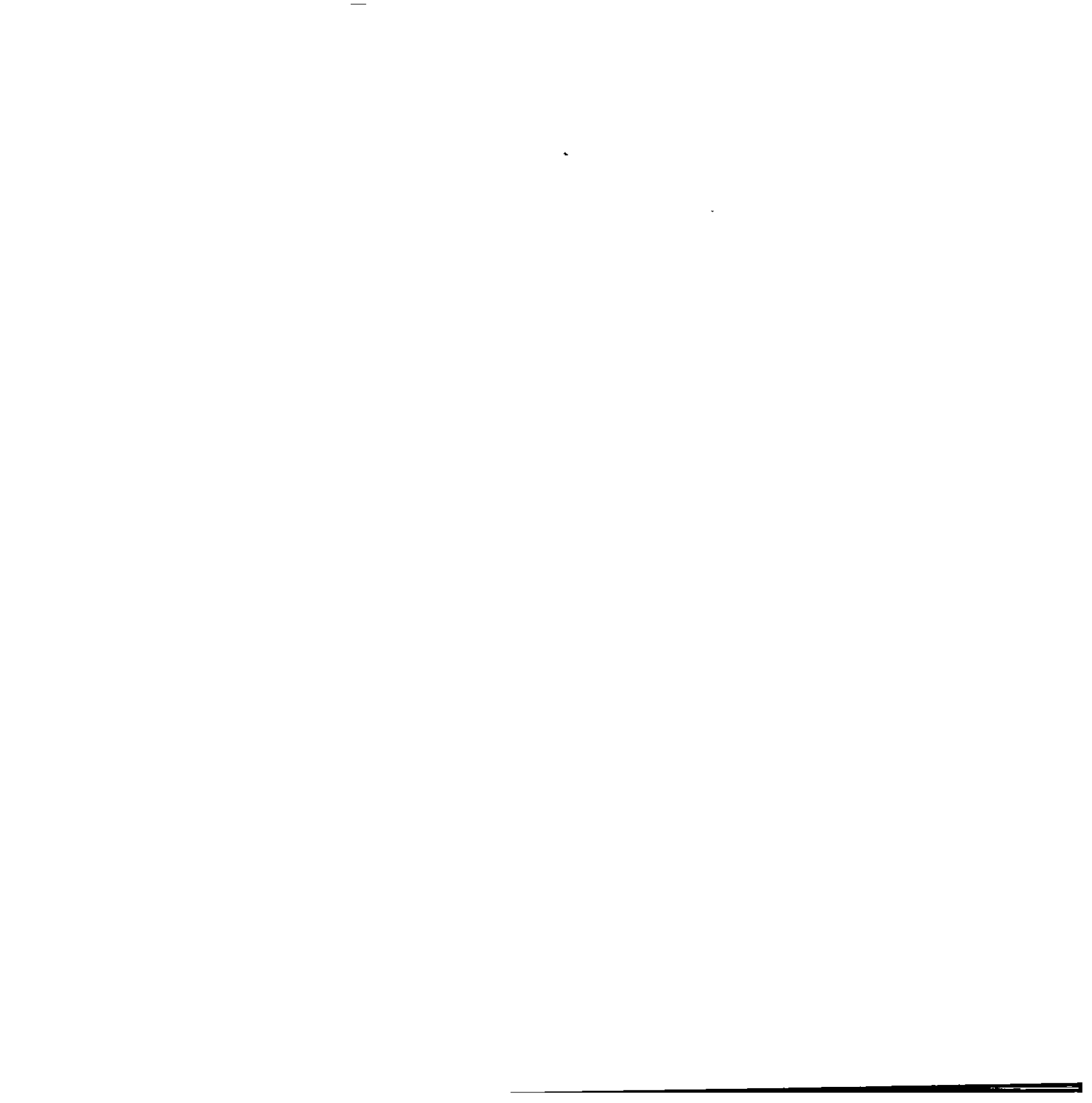
Pardon the clichés and buzz words, but the statistics of the situation back them up. Most real-world shootouts last only three to ten seconds. It is unlikely that a shootout between an armed citizen and an assailant would last more than a few seconds. Further, how could 10 seconds of two people shooting at each other be worse than ten minutes of an assailant walking up to unarmed, defenseless victims and shooting them in the head at pointblank range (as occurred in the Virginia Tech massacre)?

Additionally, the likelihood of accidental discharge is incredibly miniscule. In the last 20 years, there has been 150 college campuses that have allowed concealed carry. Roughly, a total of over 1500 combined semesters. In all of that time there has only been 3 accidental discharges. Two of these were the result of an imbecile carrying their weapon in their pocket, rather than a holster (both incidents resulted in minor injuries consistent with being shot in the leg due to their own idiocy). The third, was the result of a faculty member showing off a gun she was not yet familiar with, and resulted in minor abrasions to her hand.

**Not a single campus that allows concealed carry has seen a single act of gun violence (including threats) or a single resulting suicide attempt.**

The University of Alaska Board of Regents has overstepped their constitutional authority in their regulation of firearms on University campuses. Article I, Sec. 19 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska says that the state, nor any political subdivision of the state, may abridge an individual's right to keep and bear arms. The BOR is in its very nature, a political subdivision of the state. As such, the BOR has **no constitutional authority** to outright prohibit the carrying of arms on university property.

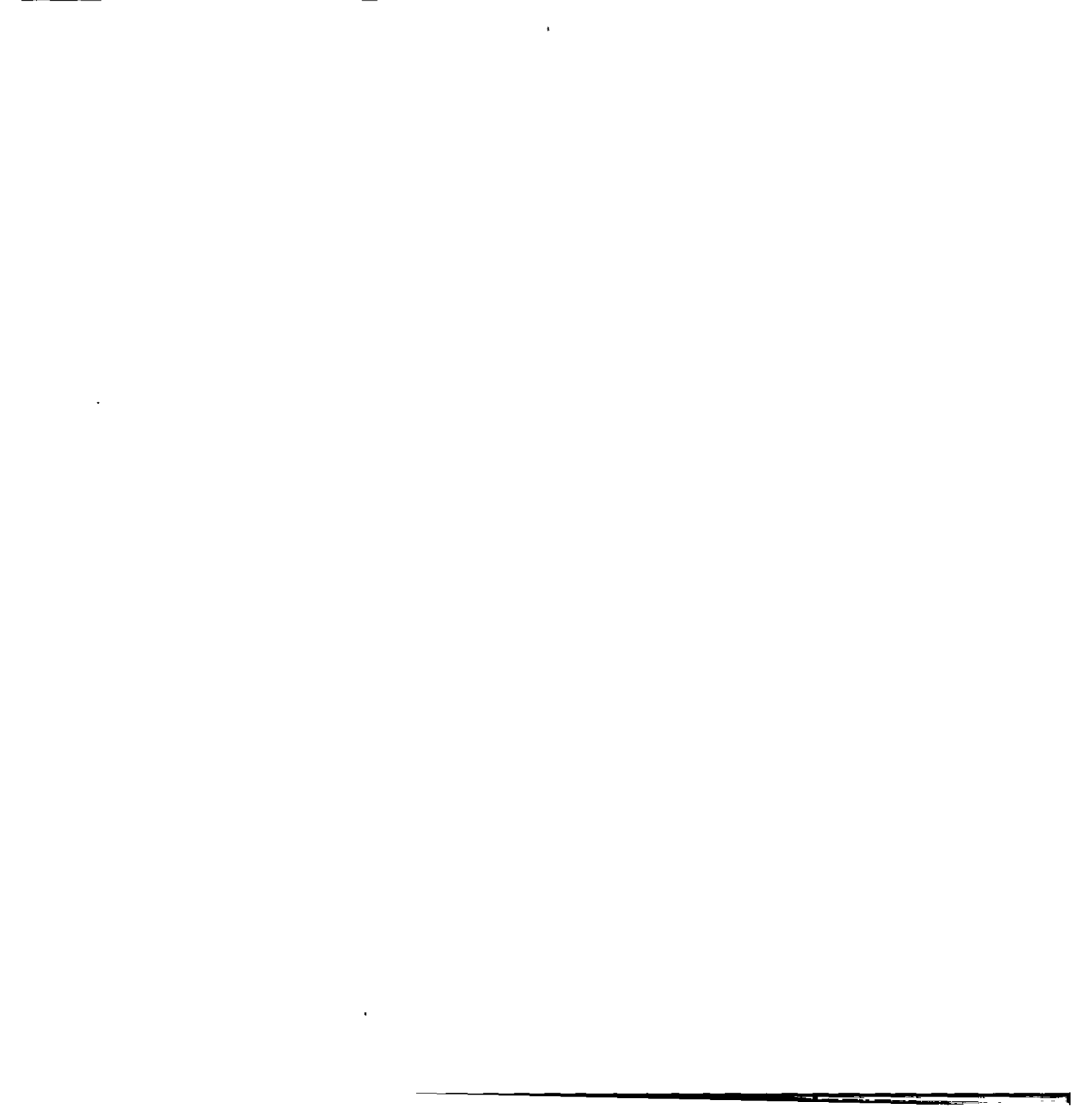
As a young woman, I have little to no recourse against a potential assailant due to this BOR policy. I am unable to defend myself. There are stories of women who were on their campus, just minutes away from a shooting.



THIS WILL prevent the University of Alaska Board of Regents from infringing on my God-given right to defend myself. This unconstitutional action needs to be reversed.

Respectfully,

Kelsi Pulczinski

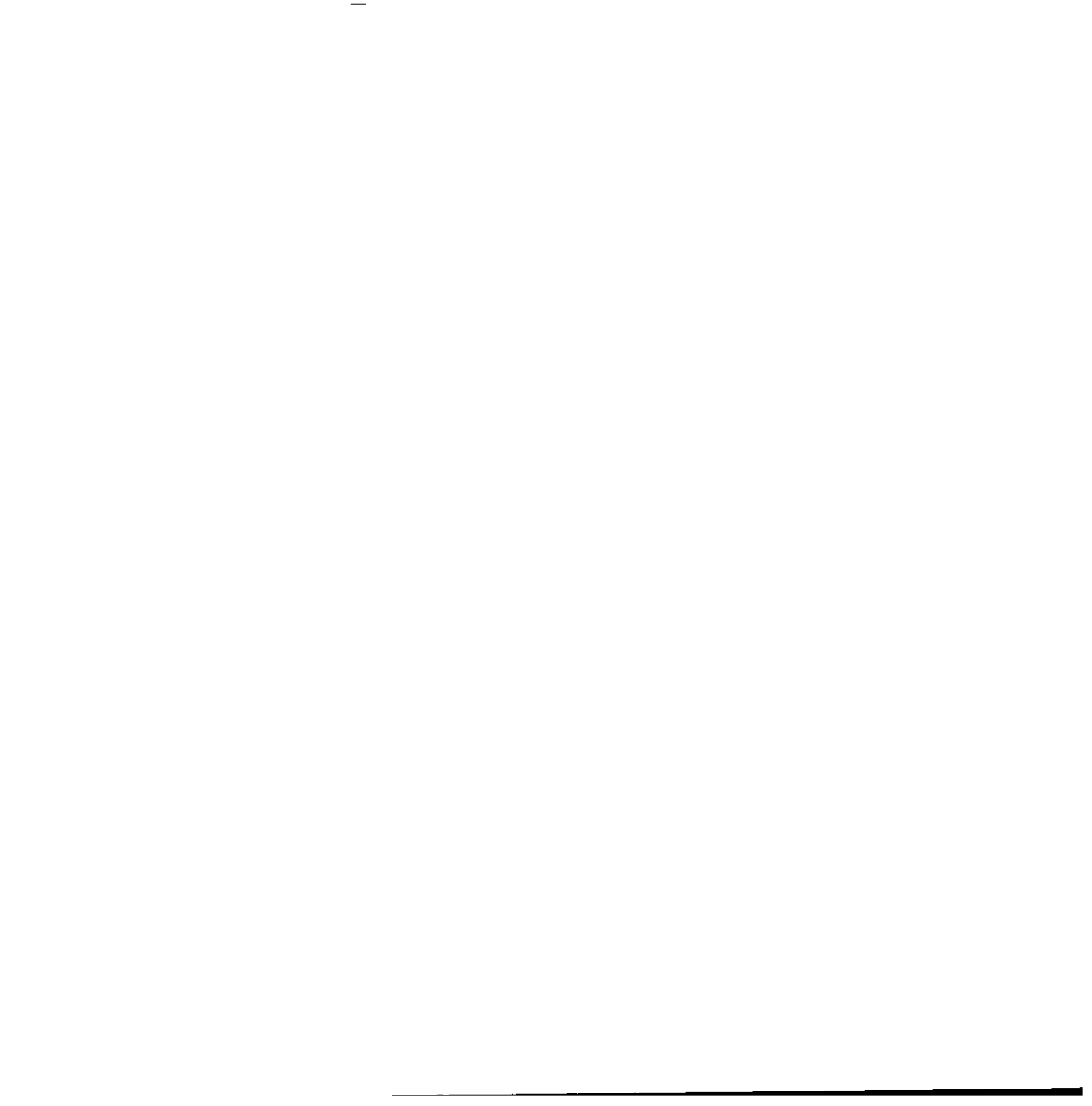


I am contacting you today in support of SB 174. My desire to express my support comes from my own personal experience while attending Gonzaga University (Spokane, WA) where I used a pistol to repel possible violence and intrusion into my off-campus university managed apartment (October 2013). This action deterred the suspect from potentially becoming violent with my roommate, which is very possible as the suspect ended up being a six-time felon. This altercation drove home for me the fact that the proper use of a firearm could actually deter violence or at least ensure a better outcome for the victim.

Firearms on college campuses have always been a contested topic, but it should be noted that the responsible and legal use of firearms rarely leads to undesirable outcomes. Unarmed victims always lead to undesirable outcomes and allow for those looking to prey upon the defenseless in a more powerful position. College campuses are often a collection point for a broad cross-section of the population. Including a large representation from more vulnerable young adults and allowing them to educate themselves in how to protect themselves and giving them the means to do so is the right thing to do. In closing it only makes sense to me to expand Alaska's concealed carry to most places on campuses within the UA system to allow for responsible people to deter crime, as help is never really just a call away.

Best regards,

Daniel McIntosh  
Cordova, AK



**From:** Lance Roberts <roberts.lance@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, February 14, 2016 22:24  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Cc:** Joseph Byrnes  
**Subject:** SB174 UA carry

To the Legislature:

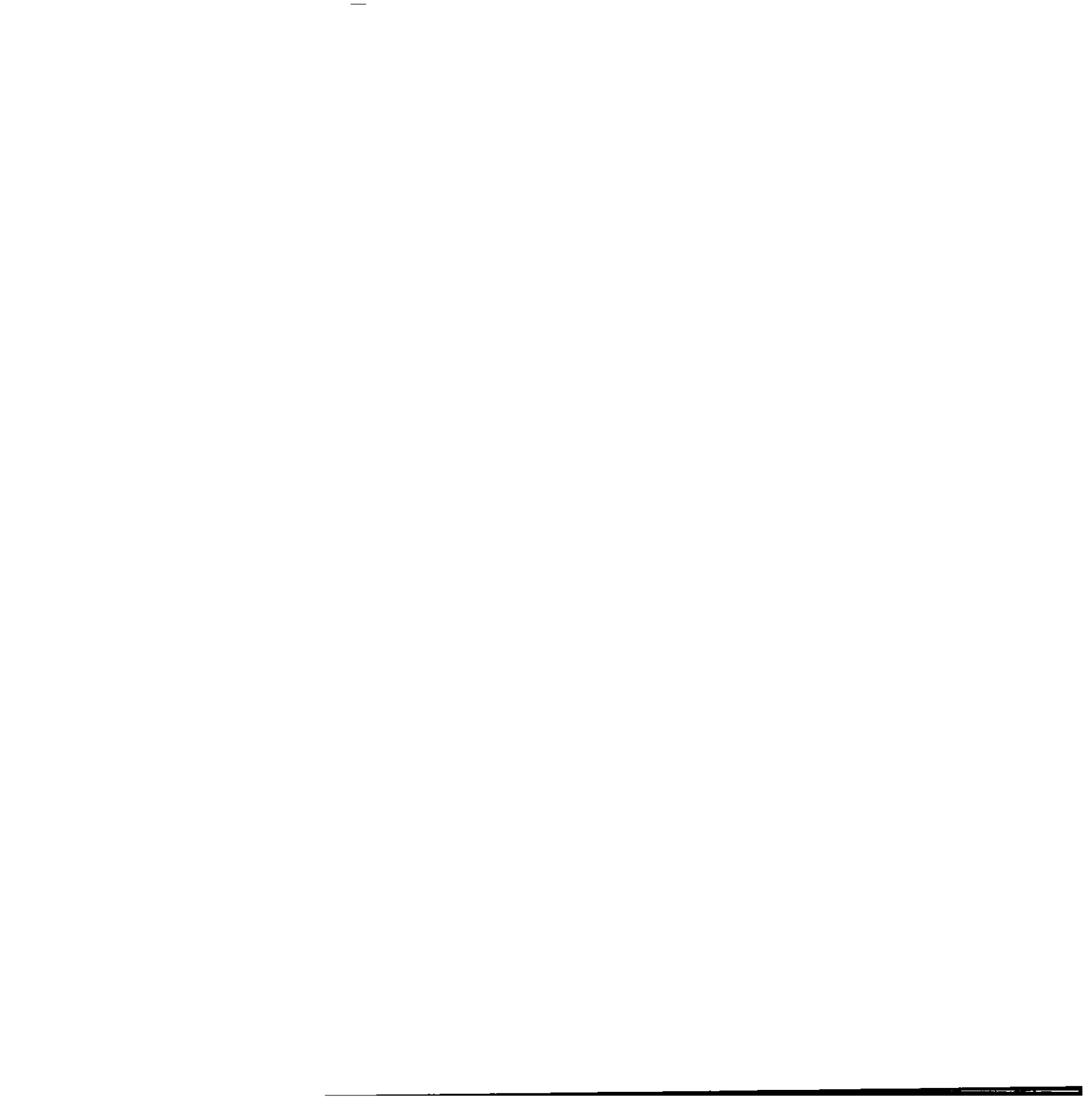
I would ask for your support of SB174 to allow students of the University of Alaska their uninfringed right to bear arms. I received three degrees from UAF in the period from 1982 to 2012, and was always amazed that the students there were not allowed to conceal carry so as to be able to protect themselves.

With the increase in incidents on school and university properties all over the U.S, and the preponderance of those happening in gun-free zones, it only makes sense to allow students the right to carry. They will be able to stop a shooter sooner than any campus police could arrive to do, and by declaring that the campuses aren't gun-free zones a message will be sent to those thinking about such acts.

The only specific I would mention in the bill is the vague reference to the Regents being able to regulate open-carried knives. Do we really want them stopping anyone from wearing a swiss-army knife or leatherman? I think the bill would work just as fine not allowing the regulation of knives, or at least protecting the common place ones.

Thanks,

Lance Roberts  
Fairbanks, AK



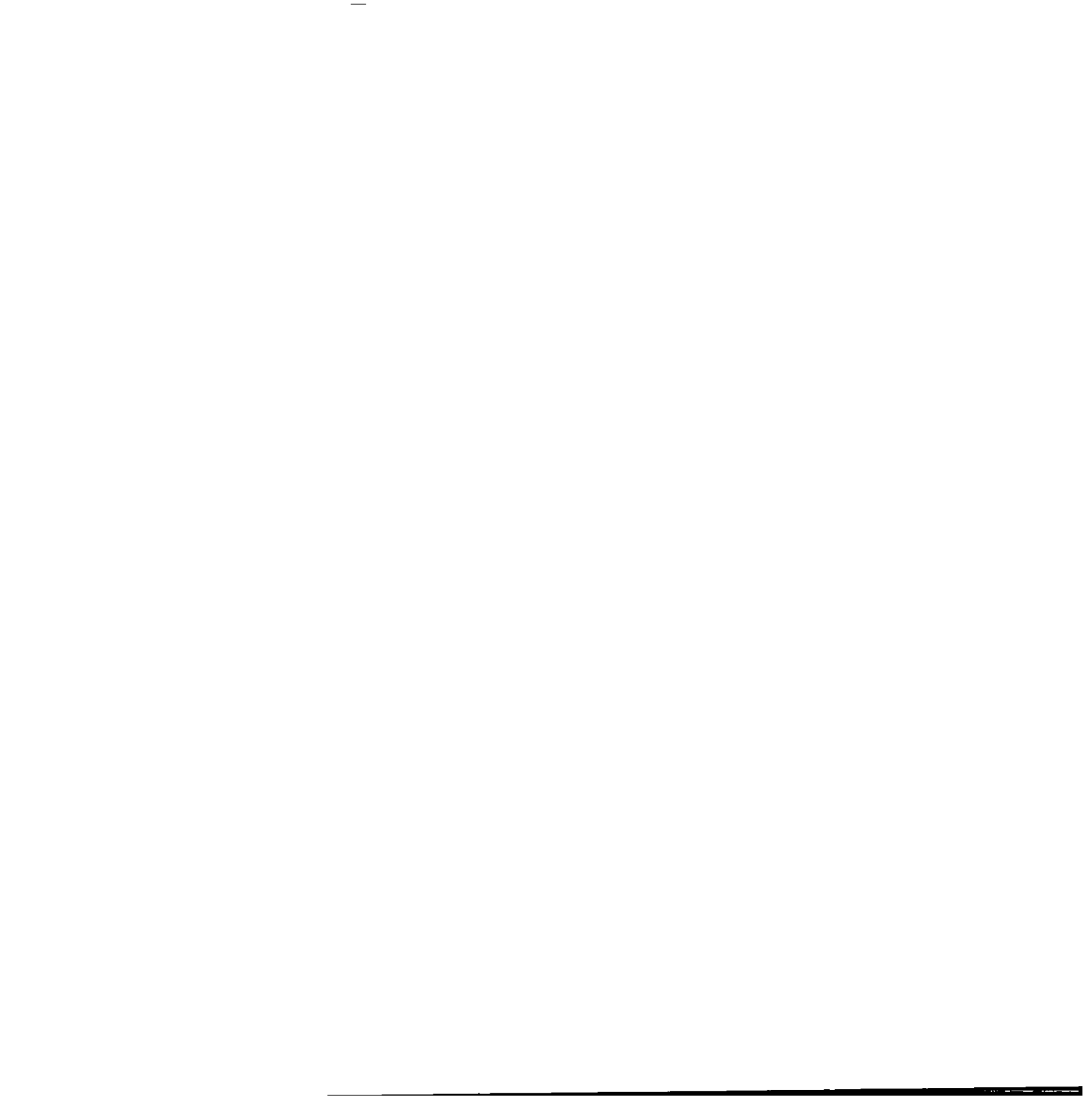
To: Whom it may concern

From: James Wall

Date: 02/28/2016

Re: Support for SB 174

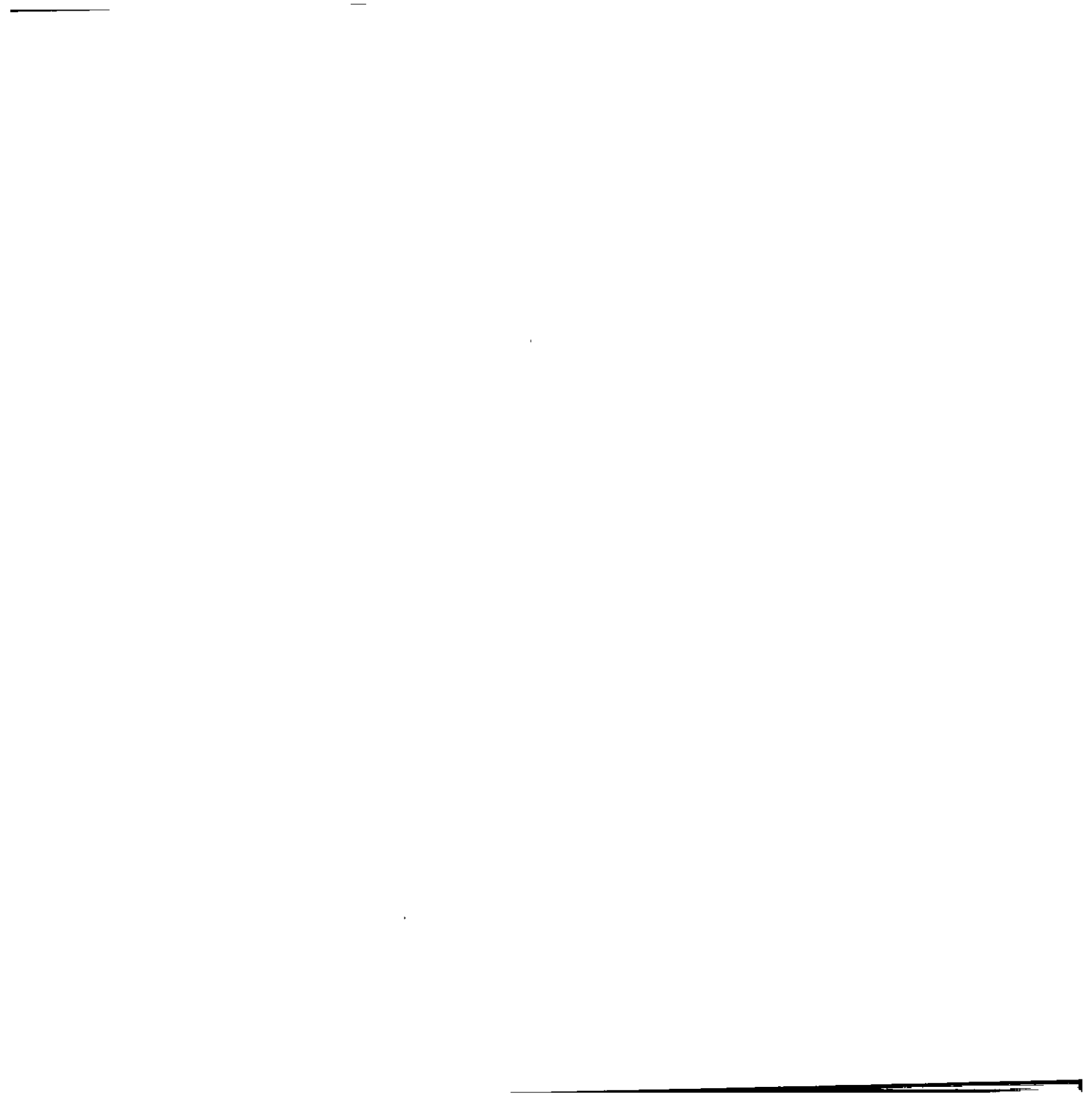
My name is James Wall and I am a 21-year-old student at UAF. I am writing to show my support for SB 174, and I have attached a petition with students and staff members of UAF who also support this bill. I support this bill for several reasons, the first being the atrocious number of sexual assaults and rapes that happen on UA campuses. Mass shootings and violent crimes tend to happen more often around soft unarmed targets, this is my second reason for supporting this bill. Thirdly I believe it is our right, granted by the bill of rights and the Alaska state constitution, which also supports the right to keep and bear arms. Next there are several states that allow concealed handguns by law on college campuses, all with no irregular problems. Finally I sit in class slightly on edge, never really sure if this might be the day that someone decides to go on a shooting spree. I shouldn't have to sit in class concerned of what could happen, I should be able to sit in class and feel that I could protect myself, since police show up after a crime has been committed. Last fall there was a threat called into our financial aid office from someone threatening to shoot it up. UAF did almost nothing to protect us as students and staff members which is unacceptable, if something were to have happened to us the university should be held fully liable. I know that many others feel the exact same way as myself; this can be seen on the petition form. Thank you for your time and consideration.



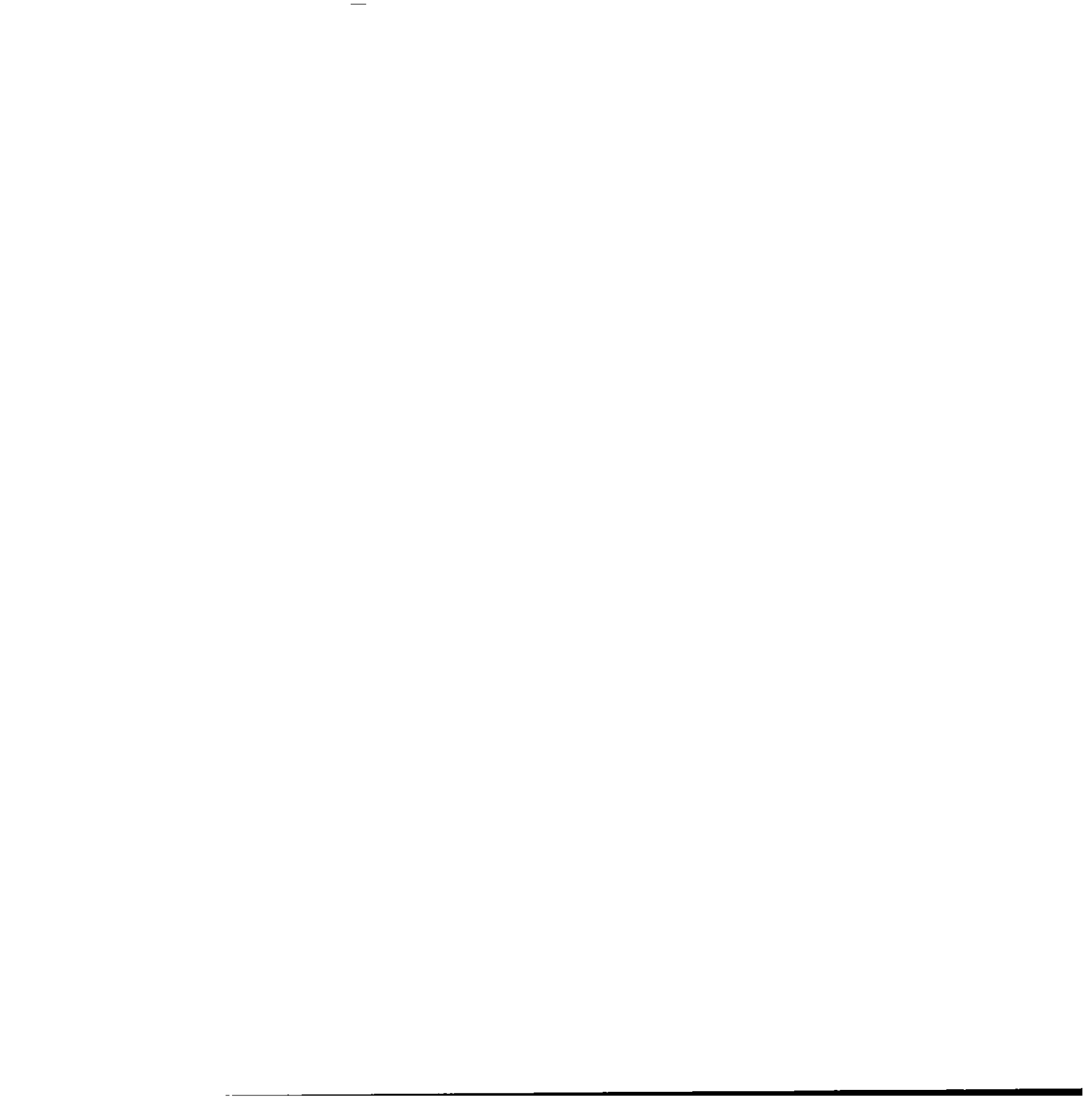
Petition of Support for SB No. 174

Petition summary and background	SB No. 174 would allow legal people to carry concealed handguns on UA campuses.
Action petitioned for	We, the undersigned, are concerned University of Alaska Fairbanks students, staff, and faculty who urge our leaders to act now to allow concealed handguns to be carried on UA campuses.

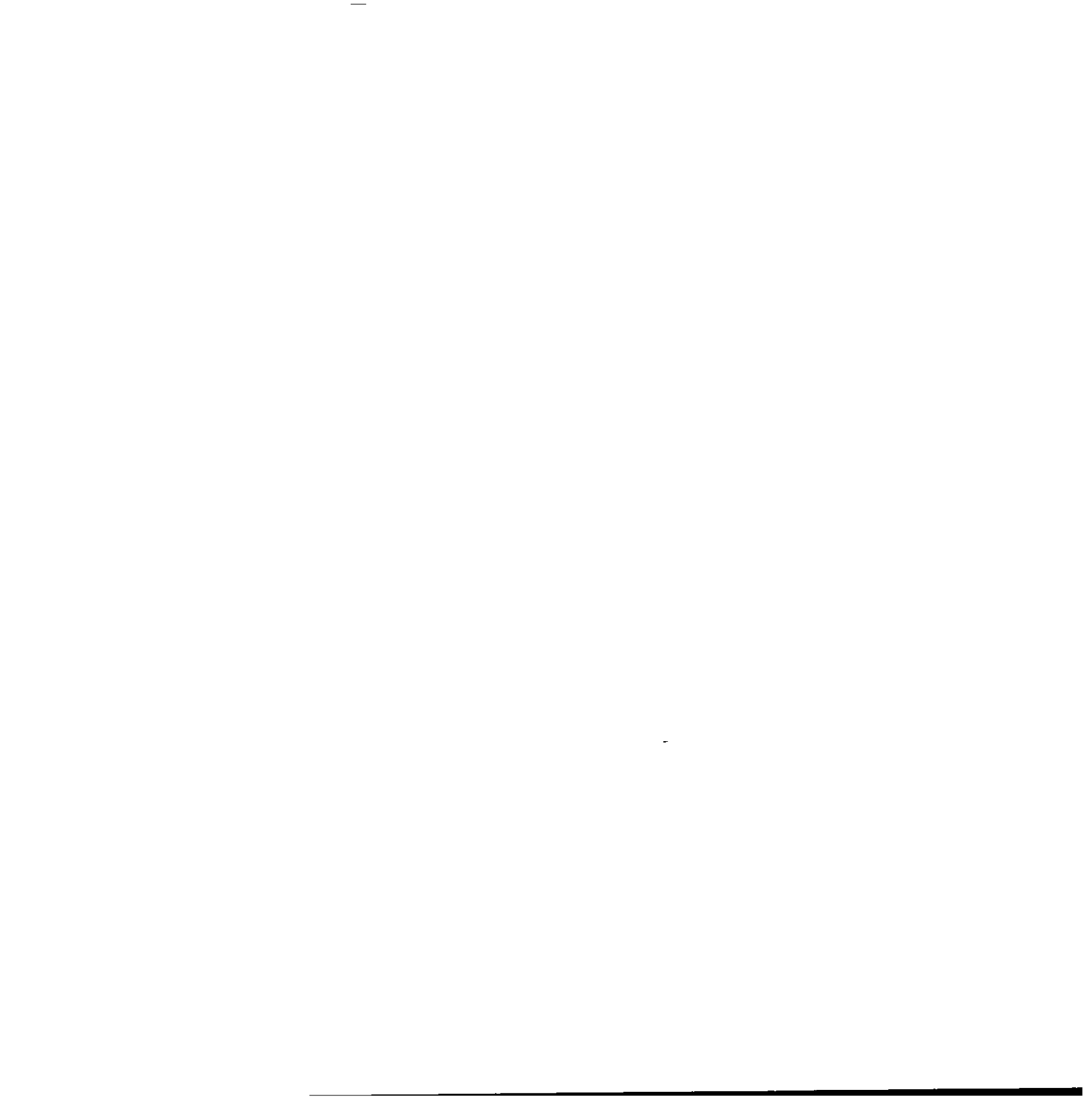
Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Rosario Sheets	Rosario Sheets	[REDACTED]	I think campus would be safer	2/17/16
Caitlin Hawthorne	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	2nd Amendment	2/17/16
Amanda Wall	Amanda Wall	[REDACTED]	I want to see campus	2/17/16
Arvidson, Jimmie	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	2d Fed Service	2/17/16
James G. Krost	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	I love guns	2/17/16
Zachary Wall	Zachary Wall	[REDACTED]	It would help prevent sexual assault	2/17/16
Ryan Smith	Ryan Smith	[REDACTED]	make them safe to have on campus	2/17/16
Paul Brown	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	It's about time	2/18/16
Greg Lester	[Signature]	UAF	make campus safer	2/18/16
Sam McPhee	[Signature]	UAF	Reasonable and educational	2/18/16
Walker E. Long	[Signature]	UAF	Proper training, more available	2/18/16
DARRELL WALSH	[Signature]	UAF	SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA	2/18/16
Andrea Eskin	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	Benefits students	2/18/16
Luciel Ketoni	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	this is needed	2/18/16
Jarvis Witfield	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	2nd Amendment	2/18/16
Megan Colby	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	should be able to conceal carry	2-18-16
Jessica Madallon	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	conceal carry is safe due to most taking class	2/18/16
James Wall	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	make campus a non-S&T target	2/18/16
Kelsey Snell	[Signature]	[REDACTED]	prevent sexual assault	2/18/16
Mike Pence	[Signature]	UAF	Personal safety	2/18/16
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]



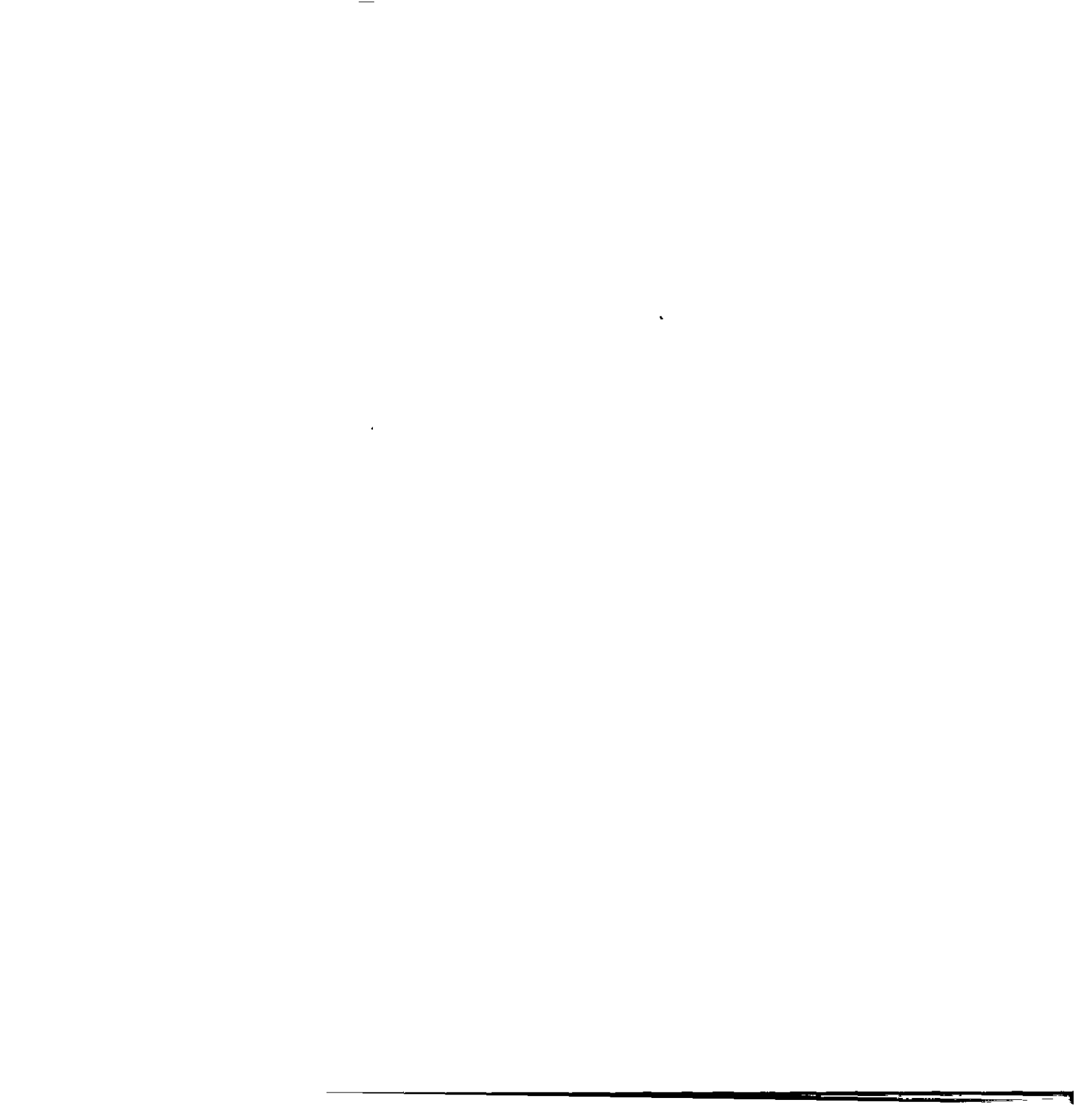
Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Holly Haliman	Holly Haliman	[REDACTED]	I would see	2-17
Gary Leggett	Gary Leggett	[REDACTED]		2-18
Jacky East	Jacky East	[REDACTED]	like this in great area!	2-19
Jody Letter	Jody Letter	[REDACTED]	wish B's a victim	2-19
Tyler Lundy	Tyler Lundy	[REDACTED]	Impress me	2-19
Michael Moore	Michael Moore	[REDACTED]	I would feel safe	2-19
William Wood	William Wood	UAF	it would feel safer	2-19
Samuel J. Zullo	Samuel J. Zullo	UAF	I would carry	2/19
Mark Velasco	Mark Velasco	UAF	I would feel safer	2/19
Kesha Parker	Kesha Parker	UAF	would feel safer	2/19
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	It's a fight	2/19
Suzanne Gibbard	Suzanne Gibbard	[REDACTED]	I would feel safer	2/19
Virginia Wood	Virginia Wood	[REDACTED]	I would feel safer	2/19
Meghan [REDACTED]	Meghan [REDACTED]	UAF	I would carry	2/19
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		2/19
Forrest Clark	Forrest Clark	[REDACTED]		2/19
Amy Tuzzolin	Amy Tuzzolin	[REDACTED]		2/19
Brett Kerr	Brett Kerr	[REDACTED]	Yes	2/19
Irene Anderson	Irene Anderson	[REDACTED]		2/19
Nick Foster	Nick Foster	UAF		2/19
Ellen Tricky	Ellen Tricky	[REDACTED]	Reluctant see assault	2/20
Taylor Laiti	Taylor Laiti	[REDACTED]		2/20
Robert Moore	Robert Moore	[REDACTED]	Safe Sales Campus	2/20
Dalton Gray	Dalton Gray	UAF	I would carry	2/20
Brian [REDACTED]	Brian [REDACTED]	UAF	Feel safe	2/20
Allysse Gaud	Allysse Gaud	UAF	I would be safe to travel in it!	2/20
Michael Maxwell	Michael Maxwell	[REDACTED]	I would carry	2/21



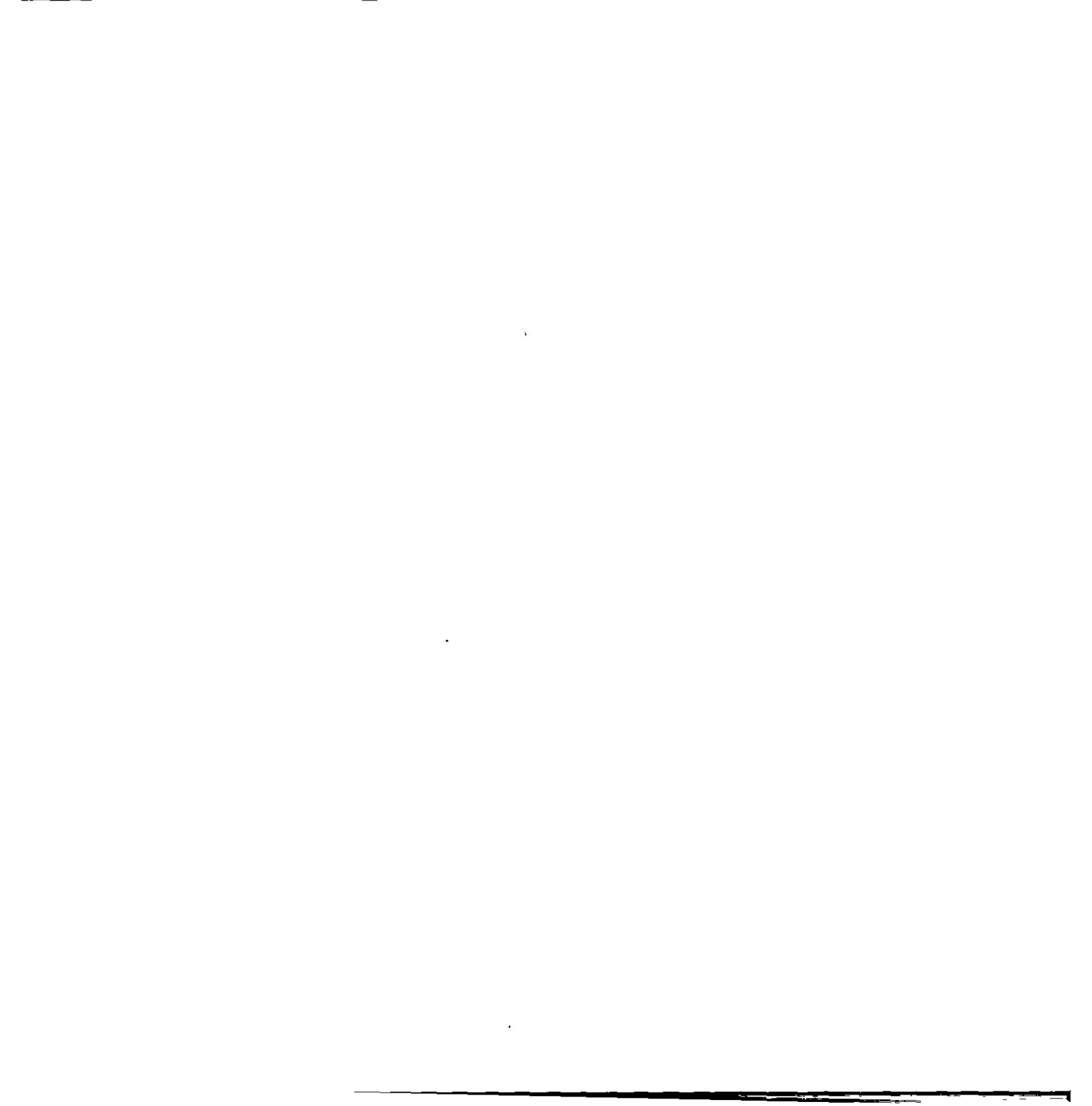
Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
W:ist, Ray	[Signature]	[Redacted]	Campus would be safer	22 Feb
Michael Jones	[Signature]	[Redacted]		22 Feb
James Bink	[Signature]	[Redacted]	UAF	22 Feb
ELLIOT ABERNETHY	Elliot R. Abernethy	[Redacted]	I would carry	22 Feb
GARY PORTER	[Signature]	[Redacted]	I support 174	22 FEB
GARY TRUMAN	[Signature]	[Redacted]		22 FEB 16
Joel Bailey	[Signature]	[Redacted]	Keep us safe	22 Feb 16
Kim M. Fedden	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/22/16
Zach Goeden	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/22/16
McLellin Harris	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/22/16
Steve Gebresen	[Signature]	[Redacted]	America!	22 Feb 2016
Jason Skids	[Signature]	[Redacted]		27 Feb 2016
Isaac VanFleet	[Signature]	[Redacted]		
Chris Turner	[Signature]	[Redacted]		22 Feb
Henry Hinkle	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/22
Sydney Pace	[Signature]	[Redacted]	Licensed CCW holder	2/22/16
Jason Pace	[Signature]	UAF		2/22/16
Matthew Zimmerman	[Signature]	UAF	Self defense needed sound amendment	2/22/16
Tommy Matthews	[Signature]	UAF	Self defense	2/23/16
Jessica Stotters	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/23
Beljandra Cassin	[Signature]	[Redacted]	Self defense	2/23/16
Keegan Brown	[Signature]	UAF		2/23/16
Sarah Jackson	[Signature]	[Redacted]	Reduces sex assault	2/23/16
Thomas Abby	[Signature]	[Redacted]		2/23/16
William Hemmer	[Signature]	[Redacted]	I'd carry	2/23/16
Kyren Stahl	[Signature]	UAF		2/23/16
John McGehee	[Signature]	[Redacted]	would carry in self defense	2/23/16



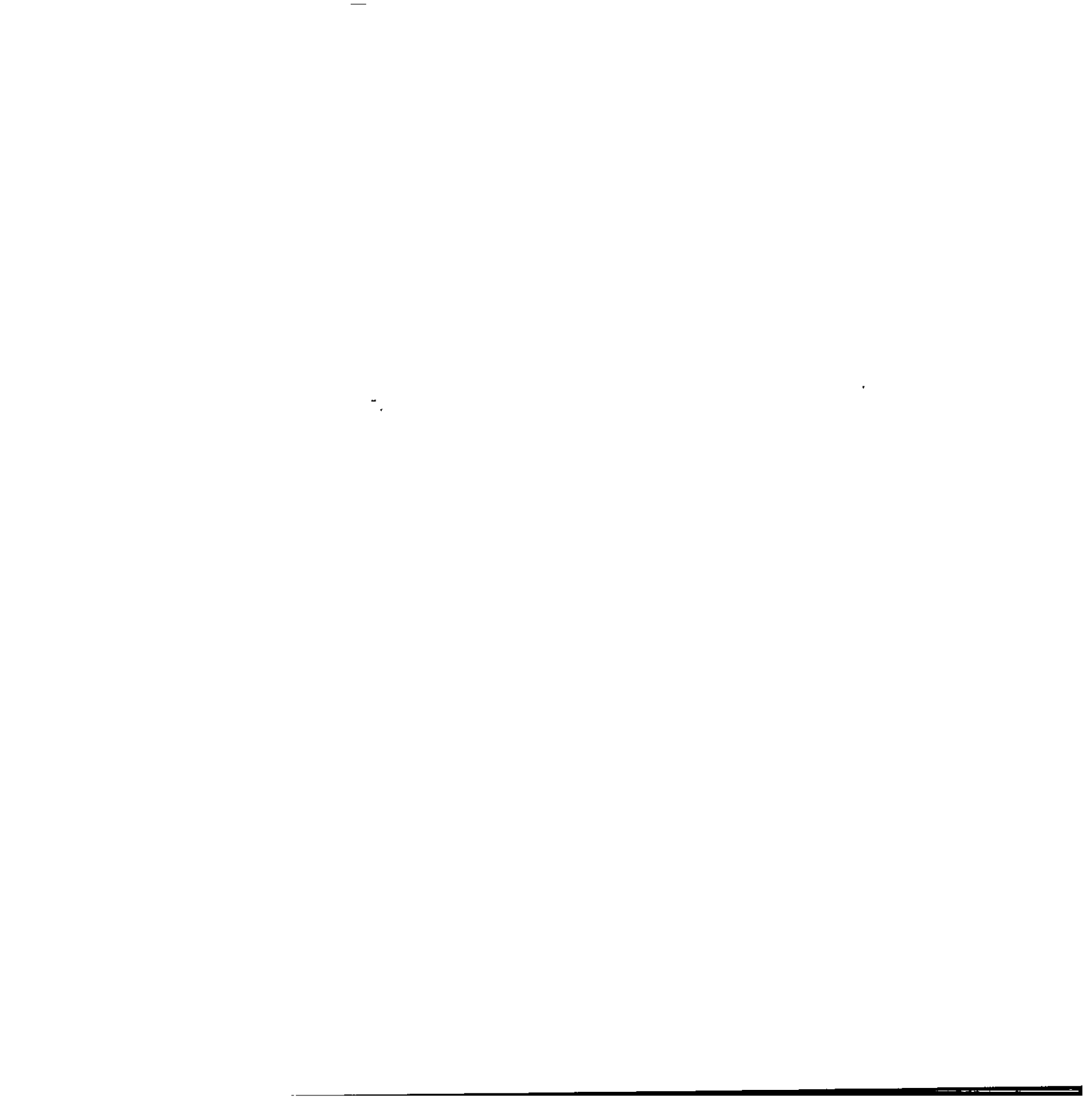












**Sent:**  
**To:**  
**Subject:**

barrie Greenfield <barrie\_greenfield@yahoo.com>  
Friday, February 19, 2016 12:55 PM  
Sen. Pete Kelly  
Bill 174 - Guns on Campus

Dear Senator Kelly,

As a recent UAF graduate, I want to express my support of Bill 174.

In the United States, a supposed Gun-free zone is simply an invitation to those who wish to harm others. My personal safety is not to be taken lightly, but when I am not allowed to carry concealed for my own protection or those fellow students around me, my safety is at risk. Attending night classes over the recent years meant that many times I had to walk across campus (or downtown at the CTC building) in the dark and away from crowds. Again, this means my own personal safety is at risk.

There are well-known incidents of individuals being sexually assaulted while on UA campuses- I do now wish to join that number and being able to carry concealed can be an effective deterrent to potential assailants.

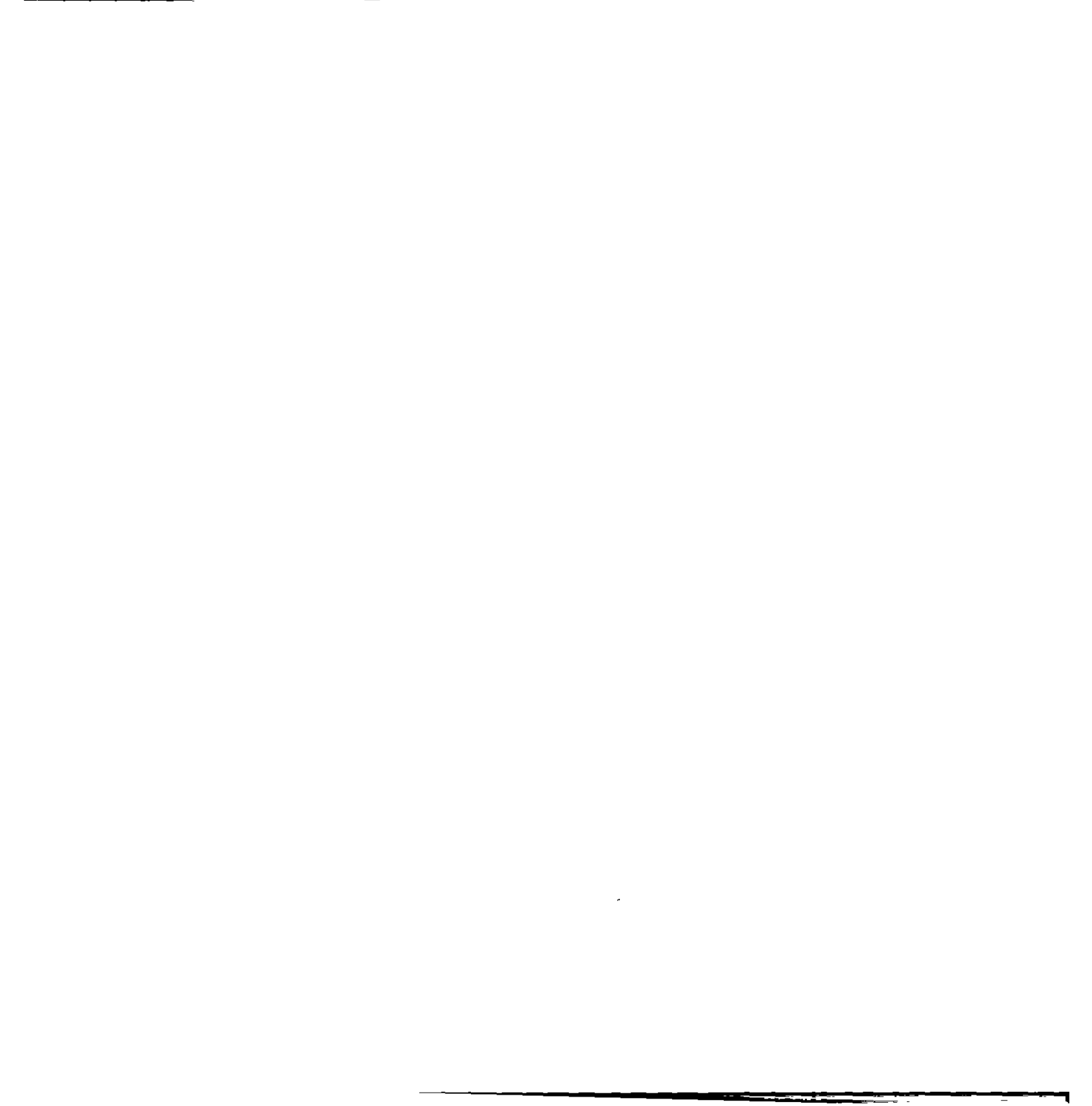
I understand there are some concerns of guns being carried around minors and those who are not fully responsible. However, we live in Alaska. You can go to the local grocery store and there are people carrying concealed around minors, should we outlaw this also? (in case, you're wondering, NO!) I'd be willing to accept certain requirements to carry on campus, such as possessing a conceal and carry permit, even though it is not required normally for Alaskan residents.

The bottom line is, I should be allowed to carry concealed and defend myself regardless of my location- that means University of Alaska campuses, as well as my home, work and grocery stores.

thank You,

Barrie Greenfield

Fairbanks, Alaska



**From:** Erica Nardella <enardell@alaska.edu>  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 18, 2016 5:44 PM  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Subject:** I support SB 174

Senator Kelly,

My name is Erica Nardella and I am a Social Work student at UAF. I just wanted to share that I support SB 174. I am definitely a minority in this position, but I had my own opinion before I even watched the Senate Education meeting.

First of all, I believe in constitutional rights, though I do not even believe that is your goal - I think defense and safety is your concern. I believe we are entitled to the civil liberties of the constitution, but those days are gone.

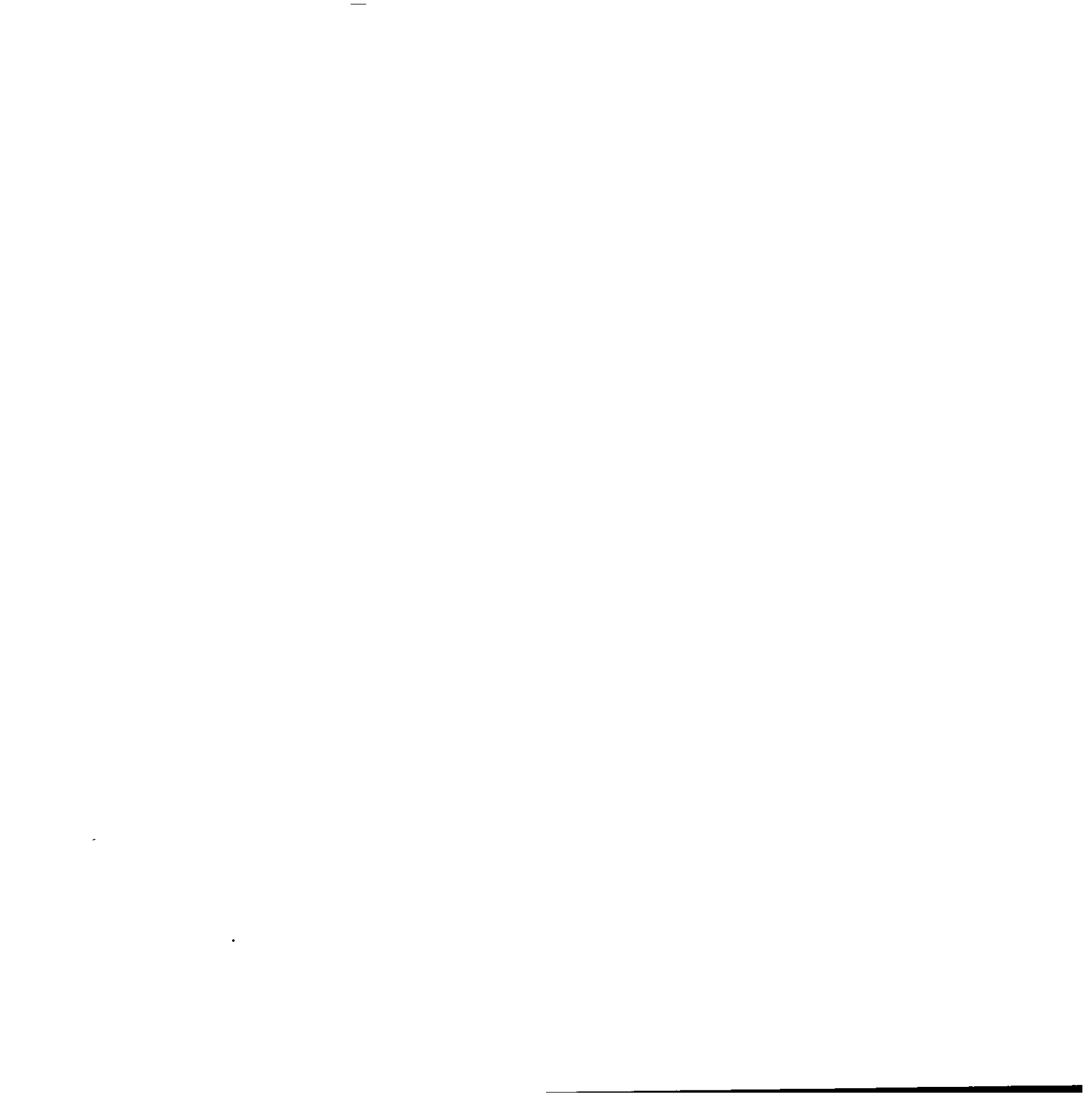
Beyond the violation of our constitutional rights, I think the main focus is in your assertion that a bad man with a gun is going to do what he wants, with or without legislation (paper). The best we can do is be able to protect ourselves and have preventative measure. We cannot control bad things, but we do have power to protect ourselves. I am not sure why others do not see it from that perspective.

While I do concede that many (students, especially) feel that this will create a more dangerous atmosphere (even if perceived), it is our right to be able to defend ourselves. It stops there for me. It does help that your bill makes sense though. In other words, your bill makes more sense than potential risks. I like how you also showed the facts about being a target and being vulnerable.

Unfortunately, I do not believe it will pass - the university is entirely opposed to it, and I am very much against the grain in my opinion, but I just wanted to share my support with you.

Thank you for what you do and for fighting the good fight,

Erica Nardella



February 15, 2016

Dear Senator Kelly,

I am happy to respond and give my testimony in support of SBI74. I look forward to this bill passing on the account of my testament to the freedom and right to keep and bear Arms.

I want to start by saying guns don't kill people, mentally ill people kill people. The "Batman shooter" James Holmes was mentally unstable and expressed his instability with a mass shooting. In a "Gun Free Zone". Criminals don't adhere to laws and will find a way to get access to guns because they are criminals. That is why law abiding citizens must have guns on their persons to protect themselves and stop criminals in their tracks.

Case in point, Charl Van Wyk prevented slaughter of hundreds of souls by terrorists during the St. James Massacre on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1993. One man with a .38 special revolver stopped the attackers and they fled the church.

The gunman of the Oregon community college shooting which 10 people were killed went to a "Gun Free Zone" to murder defenseless people. Christopher Harper-mercier (the gunman) knew they would be defenseless because the law abiding students in the college were following the law and not armed. It was easy pickings for him on account the students were helpless to defend themselves. An air force veteran who was licensed to carry concealed during the shooting tried to assist but was stopped by staff members in the school.

What was the staff thinking? "Huddle together in an exit less room and hope the madman didn't find them". How gallant of them? This is the contingency plan for UAA I might add. It boggles my mind, the learned helplessness of some people. How can people think they have no power to change a situation that has turned for the worse? One man who was unarmed tried to apprehend the shooter, an army veteran Chris Mintz, ended up being shot five times. A true hero who tried to make a difference.

History and logical thinking has proven that gun-free zones are dangerous. I for one would feel much more secure legally carrying a weapon to defend myself in such situations.

Sincerely,

Herman Schliesing  
Student University of Alaska Anchorage



**From:** mike smith <mikesmithak@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 15, 2016 5:22 PM  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Cathy Giessel  
**Subject:** SB174 Support

**Senators, Kelly, Stoltze, Dunleavy, McGuire and Giessel,**

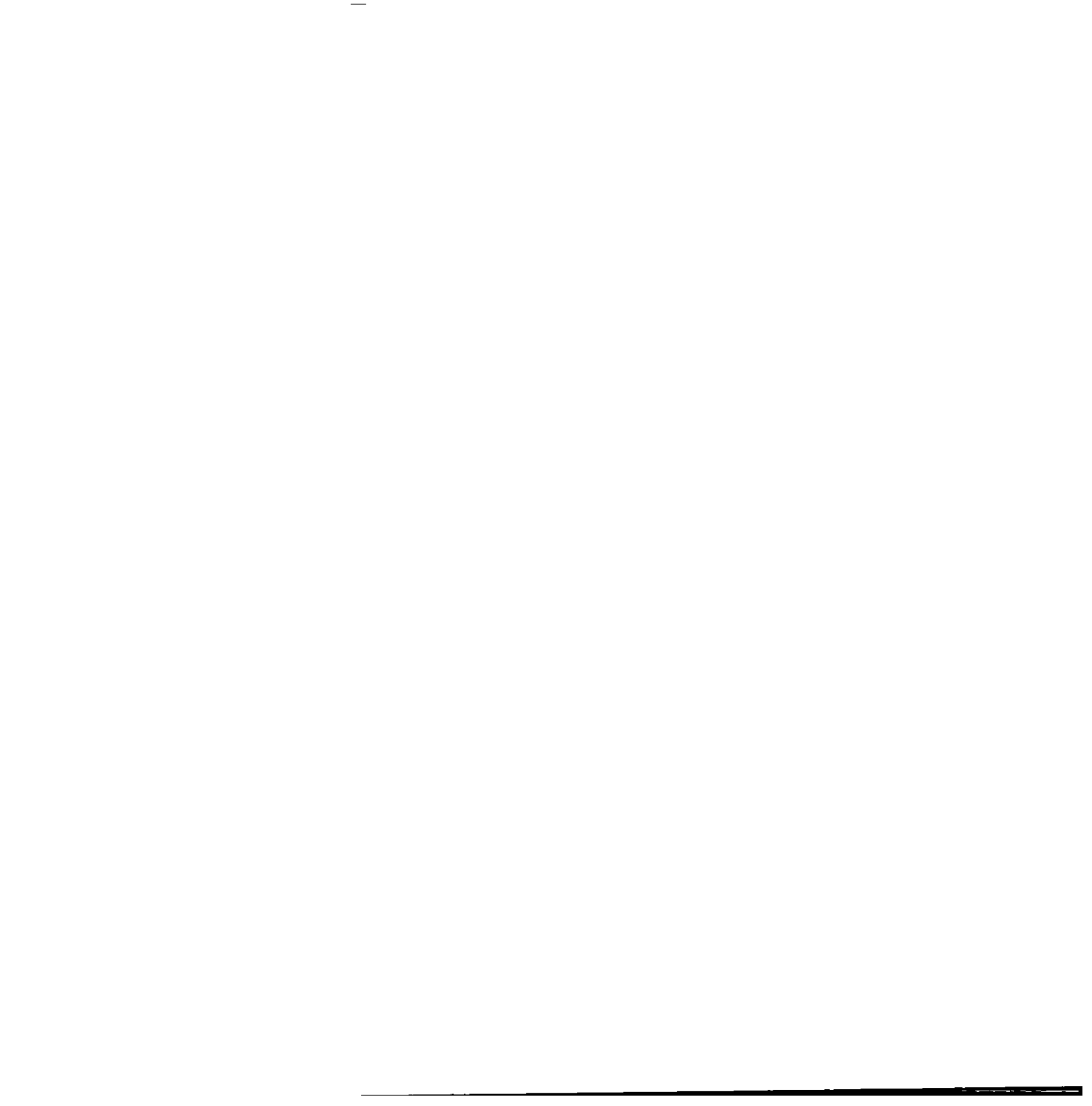
**As a university employee, please let me personally thank each of you for introducing and supporting SB174. In today's world, we hear too often of unstable students reeking havoc and destruction their fellow students and unarmed staff. In the office where I work, students are often highly charged and overly anxious about their financial aid, admission status, full classes or a variety of other issues that seem to take them to the brink of rational thinking. Thank God we have not had any major incidents of violence yet. Still, infringing on my right to keep and bear arms at my place of work, and then making the situation more dangerous by posting to the public that I'm unarmed, is both unconstitutional and unacceptable.**

**Please accept this email as my unequivocal support of SB174 and any legislation that allows me to retain my rights as a citizen and takes the Board of Regents out of the role of interpreting the Second Amendment. "Shall not infringe" seems cut and dry to me. I should have the right to carry my firearm wherever I go. The only place I'm truly vulnerable is the place I spend most of my day... at work.**

**Also, please understand that while I respect the university's position on the matter, it is NOT shared by all of it's employees. Many of us believe that it is based less on student safety and more on covering their liabilities. Hypothetical scenarios and dangers, no matter how valid they make them out to be, should never supersede the law. I believe the adage that says, "when we trade our freedoms for safety, we end up with neither."**

**If you have any questions regarding this email or my support for SP174, please don't hesitate to contact me. I can be reached at 907-952-7251**

**Michael B. Smith  
Concerned University Employee**



.....

robert clift <robcliftalaska@gmail.com>

**Sent:**

Thursday, February 11, 2016 13:40

**To:**

Joseph Byrnes

**Subject:**

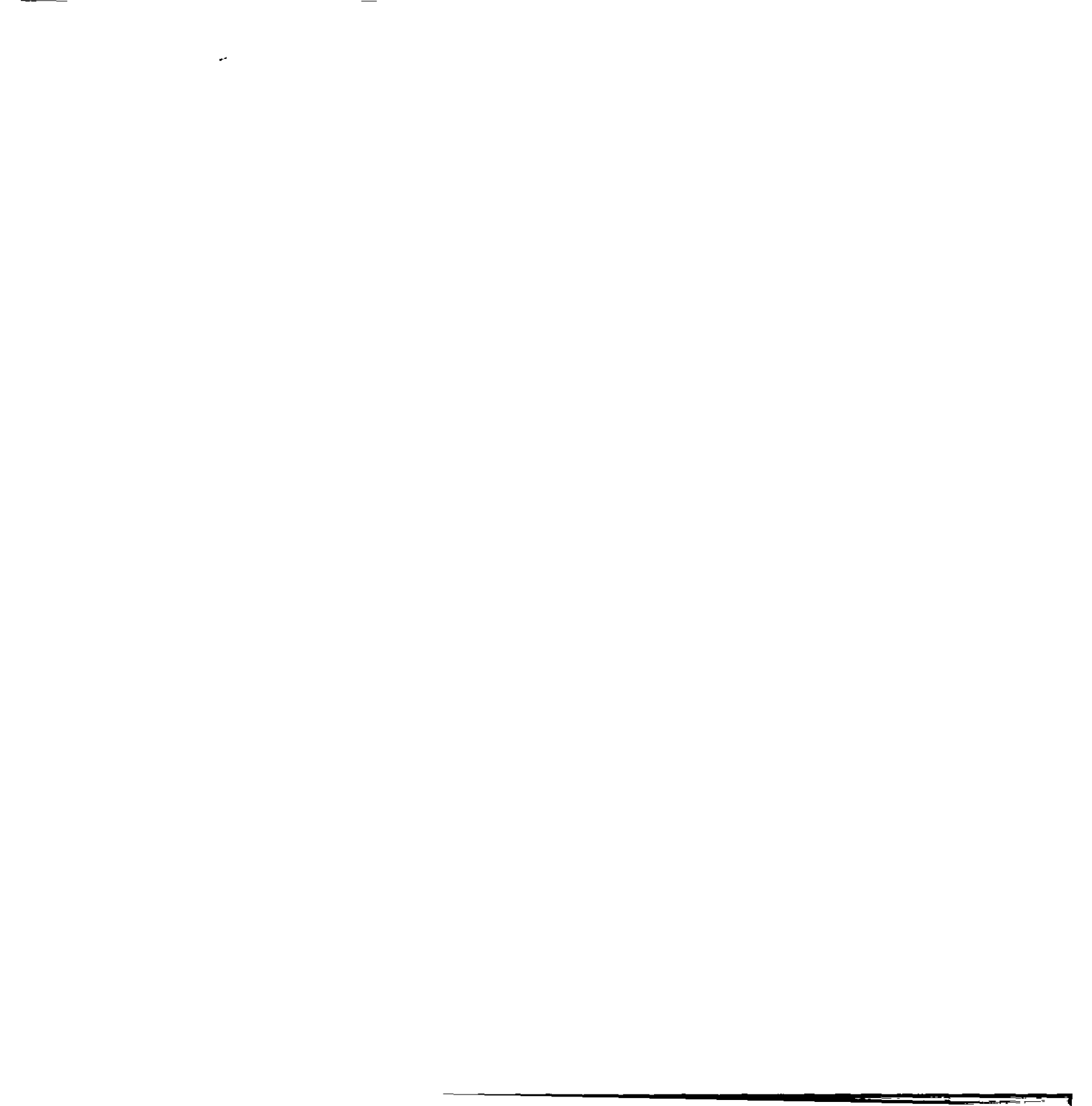
S.B. 174

The Alaska Libertarian Party is in total support of SB 174. A bill which would allow Concealed Carry on University Of Alaska campuses. We feel it recognizes a right that Alaskans already have and can only result in greater individual liberty.

We strongly support this bill.

Rob Clift

Chair Alaska Libertarian Party



From:

Sent:

To:

Cc:

Subject:

Simon Gilliland <simongilliland@gmail.com>

Thursday, February 18, 2016 3:36 PM

Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Bill Stoltze; senator.bill.wielochowski@akleg.gov; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. John Coghill  
ua.president@alaska.edu; dlmilke@alaska.edu; marizk@alaska.edu  
Support for SB 174

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you today in SUPPORT of SB 174. I am a former UA student and engineering graduate and the elder brother of three sisters who are former or current UA students.

Now that I have graduated I don't frequent the campuses as often but when I do it is usually to spend a quite weekend afternoon in the UAA/APU Consortium Library; and every time I am greeted by the same familiar sign "Gun Free Zone". After my time as a student I know to take off and stow my pistol before exiting my vehicle but why should I be required to do so? I am a law abiding US and Alaskan citizen who despite failing four engineering and upper level math classes that I can recall and being required to retake 18 credits of GER and 100 Level classes when I transferred into UAA never felt the need to get even with the university or my professors for perceived or actual injustices. You know why I never felt the need to be violent? Because like the infinite majority of the population I was taught that violence isn't the answer and to respect the law. But because of a prejudice, weapons are not permitted on University property. When an individual is bent on committing a crime a sign or "statute" isn't going to stop them; equal and timely force in the possession of a calmer minded individual most likely will however.

Let me illustrate. I assume most if not all of you have or had young children at one point. If they became angry and decided to take their hand, commonly a toddler's "weapon" of choice, and hit someone who had offended or angered them how did you stop them? Most likely using your hand; the hand of a clear thinking individual who used the same "tool", a hand, to stop or prevent an attack where the same "tool" was used as an instrument of force and perpetration.

Now back to the campus library. On the way into the main Consortium Library entrance you might not see the Providence Transit Center bus stop but on the way out it's hard to miss. Now bus users, of which I was one during college, are not the reason for this mention; the bus bench "clientele" who hang out there on a nearly daily basis however are. Now these are not by any means all bad people but they look rough from their time on the streets and very similar to those same individuals above who have little to no respect for the law or be intent on preying on a young lady in particular. As I mentioned above I have three sister's who have or are attending various UA campuses. They are all smart about where they go, daylight or not, but sometimes this isn't enough to protect ones self. Now I know many University students do not meet the minimum age requirements under the law of twenty-one years of age to carry a handgun concealed however this is not reason to allow them to be banned entirely by University statute. I recall one female classmate who carried two things on the outside of her book bag, mace, and for those who might not take the hint, a folding knife which I can only assume she would have had not qualms with using should a predator required additional persuasion that he had picked a bad target for his evil intentions. These methods she was forced to use to protect herself.



When I attended UAA there were many returning or otherwise older students. In my graduating engineering class of roughly twenty five students, I was at twenty-two years of age I believe the second youngest with at least a quarter of the class being over twenty-five. And you can be certain that I wasn't the only one who's first order of business upon returning to our cars was to fill the empty holster in our waistband or inside our shirt or pant leg. Why did we all carry? Because we all cared about the safety of our loved ones, those around us, and ourselves. Why do we abide by the University's rules as unconstitutional as they are? Because we are law and University statute abiding citizens who would prefer to not deal with the bureaucracy of the University or risk repercussions to our degrees because of the University loosing a very embarrassing and public court battle. No the people being punished by this University statute which the Legislature is intending to suppress are the same men and women who would confront an armed perpetrator with only our bare hands if necessary to save the lives of our classmates or people we don't even know. Why? Because it is our duty and privilege as citizens to look out for and protect those weaker among us. Some of these men and women have protected this nation while fighting on foreign soils while others have not yet had the opportunity to save the life of a fellow man.

We are the parents who barely get assignments in on time, straight A students who's life revolves around our studies, the student athletes whose faces are used in promoting Alaskan Universities, and above all we are the first people who will react to a problem when it arises. The time has come to take the restraints off of those of us who follow the law and would protect our fellow man if the need arose. The time has come for the Legislature to ensure we have access to the same tools to protect ourselves and others, afforded to us by the US and Alaska State Constitutions, while going about our lives as students on the campuses of Alaska's public University system.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

Simon Gilliland - Former UA Student and 17 year Alaskan Resident



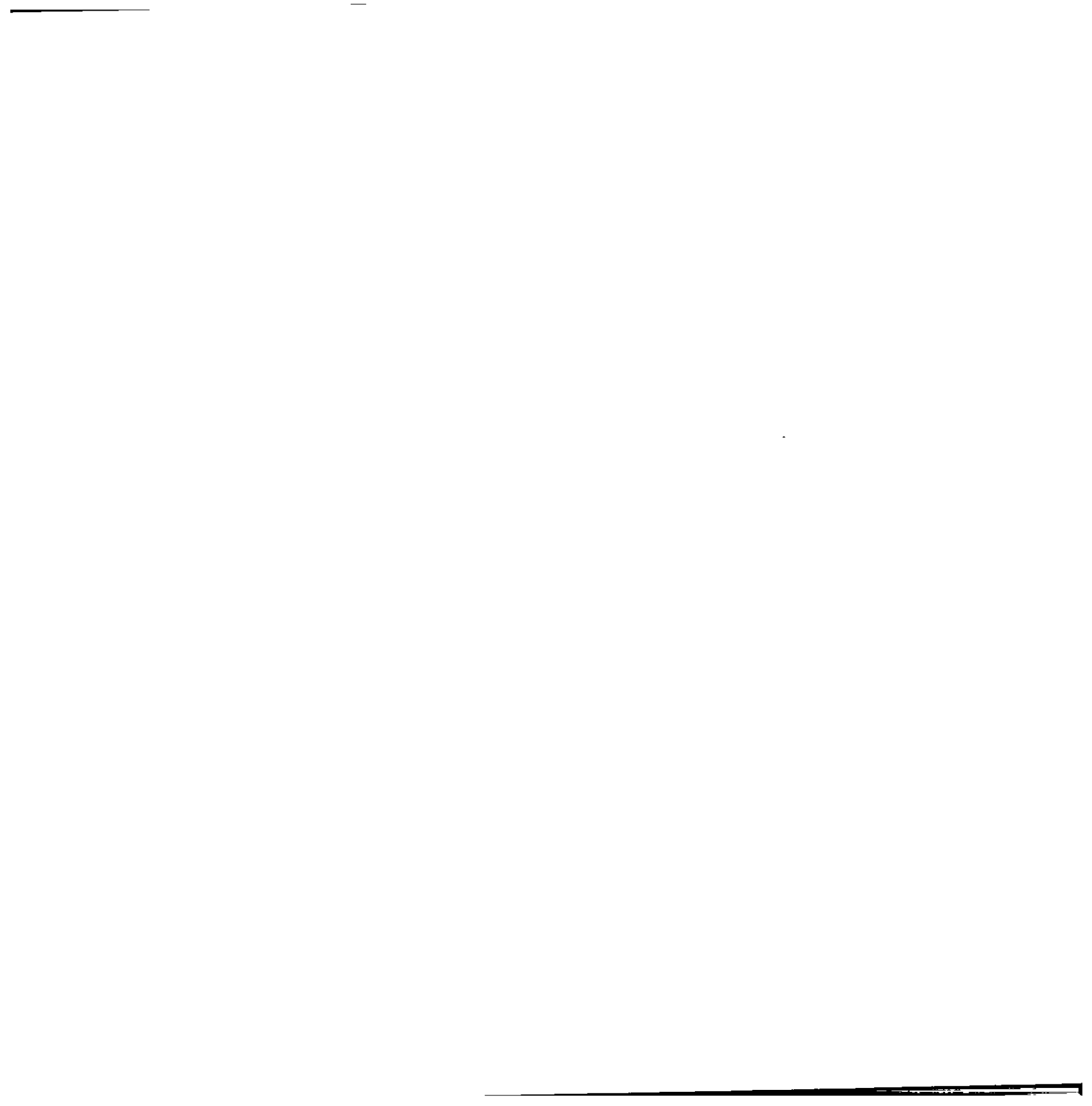
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Thank you for having this hearing, and thank you for allowing me to call in to this hearing. I am speaking just for myself of course.

SB174 is needed legislation in my view. The legislation appears to cover the need very well and the drafters have met every concern that could possibly have occurred to me.

I think the bill addresses an apparent oversight in state law. Clearly, gun-free zones cannot work and do not work to eliminate or even reduce violence today. As a matter of fact from watching the national news each evening it seems that when some nut goes off his medication or wants to get through to his lady psychologist, or when some terrorist wants to come here and kill us it seems likely he will choose to do so in a gun-free zone. But even apart from that scenario, if I had a daughter or if my wife was taking an evening class I would much prefer that when she walks to her car at the end of class her revolver be in her purse instead of locked in her car. I think most people feel that way today, and I expect that in no small part this legislation will bring University rules in line with current common practice.

This is careful and constructive legislation. Concerns expressed by University interests seem to be very similar to concerns expressed 25 years ago when Alaska concealed carry was first considered by the Legislature. Critics said that upon enactment concealed carry would result in Alaskans reaching for their guns to settle any argument and that bars would have bullets flying as in an old cowboy movie. Moreover, the scenarios cited by opponents talk about hypothetical circumstances that are unlawful today and would remain unlawful after SB174 became law such as armed students abusing alcohol. Thank you for your time.

I am a certified National Rifle Association instructor and a Range Safety Officer. My wife and I are volunteer managers at the ADF&G indoor range; last summer we opened and managed the range for public hours every Sunday, and we have done that for a few summers.



UNIVERSITY  
of ALASKA

*Many Traditions One Alaska*

February 16, 2016

Senator Lesil McGuire  
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee  
State Capitol Room 121  
Juneau Alaska, 99801

Senator Mike Dunleavy  
Chair, Senate Education Committee  
State Capitol Room 11  
Juneau Alaska, 99801

Dear Senators McGuire and Dunleavy:

The Student Services Council (SSC) of the University of Alaska, comprised of the Officers with the responsibility of overseeing student life operations on the University campuses including residence halls, student activities and health and wellness *oppose* SB 174.

Foremost in our reasoning: the challenges inherent to college life (including the stress and social obstacles found in high density communal living) which when combined with the presence of alcohol and drugs, and overlain with weapons, could have potentially lethal consequences for our campus communities. Given such stresses, we contend that introducing guns into this mix increases the safety risks to students, faculty and staff.


This isn't about being pro or anti guns. UA allows weapons on campus in a reasonable way, such as in secure storage, at special events and in locked cars. SB 174 creates a situation where UA is responsible for conduct in shared student housing but is unable to do what makes sense.


The availability of weapons on campus could also have an adverse impact on the student suicide rate. Suicide is the second leading cause of death for American college students<sup>1</sup>, and thousands more attempt suicide but do not succeed. Add to this that the State of Alaska's suicide rate is nearly twice the national average and the leading cause of death in Alaska for people ages 15 to 24<sup>2</sup> and our collective concern deepens.


Open access to firearms on campus and especially in residence halls would likely worsen this serious problem, as suicide attempts involving firearms are almost always fatal. Weapons in residence halls will also require training 18, 19, or 20-year-old student employees - Resident Assistants ("RA's") to deescalate students in possession of a weapon and possibly impaired. While hard to predict, it is reasonable that many students will choose to no longer work in residence halls and either work off campus or perhaps take more in student loans to pay for their educations. This chilling effect on the ability to recruit, retain, and properly train employees extends to both students and staff.


The University of Alaska campuses are places of education and training that have been specifically set aside for debate; the free exchange of ideas, exploration and discovery among young people making the transition to adulthood. Weapons on campus don't enhance that learning and growth experience; they detract from it.

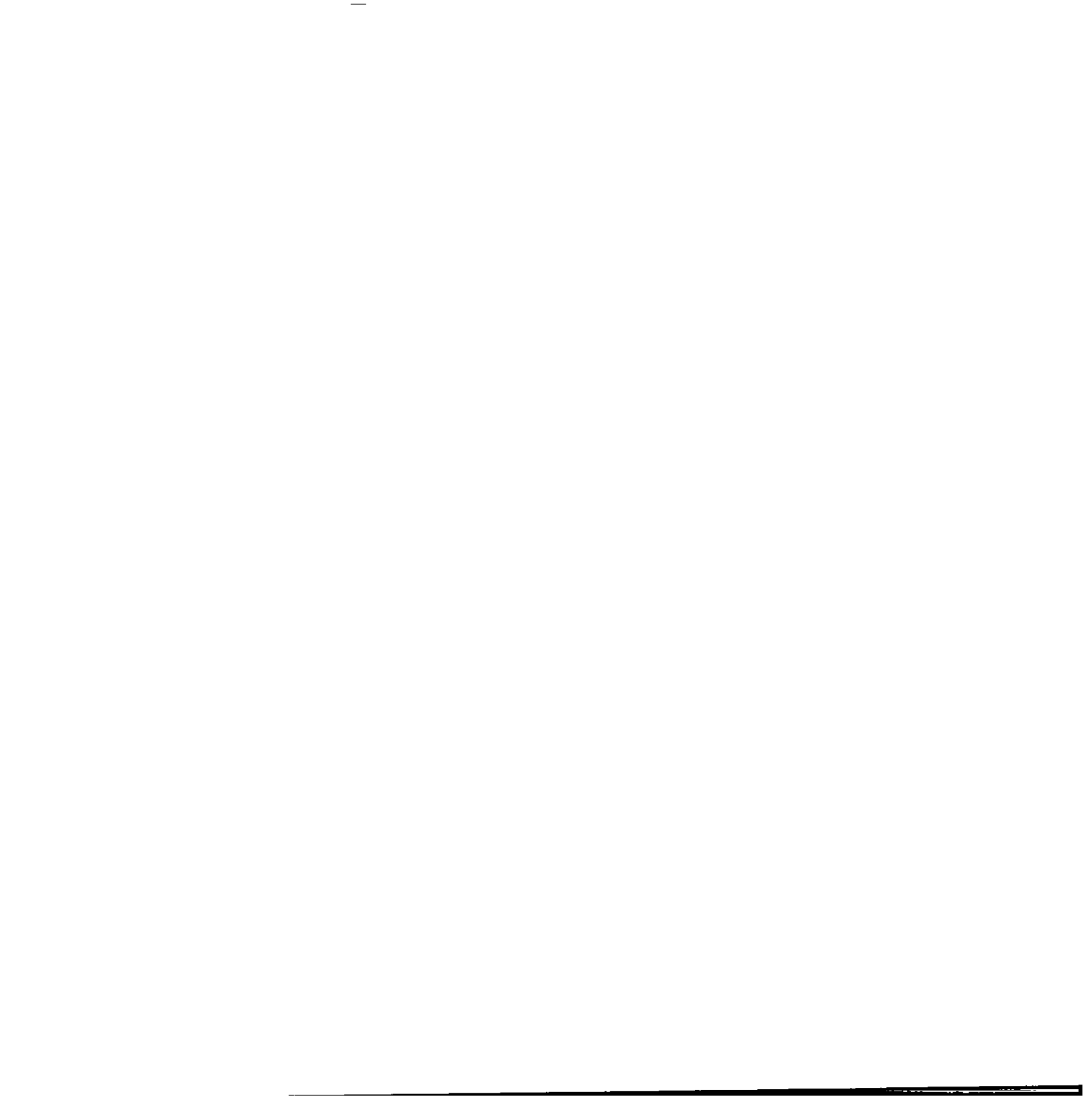
Sincerely,

  
Saichi Oba  
UA  
Associate VP  
Student & Enrollment

  
Dr. Bruce Schultz  
UAA  
Vice Chancellor  
Student Affairs

  
Dr. Michael Straga  
UAF  
Vice Chancellor  
University & Student  
Advancement

  
Joe Nelson  
UAS  
Vice Chancellor  
Enrollment Mgmt. &  
Student Affairs



Chris M Turlletes <cmturlletes@uaa.alaska.edu>

Sent:

Friday, February 19, 2016 11:56 AM

To:

Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Pete Kelly; Senator.Leslie.Maguire@akeg.gov

Subject:

SB 174 testimony

Greetings My Name is Chris Turlletes, I live in southwest Anchorage, I am a retired Army officer and now work at the University of Alaska Anchorage. I am a UAA alum as is one of my daughters. Thank you for this opportunity to provide written testimony on SB 174.

SB 174 would preclude the Board of Regents and university from effectively managing student and employee conflicts and campus safety issues where concealed weapons are involved. As a university employee who spends a lot of time on campus for both work and recreation, I don't understand the need to allow weapons or concealed carry weapons on campus. Part of our goal is to prepare our students to be good citizens; the campus is a place where freedom of speech and exploration of ideas is supposed to occur.

An armed campus stymies open and free dialogues, debates and arguments, personal engagements.

The policy in place now allows those that carry weapons to leave them in their vehicles.

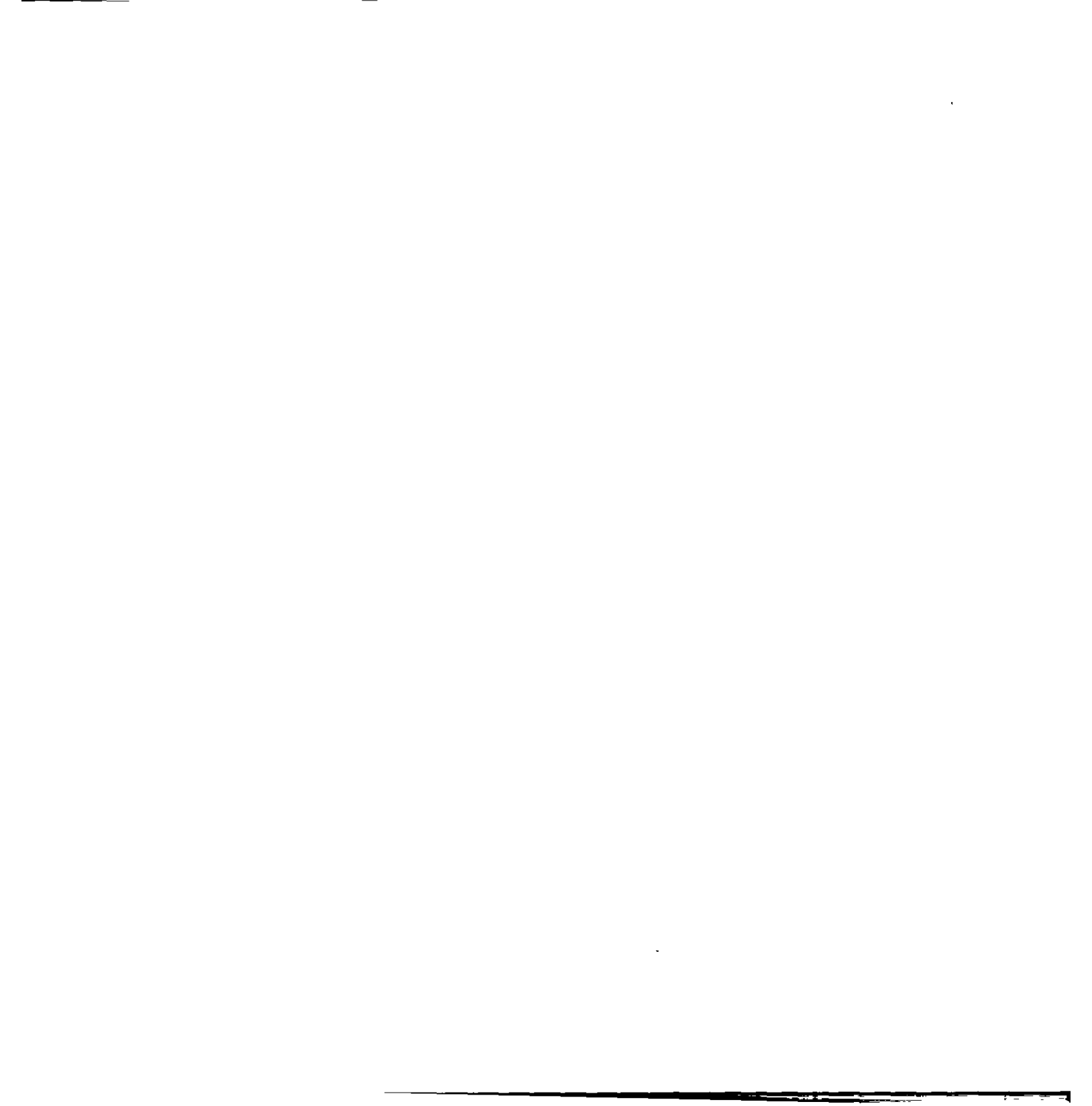
As a part of the Campus Emergency Response team I think concealed carry compounds any event involving guns on campus. Who's the friendly, who's the hostile. You just don't know.

Why carry a weapon on campus in the library at the gym or the Arena or at the coffee shop or bookstore or classroom? Personal protection? Self Confidence? Intimidation? I can't think of a good reason.

I think SB 147 is a major distraction to the job at hand which should be to hammer out a budget and to orient the state to be able to create new revenues and reestablish an environment that makes us feel comfortable living, working and playing in the state; without having to wear a gun.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

Chris Turlletes



The Honorable Pete Kelly  
Alaska State Senate  
Senator Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov  
907-485-3709

Dear Senator,

My name is Colin Osterhout, from Juneau, Alaska. In addition to being an alumnus, I currently work for the University of Alaska Southeast. It is important to note that these thoughts represent my own personal concerns and should not be construed to speak for the university in any official capacity. I am writing today in opposition to SB 174. I view this bill as an unnecessary attempt to hastily enforce partisan beliefs upon the University of Alaska without sufficient research, deliberation, or public input from all stakeholders.

Where is the research that is being drawn upon to inform this discussion? Without any scientifically peer-reviewed data and analysis to back up what would be a major policy shift, I can only assume the motivation behind the bill is ideological in nature. Not a sound basis on which to dictate policy with such wide-ranging implications, some of which may not have been considered, such as the correlation between the increase in suicide rates that goes along with increased access to firearms.

The potential for a "chilling effect" on the learning community has been expressed to me from several faculty members. Instead of a safe learning space in which people can offer their opinions free from threat of physical violence, we are instead fostering a space in which students and faculty members maintain suspicions; this leads to guarded dialog at best.

We are struggling to attract new students to our campuses in a time of decreasing budgets, programs, and local populations. I cannot imagine how the passage of SB 174 would help bolster our image of a safe campus for prospective students or their parents. In a similar vein, how would implementation of this law affect our ability to attract the best faculty and staff in the future?

Recent states and schools around the nation have experienced greatly increased costs from implementing similar laws pertaining to concealed carry of weapons. We simply do not have the staff, space, or budget to deal with this sort of major policy shift.

What is the urgency for passage of this bill? Where is the evidence of overwhelming demand that is driving its passage? By seemingly fast-tracking this legislation, especially in a time of budget crisis, we are circumventing the naturally slower-moving separate Staff Councils, Faculty Senates, Student Governments, and statewide Staff Alliance deliberative processes. Due process is a fundamental concept in our government, we are not honoring that in spirit here.

For what it is worth, I am a gun-owner, hiker, and hunter, and greatly enjoy the outdoors and the freedom to use firearms responsibly. In my opinion however, like church, institutions of higher learning are not well-served by allowing concealed weapons on campus. Please take a minute to consider all the implications of this bill and if security is found to be a real concern for the faculty, staff, and student populations then to find appropriate ways of addressing those concerns in a more constructive manner. Like you, I love serving the citizens of Alaska. I appreciate your time.

Colin Osterhout  
Juneau, AK



**Sent:**  
**To:**  
**Subject:**

Diane Erickson <diane.erickson.ak@gmail.com>  
Saturday, February 20, 2016 2:38 PM  
Sen. Pete Kelly  
Fwd: Guns on Campus: I oppose It

I am strongly opposed to guns on the UA campuses. At a time when you are proposing massive budget cuts to the UA system, you are taking an action that will divert shrinking resources from education to security and policing on the campuses. Research clearly shows that brains are not fully developed until the mid-20's. Before that time, the brain is susceptible to emotional outbursts, especially if alcohol and/drugs are introduced. What a mix....young people who are not fully developed and guns!

If you and your colleagues believe so strongly in 2nd amendment rights, throw open your legislative offices and allow guns. Until you do, you are serving up a load of hypocrisy.....again. You will put the lives of every campus employee and student at risk, but you are not putting yourself out for risk. Get some skin in this game...lead the way...show us how safe it is to have concealed carry in your legislative offices. Stand up for 2nd amendment rights...open up your offices. Unless you do, you don't really believe in 2nd amendment rights...or you are a coward.

The Republican majority in this legislature continues to demonstrate that they don't care about Alaskans. Do the lives of Alaskans working on campus mean so little to you that you can use them as pawns? How do you sleep at night....and do you have your speech ready for when the first person dies on a UA campus if this goes into effect? Because when i happens you will have blood on your hands.

Diane Erickson



**Sent:** Ellen Naughtner Andrews <ellen\_naughtner@yahoo.com>  
Wednesday, March 02, 2016 11:47  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Cathy Giessel  
**Subject:** Please do not pass SB174

Dear Senator Kelly, Senator McGuire, Senator Stoltze, Senator Dunleavy and Senator Giessel,

I am completely surprised that SB 174 is being proposed and am adamantly opposed to it. Please do not pass this bill. As an Alaskan resident, gun owner, hunter and wild game connoisseur, there is no intellectual argument for the need of guns on a University campus. Additionally, with the current landscape of gun violence, I find it offensive that this bill has progressed to the senate with support. Where is the logic? What needs do gun owners have that require their possession of firearms while at University?

Currently, I am a graduate student and utilize the UAS campus regularly for my studies. I have taken pause in the last week every time I approach the library. I have thought about the widespread, gruesome incidents of gun violence that are occurring regularly down south and then think about my small children. It is unfair that I have to worry about my safety while pursuing a graduate degree (or any academic degree). It is unfair that all people in America are fearing for their lives as a result of unpredictable gun violence. This bill is audaciously tempting fate by blatantly disregarding the obvious truths that are a part of the current American experience. Why in God's name would you support something that could create a loophole for devastation?

I would be happy to speak to this issue at length. I feel strongly and I will be diligent in my pursuit to squash this and any other bill that supports loose gun regulations.

Thank you for the great work that you do for our State. Please remember that this work is on behalf of constituents such as myself.

Ellen Andrews  
1133 Glacier Avenue  
Juneau, AK 99801  
907-586-8184



..... Dr. Gerhard Kramm <gerhardkramm46@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 07, 2016 13:38  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Cc:** Dianne Blumer; Brandon Brefczynski; Bethany Marcum; Jane Conway  
**Subject:** SB 174 - "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska."  
**Attachments:** ias pdf

Dear Senator Kelly,

as a retired faculty member of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, I wonder what the advantage of this bill SB 174 should be. I have taught classes in numerous fields of atmospheric sciences at various universities in Germany, Spain, and even at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. I think I was always an engaged instructor (see, e.g., evaluation of instruction by students, IAS). In my opinion, carrying concealed weapons on a university campus is rather absurd.

I am a native of Cologne, Germany, but I became a US citizen in 2007. During my military service with the armed forces of West Germany at the climax of the Cold War, I was trained with various kind of firearms, from pistols to machine guns. This means that I am familiar with firearms. Also, I do not challenge the 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment of our Constitution.

However, as an engaged instructor, I had had no time to pay attention whether someone who is participating in the course is bearing a firearm. My sole interested was to teach the students in the best manner. This can only be performed without any trace of fear. Therefore, I wonder why it should be permitted to bear firearms, for instance, in classrooms, laboratories, or libraries at the University of Alaska. In such a case, faculty members of the University of Alaska would not be protected against possible assaults by crazy students ore staff members. Thus, I wonder whether you and the co-sponsors of this bill hate this university and its faculty members. If not, then it is indispensable to protect these faculty members if it will be permitted to carry concealed weapons on campus. Consequently, the University of Alaska has to ask for many additional security officers for doing its duty.

The fiscal crisis of the University of Alaska is well known. To hire additional security officers, as indispensable, would only generate more the fiscal problems. I think that your initiative is only counterproductive.

Sincerely yours



---

Dr. rer. nat. Gerhard Kramm  
Research Associate Professor of Meteorology (ret.)  
Fairbanks, Alaska, USA  
e-mail: gerhardkramm46@gmail.com  
URL: <http://engineeringmeteorologyconsulting.com/>

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**From:** coldness@acsalaska.net  
**Sent:** Monday, February 15, 2016 5:26 PM  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Subject:** SB174

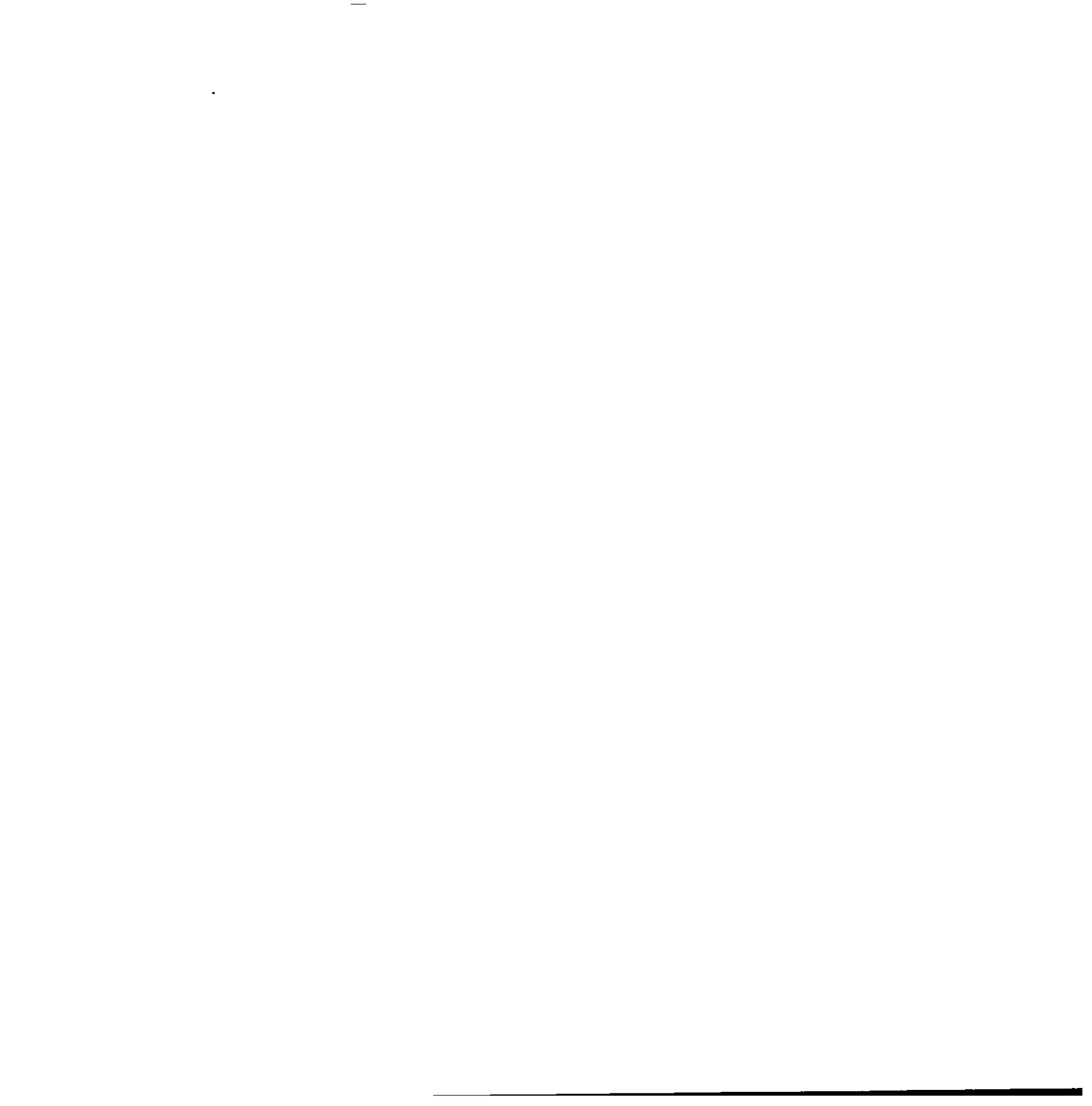
Dear Honorable Senator Pete Kelly,

I am writing to you to express my strong opposition to the SB174, "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska". I have taught general, organic and environmental chemistry at the University of Alaska Southeast for the past 15 years and have on occasion had the unpleasant experience of dealing with students that, because of failing grades, feel they are being treated unfairly. These situations have traditionally been handled with great attention and care through a cooperative and unbiased process involving the student, the UAS administration and myself. Oftentimes, the process can evoke irrational response from the student. Fortunately, concealed weapons are a violation of the University of Alaska Board of Regents Policy and thus the risk of the grade dispute situation turning violent has been minimized. I'm sure you have experienced similar situations dealing with impassioned constituents. Perhaps you can take a moment to consider how you would feel about talking with an aggravated citizen if there were no impediment to that individual entering your office with a firearm. Regardless of whether you feel threatened by this hypothetical scenario, I do indeed feel threatened by the intent of SB174 to remove any impediment to students (and any other persons) to arrive armed to the University of Alaska. Other than to introduce a general level of anxiety and heightened fear of violence on campus, I see no rational reason to allow concealed weapons on the University of Alaska campuses or to limit the Board of Regents ability to determine policy for the University of Alaska campuses.

I urge you to reconsider your support of SB174.

Sincerely,

Lisa Hoferkamp  
Associate Professor of Chemistry  
University of Alaska Southeast  
Juneau, AK



**From:** Terence Reilly <tjreilly@alaska.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 02, 2016 12:54  
**To:** Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Cc:** Terence Reilly  
**Subject:** SB-174

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

Dear Senators McGuire and Kelly,

My name is Terry Reilly and I'm a professor at UAF, where I have been teaching in the English department since 1996. I have been a teacher since 1975 (that's 41 years), both in Alaska and Florida. I have taught every level of student from terminally ill pre-kindergarteners to PhD students, and I've won teaching awards wherever I've taught.

I'm writing with some concerns about the passage of SB-174, especially with regard to allowing guns in classrooms. One of the courses I regularly teach is English 200X, a survey of World Literature, and I teach selections from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. When I teach literature from the Middle East, sometimes the discussions can become quite fiesty and animated, which I usually count as a good thing in an educational environment. It's good for students to be able to argue reasonably and effectively and to formulate and articulate complex ideas. My classes are regularly populated by soldiers and dependents from Eielson and Fort Wainwright, and some of the soldiers who were grads from West Point and the Air Force Academy have used my syllabus when they return to their service academies to teach.

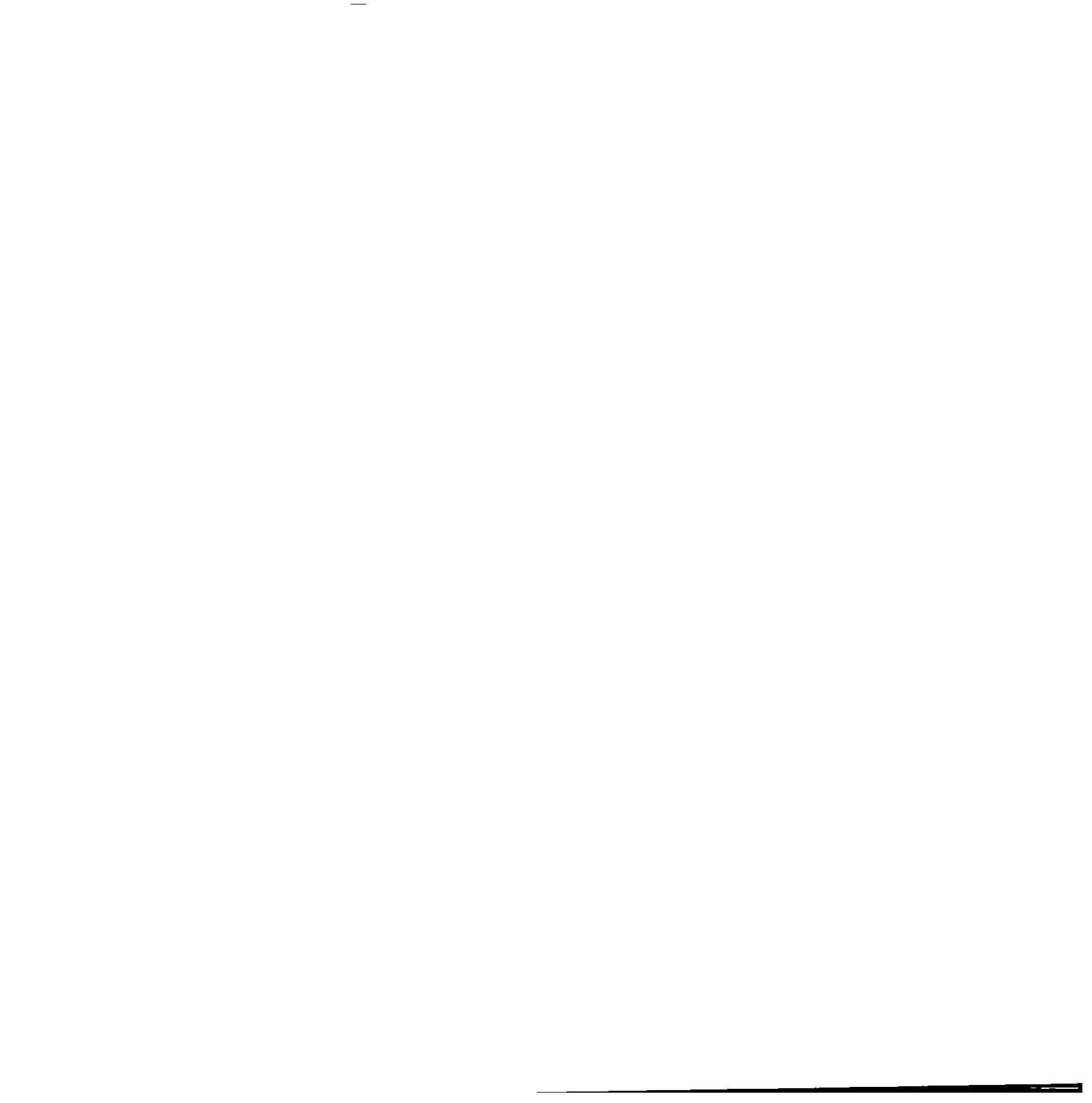
Since 2003 or so, some problems have occasionally cropped up in class with servicemen who have recently returned from tours of duty in Iraq or Afghanistan. Some of these soldiers are having a hard time readjusting to life in the US after experiencing some of the things they have overseas. Some of these soldiers have been diagnosed as PTSD; other have not. Since 2003, I have occasionally had to dismiss my class because of the behavior of some of these soldiers. None of it has been serious--just yelling at other students or me, kicking over trash cans, slamming doors, or just talking endlessly about irrelevant topics--but some of these folks are really having some mental problems, and they aren't getting much treatment for them.

These soldiers are not allowed to carry weapons on base, but if SB-174 passes, they will be able to carry weapons in my classroom, and that's not good at all, either for me or the other students.

My brother just returned from 3 1/2 years in Afghanistan where he was a civilian contractor, and when I told him about this situation, he couldn't believe it. He said that there's no way those people should be allowed to handle guns anywhere, let alone a college classroom, and he pointed out the murder rate in Fort Collins Colorado since returning soldiers have been going there for debriefing.

One of my good friends and colleagues in Florida, Barry Grunow, was shot and killed the last day of middle school in 1990. He was a very popular teacher and the student who shot him was an honors student. The last day of school, the student who lived near the school brought some water balloons to the school and started throwing them. Barry told the kid to go home and start his summer vacation early. The kid walked home, got his father's (licensed) gun, came back to school, walked in the classroom, shot Grunow dead and then walked back home. Some people say that if Grunow had had a gun, he could have defended himself, but it doesn't happen that way--it's not the movies and it happens very quickly--randomly and without warning.

Anyway, I'm rather proud of what I've accomplished in my almost 20 years at UAF, especially the time



--

**Terry Reilly**  
**Professor of English**  
**University of Alaska Fairbanks**



**UAS STAFF COUNCIL RESOLUTION AY1516-01**  
**Approved February 16, 2016**

**TO:** Jim Johnsen  
President, University of Alaska

**VIA:** Faye Gallant  
Chair, Staff Alliance

**CC:** Richard Caulfield  
Chancellor, University of Alaska Southeast

Maren Haavig  
President, Faculty Senate/Alliance

**DATE:** February 16, 2016

**RE:** Oppose Senate Bill 174 Guns on Campus

**Whereas:**

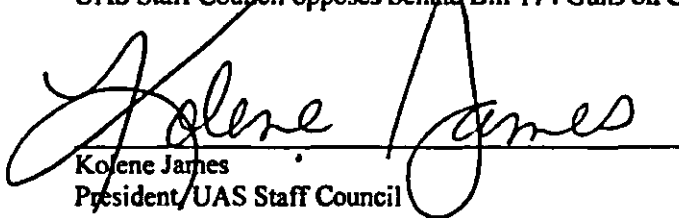
On February 16, 2016, the UAS Staff Council unanimously opposed SB174 Guns on Campus and supports Student Services Council of the University of Alaska and UAS Student Government Juneau campus resolution 1516-10: Oppose SB 174 Guns on Campus.

In the current climate of violence associated with guns, SB 174 will only amplify this behavior within our campus and community.

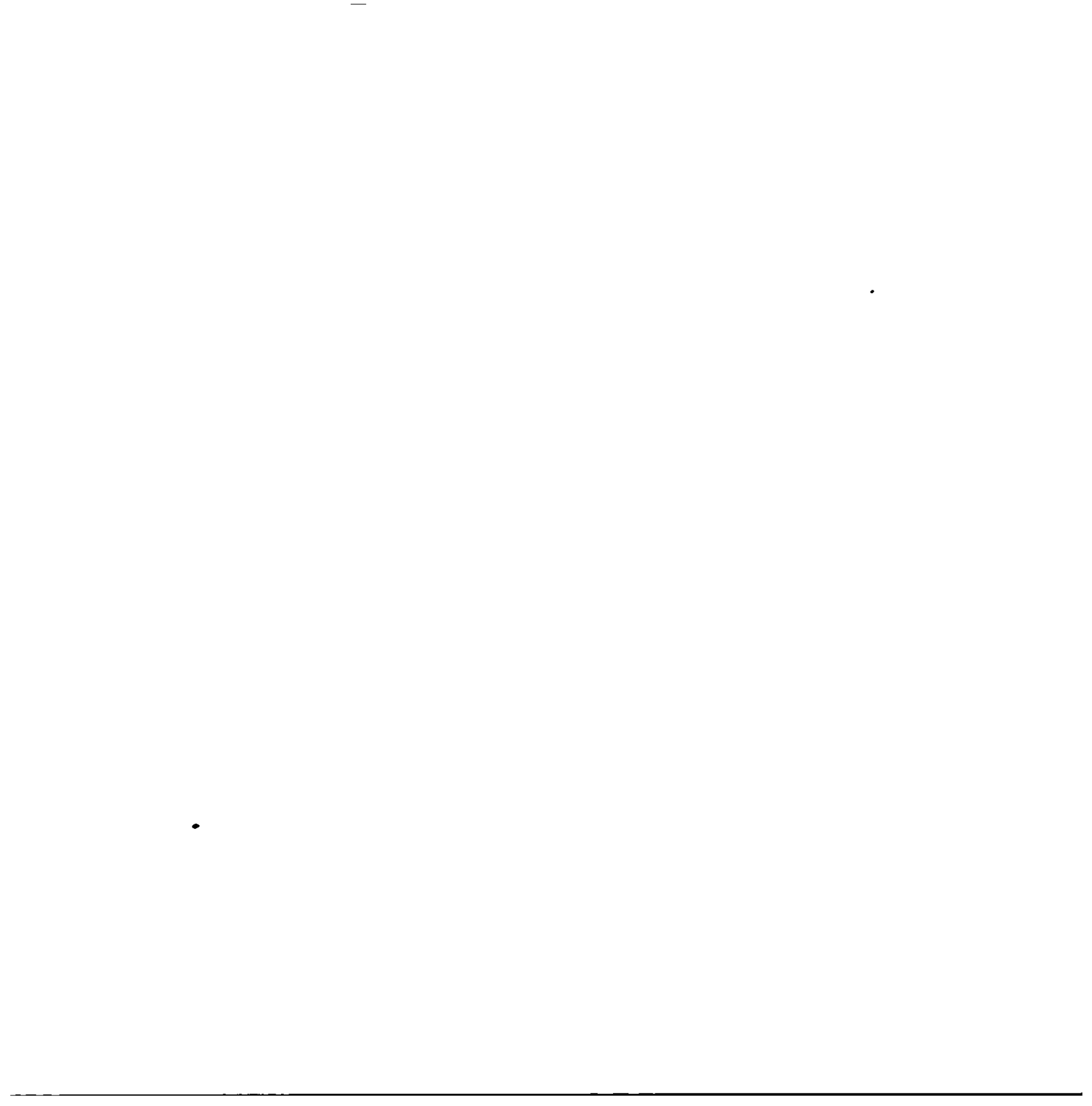
UAS Staff Council advises Staff Alliance and the UA Administration to support the best interests and importantly, safety, of the University employees and students.

**Be It Resolved That:**

UAS Staff Council opposes Senate Bill 174 Guns on Campus

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kolene James  
President, UAS Staff Council

**Enclosures:** UASJC-Resolution 1516-10  
VC Letter Opposing Gun Legislation





**USUAS-JC**

University of Alaska Southeast

United Students of the University of Alaska Southeast

Priority Reading  
Resolution - 1516 -10

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**Sponsored By: President Callie Conerton**

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**Date of Introduction: February 16th, 2016**

**Purpose: To oppose SB 174 Guns on Campus**

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**Whereas:**

The University of Alaska Southeast Juneau Campus students deserve to have a safe place to study that doesn't involve them being scared of people carrying guns

**Whereas:**

The University is a place of learning. It is not a gun range, hunting ground or a place with significant crime.

**Whereas:**

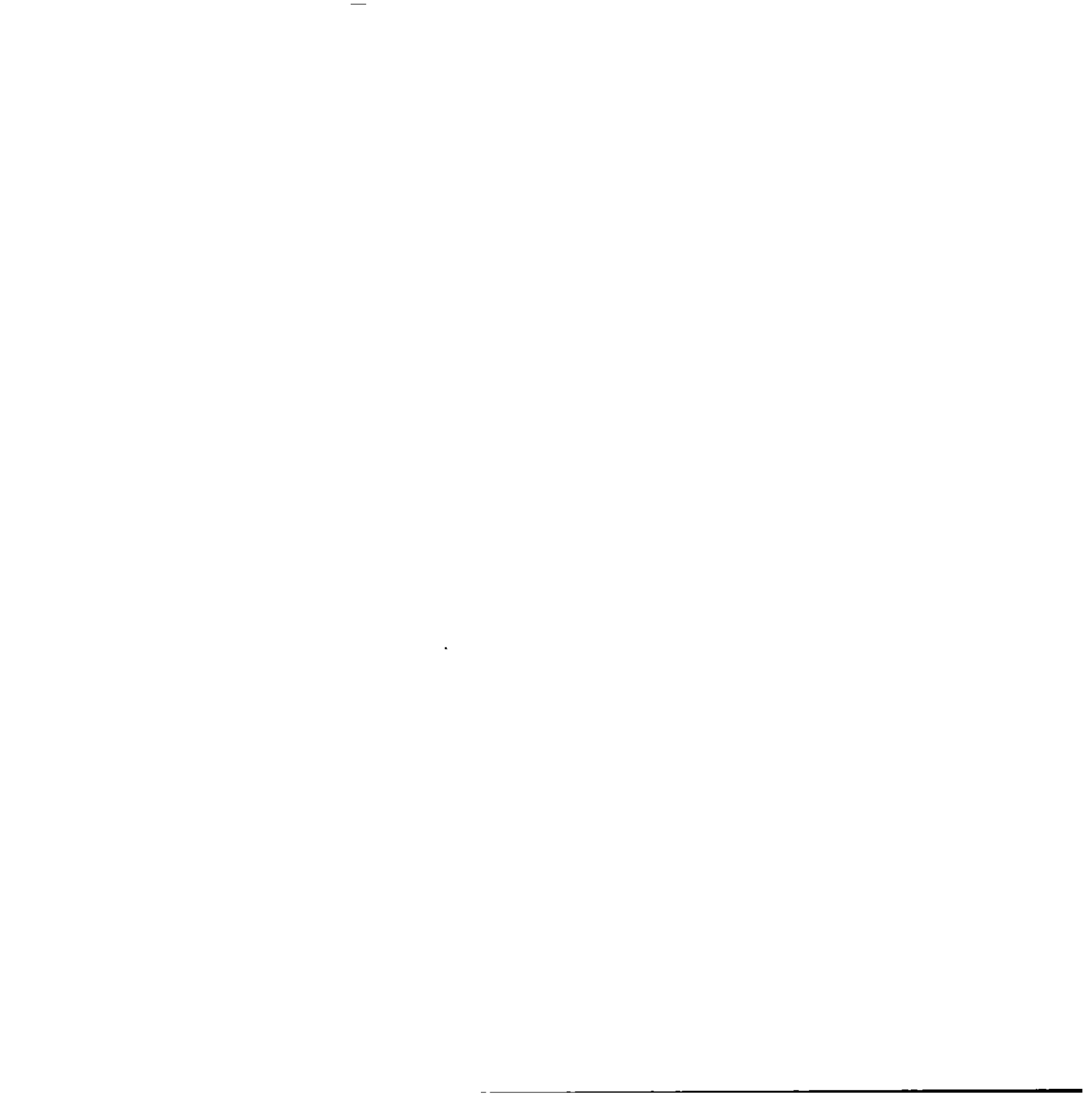
Many University of Alaska Southeast students are under 18 and there are many tours of University campuses statewide that include children from kindergarten to high school. It is not a safe choice to have guns being carried around without proper training with young children around. Guns are not allowed on school campuses for kindergarten through high school due to safety. The same safety should be considered for the dual enrolled students, the tour groups and the children of the students and staff who visit campus.

**Whereas:**

It would not be in the University's best interest to allow vulnerable students; many for the first time away from home, the ability to carry a gun. Many students are experimenting, some against the law, with alcohol. Students are dealing with stressful classes and situations that could get extremely out of hand with students being able to carry guns on campus.

**Whereas:**

There are no classes or permit required for an Alaskan citizen to purchase and carry a gun in the state of Alaska. This means that a student could purchase a gun and carry it on campus without the proper knowledge of how to use a firearm.



**Whereas:**

This bill would allow any student, no matter their state of mind or knowledge of firearm safety, to be able to carry a concealed weapon on any University of Alaska Campus.

**Be It Resolved That:**

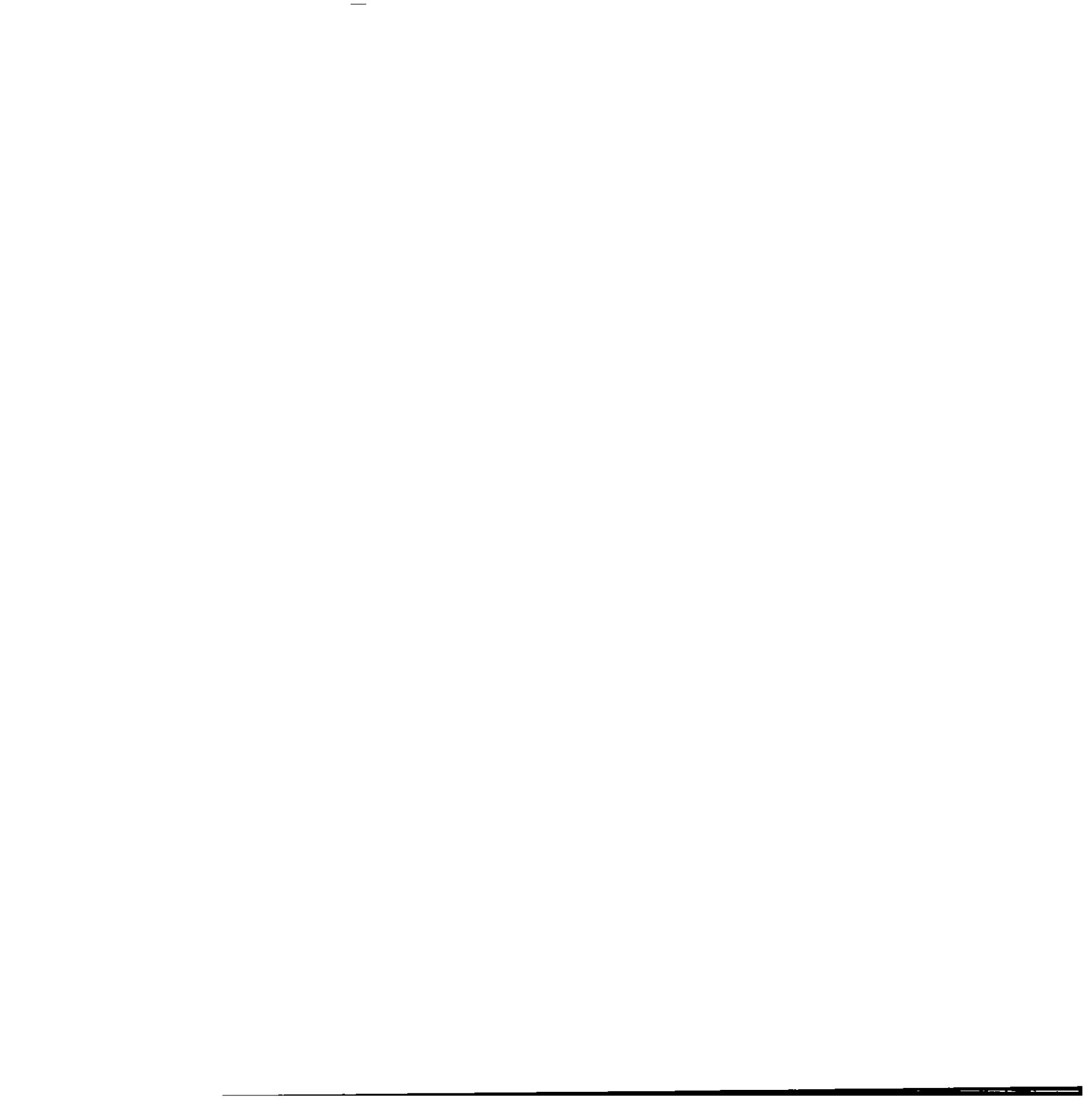
The USUAS-JC highly discourages Senate Bill 174 and opposes students being able to f carry concealed weapons on University of Alaska property.

**Be it Further Resolved That:**

A copy of this resolution be sent to: President Johnsen, UA Board of Regents, Senate Education Committee, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Dunleavy, Senator McGuire, Senator Coghill, Senator Kelly, Senator Stoltze, Juneau Legislative Delegation, Vice President Dan White, Vice President Michelle Rizk, Associate Vice President Chris Christensen Chancellor Richard Caulfield, Vice Chancellor Joe Nelson, Vice Chancellor Michael Ciri, Interim Provost Priscilla Schulte, Campus Life Director Eric Scott, Dean of Arts and Sciences Karen Schmitt, Dean of Education Deborah Lo, Dean of Career Education Pete Traxler, Dean of School of Management Vickie Williams, UAS Staff Council, and UAS Faculty Senate.

**This Bill Will Be Passed: February 16th, 2016.**

  
Callie Conerton President



**From:** Tara M Smith <tmsmith@uaa.alaska.edu>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 10, 2016 11:55  
**To:** Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Subject:** UAA Faculty Senate Motions  
**Attachments:** USUAA Resolution #16-18 - Opposing SB174.pdf

Dear Senator Kelly,

Thank you for your service to our state. I write to you on behalf of the University of Alaska Anchorage Faculty Senate, the university-wide, representative governance body for faculty at UAA. I wanted to share with you two motions we passed on March 4, 2016. The first refers to a motion passed by the Union of Students of UAA, which I have attached for your convenience.

First: The UAA Faculty Senate expresses solidarity with USUAA's Resolution 16-18 on SB-174.

Second: The UAA Faculty Senate believes that the current Board of Regents policy relating to weapons on campus is in the best interest of students and the university community. We therefore firmly oppose Senate Bill 174.

We appreciate your time and consideration of the faculty whose working conditions will be impacted by the proposed legislation before you. Please do not hesitate to contact me for any further information that may be of assistance to you in your deliberations. We recognize your task is always arduous, and this year particularly so.

Best Regards,

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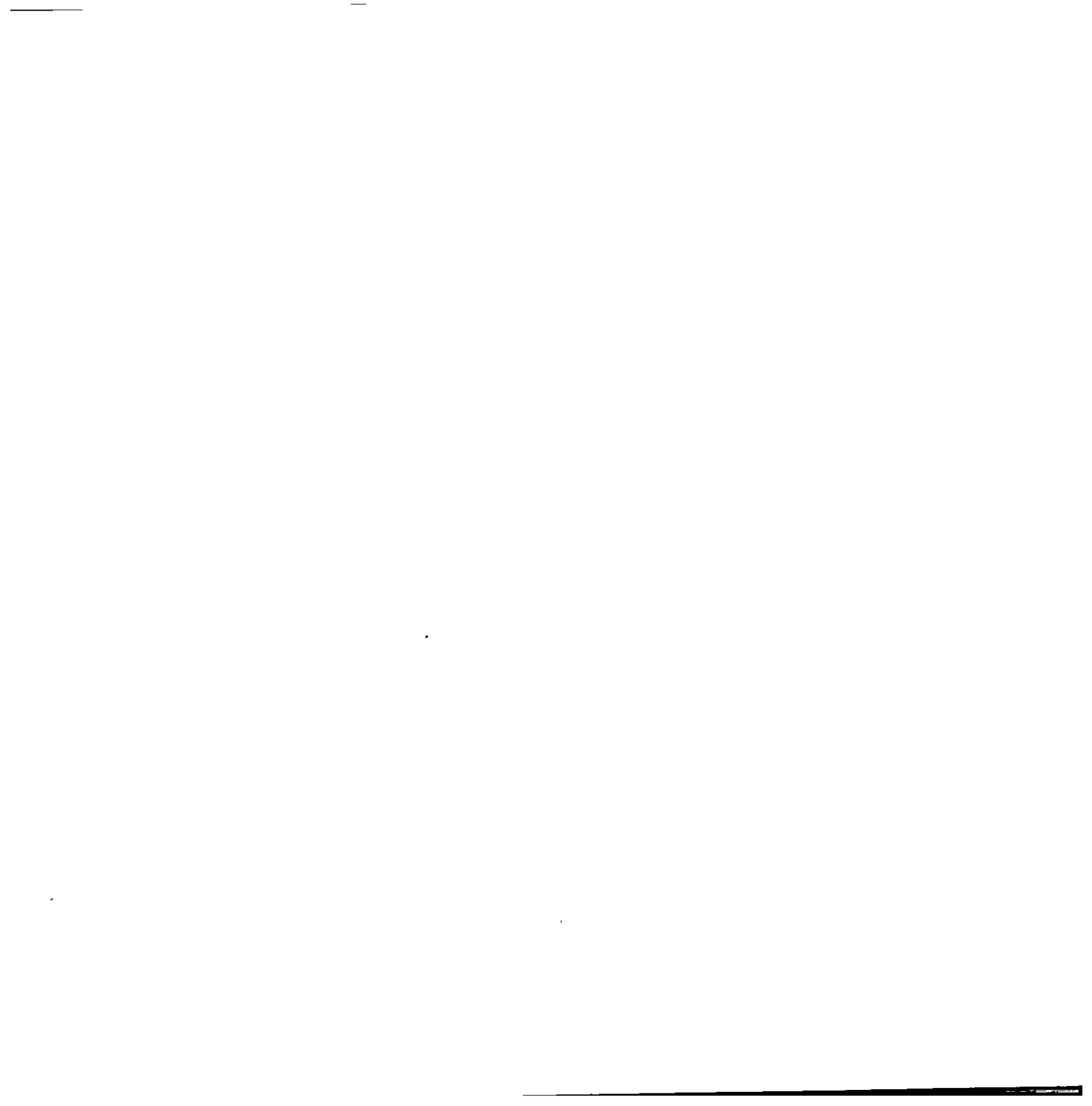
Tara Smith, M.Ed.

President, UAA Faculty Senate

Professor of ESL

University of Alaska Anchorage

907.786.6873



**From:** Toby Widdicombe <twiddicombe@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 10, 2016 13:31  
**To:** Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Bill Wielechowski  
**Subject:** Please Vote against SB 174

Dear Senators,

Please vote against SB 174 (the proposed weapons on campus legislation). Faculty and students do not want this bill. Why would the legislature force this idea on us when the legislature is not itself prepared to allowed weapons in its own buildings, chambers, and discussions? Why? Why do so when the Second Amendment is not under any sort of threat?

This bill will damage the relations between faculty and students and students and students. Pretty much everyone on campus. The student government has made a statement against this bill. The faculty senate has made a statement against this bill. The faculty union has said it does not want this bill. The prior University President was against the bill.

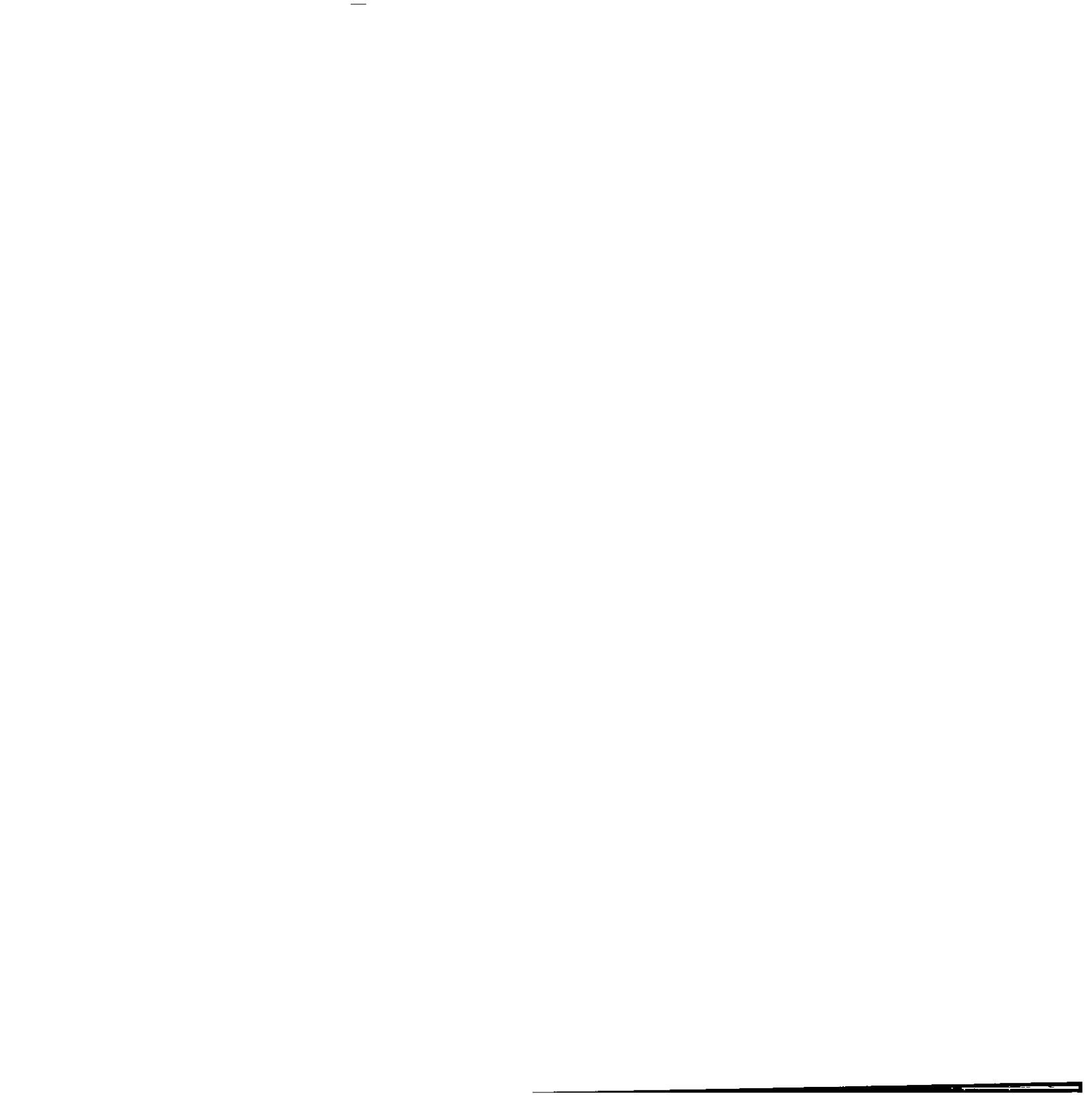
In addition, this bill will likely impinge on the first amendment free speech rights of members of our campus community. How likely is that everyone will continue to speak up and have controversial discussions and debates on campus, which are a vital part of a good educational experience, if there is the threat of weapons being involved.

SB 174 is unnecessary legislation, particularly in a time of great budget crisis. It's a classic example of a solution to a problem that doesn't exist, a solution which will just create further problems. If SB 174 passes there will be one or more serious "shooter on campus" incidents on UA campuses in the coming years. *You know that and I know that.* And the legislature will wring its hands and say: "How did this happen!" Well, it will have happened because of your actions if you pass this bill. So, don't. Please don't.

Instead, focus on the biggest, the *only* issue: creating a sustainable future for the Alaskan economy. Why are we focusing on weapons when our state's economy is in an iron lung and our university is in triage? Why would the legislature add upwards of \$1 million dollars per year if not more once the insurance companies get involved to the university's costs?

Why is the legislature proposing to create a hostile and threatening work and learning environment for those of us working at the university when the legislature itself is unwilling to allow weapons into its halls and discussions.

Leave the weapons at home or in the cars where they belong, rather than in our buildings and classrooms. Please vote against SB 174.



**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller

Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Representative Wes Keller:

I think that certain trained people on campus should be allowed to conceal carry for everyone's safety..Gun Free Zones have been proven to be a disaster zone !

As a fellow resident of Alaska, I respectfully urge your support of Senate Bill 174. This important legislation would allow students, faculty and guests to own, possess, carry, transport or store a firearm on areas of the University of Alaska campus where not prohibited by law. A state-funded institution should not be allowed to impose rules more strict than state law, especially rules to limit the right to self-defense. Individuals should not be prevented from exercising their right to self-defense simply because they choose to seek a college education.

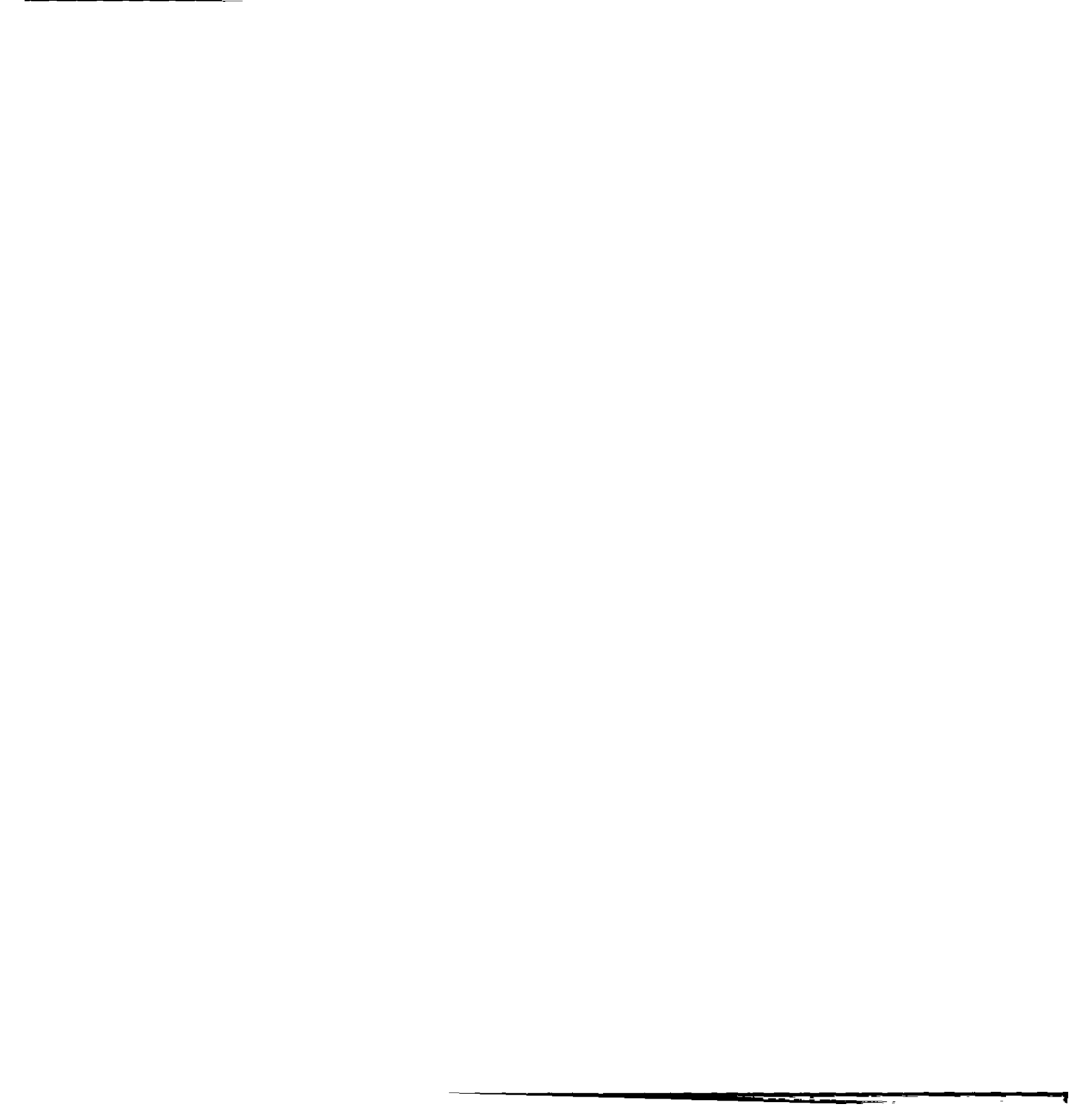
Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,

Sallie Dodd Butters

PO Box 1223

Homer, AK 99603-1223



Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Wes Keller  
To House Education Committee, Support of SB 174

**Subject:**

Mr Chairman and members of the education committee. My name is Mike Coons from Palmer and I'm speaking for myself as a Life and Heritage member of the NRA.

SB 174 has had some pretty contentious public hearings. The anti Second Amendment crowd has used fear as one of their attacks, fear of the citizens of Alaska whom choose to carry a firearm. The facility and students from foreign countries, here being protected by our Constitution, are making comments that if they only had known that guns would be on campus they would not have come to UA. Alaskan facility members have said they will quit and leave if this passes. I fully applaud Senator Kelly, whom on the floor in reaction to those comments said: Don't let the screen door hit you on the ..... on the way out!

The main reason for this testimony though is because of the tactic and I do believe outright lies of facility and students that testified they own guns, they hunt, they target practice but they oppose SB 174! I have been on the fore front of the 2nd Amendment issue and dealing with those whom oppose our liberties for many years. This tactic is right out of the Brady anti-gun handbook! Because owning a firearm and the 2nd Amendment have zero to do with the "right" of hunting or target practice or collecting, it is all about the right to protect ourselves against tyranny, be that a government gone amok or criminals whom are putting us in serious bodily harm or in fear of our lives!

So for those whom use this tactic, please, by all means call them out.

This tactic is also used by the likes of Rosie O'Donnel in that she is an elitist and she needs the protection, armed security, and that denial of our, everyday citizens rights, is because we are just peasants. I wonder if the same holds true with those testifying here that because they are facility of an prestigious University that only they have the knowledge, the training and because of their station, the need for a firearm.

I am sure that SB 174 will pass and I just ask that it passes out of this committee today so that it can be passed on the floor prior to session ending

Mike Coons  
5200 Dorothy Drive  
Palmer, AK 99645  
745-6779

--  
Using Opera's mail client: <http://www.opera.com/mail/>



**To:**  
**Subject:**

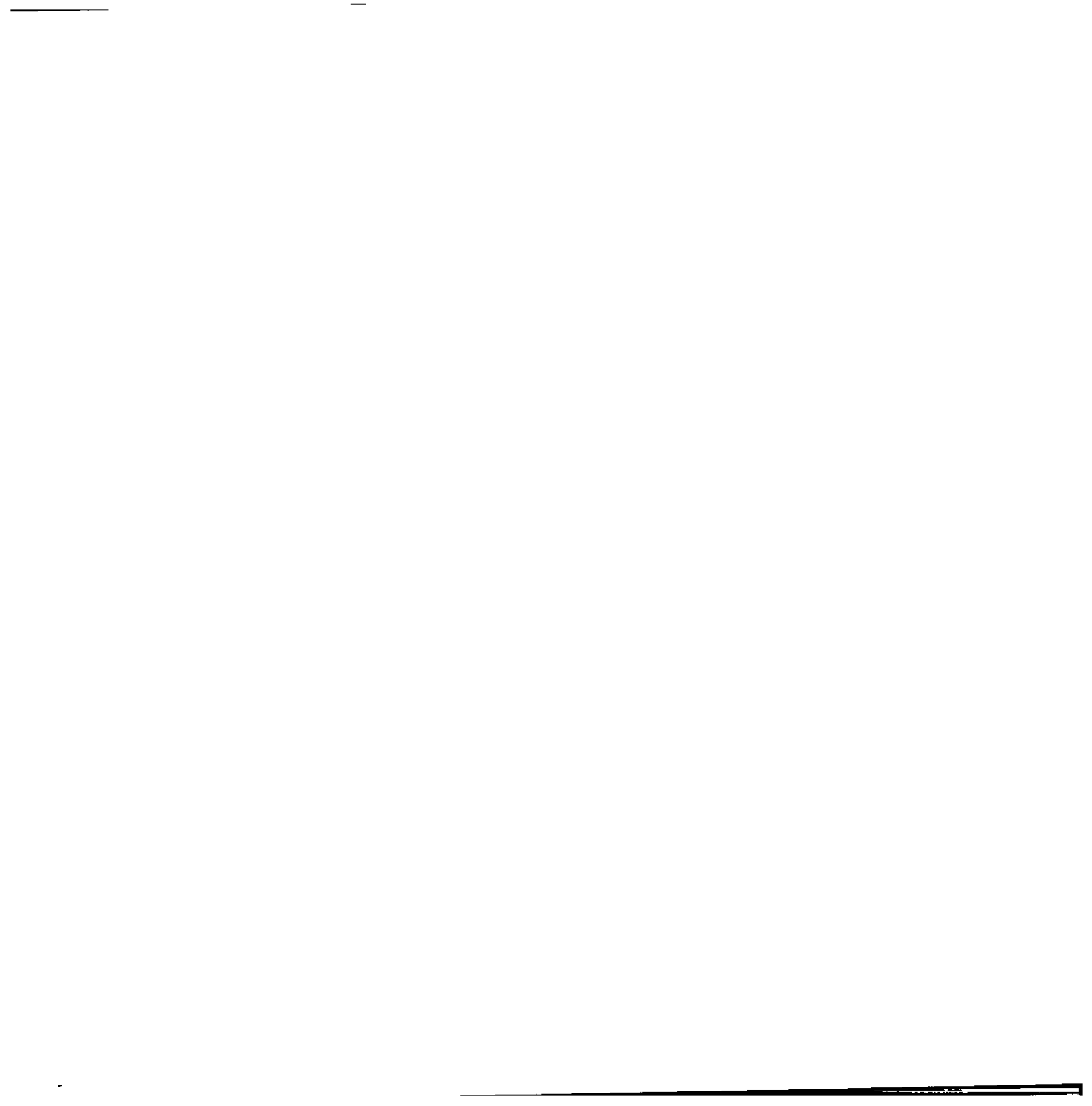
Rep. Wes Keller  
Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Representative Wes Keller:

As a fellow resident of Alaska, I respectfully urge your support of Senate Bill 174. This important legislation would allow students, faculty and guests to own, possess, carry, transport or store a firearm on areas of the University of Alaska campus where not prohibited by law. A state-funded institution should not be allowed to impose rules more strict than state law, especially rules to limit the right to self-defense. Individuals should not be prevented from exercising their right to self-defense simply because they choose to seek a college education.

Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.  
Thanks for helping to keep our college kids safe.  
Mike & Deb LaMagdeleine

Sincerely,  
Michael LaMagdeleine  
1816 Dimond Dr  
Anchorage, AK 99507-1308



**To:**  
**Subject:**

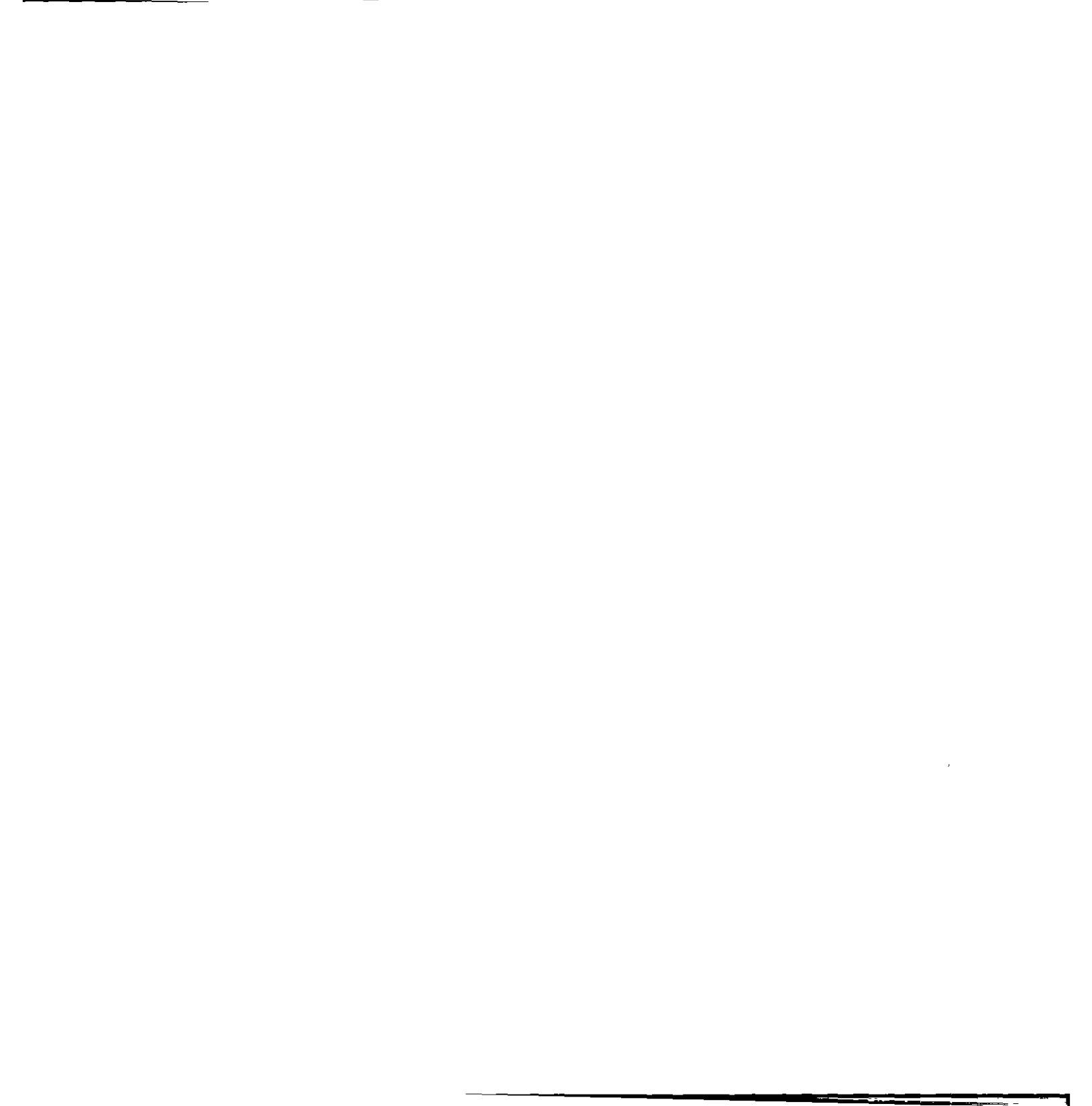
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Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174. One more thing. NO INCOME TAX. I can live with a state sales tax.

Sincerely,  
Warren Schimmeyer  
11324 Discovery View Dr  
Apt 301  
Anchorage, AK 99515-2759



..  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

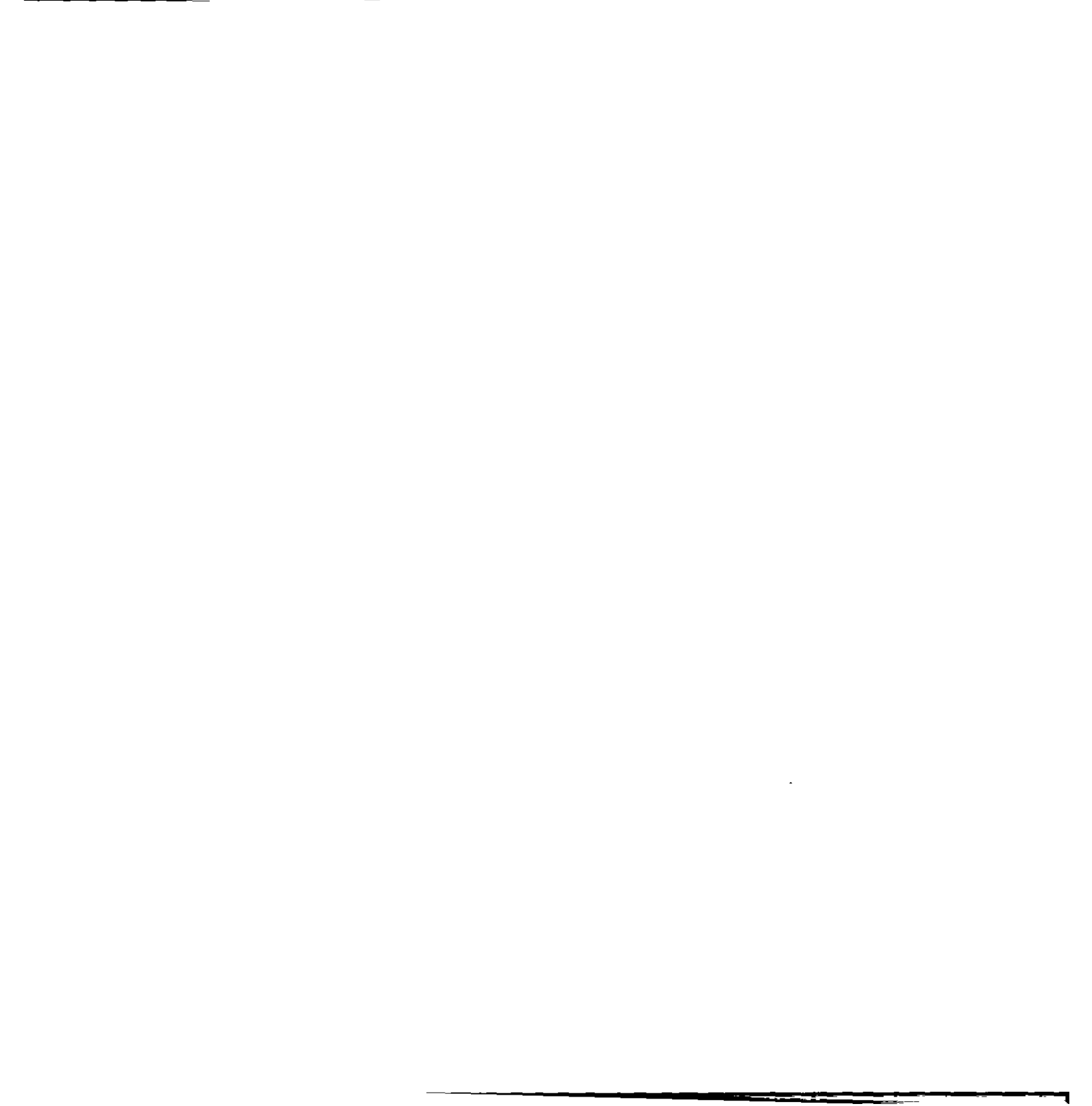
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Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Thanks for your'e consideration of this bill.  
Mike n Deb LaMagdeleine

Sincerely,  
Michael LaMagdeleine  
1816 Dimond Dr  
Anchorage, AK 99507-1308



**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
In Support of SB 174

Honorable Representative Wes Keller

I am writing you today in support of SB 174; I am a employee of the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. What the Board of Regents have said in recent times; "they are here to protect the students". Well bottom line they can not protect us or anyone else for that matter. Their lame policies only make it harder for the law abiding citizens to protect themselves and those around us to do so. They have set themselves up to supersede the Federal Constitution as well and the Alaska State Constitution.

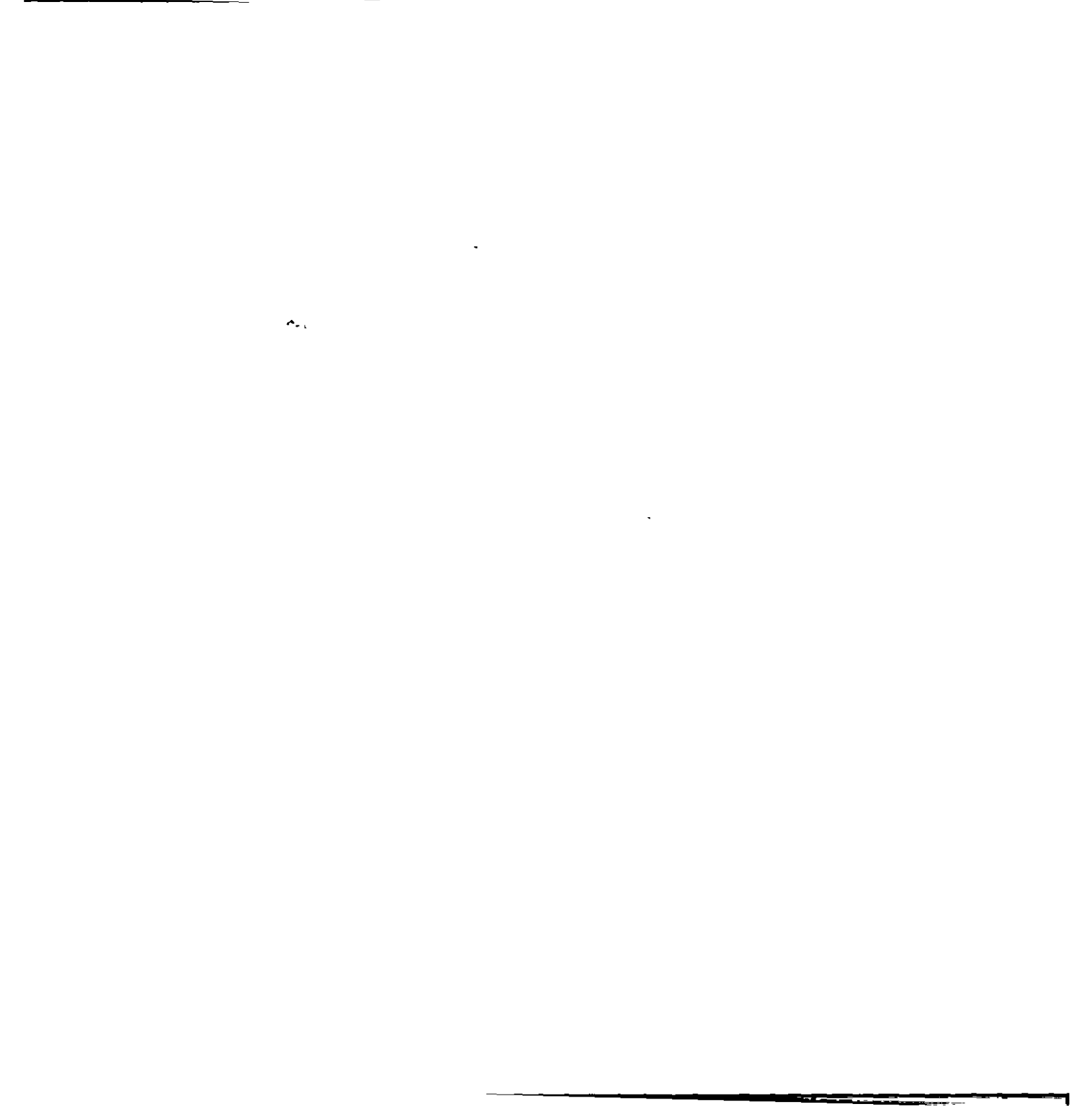
You as law makers need to stop this from happening, I ask that you pass SB174 as it was originally written. For the reason as follows;

- 1) The Board of Regents have had a very long time to adopt or change or create any rules in the handling of guns or knives on campus and they have not done anything.
- 2) Students and Staff alike already carry knives to use in support of their daily duties; most are folders, some are sheath or long blades.
- 3) Students already carry guns as allowed by state and federal law in protection of themselves and others according to state law.
- 4) The law enforcement officers can not protect us if we have a active shooter on campus. They can only clean up the aftermath.
- 5) The ability of the Board of Regents or President can not protect us or anyone else. How can they say we will be protected; they can't protect themselves.
- 6) Since when does the Board of Regents have the power to undermine the United States Constitution and the Alaska Constitution or to supersede it; they do not.

All the Board of Regents have done is to give you a bone to chew on with their amendments; please do not fall for this ploy. Pass the original bill as written and give the power to protect ourselves back to the people.

Thank you for reading my letter and I hope you can see my side of things.

Paul Brown



Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool

**Subject:**

SB 174

Dear Alaska Representatives,

Please support and vote positively for SB 174.

Thank you in advance

Very Respectfully,

William Crabtree

"NE DESIT VIRTUS"  
(Let Valor not Fail)  
(907)350-6016



**re:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Support for SB 174 Weapons on Campus

I support SB 174. I commend the Alaska Senate for protecting our rights provided by the U.S. and Alaska Constitutions. I strongly encourage the House Education Committee to do the same.

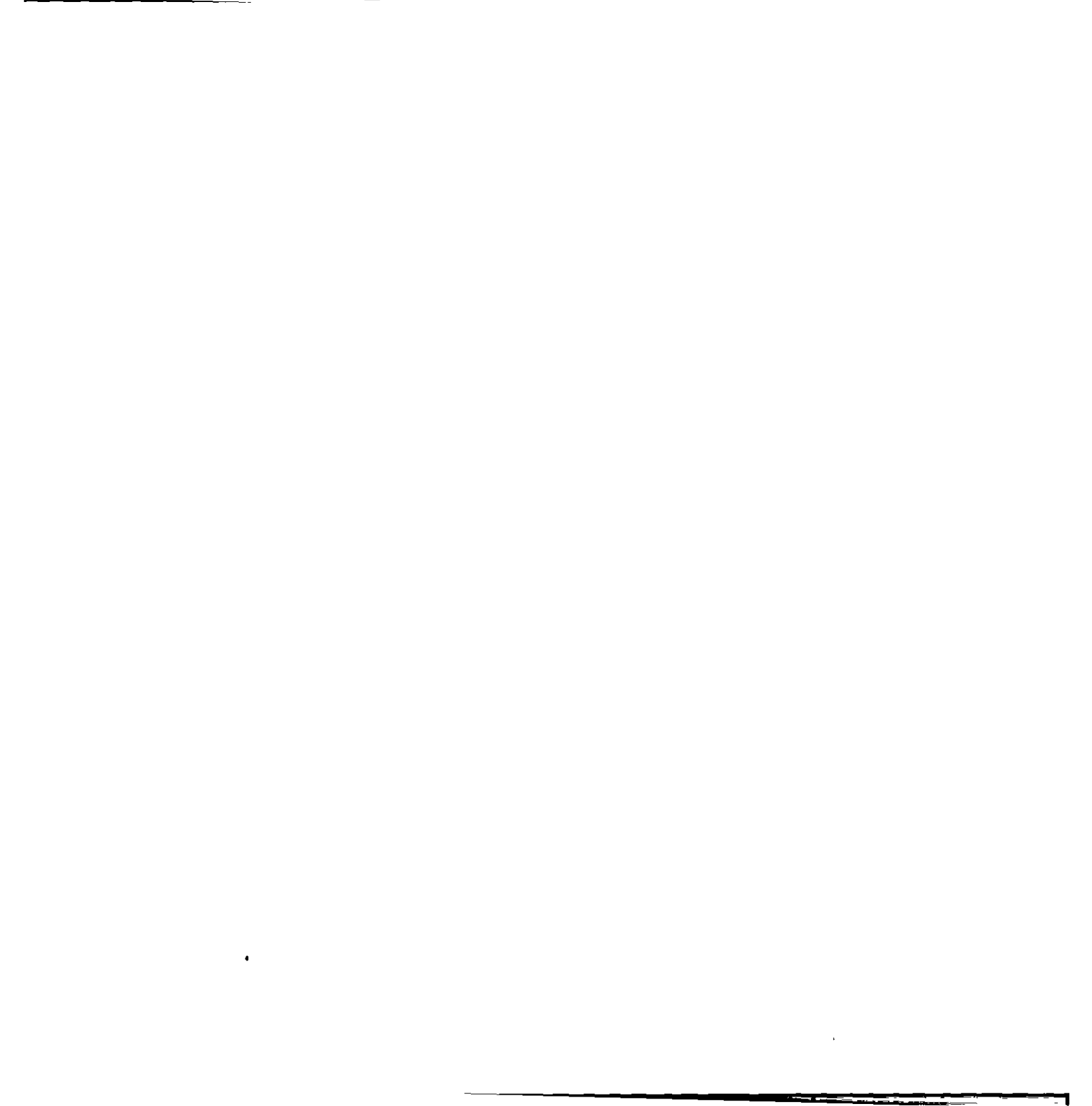
I am a disabled veteran having served in both the Gulf War and Afghanistan. I have seen first hand what happens when people are denied the right to defend themselves. I have sadly seen what happens here at home when the average law abiding citizen is unable to defend his friends, family and home. We, as Americans, are guaranteed this right. The Board of Regents do not have the right to overrule our Constitution and the law of the land.

Here is a quick summary of my thoughts as a UAF staff employee and a UAF alumni:

- 1) I agree that there are a few specific situations that carrying firearms would be inappropriate. Individuals should not bring firearms into the campus police department, during counseling situations, or into Title IX offices. These are specific situations, locations, and happen infrequently. These are reasonable compromises.
- 2) I do believe individuals living on campus have the same right to carry their firearm as those that chose to live off campus. It should also be the individual's responsibility to properly secure his or her firearm in the dorm room.
- 3) I do not believe that a concealed carry permit should be mandatory since this right is already provided by both constitutions.

Thank you for your support.

**Bob Crenshaw**



**To:**  
**Subject:**

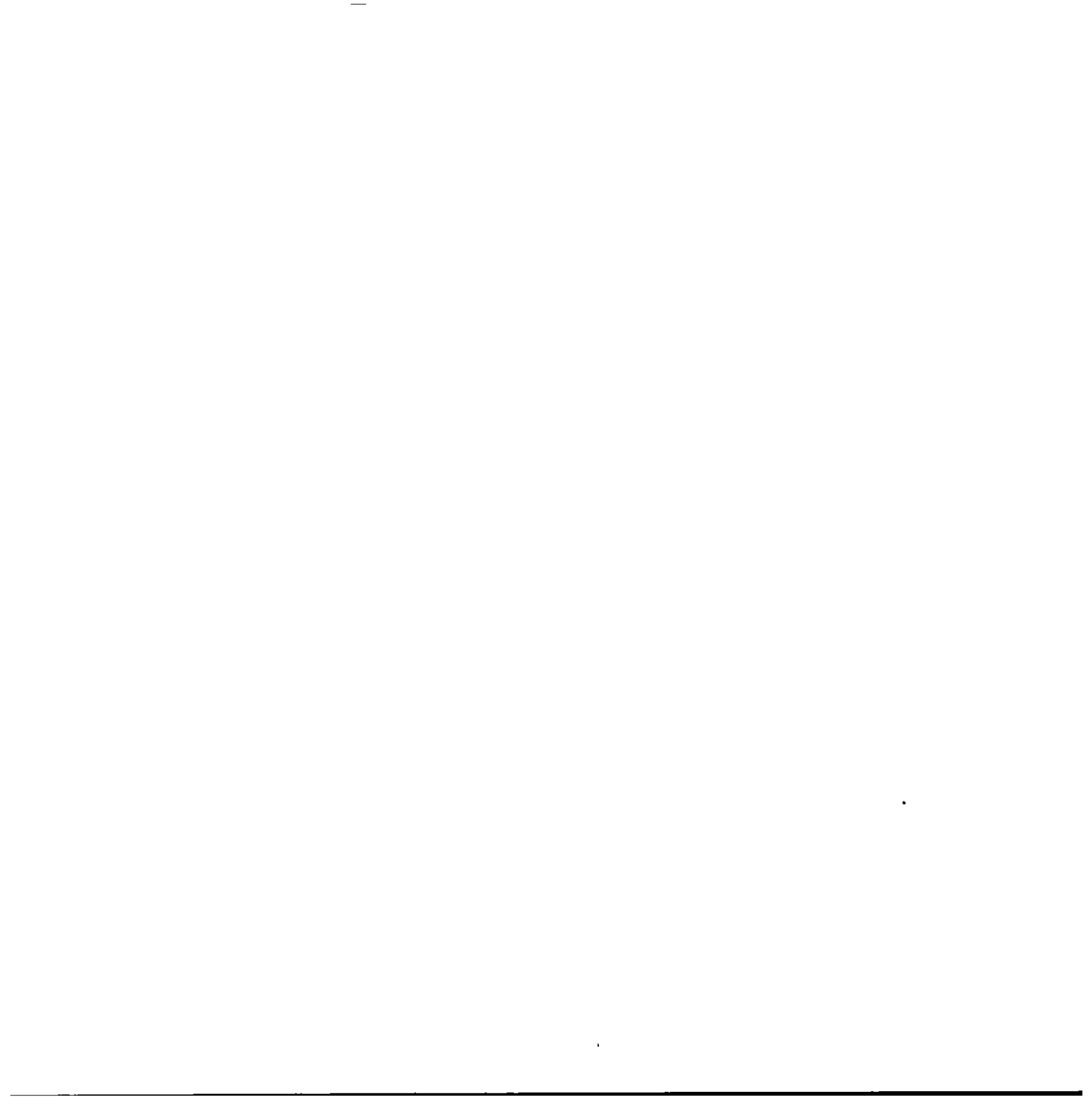
Janet Ogan  
Please support SB174

Please support SB174. I've testified before Judiciary and Finance already, so this is getting to be redundant. Article 1 section 19 of our State Constitution has been ignored by the University of Alaska's policy makers, BOR and others in positions of authority. We'd not need this law if these people would just abide by existing statute.

Let's put the unfounded fear aside and follow both the Constitution and hopefully new law, but unfortunately what should have been unnecessary law.

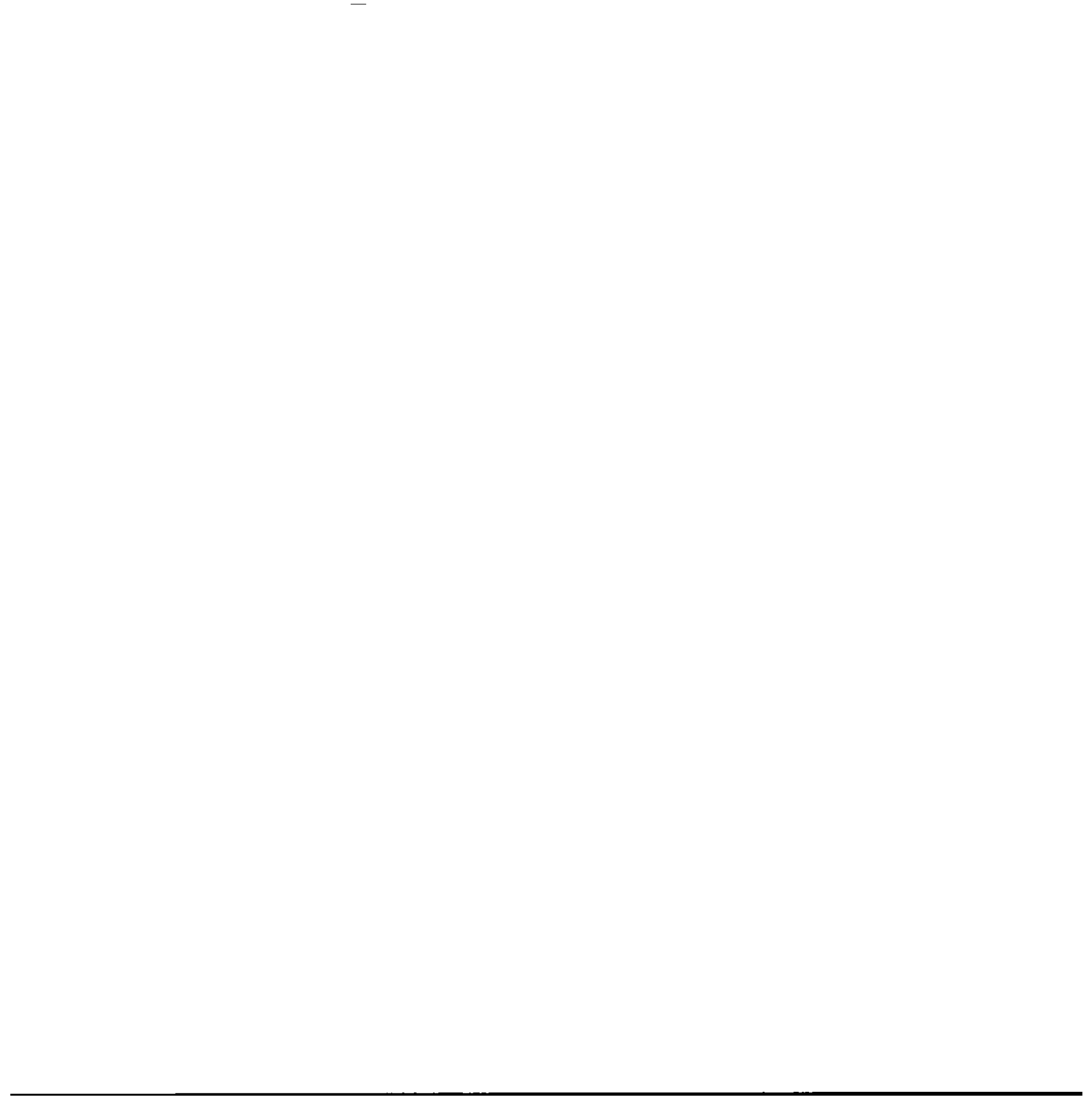
Thank you,

Greg Stoddard



**76 PAGES OF  
IDENTICAL FORM  
EMAILS FROM  
APPROXIMATELY 76  
PERSONS ARE  
PRESENT IN THE  
PAPER FILE.**

**A SAMPLE PAGE  
FOLLOWS.**



**To:**  
**Subject:**

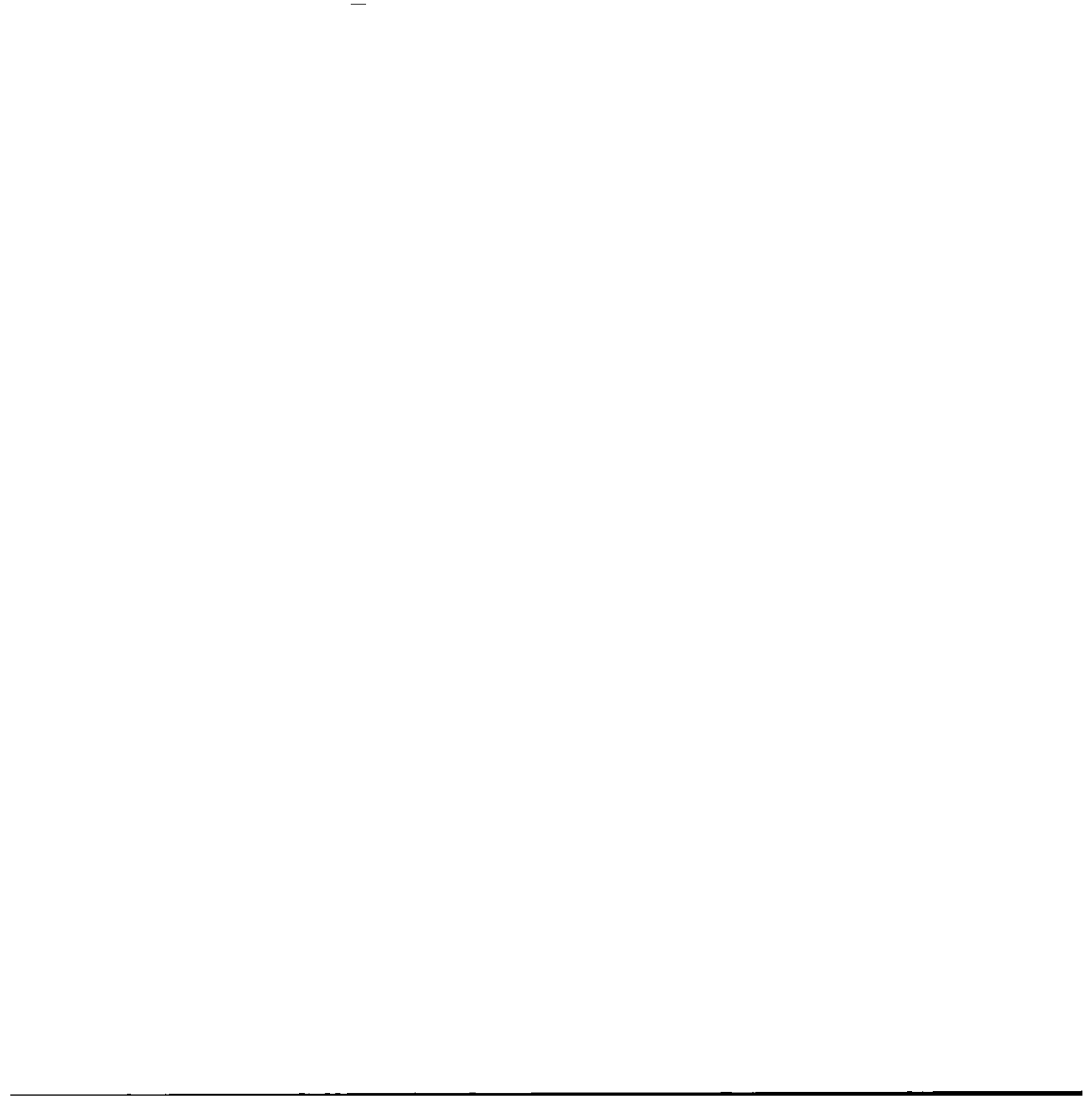
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Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,  
Larry Bigalke  
4200 Victoria Cir  
Anchorage, AK 99502-429S



Hello Representatives,

Thank you for reading my letter yesterday and taking the time to read another today.

When considering the legislation regarding guns on campus I would like you to consider the role of the government. Regarding all legislation we must put our biases aside, put aside our individual self interest, and look at data. We must try to remove some of the emotion from decision making (just as we are asked to do in the hospital "evidenced based medicine," we need to practice "evidenced based legislation"- if you expect this of your health care providers, society should expect this from our elected legislatures). What can and should we expect from our government? I have been thinking a lot about this lately. We need to consider why we are not an anarchist nation and have a government in place. I have come up with 2 solid reasons the United States and Alaskan Government is in place:

1) **To provide a structure for a fair and efficient economic system.** Alaska is currently having a budget crisis. We need to be cautious and thoughtful regarding how we use our money. Allowing guns on campus will be costly (I have seen quoted 1.3 million dollars in the Juneau Empire My Turn section). This is not good spending! If we are putting this legislation in place due to fear of mass shootings and allowing people to "protect themselves," we need to reconsider. We need to put money into mental health, conflict resolution and if we still carry fear in our hearts regarding safety on campus we need to put a more reliable system in place. Arming young adults will surely make a campus environment much more dangerous than it already is. This measure is not an economically effective way to feel more secure in our place of learning.

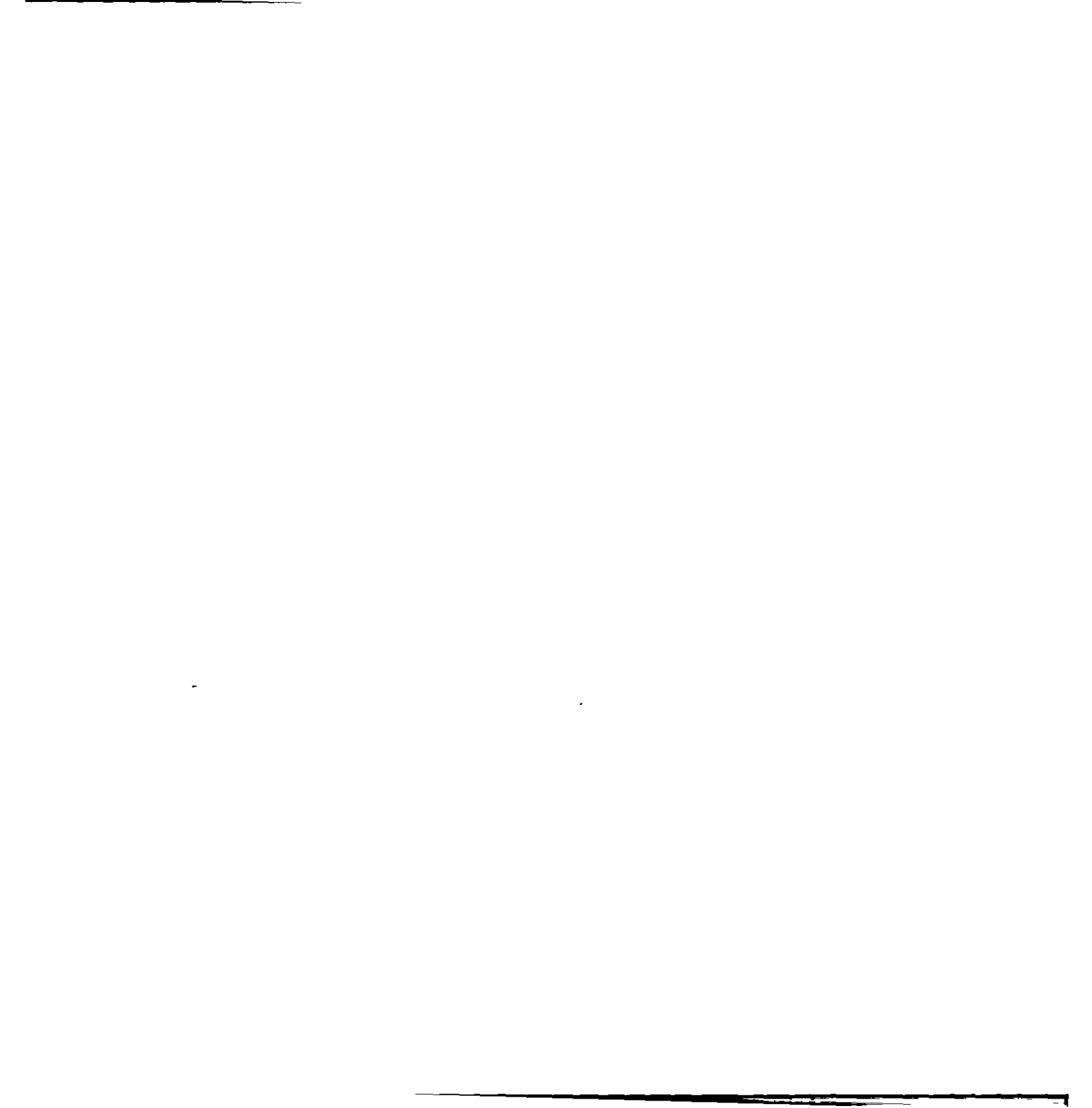
2) **To minimize suffering for the citizens.** The legislation regarding guns on campus will create more suffering for all Alaskans. The likelihood that there will be gun related accidents is much too high to allow this legislation to go through. The likelihood that an emotionally charged young adult acts out of fear in a way that they will regret is much too high to allow this legislation to go through. The likelihood that our representatives will feel shame, embarrassment and regret when motivated, inspired students are harmed and die in the hands of fellow students is much too high to allow this legislation to go through.

How are students to study on campus knowing there are guns present? They will be living in fear. This undermines the purpose of our government. They will not be able to efficiently complete their studies and become thoughtful voters and contributors to the Alaskan economy.

Please, do not act out of emotion or pride when considering this legislation. Please consider your fellow Alaskans, our future and the current state of economy.

After reading this letter if you still plan to vote yes to allow this legislation to go through please thoughtfully and respectfully respond to my letter. I care about your family, I do not think this legislation makes a safe learning environment for your family or loved ones.

Thank you for your time.



Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Tammie Wilson  
**Subject:** Concealed Carry on UA campus

Dear Elected Officials,

I am contacting you today to let you know that I am opposed to any bill that allows the concealed carrying of firearms on UA or any other campus. I believe that it unnecessarily puts lives in danger. Please do not allow this bill to pass.

Thank you

Nancy Krehlik



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Sen. John Coghill; Rep. David Guttenberg  
guns on campus

Dear Alaska Legislators:

I am a Professor of Geophysics at the University of Alaska, the head of the Snow-Ice-Permafrost Group. Prior to that I was with the U.S. Army Cold Regions Laboratory-Alaska, where I was the Chief Scientist. I have been doing cryospheric research for 36 years in Alaska, and have received a number of honors for my research. In addition, I have brought in millions of dollars of research money, and have educated many students about high latitude geophysics.

A university is no place for guns (even though I own many and I hunt).

It is simply inappropriate....just as packing guns at church, in the legislature, or at an elementary school, would be inappropriate. The legislation of SB174 is motivated buy an utterly unproven premise (that more guns will stop mass violence). Often the result is just the opposite, a fact many law enforcement officers endorse. So on that score, this is bad bill.

But there is more: speaking for myself, I would refuse to teach a class in which students came in armed. Many of my colleagues have expressed the same view. I suppose the university could take the view that then I (or any others taking the same stand) would have to be terminated, and I would accept that.....but consider that this, coupled with the extreme budget cuts, is likely to have the effect of forcing the best and brightest to leave.

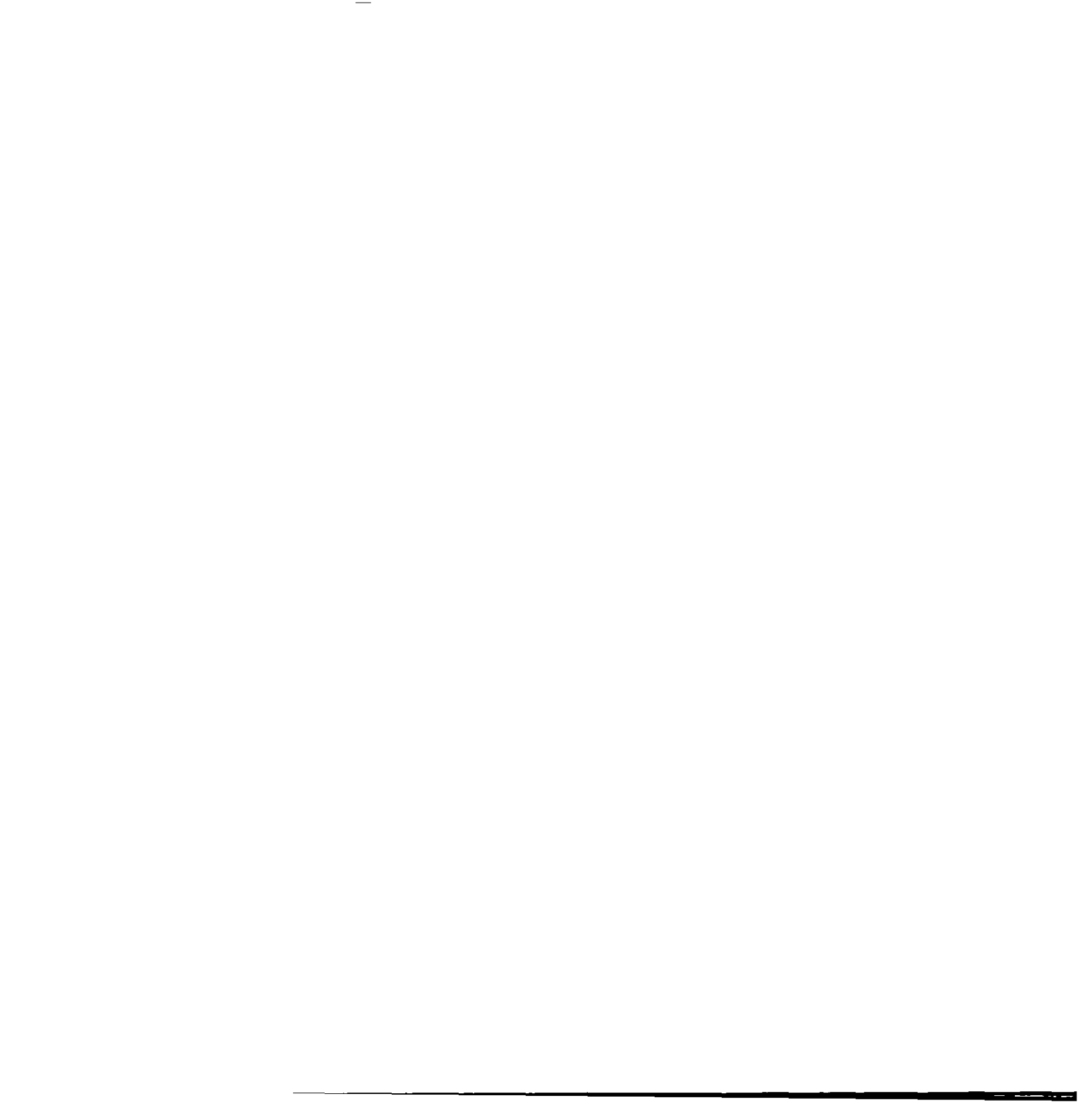
So instead of making UA more safe, SB174 is likely to do serious damage to the reputation, excellence, accreditation, and the ability of UA provide a quality education to Alaskans. And this on top of catastrophic budget cuts.

Consider before acting, please.

Matthew Sturm

--  
Matthew Sturm  
Snow-Hydro  
693 Gold Vein Road  
Fairbanks, AK 99712  
907-457-1898

[www.snowhydro.com](http://www.snowhydro.com)



**To:** Janet Ogan  
**Cc:** Rep. Mike Hawker  
**Subject:** I oppose SB 174

Members of the House Education Committee:

As a UAA employee, I deeply oppose guns being allowed on our campus (SB 174)

On January 8, 2011, my opinions of guns were altered forever. On that day, a friend of mine was brutally shot while serving her community. Former Congresswoman Gabby Giffords and I attended undergraduate college together. She is one of the brightest lights I have known, so full of life and service. To watch what she has gone through has been terrible. The last time I saw her was in July 2013 during her visit to Alaska. While she is the same Gabby, her life is a struggle, and I know that the struggle will always be with her...

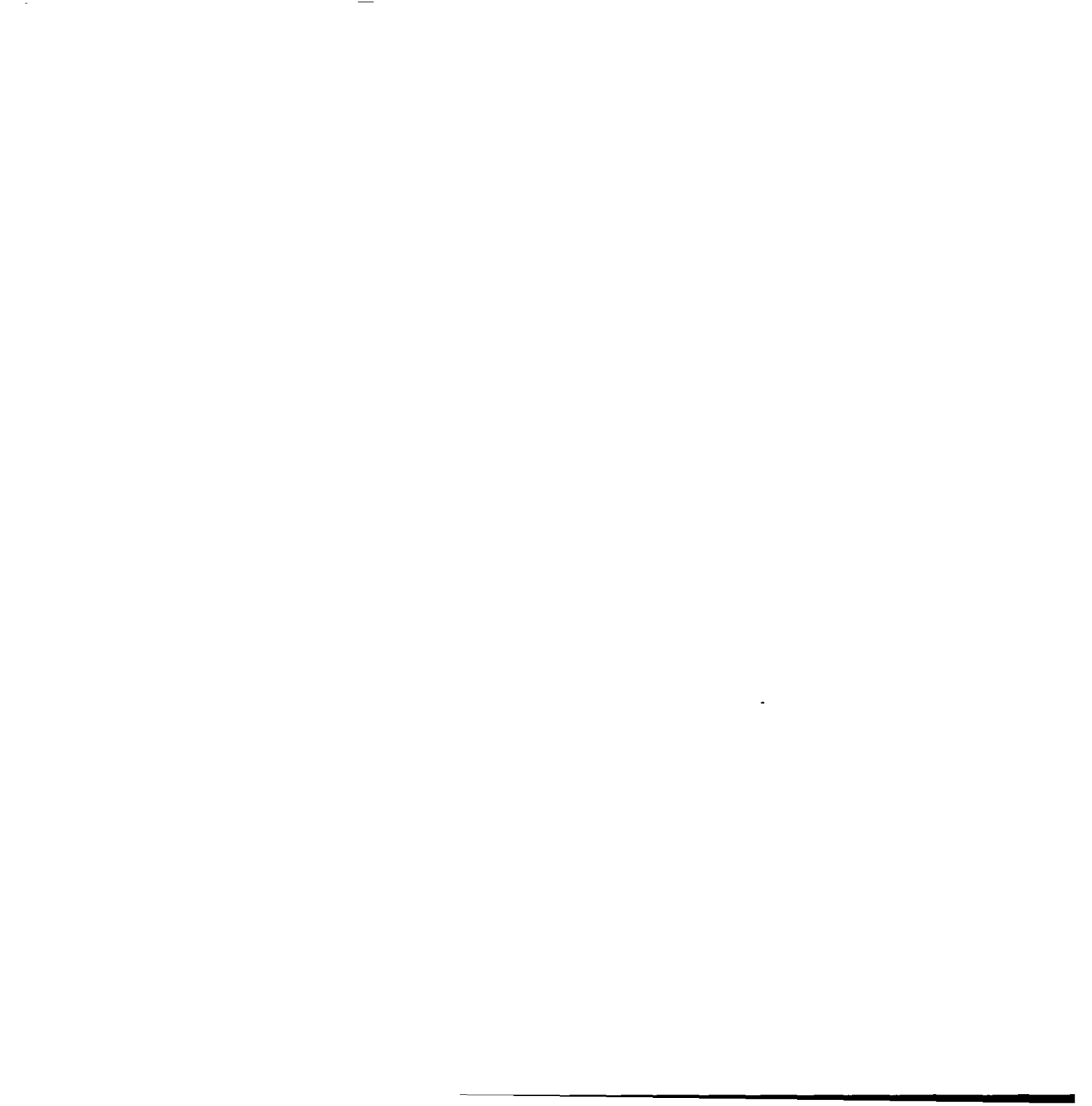
I think that when a culture supports guns, it leads to more events like the one that changed Gabby's life forever.

Since I feel so strongly about guns, I find myself in a difficult position. I have been raising money for UAA for over 3.5 years and until now, I have been able to say confidently, "Yes, UAA is my University. I want my daughter to attend UAA." However, because of these proposed changes, I have my first reservations about encouraging the people I love to attend UAA.

I hope that you will do everything in your power to discourage guns on campus and if that just isn't possible, please make sure that all of the UA Regent's amendments are added to the bill.

Thank you for your service to Alaska.

All my best,  
Bobi Rinehart, UAA's Lead Development Officer  
16461 Saint James Circle  
Anchorage, AK 99516



10.  
Subject:

Rep. Mike Chenault  
Please do NOT ALLOW the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass

Dear Representative,

I am very very sad to see that legislation is working it's way to allow concealed and carried guns on college campuses. **Please do not allow the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass.** More guns do not solve our violence/shooting problem in America. We need peaceful ways of dealing with our problems. There are a number of reasons why I am against this legislation:

1) **Accidents:** I have heard countless stories of guns accidentally killing innocent victims and loved ones. Why increase the chance of this happening when the goal is learning about caring for your world and furthering your education? There are countless examples of accidents with guns in the news (children accidentally shooting their sibling, children accidentally shooting their parent, police shooting innocent victims)... the list goes on.

2) **Inappropriateness of arming emotionally charged young adults.**

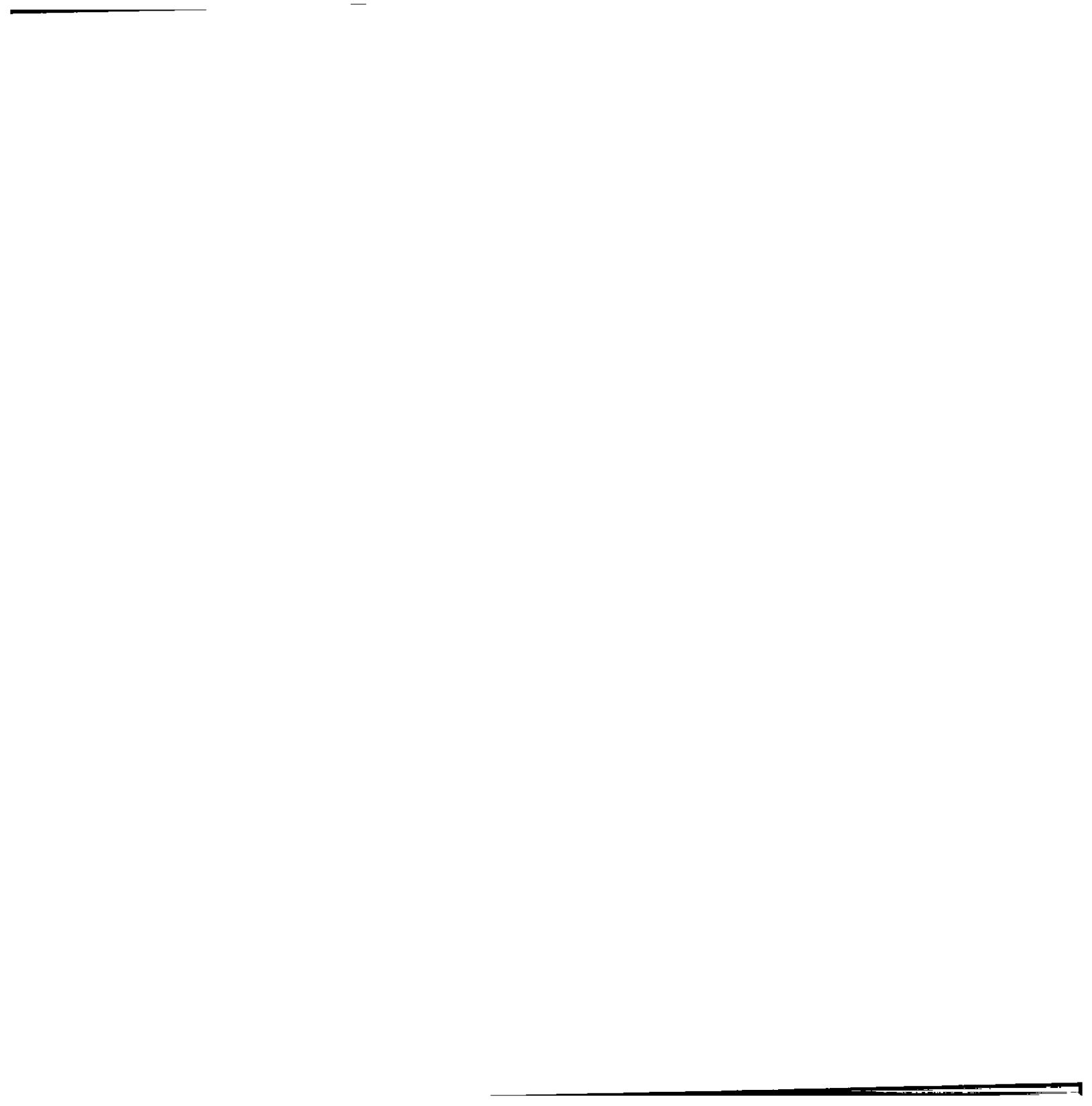
College students are often emotionally charged, we can not allow and encourage students to bring guns to a place of learning. Emotionally charged people often act out of anger, not out of sensibility; and when armed this will cause regrets on the part of the shooter and all the loved ones of the victim.

3) **Living with Regret.** I know that when I am frightened I do not act sensibly. The likelihood that I would accidentally shoot a friend is much higher than the likelihood that I would thwart an attacker. I feel that this is a likely outcome for the majority of people. This is why I believe bear spray is a much better alternative to guns. With bear spray you have a wide cloud to prevent an unarmed individual from hurting you, you do not cause permanent damage to a misunderstood individual, you are much less likely to cause permanent damage to yourself. Who wants to live with the reality that they killed or significantly hurt another human? I would likely rather die quickly than living the remainder of my life in fear and agony over the actions I took.

I believe that if this legislation passes we will see more gun violence, accidents and sadness in our communities, not less. This legislation will harm Alaskans. Please do not allow this legislation to pass, if you do you will too soon feel regret when accidents and unnecessary harm ensue.

Thank you for your concern, I look forward to seeing you halt this legislation and actively pursuing peaceful resolution to conflicts and differences.

Rosary Lombardo  
5090 Blueberry Lane  
Juneau, AK 99801

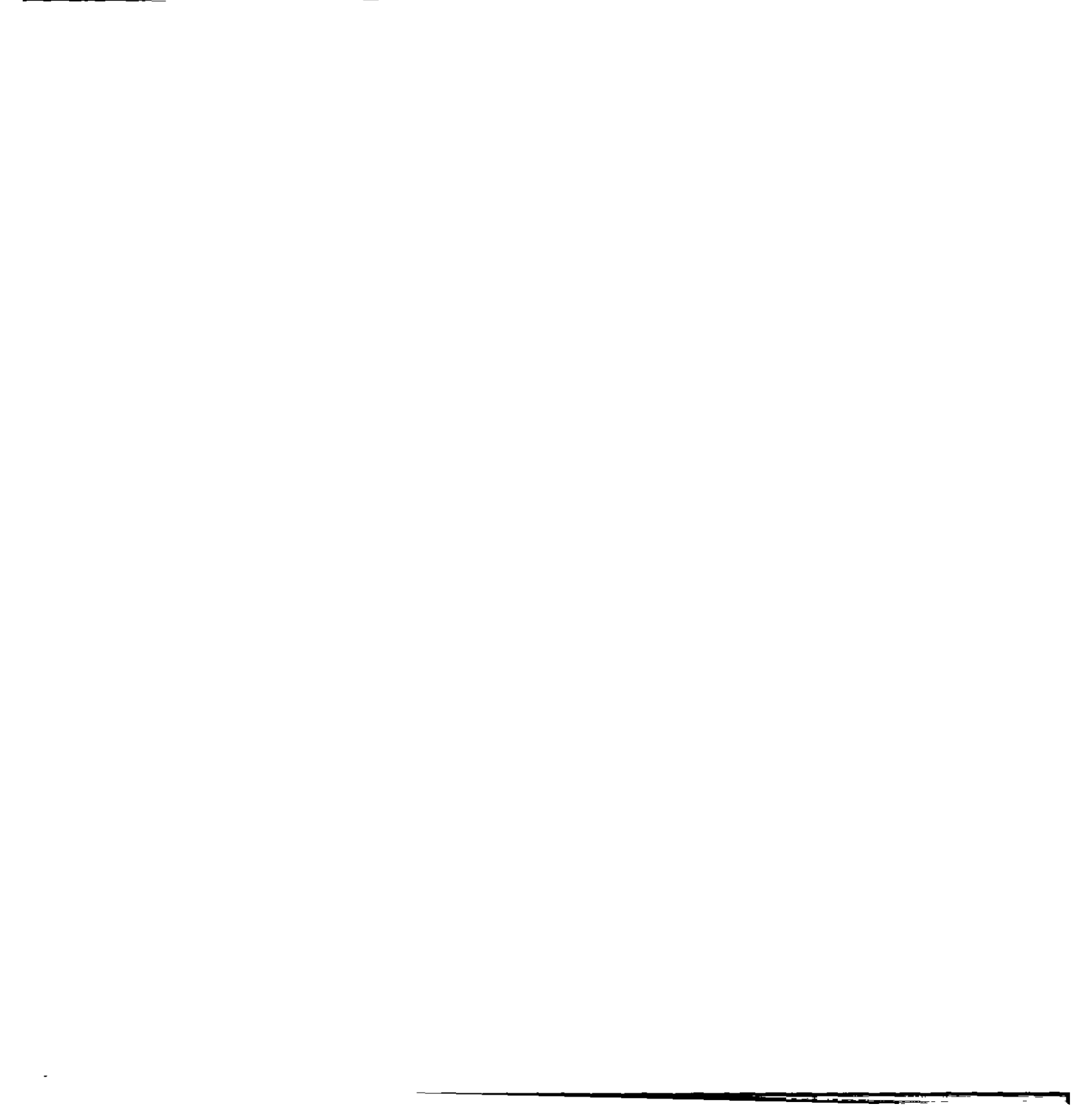


Rep. Wes Keller  
Re Gun Bill

Subject:

Dear Rep. Keller, Just heard from both my grandchildren that they are no longer interested in attending UAA. They were already second guessing it because of the cancelation of programs and empty professor positions but the gun bill finished any hope they would go to school in Alaska and make their future here. It occurred to me that members of our legislature have no idea of the angst our children live with because of repeated stories of gun violence in schools and regular practice in lock down drills. As my grandson put it "The last thing I need is to be sitting in class wondering who has a gun in his backpack." No intelligent person falls for the nonsense that the good guy with a gun is protection against the bad guy with a gun. That's pure NRA spin put out there to sell guns. The good guy isn't going to stop the bad guy until AFTER the bad guy does something bad. This bill is pure pandering with a phony argument to back it up that insults every one's intelligence. I don't know how you people sleep at night.

Marian Elliott  
907-376-5196



To:  
Cc:  
Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
Rep. Daniel Ortiz  
SB 174 - Guns on Campus

Dear Rep. Keller -

My name is Kate Govaars. I am a new resident of the state of Alaska and a new employee at UAS in Ketchikan. While I am new to this institution, I have worked at colleges across the country for the past decade.

**I hope you will consider and confirm the amendments the University of Alaska Board of Regents have supplied for bill SB 174 - Weapons on Campus.** While I understand allowing weapons on campus can add safety in the event of a mass-shooting, I think provisions must be included that allow administrators to create specific safe spaces on campus free of weapons.

Let me provide some background. I served as an on-call crisis manager for a residential campus where I lived and worked in the dorms. Having guns in the dorms could have been an absolute nightmare for me and would have lead to an increase in deaths among my students.

College dorms are filled with students trying to figure themselves out and make friends. Often, social lubricants are used to create these connections (i.e. alcohol and other drugs). I don't think it comes as any surprise that gun-related accidents increase exponentially when alcohol or drugs are mixed into the equation.

Not only is intoxication an issue in the dorms, but depression and suicidal ideation are prevalent. In my past role as an on-campus crisis responder, I had to respond to a call where a student had attempted to hang herself. I have not only encountered that, but I have talked countless students through suicidal thoughts in their very dorm rooms. Had these students possessed guns, not only would they have been a risk to themselves, but they may have been a risk to me in my attempt to support and calm them.

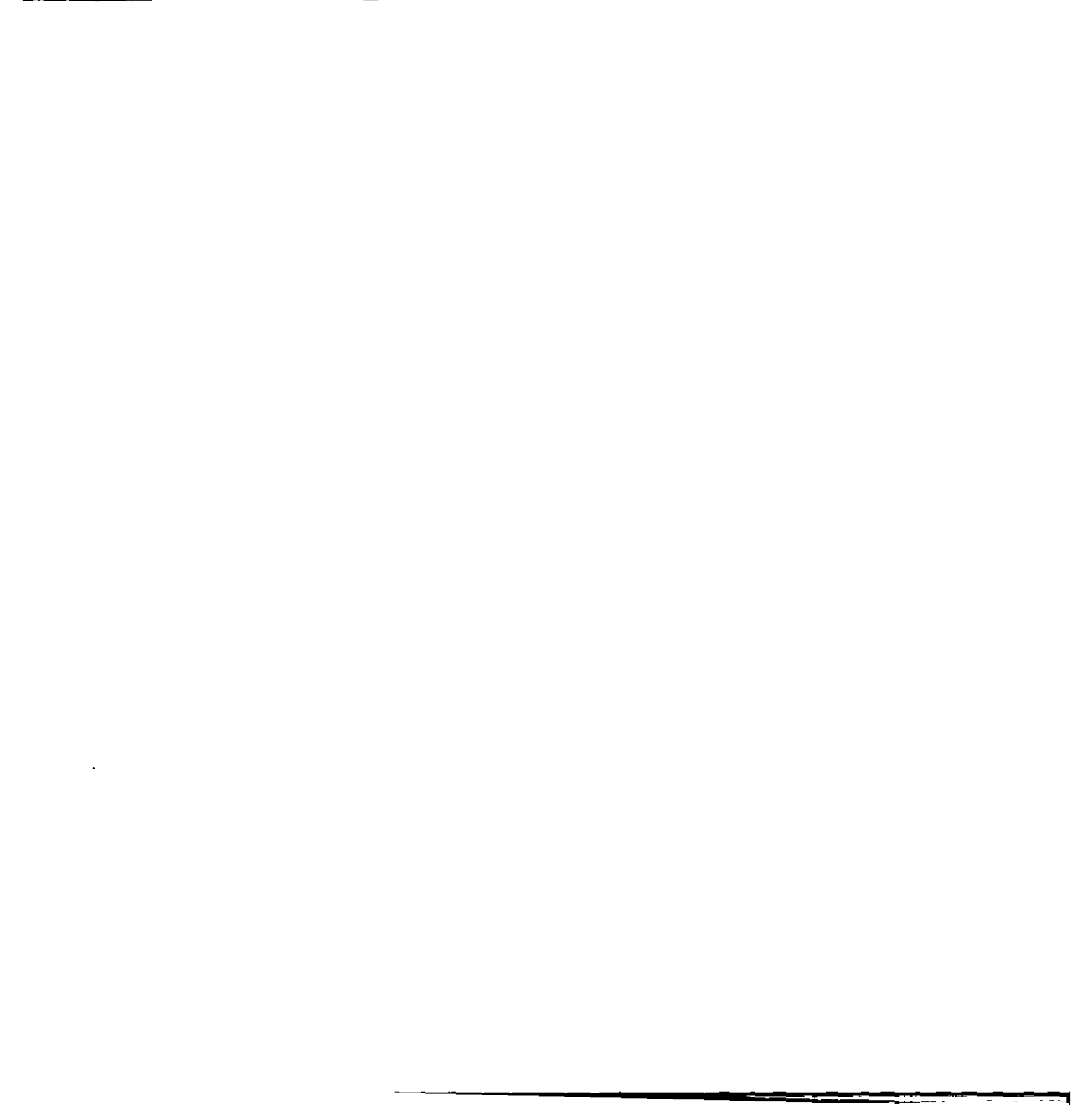
**Students looking to harm themselves or others and have access to guns within the dorms will be successful even if the student didn't personally own or possess a gun.**

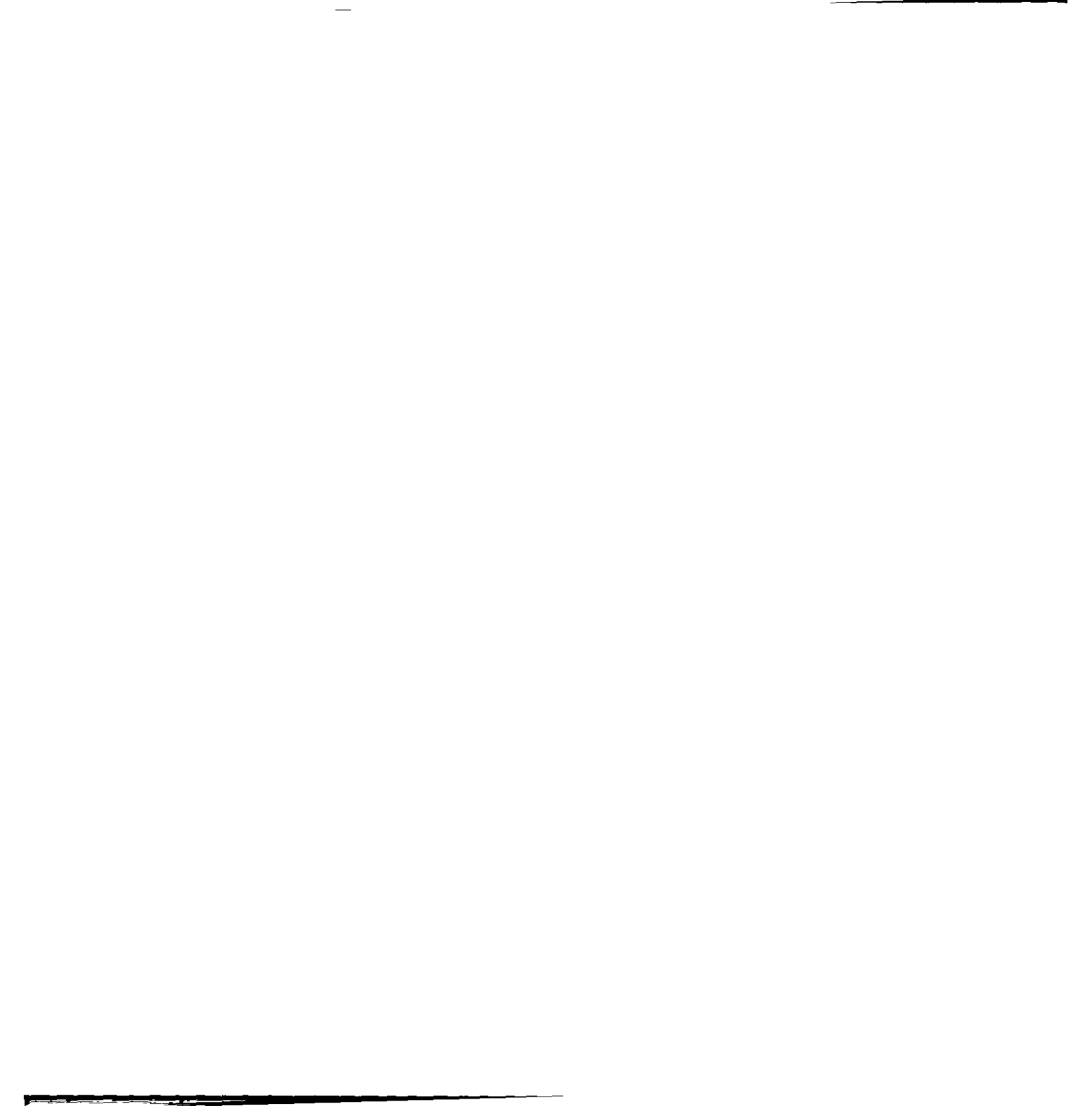
It is unrealistic to think a college-aged student possessing a gun in the dorms allowed through this bill will be completely diligent in locking their guns much less their dorm rooms.

I firmly believe we will see an increase in gun-related injuries and death if guns are allowed in the dorms.

I am not suggesting this bill doesn't move forward. What I am suggesting is that you take into account the amendments proposed by the men and women who have lived and worked in these environments, many of whom are gun owners themselves. I guarantee you, should this bill pass in it's current state, **blood will be on your heads if guns are allowed in the dorms.**

Thank you for thinking critically about this bill and the safety of the students, staff and faculty.







**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB 174

Members,

I am opposed to the bill allowing concealed weapons on university campuses in Alaska. I am a life-long Alaskan and educator and respect the use of firearms for subsistence, sport hunting, and protection in our wilderness.

There exists no civilization to protect the rights of its citizens by arming individuals regardless of their cognitive abilities, mental health, or emotional disposition. It is contradictory to me that an individual be allowed to exercise their right to carry arms to an institution that has responsibility for not only educating but protecting those in their charge. There is an inherent fallacy that guns on campus would exercise safety for all and serve as a deterrent for those intent on causing harm to others.

Please instead focus your energy and our limited resources on the great needs of behavioral health supports and interventions.

Ronalda Cadiante Brown  
1970 Fritz Cove Road  
Juneau, AK 99801



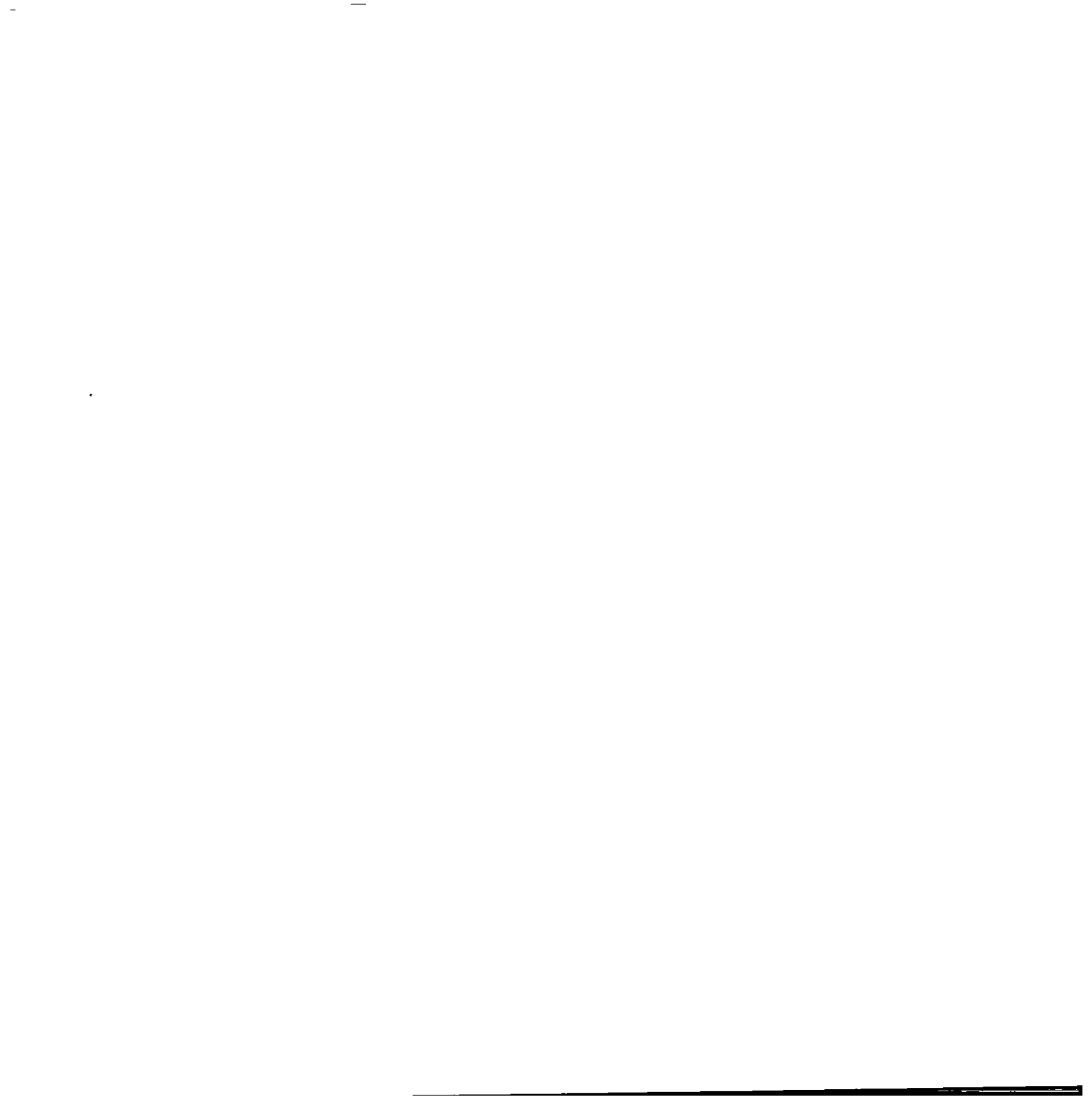
**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB 174

I have been a faculty member at UAA for the last 19 years, the only time I have been concerned for my safety is when I had to cross Providence Drive to get from my office to the new Health Science Building. I was hit once and drove across the street until they built the overpass. If you want to improve safety, address the issues on our roads. Guns on campus will not make us safer and accidents will happen. What I find most frustrating is the fact that the faculty, staff and students have all provided written documents opposing the bill and yet the Senate passed the bill. I am tired of the NRA overriding the will of the majority by buying votes. If the legislators believe that gun free areas are targets for mass shootings than I want to protect my state government by allowing guns whenever and wherever they meet. I will be the first to sign the initiative to make our legislators safe.

It is time for the legislature to do their job, pass a budget that includes making state government more efficient, eliminating waste and using a combination of sales tax and the permanent fund to balance the budget. Quit distracting the public by addressing contentious issues like the guns on campus and sex education in our schools. The current systems work, leave them alone.

Dr. Heidi Mannion  
3951 Apollo Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
907-333-8181



**To:** Kalyssa Maile  
**Cc:** Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz  
**Subject:** SB174

Dear Legislators:

I'll make this short and sweet; we all have other things we can be doing. SB174 is a bad idea and should be killed. It will not improve safety on campuses, and is nothing more than a sop to extremists at the right hand end of the political spectrum.

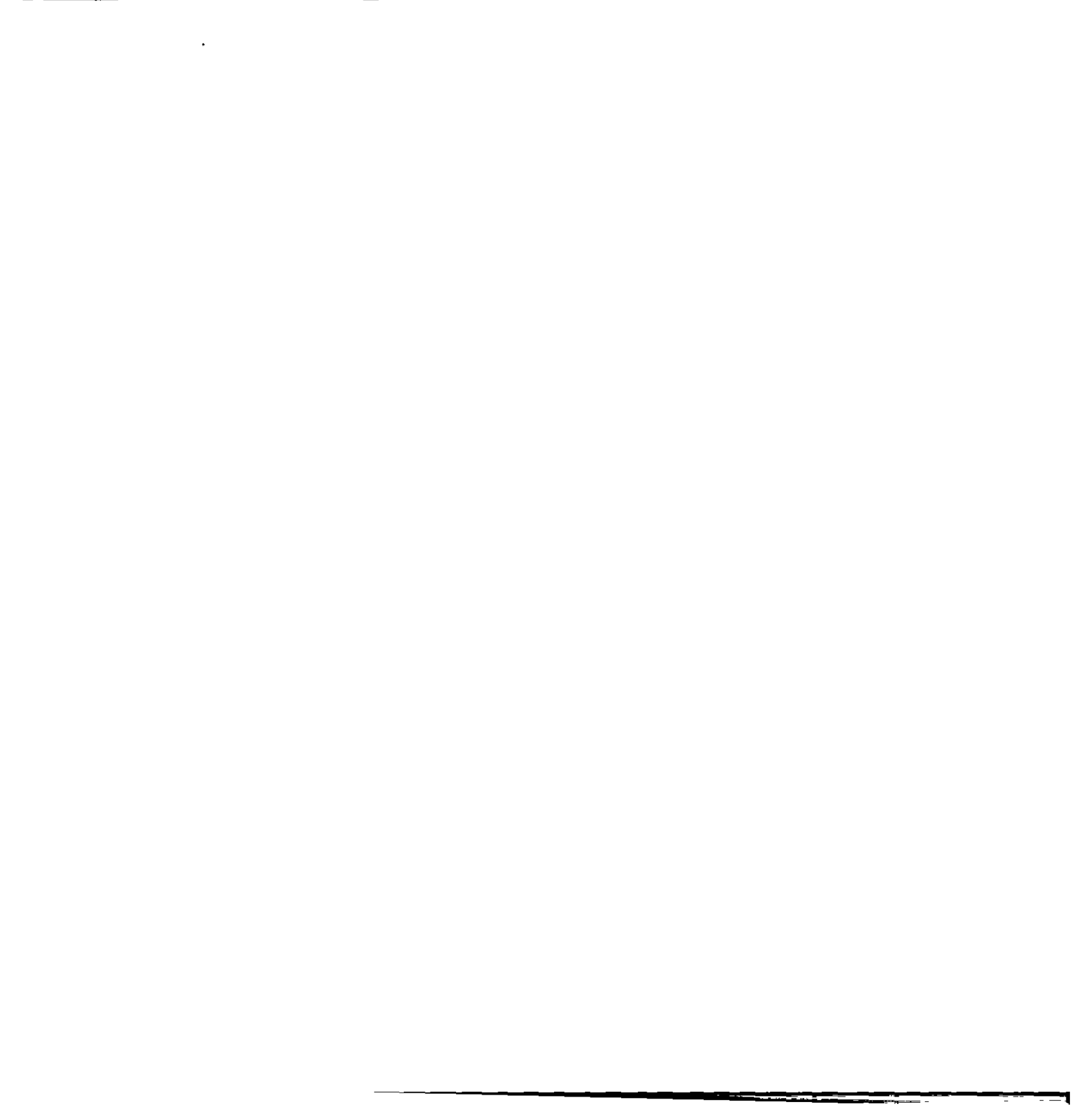
One reason given for the bill is to improve campus safety. It will do nothing of the sort and, to the contrary, will do just the opposite. Army Chief of Staff General Mark Milley recently addressed Congress on base security and said this: "I've been around guns all my life. I know how to use them, and arming our people on our military bases and allowing them to carry concealed, privately owned weapons — I do not recommend that as a force protection. We have adequate law enforcement on those bases to respond. You take the Ft. Hood incident number two, where I was commander at Third Corps, those police responded within eight minutes and that guy was dead. So, that's pretty quick, and a lot of people died in the process of that, but that was a very fast-evolving event, and I am not convinced, from what I know, that carrying privately-owned weapons would have stopped that individual."

The bill has been characterized as defending the rights of citizens enumerated in the second amendment to the US constitution and article 1 of the Alaska state constitution. On its face, this is consistent with established law but, upon further examination in which the context of the bill is considered, i.e. campuses of the University, this falls flat. In *DC vs. Heller*, Justice Scalia wrote: "Like most rights, the Second Amendment right is not unlimited. It is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose: For example, concealed weapons prohibitions have been upheld under the Amendment or state analogues. The Court's opinion should not be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms."

In short, SB 174 is not needed, will not achieve its purported purpose, and is contrary to both the best interests of Alaskans and the US Constitution.

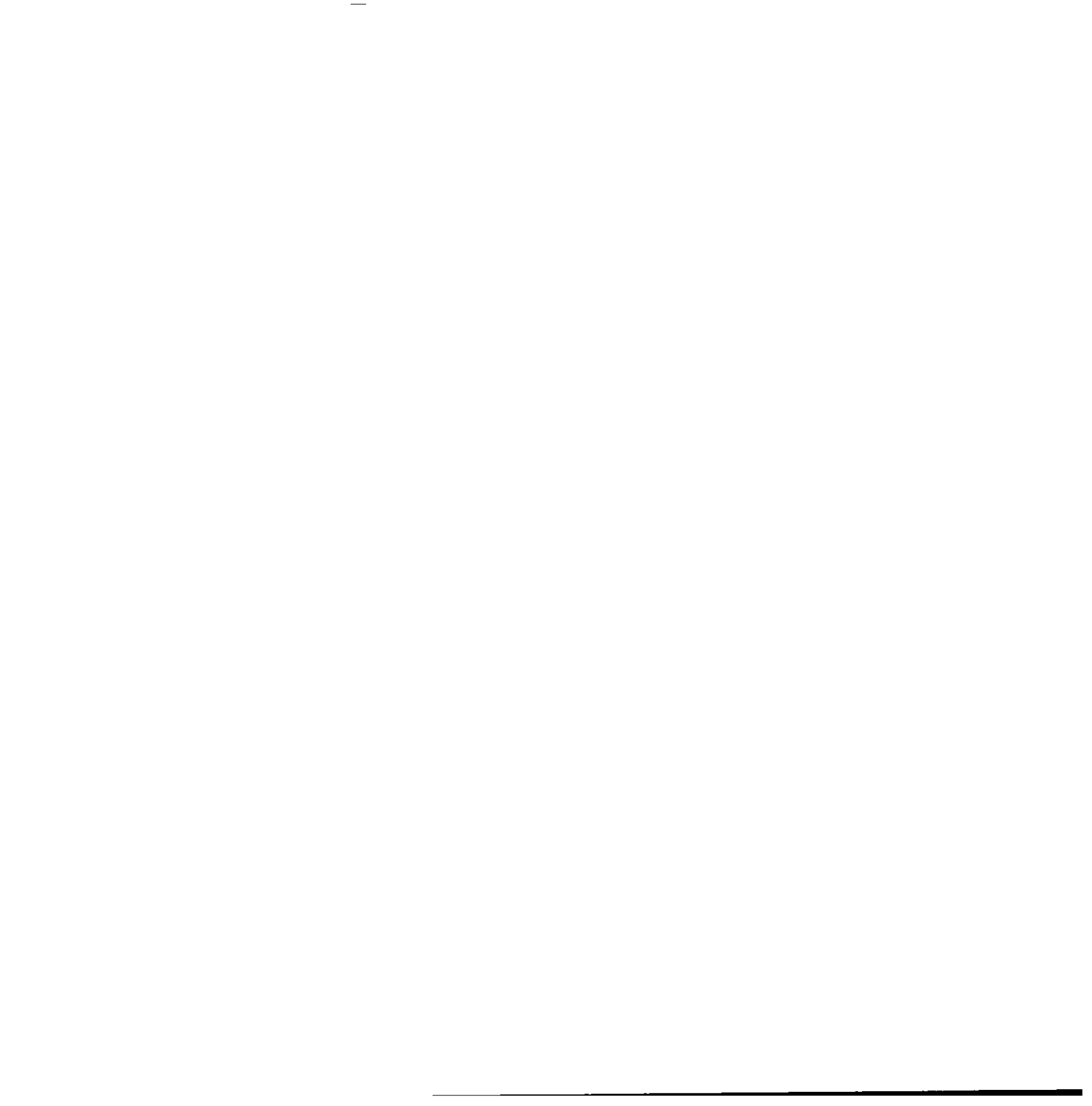
Respectfully,

Scott Chesney





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Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; representative.ivy.spanholtz@akleg.gov; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; representative.jonathon.kreiss-tomkins@akleg.gov

**Subject:**

Testimony on SB 174

Dear Members of the House Education and Judiciary Committees:

My name is Prof. Paul Dunscomb, Chair of the Department of History at the University of Alaska Anchorage. I hope you will accept this e-mail in place of public testimony regarding your discussion of SB 174 forbidding the Board of Regents to regulate the carrying of weapons on University of Alaska campuses.

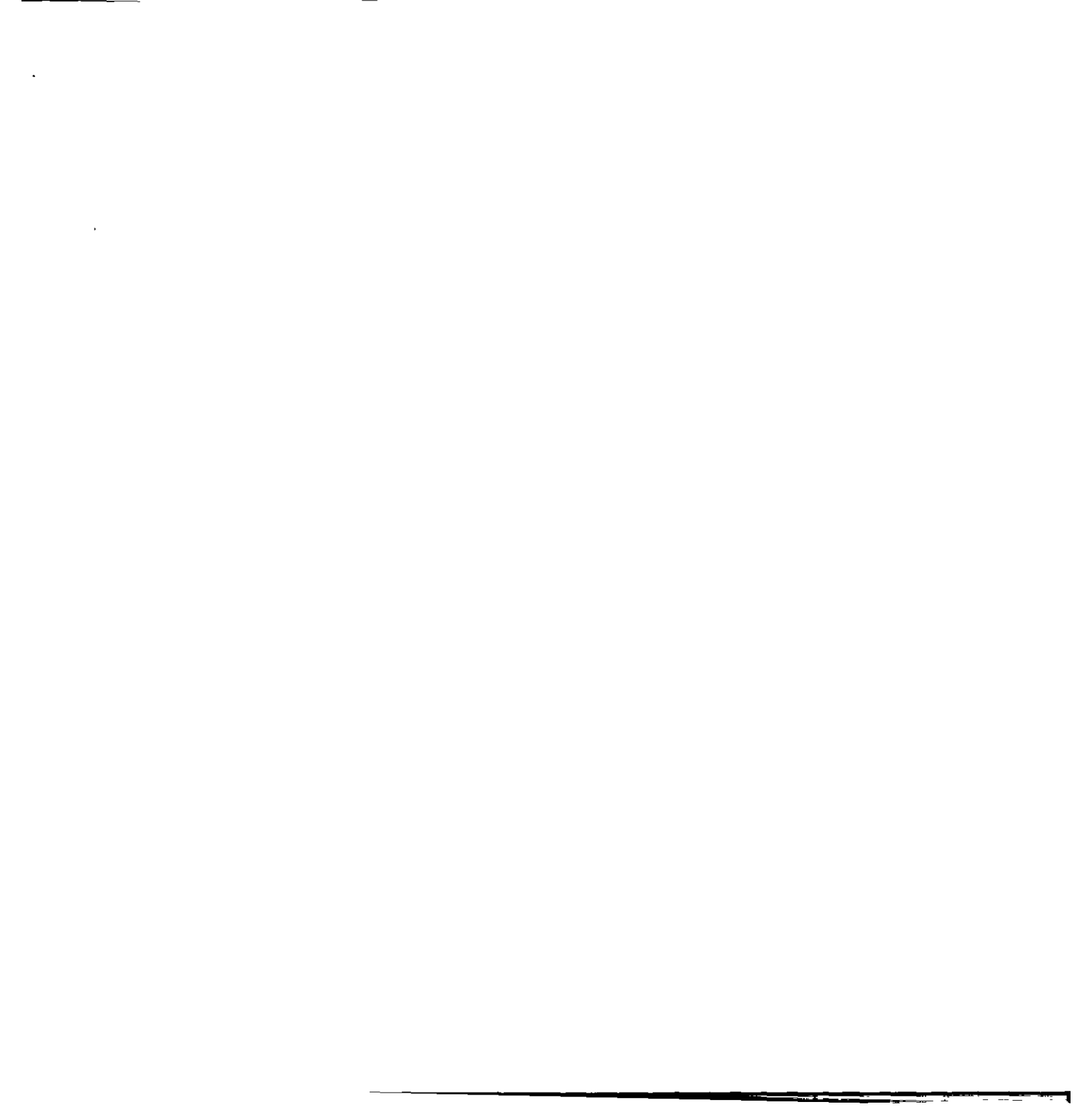
Along with the vast majority of my faculty and staff colleagues, as well as my students, I would hope that you would consider rejecting the bill outright. I realize, however, that the prospect of this is remote. Instead I would hope that you would at least be prepared to add the amendments requested by the Board of Regents which might make this situation minimally tolerable.

1. When a student's or employee's behavior indicates a risk of harm to self or others;
2. In student dormitories or other shared student living quarters;
3. In health and counseling, discrimination, harassment and Title IX offices;
4. During adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues;
5. In K-12 programs; and,
6. Requiring a concealed carry permit to carry concealed weapons on campus.

As you are considering these bills I would also ask you to think very hard about the fact that the most relevant law at work here will be the law of unintended consequences. Consider the costs of the endless litigation likely to ensue as those opposed to the law take UA to court to prevent its implementation. Or consider the worrisome precedent established by usurping the authority of the Board of Regents and how future legislatures might wish to extend their reach.

Consider that while a day may come when an active shooter incident occurs on one of UA's campuses, who will feel safer knowing there are an unknown number of amped up and untrained civilians prepared to shoot anyone they think is holding a weapon. Consider that first responders will be forced to choose between shooting any armed civilian they encounter first and ask questions later or will hesitate to do so, possibly endangering themselves and others.

But the greatest unintended consequence of all will be that every other day when such an event does not occur, the campuses of the University of Alaska system will suffer the chilling effects of a climate of fear and uncertainty over who might have a weapon and at what point might they choose to inject that weapon into the contentious and sometimes forceful exchange that the University exists to foster. In classrooms, in dorm rooms, in the student union, in corridors and gyms, in laboratories, throughout the open public square that the university represents, students, faculty and staff mix and mingle and exchange ideas and opinions, often passionately. How could someone not feel intimidated or reluctant to speak out when the potential consequences of doing so are mixed or dramatic?



Passionate defenders of the Second Amendment will insist that the best means of protecting the First Amendment in such a case is to bring a weapon of your own. Doubtless they would point to the old saw "an armed society is a polite society." Maybe, but only after the impolite have been ruthlessly culled. Mutually assured destruction provides no guarantee of free speech. It does vastly increase the possibility of a fateful confrontation with lethal consequences.

I ask you please not to sacrifice the First Amendment on the altar of the Second. It would be best to reject SB 174 but at least allow the Board of Regents the authority to regulate weapons on campus as is their trust and charge.

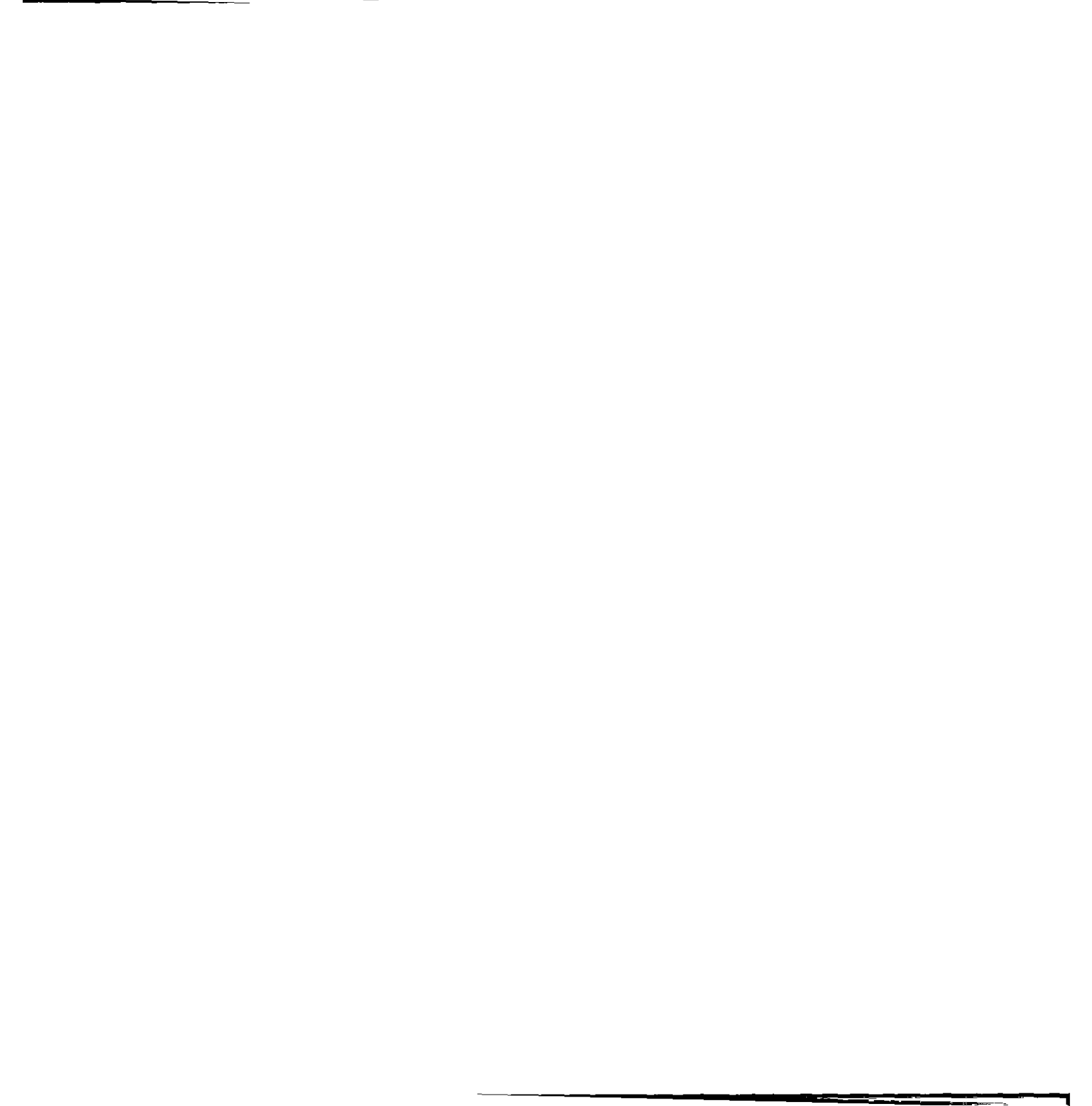
Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Prof. Paul Dunscomb

Chair

Department of History

University of Alaska Anchorage



Kalyssa Maile; Sen. John Coghill; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins

**Subject:**

Written testimony "Senate Bill 174 concealed carry on campus"

I am staff at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and I work on campus. I also live in Fairbanks in a gun owning and gun respecting household. However, please note that I am passionately against concealed carry on campus for several reasons:

1) Concealed Carry would detract from the healthy learning environment currently offered at UAF. Undoubtedly many students, staff, and faculty would not feel safe or comfortable knowing that fellow students, workers, or professors were concealing a weapon in their presence. This feeling would certainly transition to future students and/or the recruiting success of getting new students, staff, and faculty who may consider going elsewhere. This is a point that is extremely important to consider during a time of budgetary shortfall. Additionally, on a college campus where alcohol and drugs tend to be prevalent and often abused, any combination of alcohol, drugs and guns is a dangerous mix.

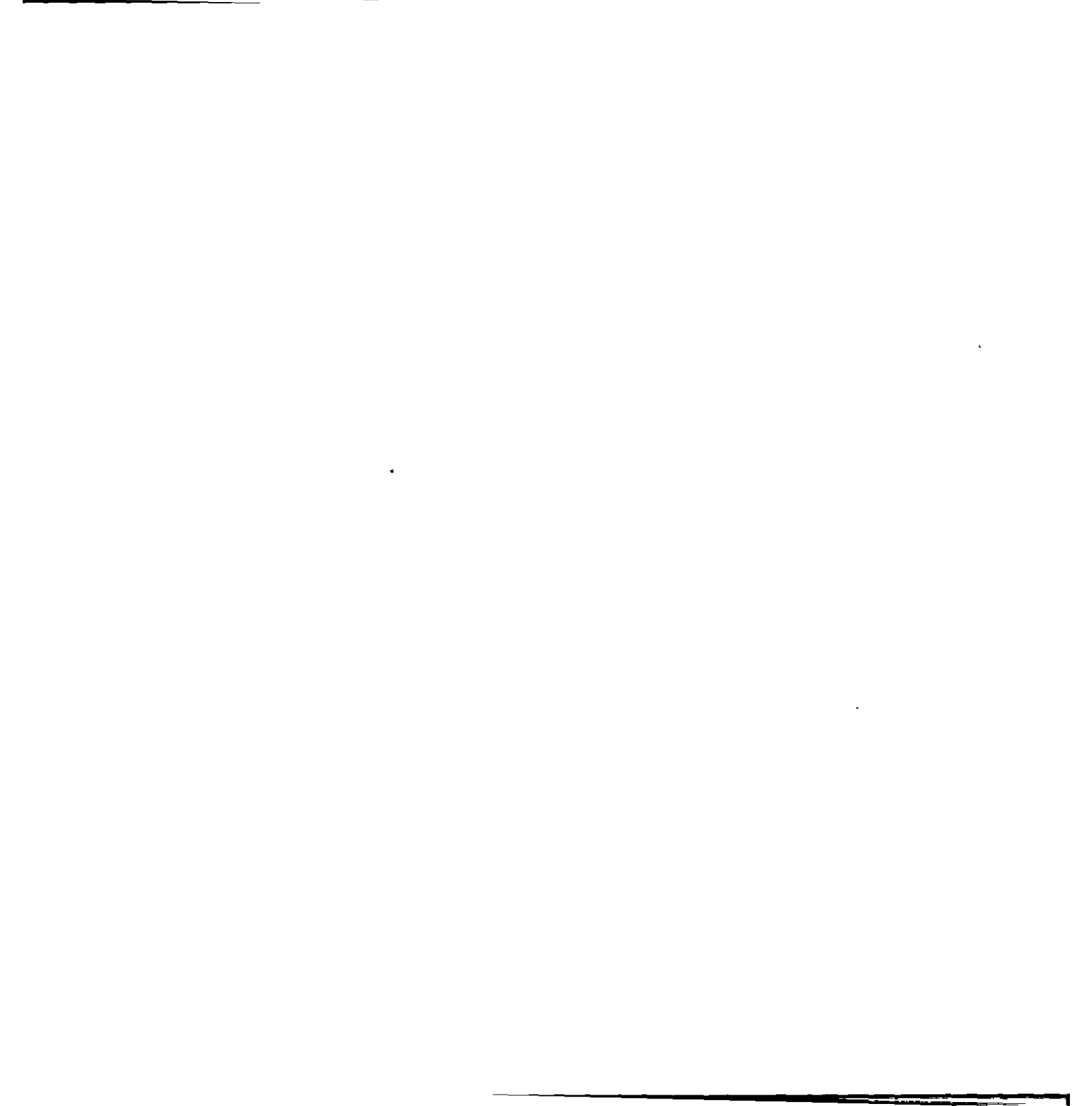
2) The potential risks and effects of concealed carry on campus overwhelmingly outweigh the notion that a "bad guy with a gun will be stopped by a good guy with a gun." This notion is just that...an idea. It is an idea bathed in anecdotes and a false sense of pride in gun operation. I say false NOT because those who wish to conceal carry are unaware of how to use a gun properly or shoot accurately. In most cases, these gun owners are well versed in the maintenance, safety, and effective use of their firearms. I say false BECAUSE those who wish to conceal carry do NOT know what it is like to use a gun in EXTREME stress, fear, or anger. They would naturally undergo a stress response of tunnel vision, increased heart rate, audio exclusion and time dilation. Those trained in combat can learn to control these physiological responses over time...but not a typical UAF campus attendee with a concealed carry permit.

Here is another take on the aforementioned "good guy with a gun" argument:

"The notion that you have a seal of approval just because you're not a criminal—that you walk into a gun store and you're ready for game-day—is ridiculous" -David Chipman, former agent with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).

Thank you for your time and consideration. Good luck in your proceedings and thank your for your representation.

J. Paige Ruesch  
Fairbanks, Alaska



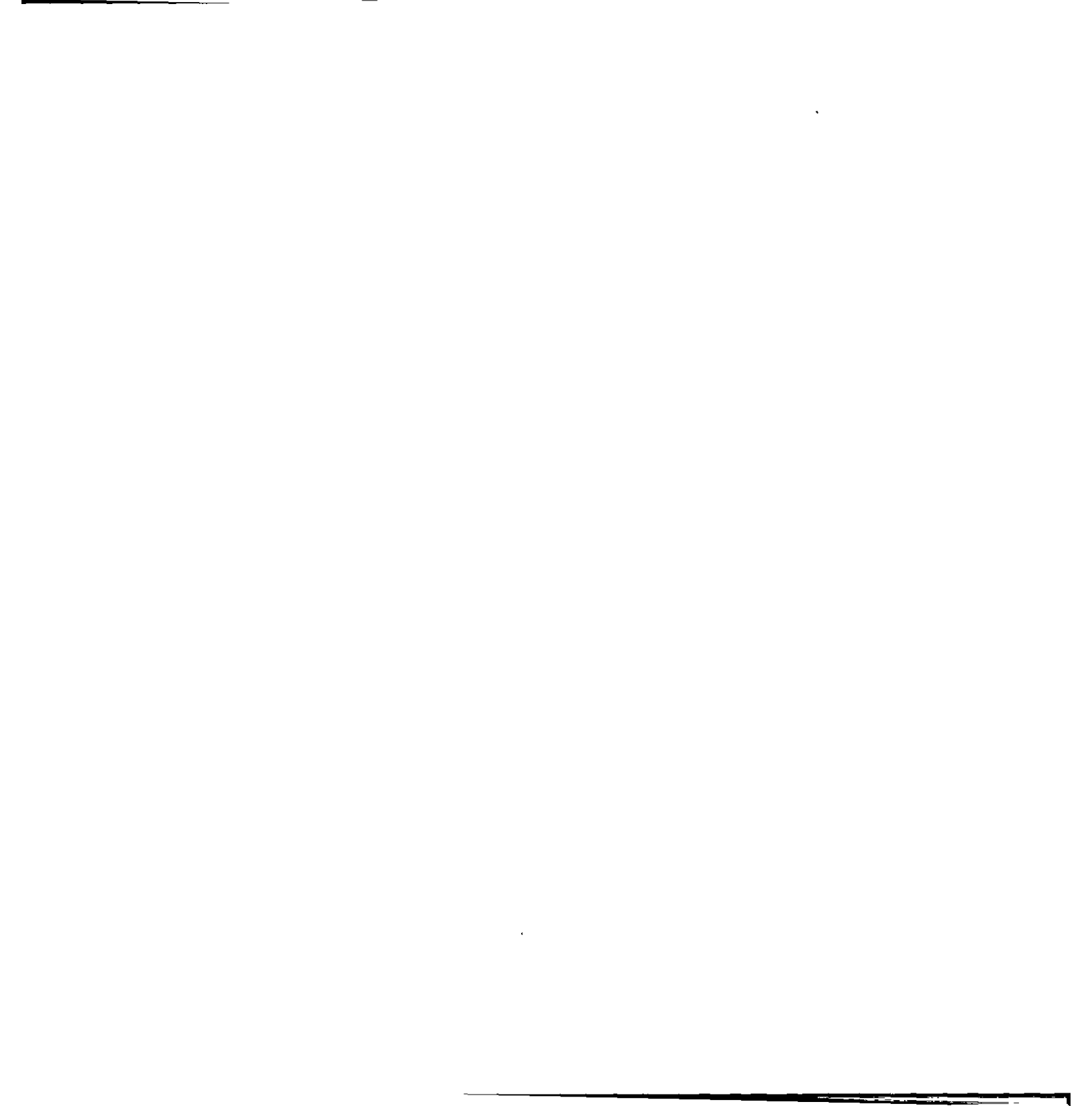
**To:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

Kalyssa Maile; Janet Ogan; Rep. David Guttenberg  
Sen. John Coghill  
Against SB 174

Dear Committee Members,

I am vehemently against bill SB 174 as a UAF student and employee, Fairbanksan, and as a human being. There are specific situations in which carrying a weapon such as a gun or knife is appropriate, however in dorm rooms and university buildings is not one of them. I will not attend classes or continue my graduate school degree at UAF if this bill is passed and put into effect. The UA system will likely loose \$1000s in potential tuition from students whose parents do not want it legal to have concealed weapons in dorm rooms. The cons far outweigh the pros of this bill. Please consider the potential impacts of this bill and how it will effect the community of Fairbanks.

Sincerely,  
Alexis Walker PhD student



10.  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Bill allowing concealed weapons on University of Alaska campuses

Dear Representative Keller,

I implore you to reconsider this bill and **not** pass it. I am totally in favor of private ownership of guns and own several. But I remember being a college student - many, many years ago and the idea that my classmates or fellow dorm residents could be armed and I wouldn't even know it is just plain wrong. College is a time of great emotional upheaval for many and being armed is way more dangerous than the idea that some lunatic will come on campus and start shooting and that lives would be saved by a student, professor or visitor armed with a concealed weapon. In fact, do you know that at least a few years ago, most police officers that were killed in the line of duty were actually shot with their own weapons?

Plus even as a person who has shot guns her whole life, I do not think I would be any good with a weapon in an active shooter situation. I am not a trained police officer. Police officers have extensive training in the uses of firearms and frequent recurrent training and even they sometimes shoot in error. Regular shooting at a range does not prepare one for active shooting situations.

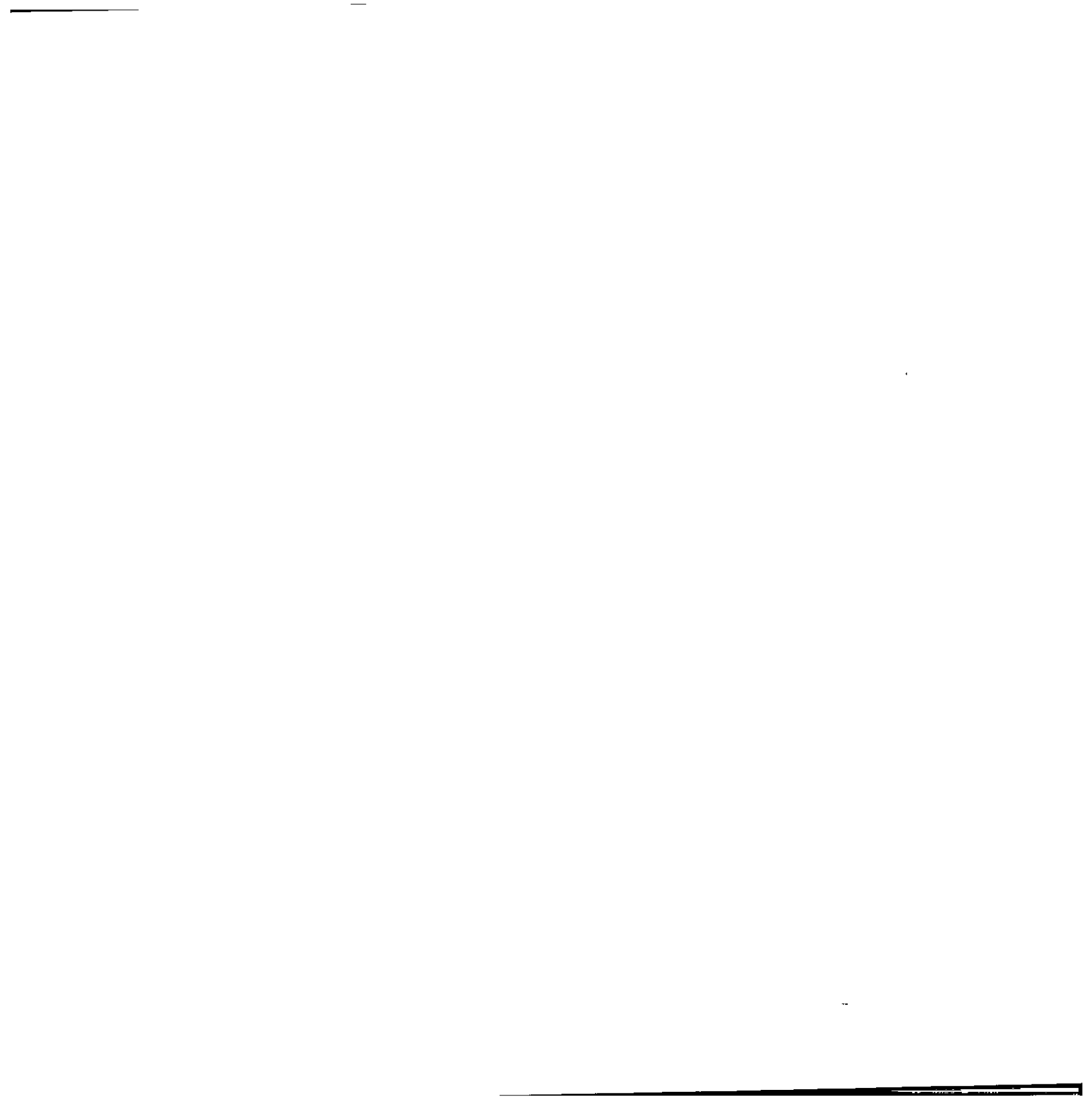
Also I have to vote on the Juneau campus and would fear for my safety if concealed weapons were present.

Please do not pass this bill. It has nothing to do with gun rights. It puts everyone in the university at risk for no gain. Especially at this time, I and other voters sincerely believe you and your colleagues should focus on the fiscal situation not distracted with other issues.

Thank you for considering my opinion. Please at least set aside this legislation for this session and focus on the budget.

Helen Clough  
Juneau, AK

907 321 4004



**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
concealed carry

REALLY!!!???? This is a huge mistake for the University. Please get this repealed if at all possible.

If I was a young person and this passed on my campus, I would be changing Universities. As it is, I'm a 24 year Fairbanks resident (31 years in Alaska) and am so disappointed and scared that this made it through our government.

Carol Kleckner



**To:** Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Reply to Comment; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Paul Seaton;  
Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; representative.ivy.sponholz@akleg.gov  
**Subject:** Guns on Campus

> Dear Members of the Education Committee,

>

> In 2014, the other Regents and I opposed a bill requiring the University to allow conceal carry on campus. I still do.

>

> The US and Alaska Constitutions do not require it.

>

> Things have worked fine for the past 100 years on campus. There have been very few violent crimes on campus, and no evidence that conceal carry would reduce crime any further. In other words, it is a solution to a problem that does not exist.

>

> Virtually no one involved with the University is asking for this; virtually everyone on campus opposes the bill.

>

> The logic of concealed carry in a crowded setting is this: I do not trust you, but you have to trust me.

>

> Think of it this way: all of you have gone to college. Would you have wanted your professors, classmates, staff and anyone at all who comes on campus, to be carrying? At the anti-war riots at Berkeley during the 60s? During the furious protests on the Yale campus last winter?

>

> The University is facing cutbacks and elimination of academic programs. How many English or math or welding teachers will be laid off so we can hire more campus cops?

>

> Legislators who support this bill need to confront the hypocrisy of disallowing guns in your workplace, while simultaneously requiring others to deal with guns in theirs. This has been featured repeatedly in the Anchorage TV and newspaper reports on this issue.

>

> Do you think this is going to make the University more attractive to prospective students, their parents and their guidance counselors? How many alums will now say, I'm finally ready to make a big contribution to my alma mater?

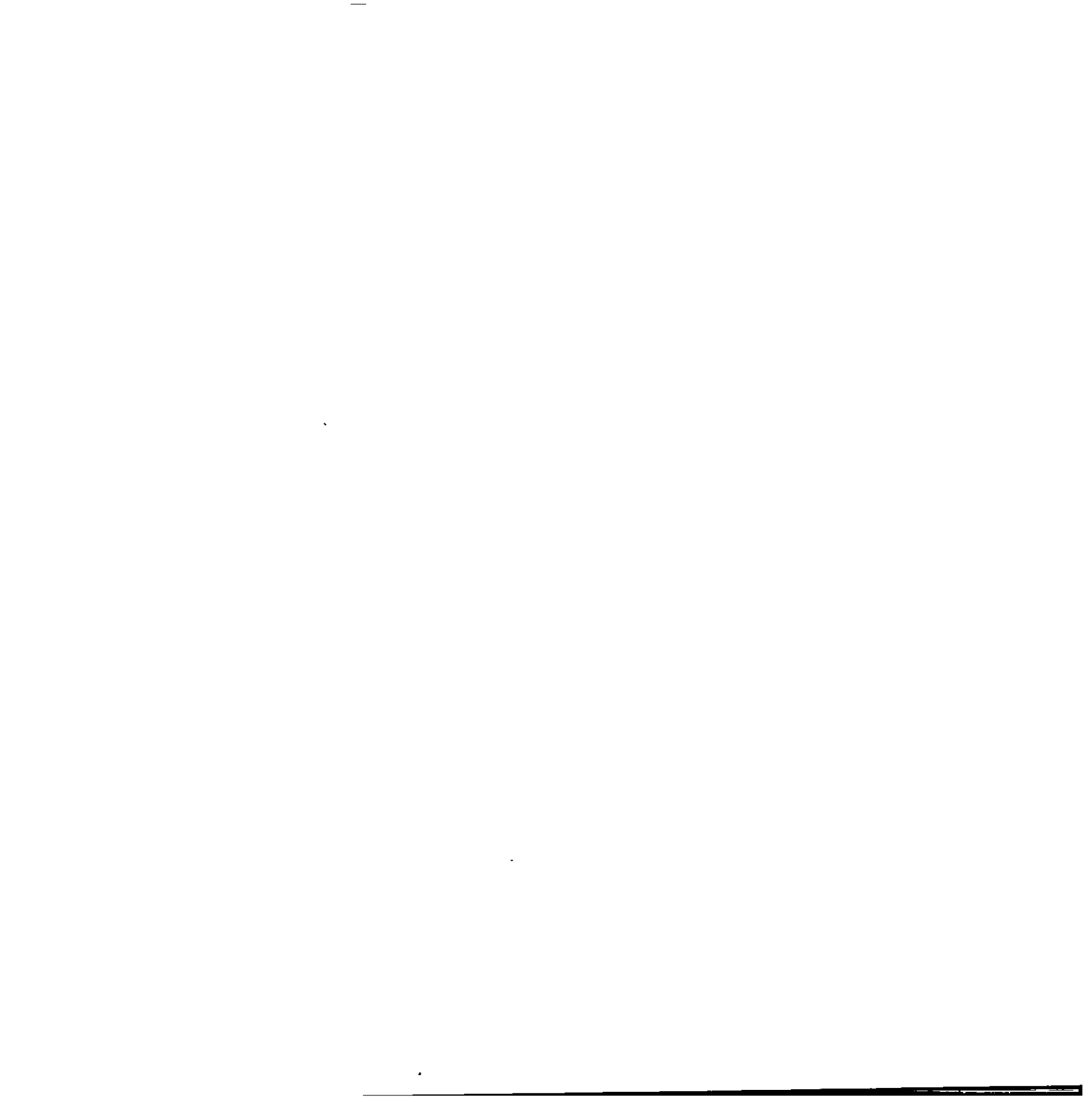
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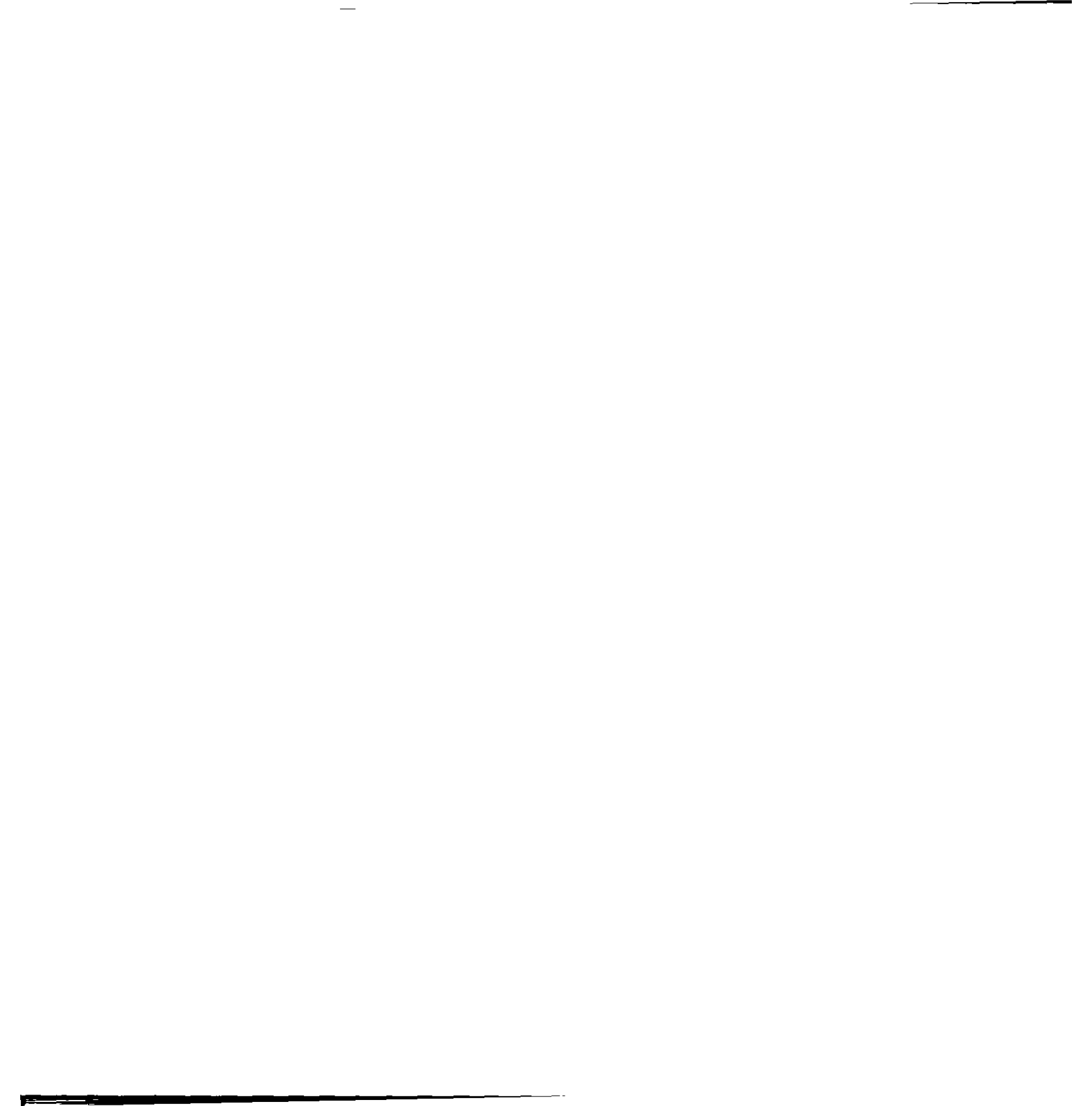
> In the same vein, why not place similar requirements on other venues? Guns in the classroom? Church? Courtrooms?

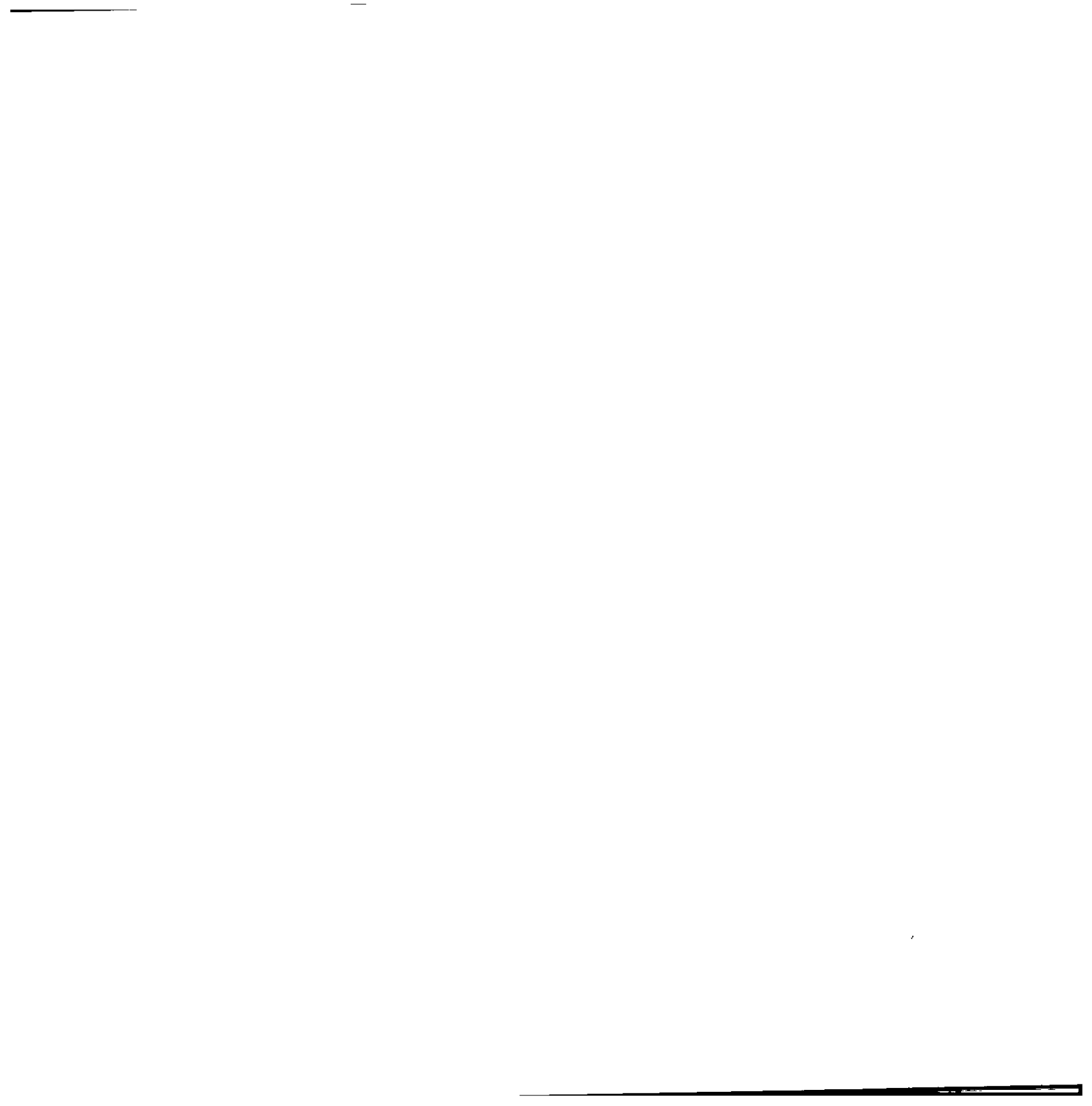
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> Please end this made up drama here and now. Please use the time you have left in the session to deal with fiscal and other issues that are both real and pressing.

>







**To:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan; Kalyssa Maile  
Rep. Geran Tarr  
Message for the House Education and House Judiciary Committees regarding SB 174

I am an employee of the University of Alaska Anchorage. It is becoming more and more apparent that Alaska's elected officials have very little regard for the students, staff, faculty and administration of the University. The threat of extreme budget cuts has many of us worried about our financial futures. This is a very stressful time for all of us who are depending on the University for our education and livelihood.

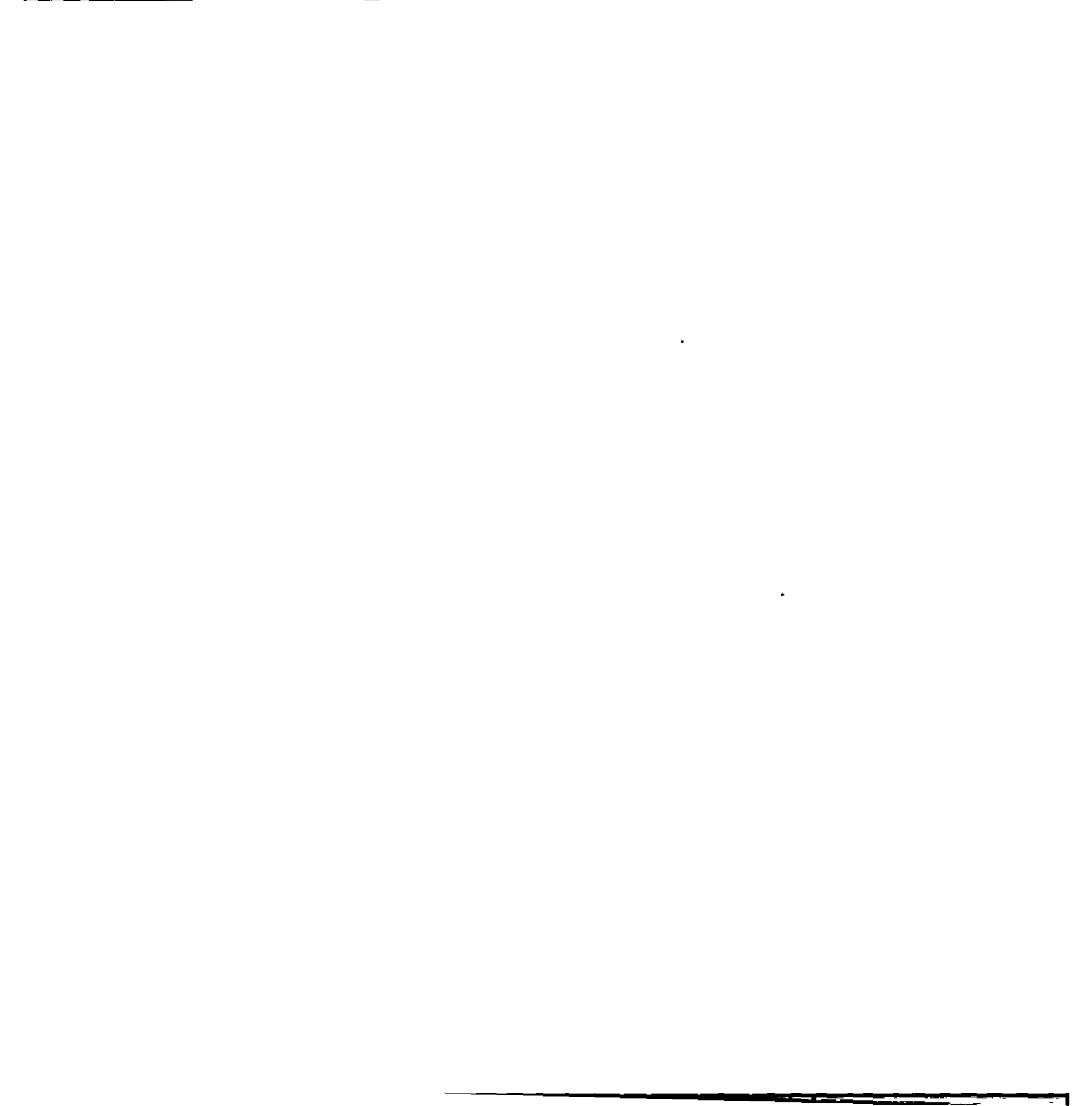
Now, to add to what is already a stressful environment, our Legislature is working to allow widespread use of knives and firearms across all University campuses across the state. Polls that I have seen of University staff, faculty and administrators have indicated a strong opposition to this legislation. SB 174 removes power from the University's Board of Regents to enact policies that are considered to be in the best interest of all who are involved in campus activities. As a compromise, the Board of Regents presented six amendments to the bill as it was written. All but two were ignored. To completely disregard the request of a highly respected and qualified group such as that is very disturbing.

As a citizen, I look to our legislature to enact laws that are in the best interest to the people of this state. It is our lawmakers' responsibility to provide safety to the people of Alaska. SB 174 unravels that responsibility. As a citizen of the United States and of the State of Alaska, I too have certain rights. I have the right to live in a healthy environment, to be able to work at a job where I feel safe. I should not feel that I need to "defend" myself each day when I go to work. There are many short-tempered and mentally unstable people in this world. The thought of those people carrying guns because it is their "right" is terrifying.

The goal of the University of Alaska is to provide a better quality of life for the people of Alaska. I do not understand why our lawmakers refuse to see that.

**PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT SENATE BILL 174.**

Marie T. Williams



Dear Representative,

I am very very sad to see that legislation is working it's way to allow concealed and carried guns on college campuses. **Please do not allow the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass.** More guns do not solve our violence/shooting problem in America. We need peaceful ways of dealing with our problems. There are a number of reasons why I am against this legislation:

1) **Accidents:** I have heard countless stories of guns accidentally killing innocent victims and loved ones. Why increase the chance of this happening when the goal is learning about caring for your world and furthering your education? There are countless examples of accidents with guns in the news (children accidentally shooting their sibling, children accidentally shooting their parent, police shooting innocent victims)... the list goes on.

2) **Inappropriateness of arming emotionally charged young adults.**

College students are often emotionally charged, we can not allow and encourage students to bring guns to a place of learning. Emotionally charged people often act out of anger, not out of sensibility; and when armed this will cause regrets on the part of the shooter and all the loved ones of the victim.

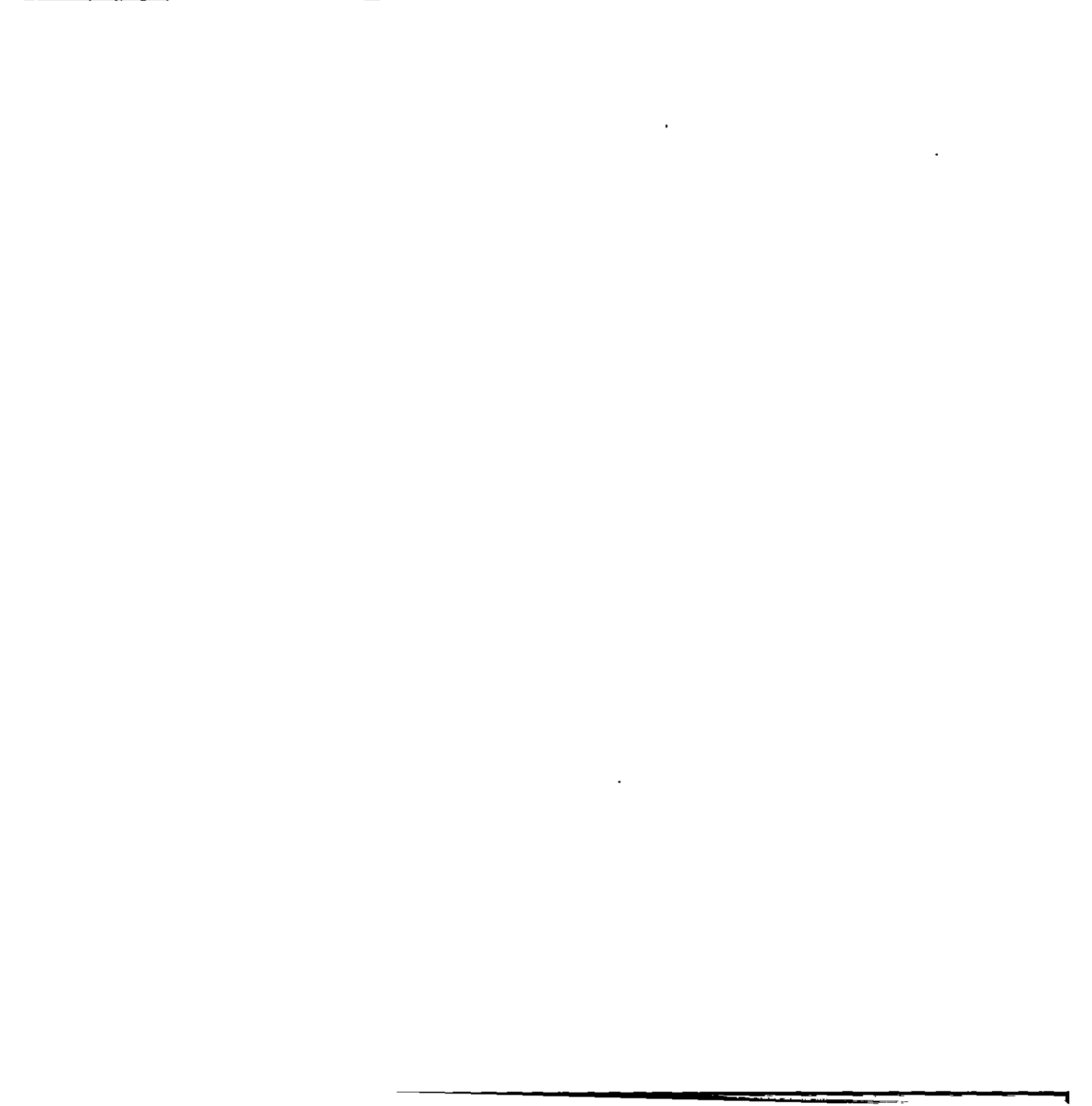
3) **Living with Regret.** I know that when I am frightened I do not act sensibly. The likelihood that I would accidentally shoot a friend is much higher than the likelihood that I would thwart an attacker. I feel that this is a likely outcome for the majority of people. This is why I believe bear spray is a much better alternative to guns. With bear spray you have a wide cloud to prevent an unarmed individual from hurting you, you do not cause permanent damage to a misunderstood individual, you are much less likely to cause permanent damage to yourself. Who wants to live with the reality that they killed or significantly hurt another human? I would likely rather die quickly than living the remainder of my life in fear and agony over the actions I took.

I believe that if this legislation passes we will see more gun violence, accidents and sadness in our communities, not less. This legislation will harm Alaskans. Please do not allow this legislation to pass, if you do you will too soon feel regret when accidents and unnecessary harm ensue.

Thank you for your concern, I look forward to seeing you halt this legislation and actively pursuing peaceful resolution to conflicts and differences.

Your fellow Alaskan,

Molly Tarby



To:  
Cc:  
Subject:

Kalyssa Maile; Janet Ogan  
Rep. David Guttenberg  
Reject guns at UA campuses - SB 174

Dear members of the House Education Committee and House Judiciary Committee,

Please reject SB 172 the Weapons on Campus bill.

The currently gun policy the UA Board of Regents has in place is working.

UA has very little history of gun violence on its campuses and- regardless of how some characterize a campus with guns as safer- there is no indication that would be the case. Instead, what I see happening is more mistakes with guns - accidental shootings, threatening posturing by students against faculty who disagree with the grades they've earned, an inequality in power by those who choose to arm themselves because they feel in some way powerless in their own life and need a gun to provide them power over others.

With this bill you will change the vibrancy of what a college classroom provides students and faculty and will create an inequality on campus between those who choose to be victims - those who feel helpless and disempowered to start packing their gun to class and remove the civility and social norms in classrooms for everyone.

This bill does not serve the interest of residents of Alaska or those who choose to attend Alaska's university.

As a life long resident and someone who cares deeply for the future of the State of Alaska, I implore you to reject SB 174.

Sincerely,

Lillian Anderson-Misel  
Fairbanks



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Subject:

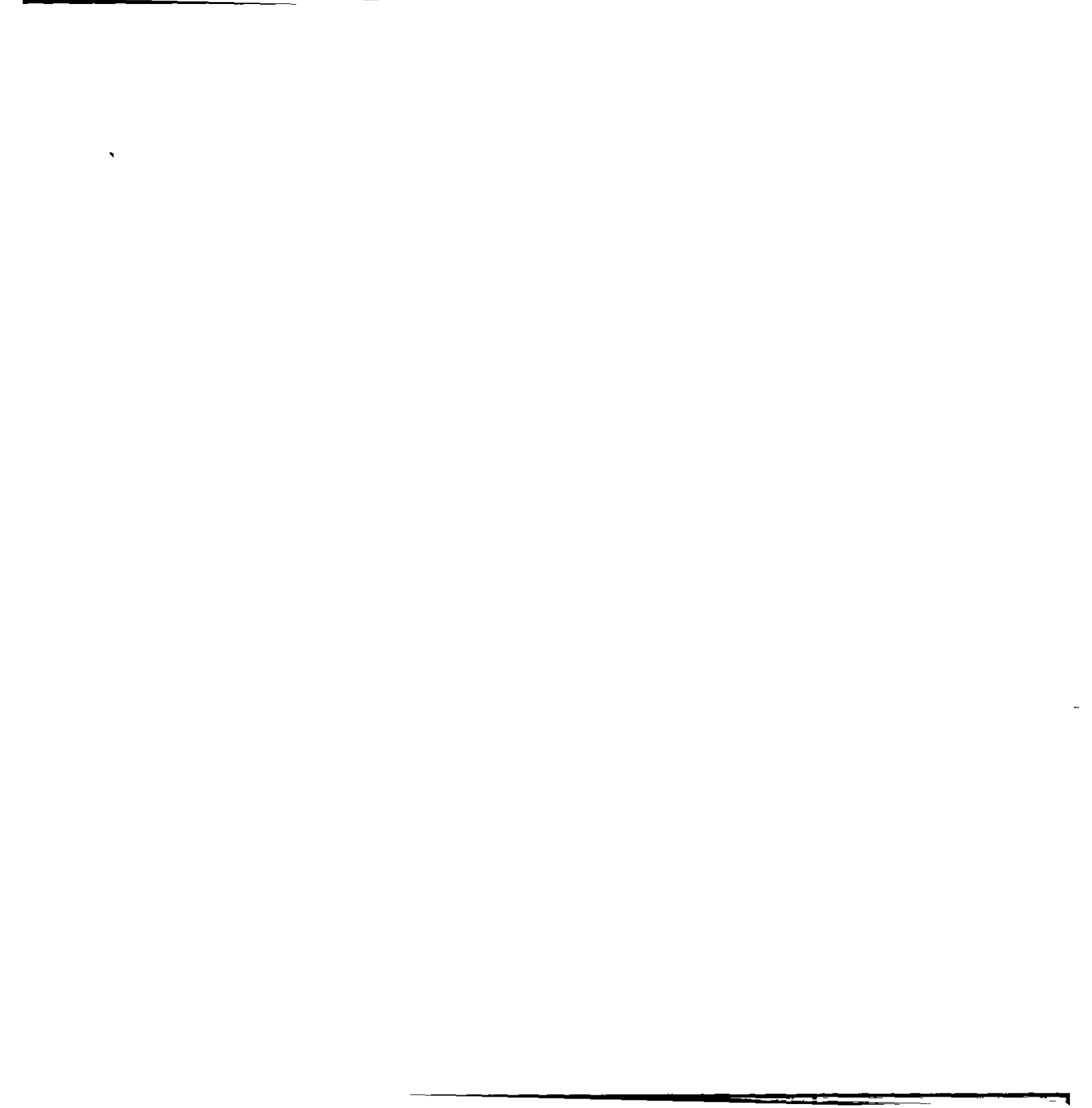
Janet Ogan  
SB 174 - Weapons on Campus

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm writing to you regarding SB 174 -- Weapons on Campus. As an English professor at UAF, I believe that this bill will have a great impact on me and my students. Much of the conversation about this bill has centered around second amendment rights and safety. I don't want to address those issues. Instead, I would like to address financial issues. The last time such a bill was introduced, a great deal was made about how much it would cost to implement. These arguments have not been as prevalent this time around. But they are relevant now more than ever. After three years of budget cuts, UA's financial situation is dire. Programs are being cut, and people are losing jobs. Many of you are avowed fiscal conservatives. I ask you to consider the economic ramifications of this bill. It does not seem to me to be fiscally responsible to pass such a measure in this economic climate.

Thank you for your time,

Jennifer Schell



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Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
SB 174

Dear Elected Official,

I am very sad to see that legislation is working it's way to allow concealed and carried guns on college campuses. **Please do not allow the SB 174 Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass.**

Not only will this increase the cost of keeping students and visitors of all ages safe when on campus, -- an estimated \$1.3 million for added security measures -- but the university's budget is already being drastically reduced.

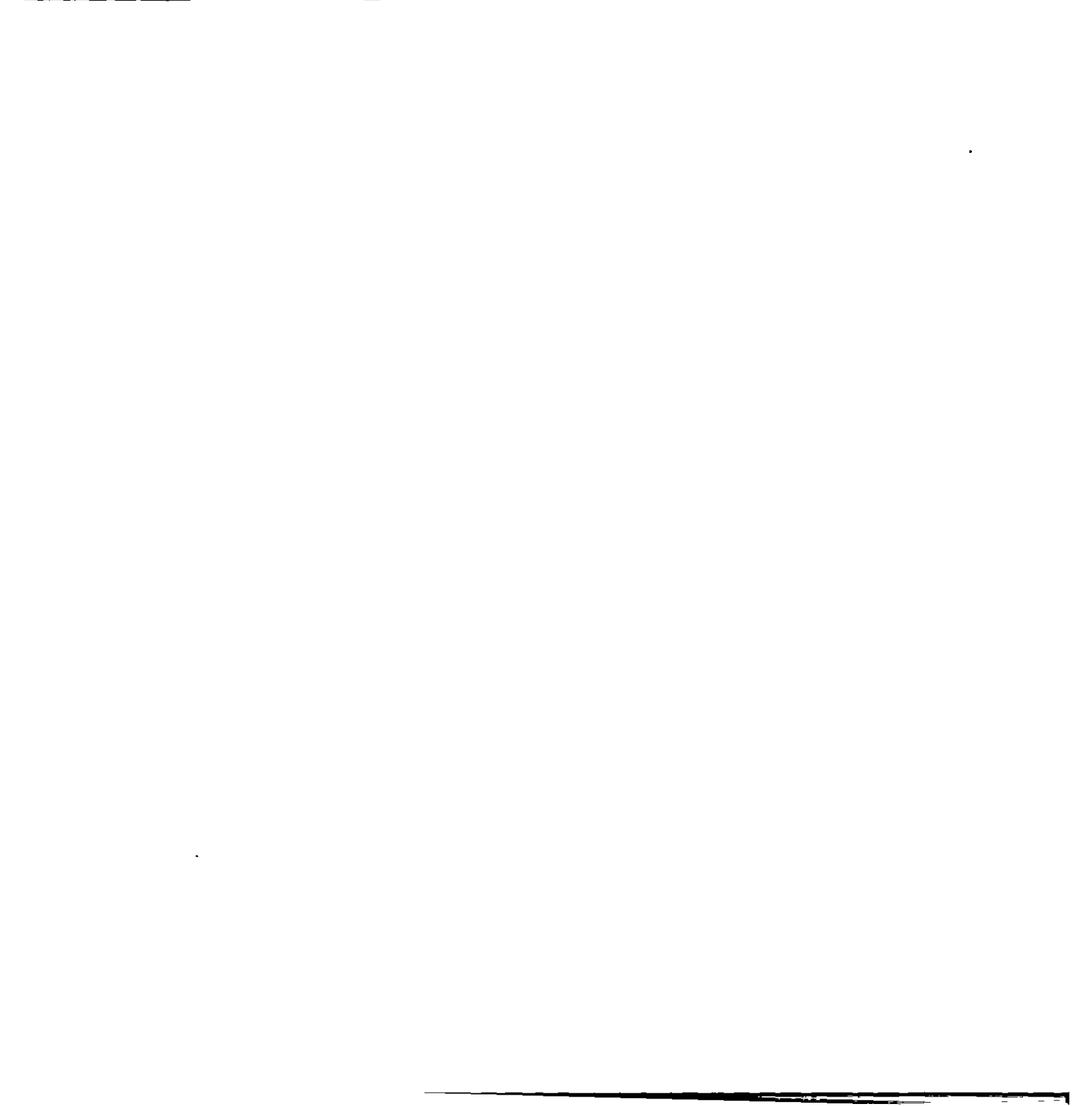
Allowing guns on campuses undermines the trust of parents sending their children to UA as well as the confidence of the students themselves who would now have an elevated reason to fear any escalation of disagreement or conflict. Guns impair the exchange of diverse opinions in any discussions, which should be a goal of any university. Alaskans deserve to feel safe from the impulse of anyone who might be carrying a gun. I believe that if this legislation passes we will see more gun violence and accidental shootings on our campuses.

More guns do not offset the danger of gun violence, but does make security harder, to protect students from the shootings we have seen on campuses. Let's keep guns where they belong- on hunting grounds.

Thank you for your consideration of this bill.

Your fellow Alaskan,  
Jacqueline Polasky

Sent from my iPhone



**To:** Rep. Ivy Spohnholz  
**Cc:** Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Wes Keller  
**Subject:** SB 174 Testimony

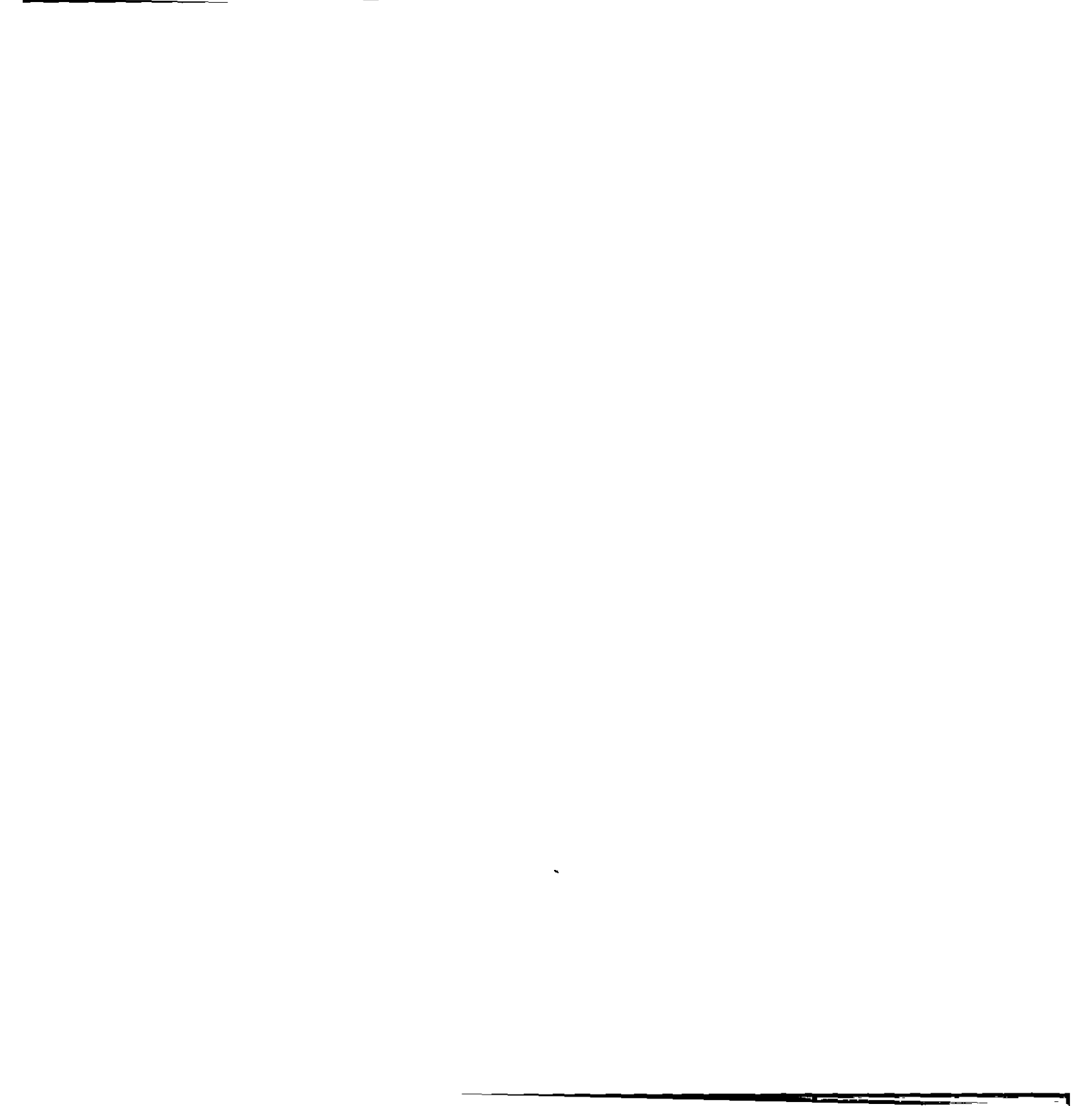
Dear House Education Committee:

My name is Dr. Lora Vess; I am a resident of Juneau. I am also an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Alaska Southeast. I am a faculty member strongly opposed to Senate Bill 174. I submit this as a reflection of my personal values and experiences rather than as a representative of UAS, but I know that many faculty, staff, and students share this position.

First, this is an *unfunded mandate* in a time of budgetary shortfalls. According to the *Idaho Statesman*, Idaho is looking at an additional cost of \$3.7 million for required metal detectors, employee training, and additional staff for five campuses after its campus carry law went into effect. *The Houston Chronicle* reported that the Texas law is estimated to cost up to \$47 million over six years for the University of Houston and University of Texas systems to update security, build gun lockers, and prepare campus police.

On a personal level, I am not anti-gun ownership or use. I grew up in a small Virginia community and recognize their value for hunting and protection. I attended Virginia Tech for my undergraduate degree. I had friends and former professors who were on campus the day of the shootings and I worried anxiously until news of their safety emerged. I was also a resident advisor while at Virginia Tech and I lived and worked in West Ambler Johnston, in the actual dorm room where two people were killed. I have also been mugged, unarmed, at gunpoint. However, even in light of these experiences, I strongly believe that institutions of higher education are not the appropriate setting to wage a battle over rights to possess firearms. Many of my students are struggling to find their adult identity and develop a sense of self. This does not need to be complicated by adding another potentially *explosive* variable into their transition from adolescence to adulthood.

As a professor, I care deeply about my students and creating and protecting a safe learning environment. On the best of days on campus, my students are engaged, invigorated, and a joy to be around. However, they don't always have the best of days. Some of them are coping with depression, anxiety, and...



still developing (and continue to do so through one's early-to-mid twenties). Many adolescents and young adults do not have the **emotional maturity and psychological development** needed for responsible firearm use, especially in high-density settings. Young adults have high rates of depression and anxiety. Certain mental health problems – such as schizophrenia or bi-polar disorder – have early adult-onset and may emerge during the college years. As you are certainly aware, Alaska **suicide rates** are among the highest in the nation with suicide as the second leading cause of death for U.S. college students. Greater access to firearms will likely increase that rate and certainly not diminish it.

At the hearing, several citizens and committee members expressed concern about **sexual assault and rape** on campus. The Committee is right to be concerned: 1 in 5 women (and 1 in 16 men) are targets of attempted or completed sexual assault while they are college students. However, the vast majority of assaults are not taking place in dark corridors or in parking lots leaving night class. In 90 percent of reported cases, the victim knew her or his attacker. Moreover, 89 percent of assaults occur when the survivor is incapacitated due to alcohol. We have a serious problem with sexual assault and intimate partner violence in Alaska, but our solutions lie with greater education, respect for women, and preventative measures. Arming women on campus will not protect them from sexual violence, especially when it is equally likely that their assailants may be armed.

My concern is that the legislative response with this bill is not reflective of any systematic understanding of the roots of violence on university campuses. Instead, I am concerned that this bill is ideologically driven with a narrow conceptualization of freedom and liberty that has nothing to do the operations and needs of Alaska's universities, or of the safety of the thousands of students, faculty, staff, visitors, and minors who are on Alaskan campuses on any given day.

Supporters create hypothetical scenarios where an armed vigilante emerges as victorious in the face of danger, but they refuse to consider non-storybook endings to that fictional scenario. Even for those experienced gun owners, what experience do they have with mental illness, what knowledge do they have of campus security or the university of environment, what skill do they have in aiming for a gunman in a classroom of chaos or cafeteria full of visiting, confused, and screaming school children? How will they respond to parties fueled with alcohol acting in unpredictable ways with their own guns in hand? This bill presumes that those with concealed carry permits are trained and psychologically able to respond to active shooters in a calm, safe manner. If an active shooter situation arises on campus, I trust the police to respond to the situation. I am greatly concerned that with more firearms on campus, injuries and causality rates could quickly escalate as innocent people are caught in the crossfire.

This bill introduces unknown **dangers to university staff and faculty** (risks, I might add that legislators are protected from). Professors regularly teach difficult and sensitive topics.



with SB 174.

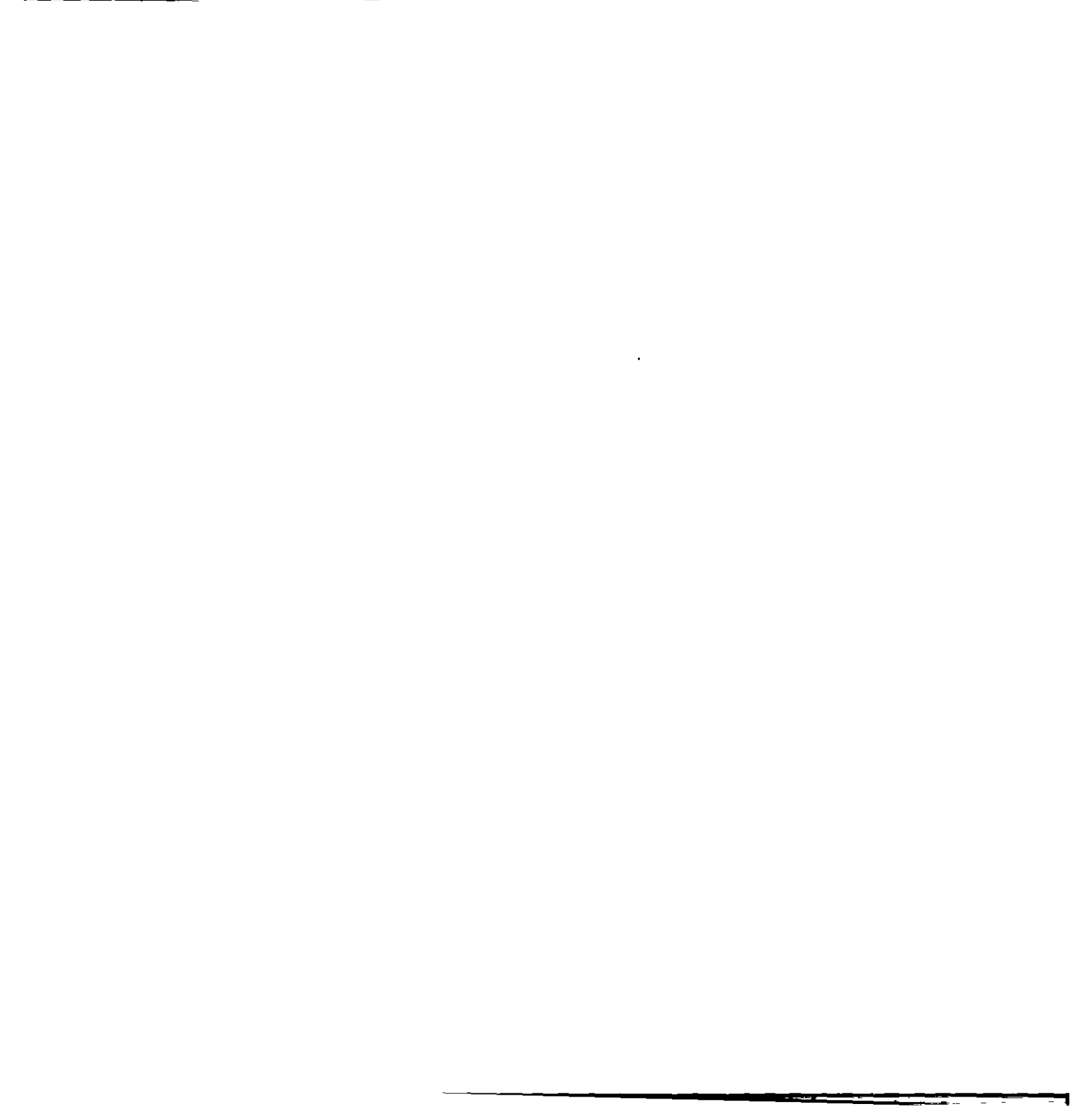
Certain members of the legislature seems to think there is no reason that universities should have the right to restrict or deny concealed carry on campuses. I find that absolutely baffling given the unique cultural and educational climate of the UA system as described in the breadth of testimony from those of us who work, teach, learn, and visit University of Alaska campuses on a regular basis.

I strongly urge the legislature to reject SB 174.

Respectfully,

Lora Vess, PhD

Juneau, Alaska



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**Subject:**

rep. Wes Keller  
SB174 weapons on campus

Dear Representative Keller

As you may know the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) is co-located in the UAA/APU Consortium Library on the UAA campus. ARLIS is a partnership of state, federal and university organizations and it is governed by the ARLIS Founders Board as outlined in the MOU between the federal agencies and UAA. Yesterday at the Founders Board meeting I asked about the weapons policy for the federal agencies and the agency directors were very clear that weapons are prohibited at their federal facilities including leased space. (18 US Code 930)

Since ARLIS, which includes the Dept of Interior agencies, is in leased space in the Consortium Library, it is my understanding that weapons will continue to be prohibited in the Consortium Library even if SB174 passes and is signed by the governor.

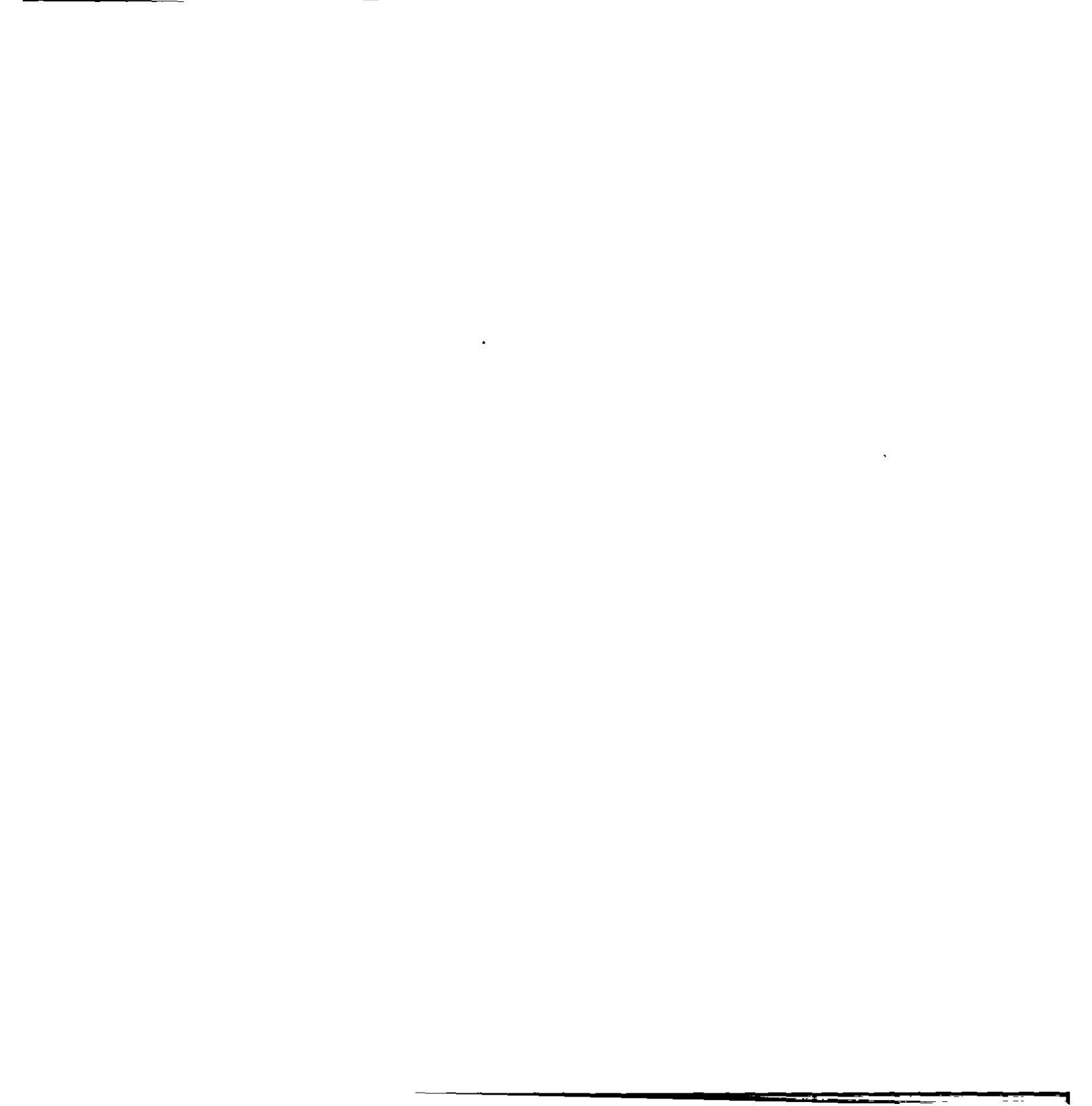
I am therefore wondering about other federal space on the UA campuses. Are there other cases where UA space is rented to federal agencies where federal employees are working? And I am curious to know how SB174 will address this limitation on where weapons can be carried on campus? Is there a conflict between federal and state rights on the issue of concealed weapon carry that should be addressed in SB174?

I think that the House Judiciary Committee should fully consider the implications of this issue and amend SB174 accordingly to clarify where weapons can be carried on the UA campuses.

Thank you for your consideration.

Steve Rollins

Dean, UAA/APU Consortium Library



**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
UA Staff Position on SB 174

**Attachments:**

UAF\_Staff\_Council\_Resolution\_Opposing\_SB174\_with\_Attachments(2).pdf; Resolution  
2016-02 Opposition to SB174 signed w attachments(2).pdf

Dear Members of the House Education Committee,

Thank you for your service to our state, particularly during these challenging times. As you might imagine, SB 174 has received a lot of attention from the employees of the University of Alaska. I'm writing to you as both the Chair of the UA Staff Alliance and the President of the UAF Staff Council. These are the elected representative bodies of the non-unionized staff of the university, at the systemwide and UAF levels. **I believe it is important for you to know that the elected bodies of the students, faculty, and staff of the university have all formally passed resolutions opposing SB 174.**

I have attached the resolutions passed by the UA Staff Alliance (representing all non-unionized staff members of the University of Alaska), and the UAF Staff Council. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

---

Faye Gallant  
Business Analyst, Office of Management and Budget  
President, UAF Staff Council  
Chair, UA Staff Alliance

University of Alaska Fairbanks  
907-474-7515  
fsgallant@alaska.edu



re.  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Comment on SB 174 - Weapons on UA Campuses

Members of the House Education Committee:

You will shortly be considering Senate Bill 174, which proposes to allow guns, rifles, and knives on UA campuses.

The Board of Regents of the University of Alaska is a State board, appointed to use their considered judgment to manage the affairs of the University for the State. They OPPOSE this bill. They know best how to manage the on-going operations of the University. I urge the members of the Education Committee to accept the Board's judgment and OPPOSE SB 174.

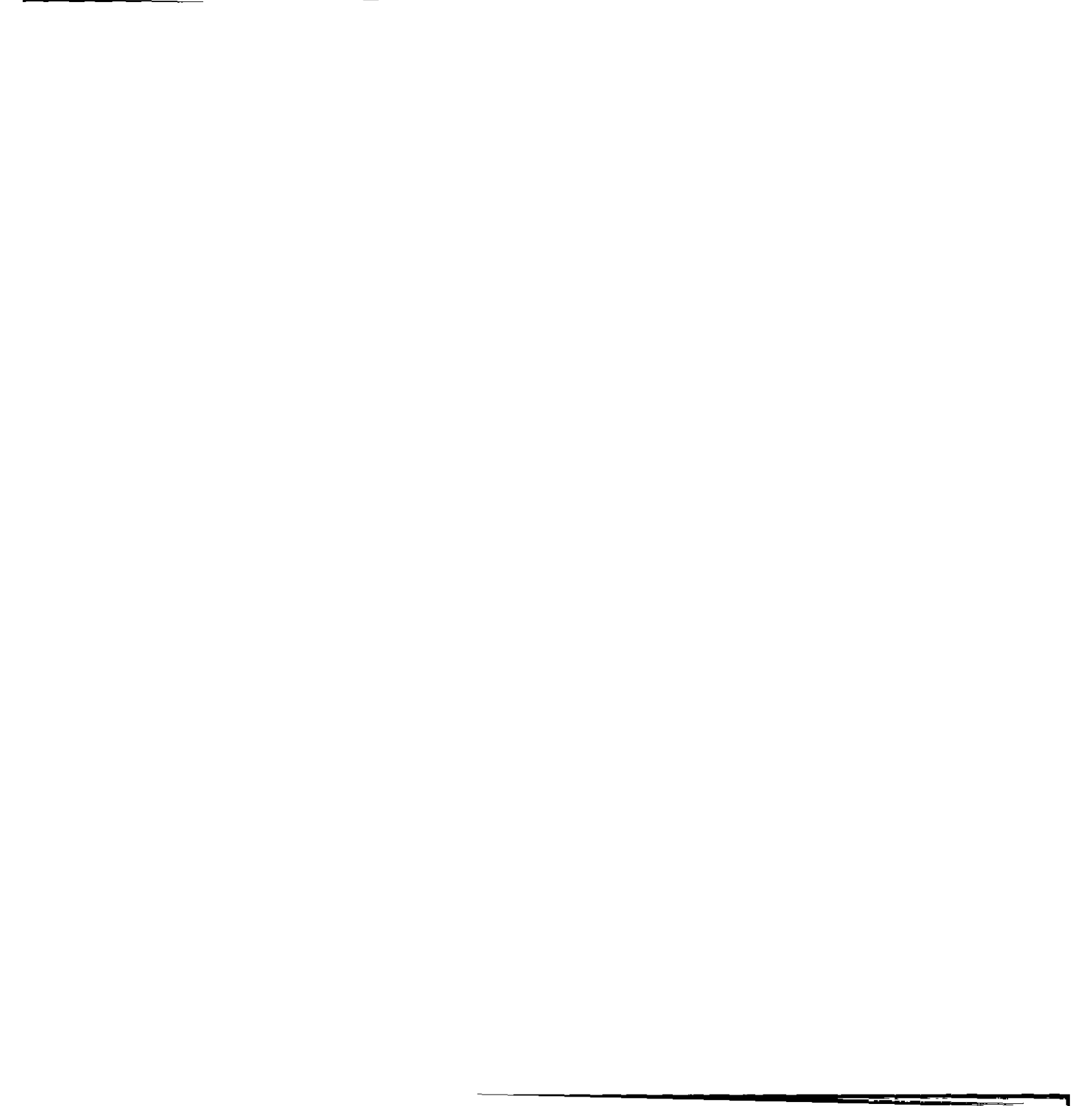
Among the many problems and costs associated with this bill, let me share my experience as a faculty member at UAF since the late 1970s. Having guns, rifles, and knives being carried on campus destroys the trust among students, and between students and faculty, that is the very basis of an advanced education. Higher education requires that students continually take the risk of extending themselves in new directions, but they cannot do so if they cannot trust those they must work with closely in order to learn.

Senate Bill 174 threatens the very basis on which a University operates. Please OPPOSE SB 174

Robert B. Arundale

--

Robert B. Arundale, Ph.D.  
Professor Emeritus  
University of Alaska Fairbanks



10.

Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz

**Subject:**

Fwd: Bill 174

I am very disappointed that Bill 174 passed yesterday. This will be a major factor in choosing to enroll any of my four children (one in high school now) in any Alaska University in the future. I feel like I will have to face the increased costs of sending my children out of state so they attend in a state where others are not carrying guns.

I have a JD degree and had recently enrolled in a foreign language (French) program for Fall 2016 at UAA Anchorage. I am considering withdrawing my application.

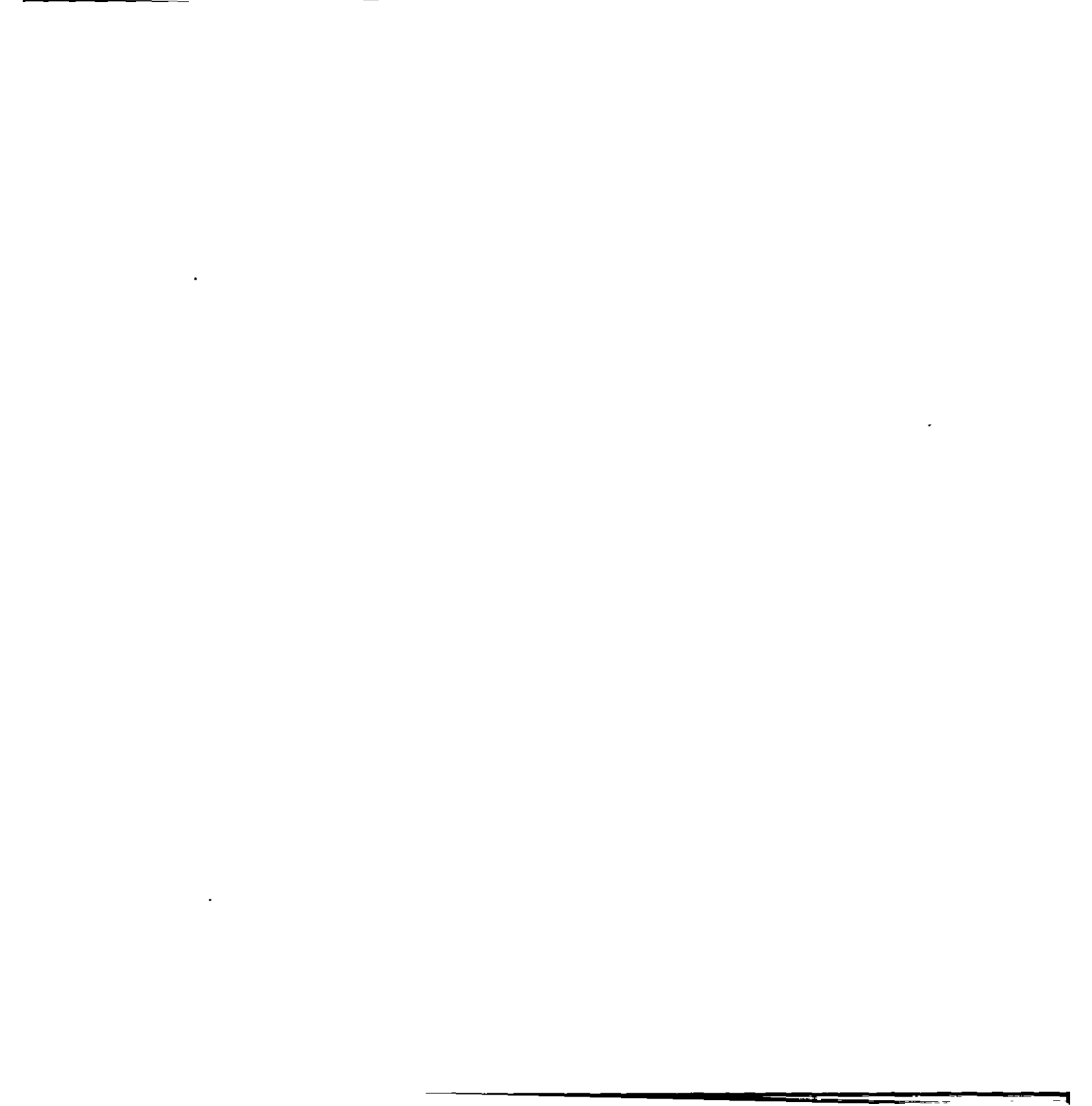
This is very disheartening and disappointing.

Natlie

19425 Pribilof Loop

Eagle River

Alaska 99577



**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

Kayssa Maile; Janet Ogan  
Rep. Adam Wool  
guns on campus

Dear chairs of the Judiciary and Education Committees (cc: Adam Wool, District Representative),

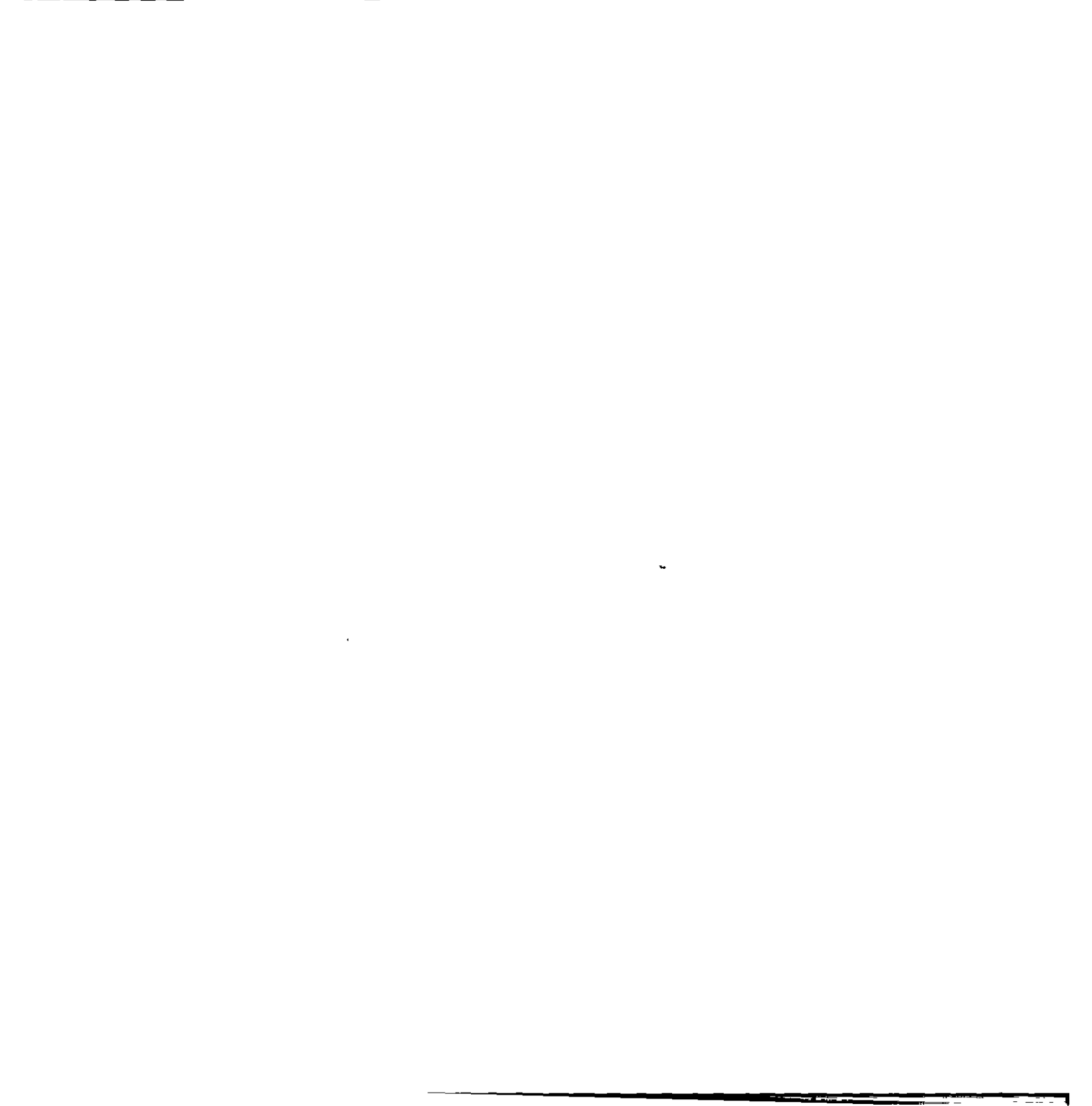
next week you will be taking up the issue on SB174 'Guns on Campus'. I strongly urge you to vote against this bill. This is not a 2nd Amendment issue, it is a safety issue. Alaska leads the nation in gun related deaths, mostly because of gun related suicides. We frequently put students into stressful situations. This happens to undergraduates when they receive unsatisfactory grades or graduate students when their advisory committee might find less than satisfactory progress. It is such stressful situations that greatly increase the risk for a harsh reaction; one that often wouldn't happen after time has allowed to calm minds a bit. I shudder at the thought of having guns in the class room and in student advisory committee meetings, as well as at many other university functions.

One might argue that guns already exist on campus illegally, but how does making it legal improve things? It's like legalizing murder, because it's already happening anyway. The idea that an armed student body would reduce the risk of mass shootings is ludicrous. Imagine law officers arriving at a scene with armed attackers and defenders and trying to sort out who the bad guys are.

The motivation for this bill is not clear to me. It appears to be to make a point and push an agenda on the university that virtually nobody wants. I have been a member of the Physics Department at UAF since 2001, and it is very rare to find a topic that the faculty feels so unified about. Why would our employer, the State of Alaska, force a policy on us that the Board of Regents, the President, and the vast majority of the faculty publicly oppose? Just to make a point?

Thank you for reading this and for your service to the public. Please do the right thing.

Martin Truffer  
Professor Physics  
University of Alaska Fairbanks



Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
NO TO GUNS ON CAMPUS

Dear Rep. Keller:

I'm writing today to urge you to vote NO on the House version of SB174. We do NOT need concealed weapons on the university campuses.

I work at the UAA/APU Consortium Library, which serves students, faculty, and staff of both universities, as well as the general public. Sometimes tempers flare between the constituencies that we serve. Just last week, an incident between a student and a community member escalated quickly, and UPD was called. The situation was handled quickly, but the officer lamented that things could have ended tragically if anyone had a gun.

Please, for the safety of our students, as well as those of us who work here, do all you can to stop this bill from becoming law!

Thanks for listening,

Rebecca Moorman  
Anchorage



**Subject:**

Chris & Louise Miller

Please do NOT ALLOW the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass

Dear Representative,

I am very very sad to see that legislation is working it's way to allow concealed and carried guns on college campuses. **Please do not allow the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass.** More guns do not solve our violence/shooting problem in America. We need peaceful ways of dealing with our problems. There are a number of reasons why I am against this legislation:

1) **Accidents:** I have heard countless stories of guns accidentally killing innocent victims and loved ones. Why increase the chance of this happening when the goal is learning about caring for your world and furthering your education? There are countless examples of accidents with guns in the news (children accidentally shooting their sibling, children accidentally shooting their parent, police shooting innocent victims)... the list goes on.

2) **Inappropriateness of arming emotionally charged young adults.**

College students are often emotionally charged, we can not allow and encourage students to bring guns to a place of learning. Emotionally charged people often act out of anger, not out of sensibility; and when armed this will cause regrets on the part of the shooter and all the loved ones of the victim.

3) **Living with Regret.** I know that when I am frightened I do not act sensibly. The likelihood that I would accidentally shoot a friend is much higher than the likelihood that I would thwart an attacker. I feel that this is a likely outcome for the majority of people. This is why I believe bear spray is a much better alternative to guns. With bear spray you have a wide cloud to prevent an unarmed individual from hurting you, you do not cause permanent damage to a misunderstood individual, you are much less likely to cause permanent damage to yourself. Who wants to live with the reality that they killed or significantly hurt another human? I would likely rather die quickly than living the remainder of my life in fear and agony over the actions I took.

I believe that if this legislation passes we will see more gun violence, accidents and sadness in our communities, not less. This legislation will harm Alaskans. Please do not allow this legislation to pass, if you do you will too soon feel regret when accidents and unnecessary harm ensue.

Thank you for your concern, I look forward to seeing you halt this legislation and actively pursuing peaceful resolution to conflicts and differences.

Your fellow Alaskan,  
Louise Miller

4

Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool

**Subject:** Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses

Dear Representative,

I am very very sad to see that legislation is working it's way to allow concealed and carried guns on college campuses. Please do not allow the Conceal and Carry on UA Campuses measure to pass. More guns do not solve our violence/shooting problem in America. We need peaceful ways of dealing with our problems. There are a number of reasons why I am against this legislation:

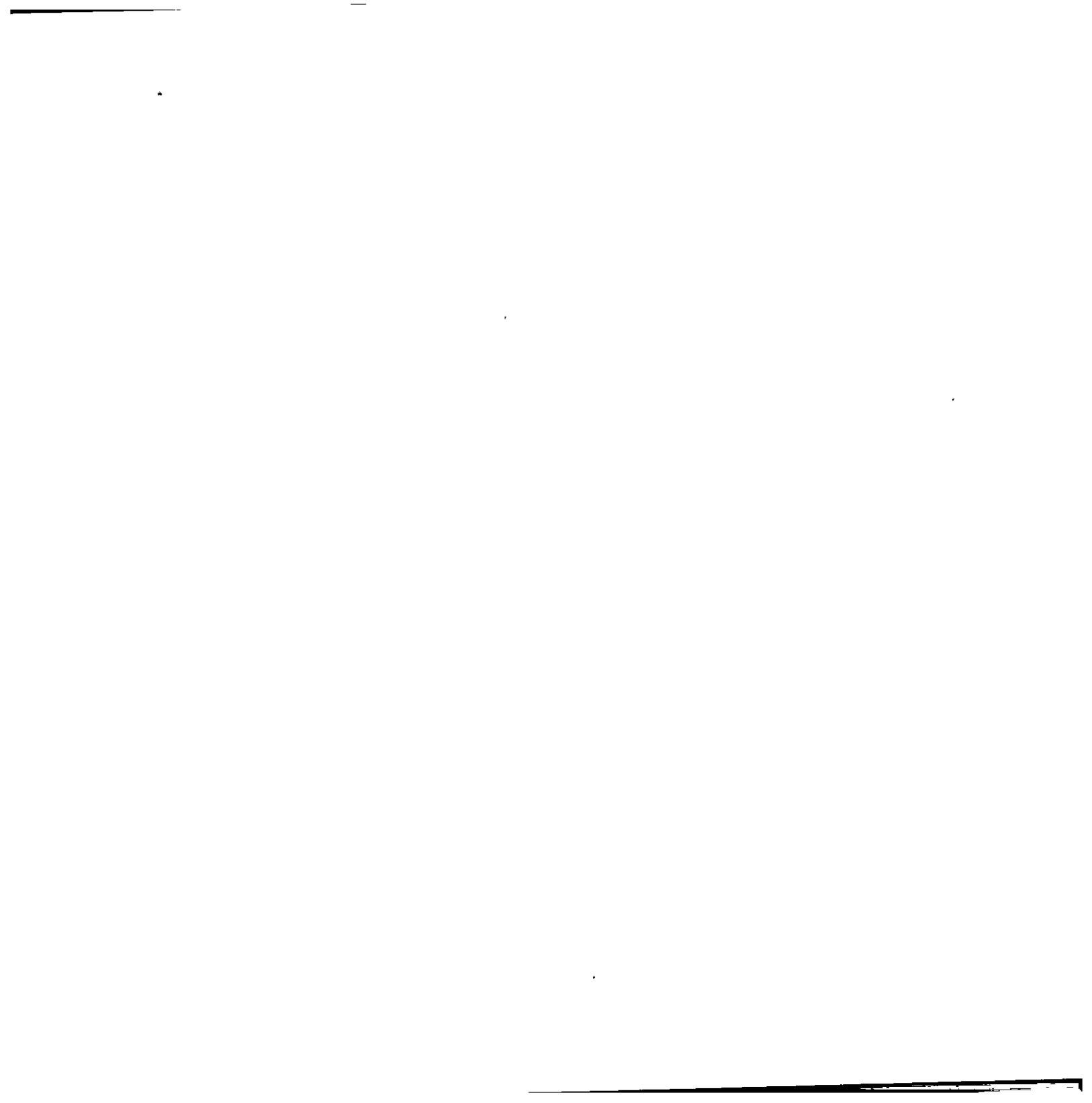
1) Accidents: I have heard countless stories of guns accidentally killing innocent victims and loved ones. Why increase the chance of this happening when the goal is learning about caring for your world and furthering your education? There are countless examples of accidents with guns in the news (children accidentally shooting their sibling, children accidentally shooting their parent, police shooting innocent victims)... the list goes on.

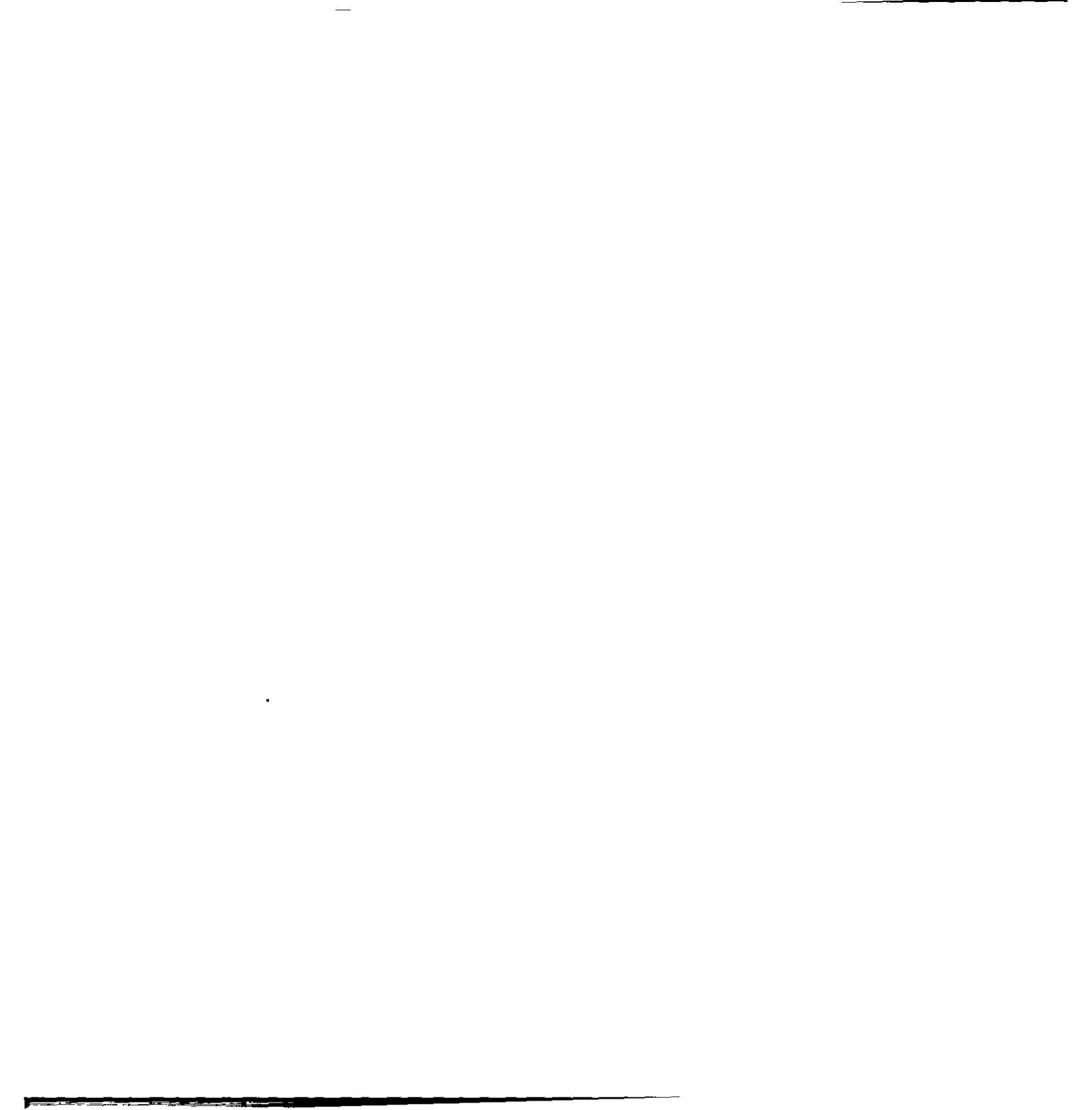
2) Inappropriateness of arming emotionally charged young adults. College students are often emotionally charged, we can not allow and encourage students to bring guns to a place of learning. Emotionally charged people often act out of anger, not out of sensibility; and when armed this will cause regrets on the part of the shooter and all the loved ones of the victim.

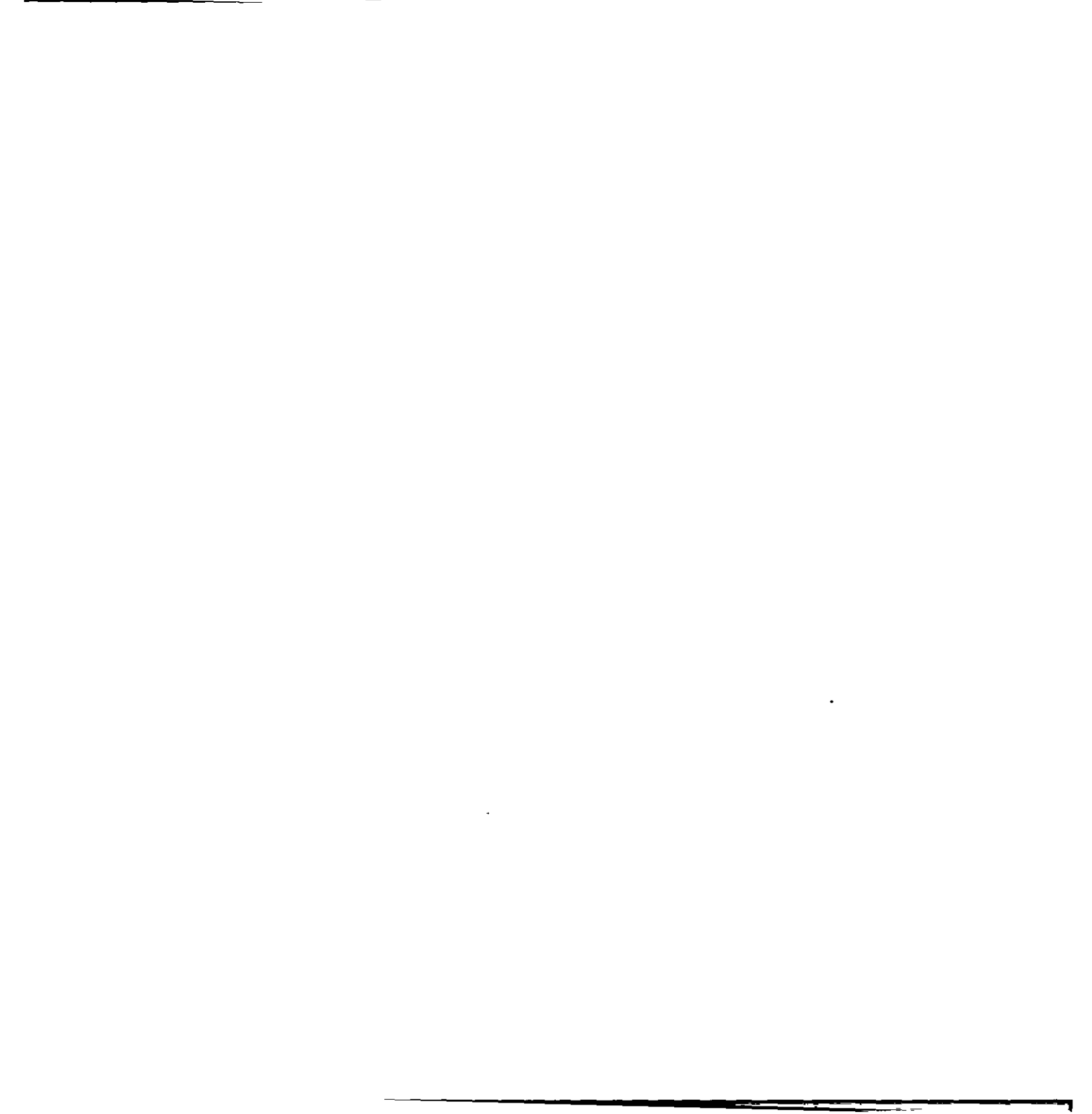
3) Living with Regret. I know that when I am frightened I do not act sensibly. The likelihood that I would accidentally shoot a friend is much higher than the likelihood that I would thwart an attacker. I feel that this is a likely outcome for the majority of people. This is why I believe bear spray is a much better alternative to guns. With bear spray you have a wide cloud to prevent an unarmed individual from hurting you, you do not cause permanent damage to a misunderstood individual, you are much less likely to cause permanent damage to yourself. Who wants to live with the reality that they killed or significantly hurt another human? I would likely rather die quickly than living the remainder of my life in fear and agony over the actions I took.

I believe that if this legislation passes we will see more gun violence, accidents and sadness in our communities, not less. This legislation will harm Alaskans. Please do not allow this legislation to pass, if you do you will too soon feel regret when accidents and unnecessary harm ensue.

Thank you for your concern, I look forward to seeing you halt this legislation and actively pursuing peaceful resolution to conflicts and differences.







**To:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Rep. Sam Kito  
reject SB 174

Dear Members of the Alaska House Education Committee-

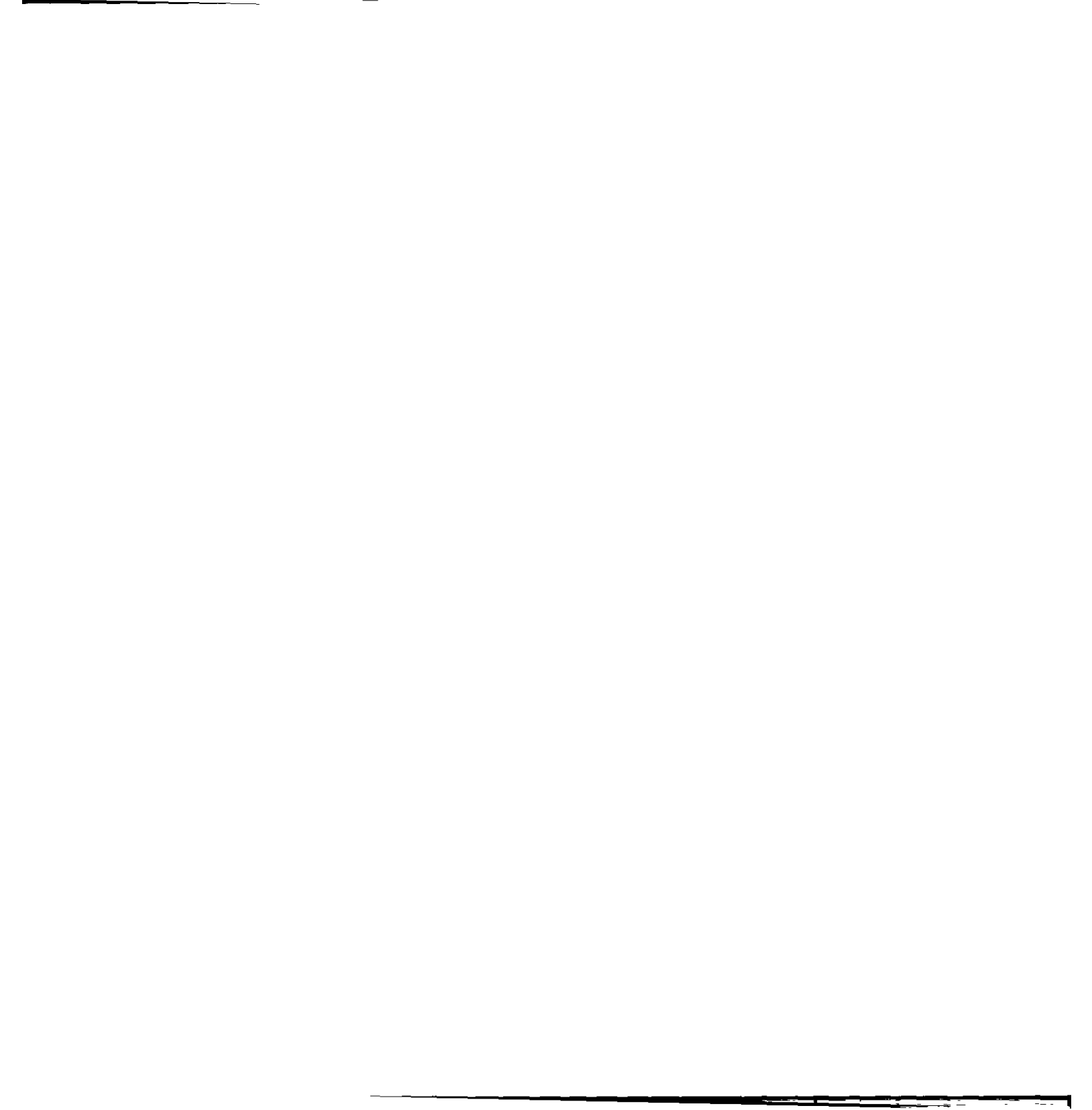
Although I support the Second Amendment of the US Constitution, I strongly oppose SB 174. It is a solution in search of a problem and possibly the worst piece of legislation to be offered this legislative session. I urge you to focus on our state budget issues and to reject SB 174. It is a waste of time and resources.

Sincerely,

David Tallmon

4453 Mountainside Dr

Juneau, AK 99801



Subject:

Janet Ogan  
SB 174 - Weapons on Campus

Dear Janet,  
Could you please distribute this message to all education committee members? Thank you.

Julie

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Dear committee members,

As staff of the University of Alaska, parent of a UAA undergraduate, and a continuing student myself, I urge you to vote NO on SB 174 - Weapons on Campus. I do not feel safe in any of those capacities with this legislation. As committee members, I'm sure you face angry and disgruntled constituents. Why aren't concealed weapons allowed in the State House? It is unnecessary and dangerous to impose this on us.

I've been at the receiving end of irate students in a front line campus position and it is not a comfortable place to be. SB 174 aggravates the vast majority of students, faculty and staff campus wide. Additionally, our Board of Regents opposes it. With the \$4.1 billion deficit front and center on what's important for our state right now, please vote this measure down.

Sincerely,

Julie Rafferty  
5340 Anderson Road  
Fairbanks, AK 99709  
907-474-0071



**To:** Kalyssa Maile; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez  
**Cc:** Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Adam Wool; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Steve Thompson  
**Subject:** SB 174

Dear legislators, the House Judiciary Committee, and the House Education Committee,

I am writing to you to ask that you please help keep Alaska university campuses gun-free.

I love that Alaska is a wild and free state. I am originally from Australia, an equally wild and free place. I love the independence that is bred in this wonderful land. But, I also love the safety that I feel working in a gun-free workplace. I come from a gun-free society - which incidentally has one of the lowest gun-related death rates in the world.

The thought of colleagues and students coming to my place of work, a sanctuary in my life, a place I love to come to, with loaded guns terrifies me. Reading the news of shootings in other campuses around the country - university, military, and k-12 campuses, I am always relieved to think that I live in Alaska where thankfully that kind of violence does not happen.

Nothing good ever happens when civilians are encouraged by bills and laws to carry a weapon. We have police and other safety officers to protect us. Taking matters into one's own hands is not a solution in our peaceful society. Through personal experience with a relative, I have found that often times when people carry weapons they will find a way to use that weapon. Please do not let that happen at our Alaska campuses.

We live in a beautiful state, a state filled with wonderful, caring people. People who are willing to go to the aid of others without fear. Please let that feeling remain in this state of ours. Please do not allow anyone to carry a concealed gun on UAF. Please do not encourage our young adults, our hardworking professors, our hard working support staff, or our hardworking administration employees to carry guns in our workplace. At any time if someone feels unhappy, they may use that gun against someone else. This is a place I feel safe in.

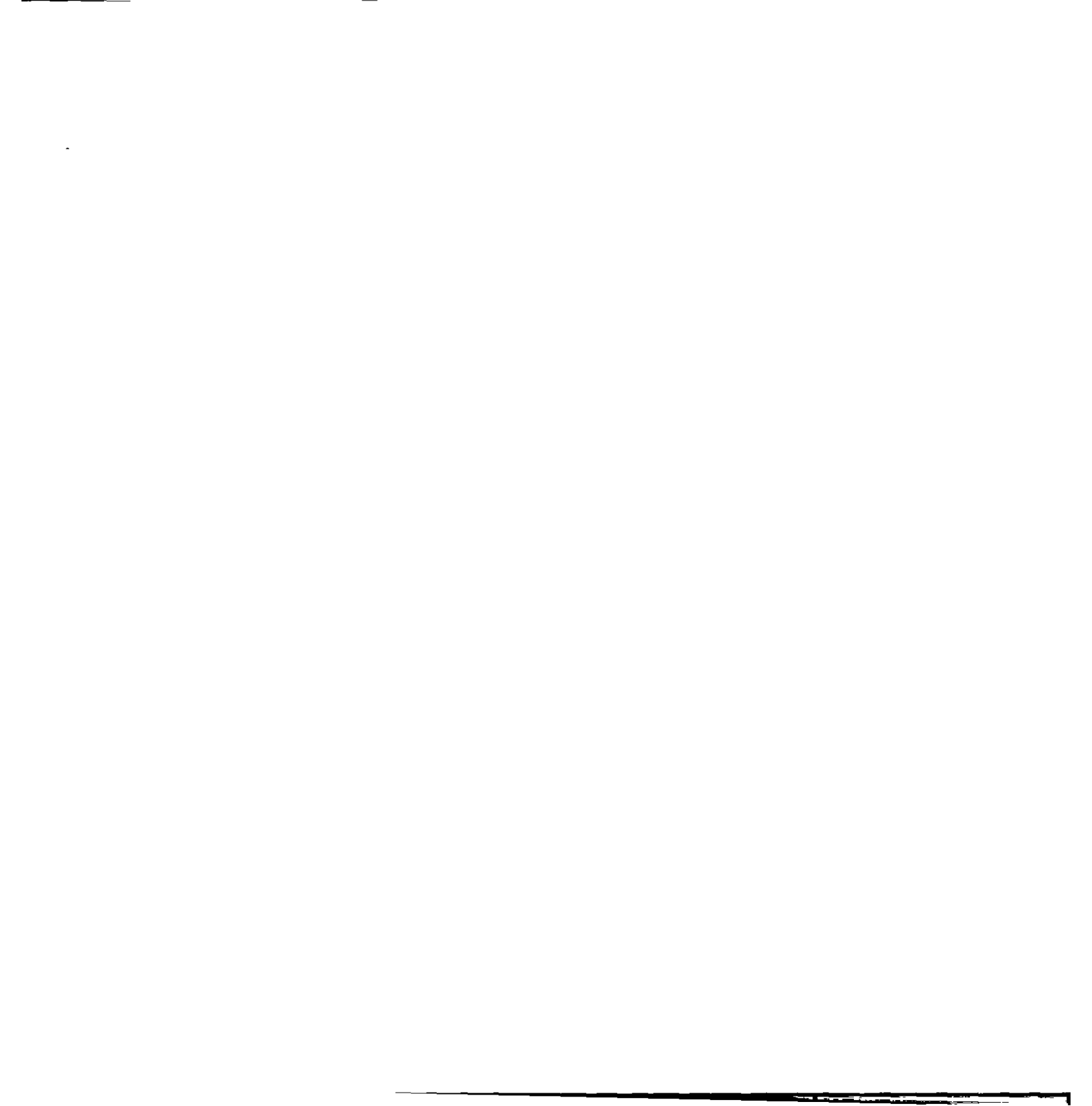
Thank you for taking my concerns into consideration. I believe I am not alone in this concern.

Kind regards,

Amanda Byrd

—  
Amanda Byrd

Biomass Coordinator







**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB 174

Janet and all House members:

Please vote against SB 174 and keep firearms off Campus.

Thank you,

John Alden, UAF Affiliate  
1117 Galena St.  
Fairbanks, AK  
Tel:907-474-0611



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB-174

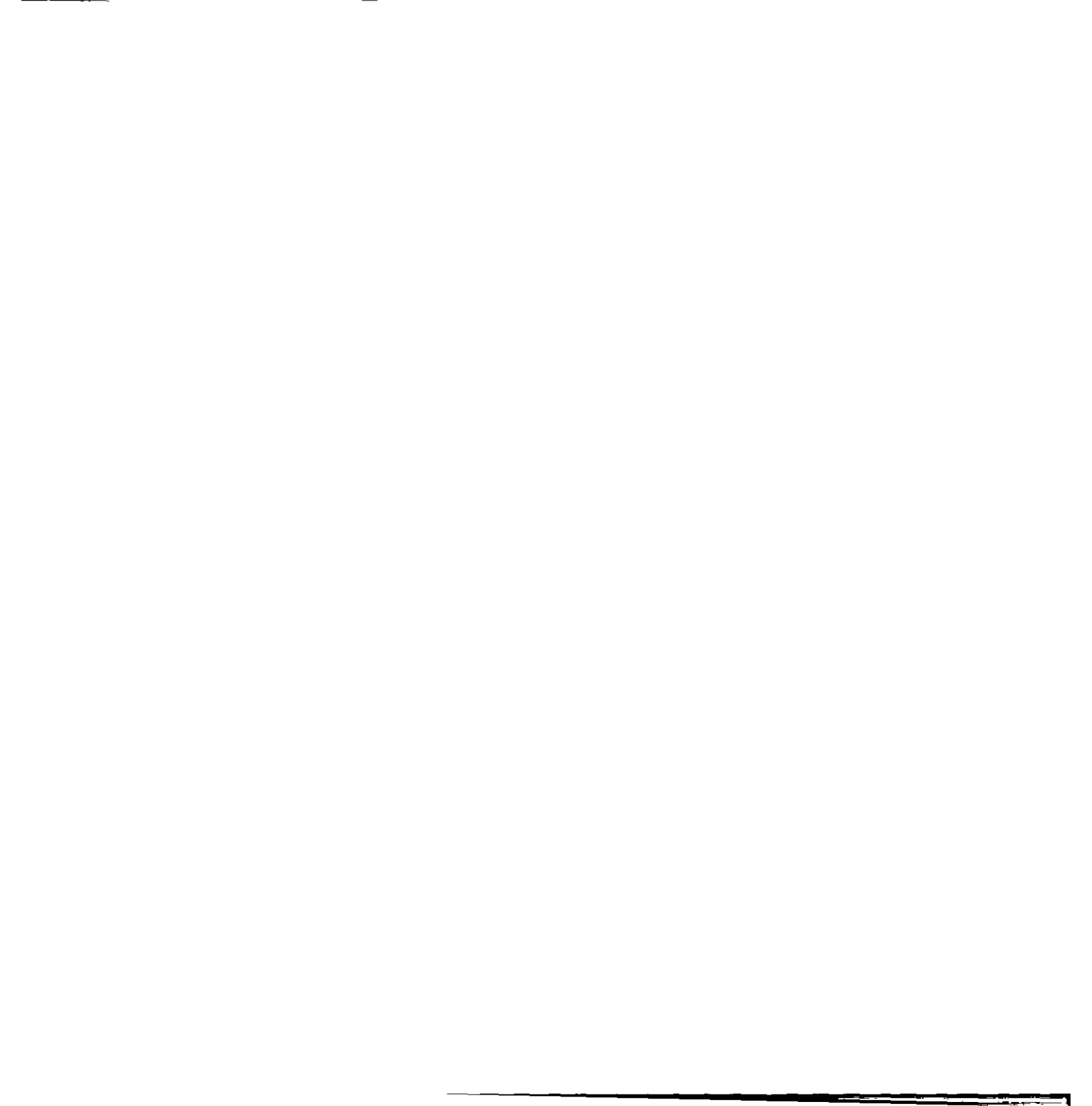
Hello,

I would like to express my opposition to SB 174 in its entirety. Let us put our trust in the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to decide what is best for our campuses. And let us allow the Board of Regents to govern and protect the safety of students on campus, not our politicians. If the Board would like to adopt this legislation or introduce it, let them make that decision and go to the legislature where it seems they will be welcome. Don't do the Board's job for them.

I am not comfortable with concealed carry on a campus where I am a student. The introduction of this bill seems to come from nowhere, with no consultation BEFOREHAND to the groups it would affect most - students, professors, and university staff. That is not how government should work. Further, I find Senator Kelly's remarks and opinions on this bill highly offensive, and frankly show a lack of qualification and respect to represent constituents and the people and students of Alaska.

Thank you for your time,

Lauren Wild



Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz  
UAF graduate student strongly opposed to SB174

**Subject:**

Dear Representatives,

My name is Joanna Young, and I am a Canadian PhD student attending the University of Alaska Fairbanks, where I have been working and studying for the past 6 years. I chose UAF because I had heard that the glaciers research group - of which I am a part - is the largest in North America, with a long history of pioneering research and a prestigious publication record.

During my six years in Alaska, I have grown to love Fairbanks and the hardy people who dwell here; so much so, in fact, that I chose to stay here and pursue a PhD after I completed my Masters program in 2013. Nonetheless, I am **strongly opposed to SB 174**. I am a firm believer that increasing the number and presence of guns among civilians, for motivations other than perhaps hunting, is a dangerous path. I come from a country where few civilians carry guns in public places and, as a result, the incidence of shootings is significantly lower. The culture in Canada is one of trust and faith in one's neighbor, rather than one of suspicion and anxiety. It strikes me as a much nicer way to live.

There are many reasons why I believe this bill is flawed and dangerous, as many people have brought up. For example, we would risk endangering instructors and staff, and would increase the potential for accidental shootings - something that is *\*not\** uncommon in Alaska due to poor gun safety, as is exemplified by the recent story of a Fort Wainwright soldier tragically shooting himself to prove to a friend that his gun was unloaded (see the Fairbanks Daily Newsminer article from February, 2016). We all know that simply offering training is not enough to ensure safe gun practices. And, it is clearly especially unsafe to bring guns into an environment where one's focus is on anything other than gun safety (i.e. learning, research, and service).

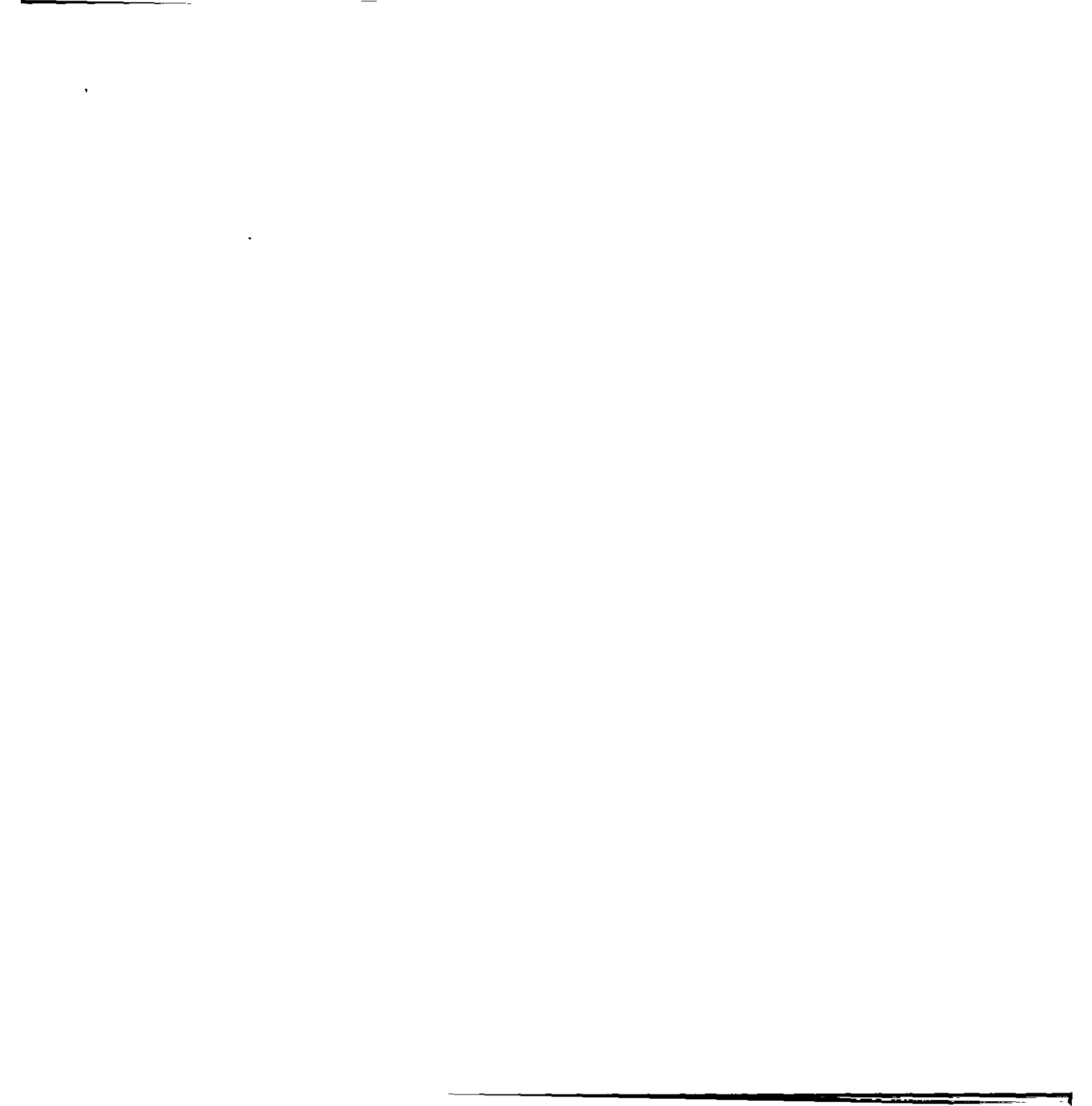
But I also wanted to point out that, from the perspective of the international community, UAF will be a much less desirable place to choose to study, work and live. I would have seriously reconsidered my choice to come to UAF if a law allowing concealed carry on campus had existed six years ago.

Thank you for considering the perspective of an international resident who loves the lifestyle of freedom we have in Fairbanks, but fears the kind of nervous and paranoid environment a bill like this would create at UAF. **Please acknowledge the majority voice of those who would actually be affected by this bill by opposing SB 174.**

Thank you for serving.

Sincerely,

-Joanna Young



10.  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Representative Wes Keller:

As a fellow resident of Alaska, I respectfully urge your support of Senate Bill 174. This important legislation would allow students, faculty and guests to own, possess, carry, transport or store a firearm on areas of the University of Alaska campus where not prohibited by law. A state-funded institution should not be allowed to impose rules more strict than state law, especially rules to limit the right to self-defense. Individuals should not be prevented from exercising their right to self-defense simply because they choose to seek a college education.

Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,  
Eric Nyholm  
200 W 23rd Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99503-2016



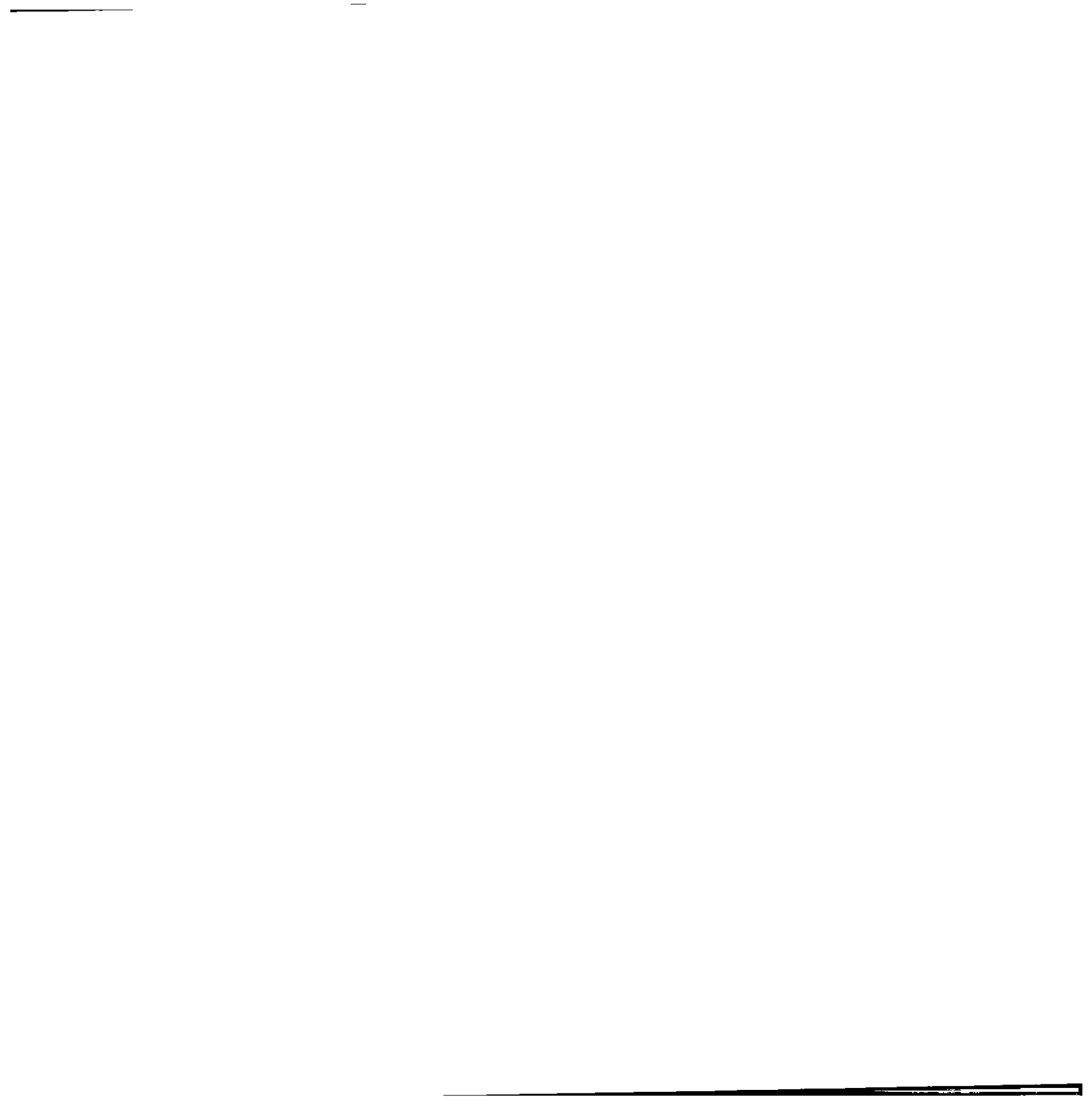
**To:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Rep. David Guttenberg  
Guns on Campus

Dear Ms. Ogan,

I hope the House Education will wisely choose to table SB 174 which promotes concealed weapons on UA campuses. The testimony has been clear the members of the UA campuses do not want this bill. We feel it will make life on campuses more dangerous rather than safer. I wish the legislature would focus on budget issues and ignore this.

Sincerely,  
Pam Groves

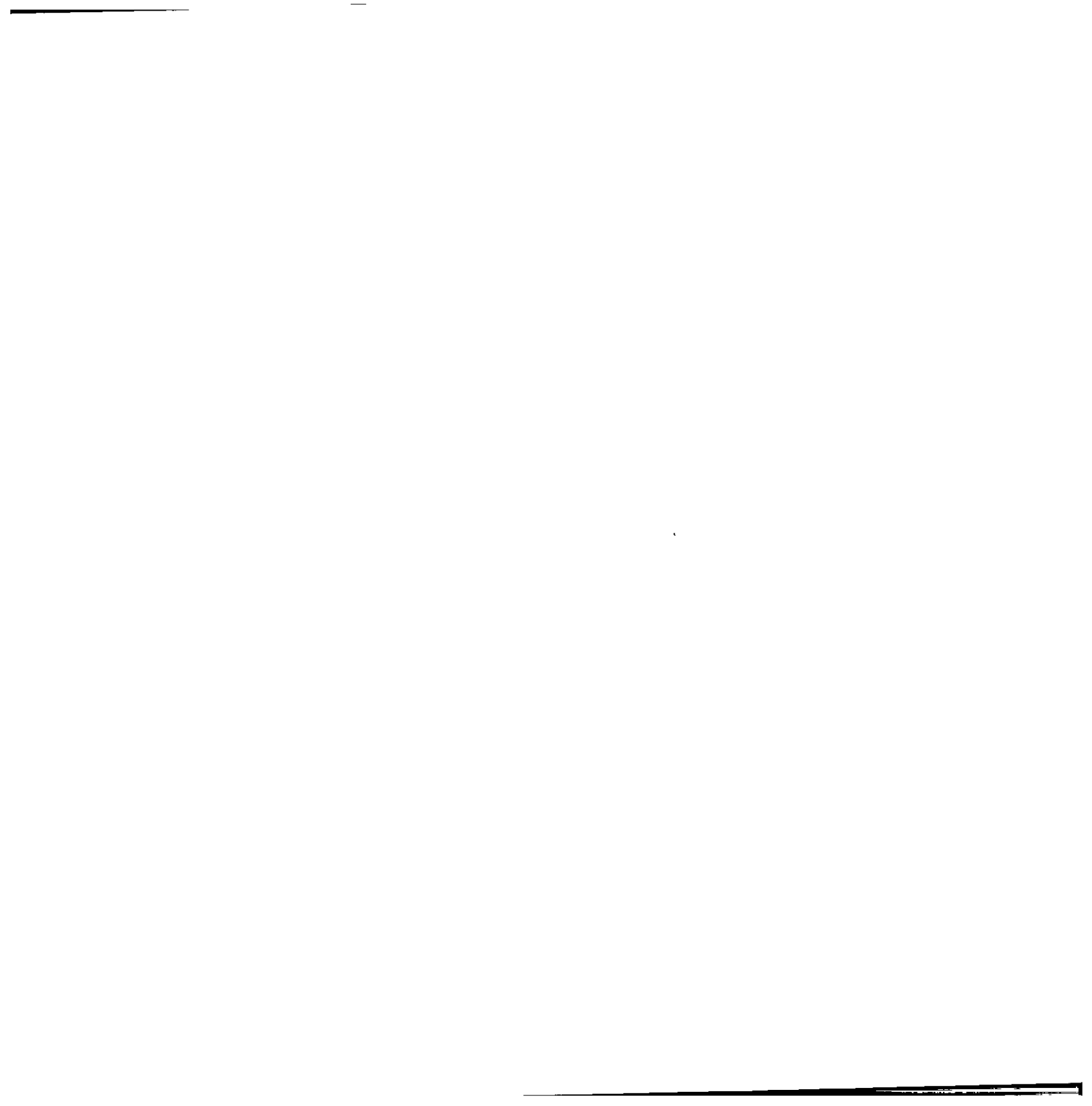


**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Guns on Campus

If the Legislature believes that guns on campus is such a good idea, they should first allow guns in the Capital.

Tim Bauer  
Fairbanks



Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
NO TO GUNS ON CAMPUS

Dear Rep. Keller:

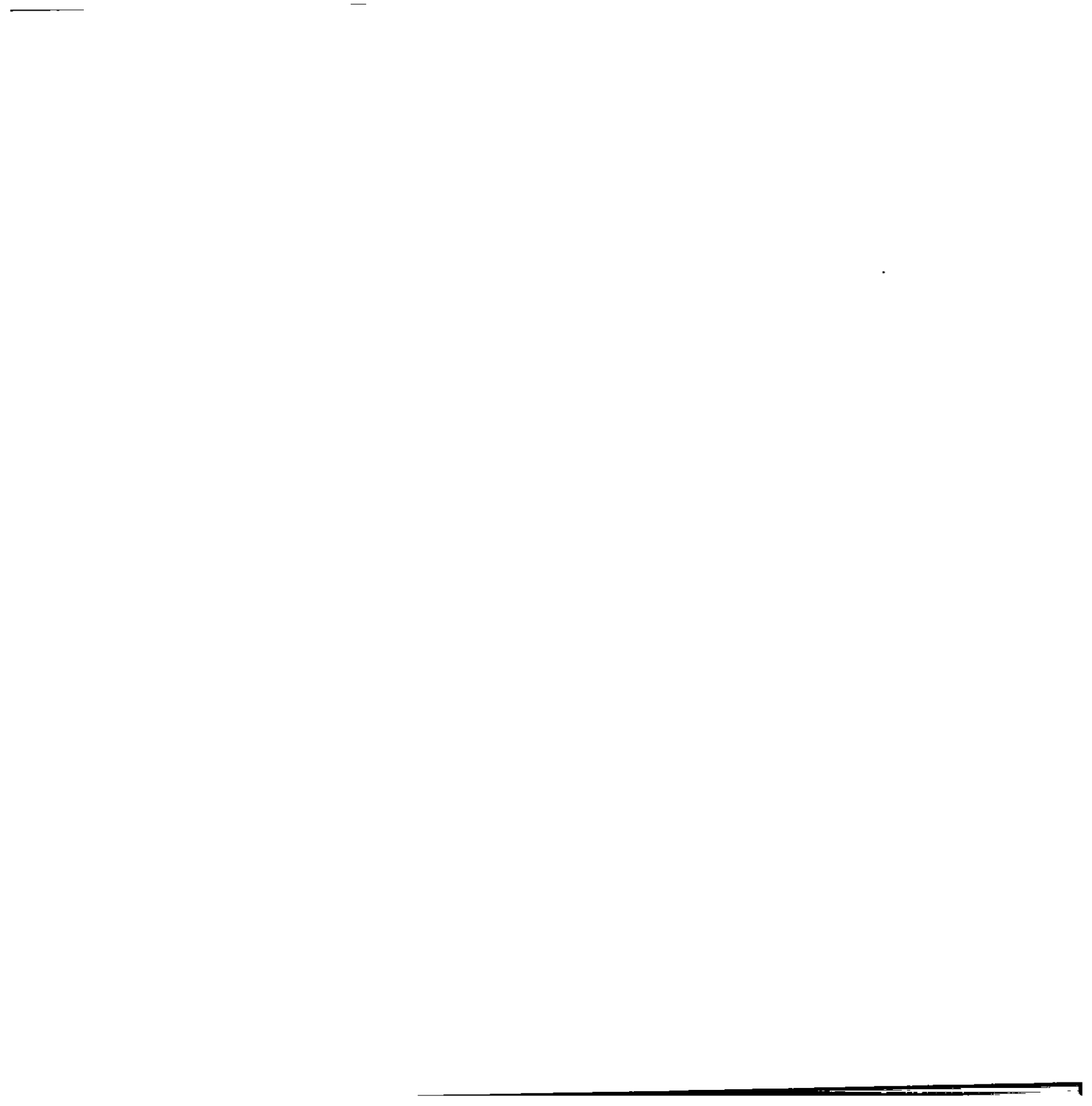
I'm writing today to urge you to vote NO on the House version of SB174. We do NOT need concealed weapons on the university campuses.

I work at the UAA/APU Consortium Library, which serves students, faculty, and staff of both universities, as well as the general public. Sometimes tempers flare between the constituencies that we serve. Just last week, an incident between a student and a community member escalated quickly, and UPD was called. The situation was handled quickly, but the officer lamented that things could have ended tragically if anyone had a gun.

Please, for the safety of our students, as well as those of us who work here, do all you can to stop this bill from becoming law!

Thanks for listening,

Rebecca Moorman  
Anchorage



Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool

**Subject:**

Please SAY NO to concealed weapons on campus

Representatives,

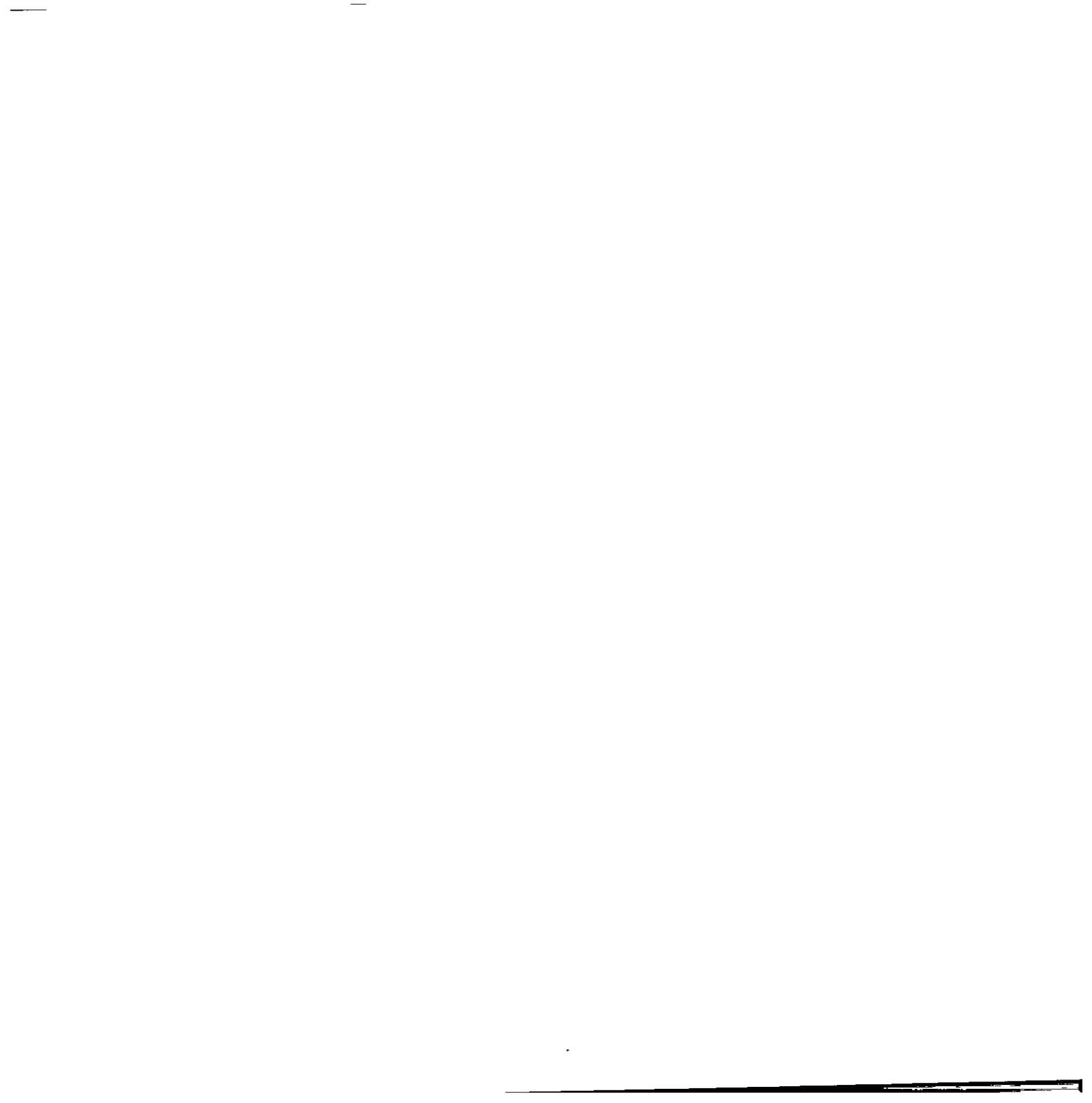
I'm a High School coach (xc, nordic, Team Alaska Snowshoe), a teaching artist in the schools and a parent.

I'm angered to watch legislation that allows concealed and carried weapons moving it's way out of the Senate. Actually, I'm appalled at the short-sightedness of the bill and its negative and harmful impact on educators, students, and educational institutions. I'm enraged at the associated costs, especially as research and essential educational opportunities are CUT from the UA budget.

Better yet, like my 15-year old son Arne says: The people who bring guns are also the ones who will use them, mom. I don't want to go to college in Alaska anymore.

Sincerely,

Merry Ellefson  
8170 North Douglas  
Juneau, AK 99801



**Subject:**

Janet Ugan  
SB 174

Dear members of the House Education Committee,

I am writing to you as an Inupiaq raised in Kotzebue, and as a new professor at UAA. I strongly oppose SB 174.

I grew up in a family that hunts for subsistence, so I fully support of the right of people to use guns to hunt. However, my family has also felt the heartbreak and tragedy that is the end result of gun violence. One family member shot a friend during a drunken fight over a card game; another friend nearly lost her toddler when he found her gun and fired it in the house; and tragically, my cousin was killed by an ex-girlfriend when they got into a heated argument when he was attempting to move out of their shared home.

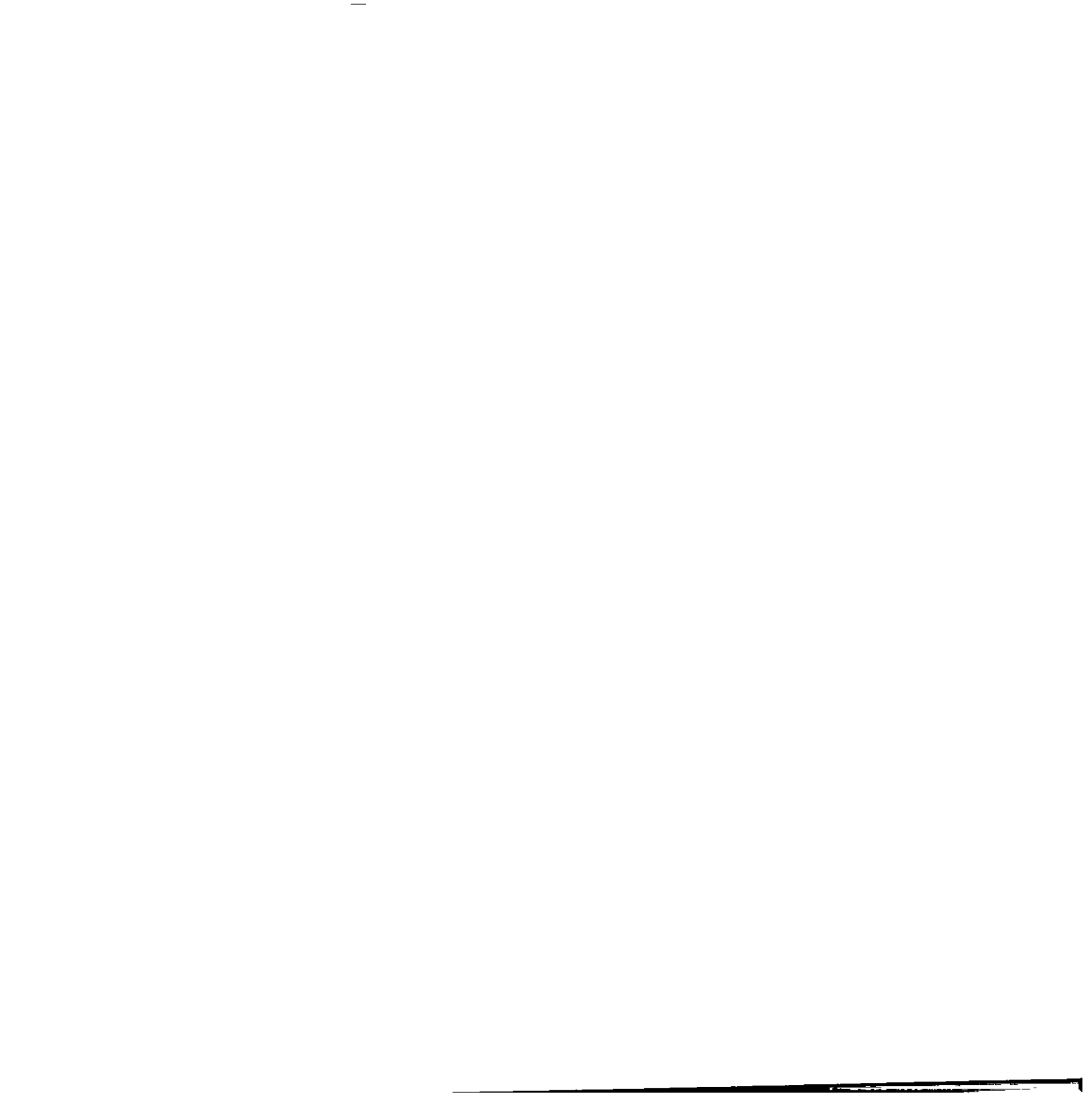
These tragic gun-related events can happen at any time, but are more likely to occur when stakes are high (consider the stress of studying for classes that may determine which jobs you are able to get in the future), alcohol is present (as is the case on campuses in which large numbers of young people are gathered), and emotions run rampant (imagine the frustration that follows when a student receives a failing grade in a class he/she needs to enter into a professional program or major).

I teach a large, 4 credit introductory course that is required for students to be able to enter into the nursing program. Each time they take this 4 credit course, in-state students pay almost \$900. If they don't do well, they may have to take the course a second or third time to get a passing grade. As you can imagine, students can get very emotional when they don't do well in the class. While I have not encountered this yet because I just started teaching the course, other teachers for this course have been physically intimidated by students to receive a flunking grade. Given that professors have been killed by students in the past, I'm terrified by what will happen when a stressed, emotional student receives a failing grade in my course, especially when that student has a gun in their possession in the classroom.

Please please please, for the sake of me, for the sake of my 2 young kids, for the sake of the Alaskans and Alaskan Native students that I hope to mentor in the future, for the sake of my husband who would have to care for my kids on his own if a student decided to shoot me over a grade, for the sake of my parents who have already lost one child, do not vote in favor of, or argue for the passage of, SB 174.

Feel free to contact me with any questions you may have.

Dr. Kat Napaaqtuk Milligan-Myhre  
[napaaqtuk@gmail.com](mailto:napaaqtuk@gmail.com)



Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
SB 174

Representative Wes Keller,

I am writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

The Senate has already passed SB174, a bill that would allow guns on campus. The university is and should be a place of learning. There is no underlying reason for anyone to carry a firearm on campus. I have been on campus for more than 30 years and have never believed it appropriate or necessary to carry a weapon. It is not possible to have frank and open conversations on critical issues when one person is in an obvious position of power, carrying a gun. I have known of two shootings on UA campuses and in both cases neither event would have been prevented by another person carrying a gun.

When I see someone carrying a weapon in public, it does not make me feel safer. Quite the opposite! I have no idea whether the person "packing" is an off-duty policeman, a drug dealer, or someone with mental health issues or holding a grudge. If anyone is allowed to carry weapons on campus, how will Campus Police quickly determine who is a potential threat. It would be like searching for a needle in a haystack. More campus police will be necessary and costs will skyrocket.

In fact, there is evidence that other states (Idaho, Texas, and Arizona) have passed similar legislation allowing guns on campus and the costs of increased security and insurance has been: \$3.7 million for the first year in Idaho, \$59 million over six years for Texas, and \$13.1 million in start-up expenses with an additional \$3.1 million in annual operating costs for Arizona.

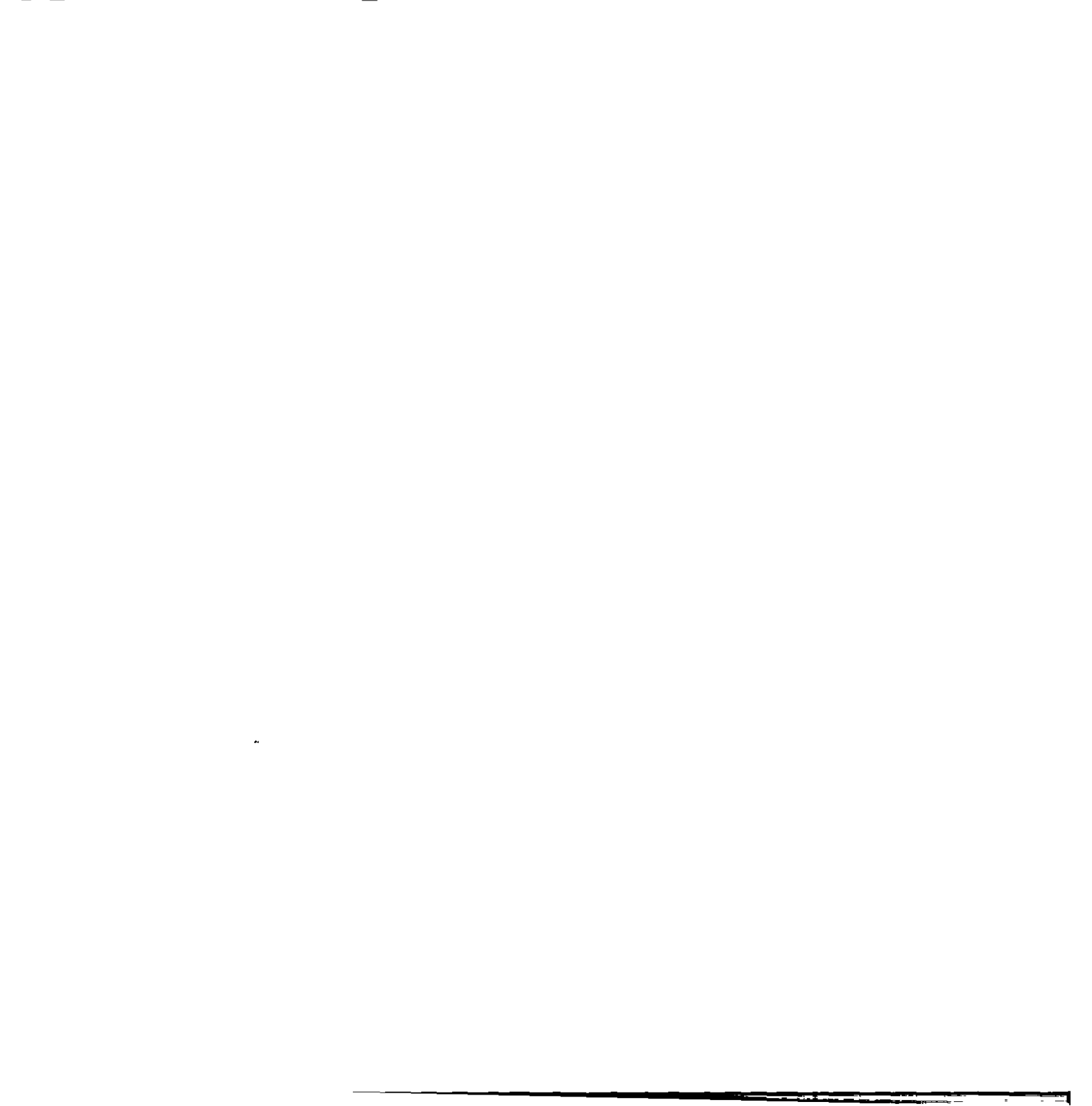
Every week in the news we learn of another shooting on a campus or other public area. How will introducing more guns make it safer?

Consider this... We all know the budget looks bad for the state and especially for the university. Ask yourself if you are willing to allow guns on campus and then tell people they no longer have a job. Would you want to be the university employee that has to lay someone off when they may be armed? Would you feel safe if you were the professor who had to assign a failing grade? Grades are likely to be inflated, devaluing your education. I wouldn't feel safe, would you?

SB 174 is a dangerous choice on many levels. It will create an unsafe environment, increased costs for everyone, and a devalued education. It is a bad idea.

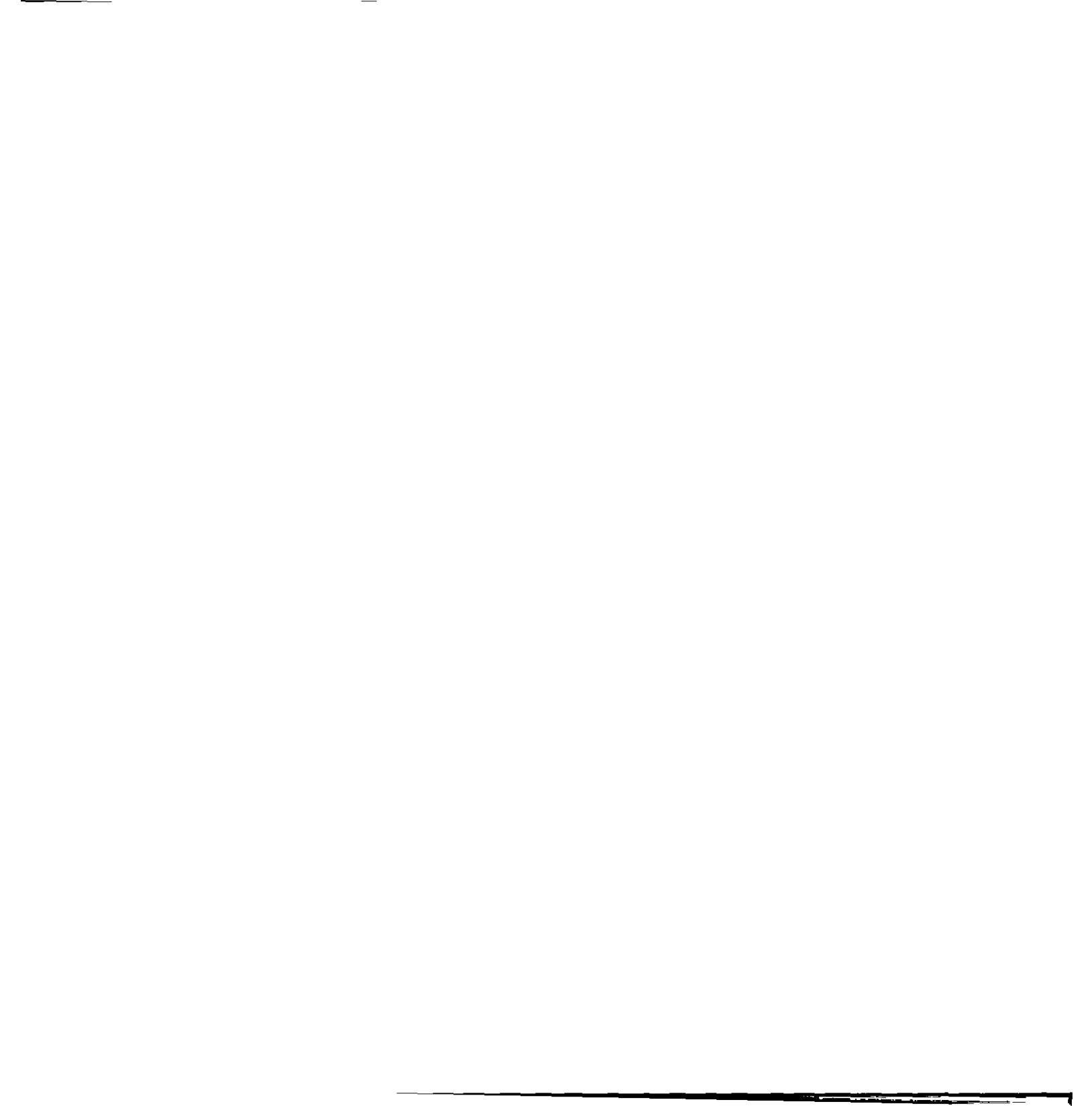
I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

Sincerely,



Email: [suluhahn@gmail.com](mailto:suluhahn@gmail.com)

Phone: 907-456-8676



**From:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

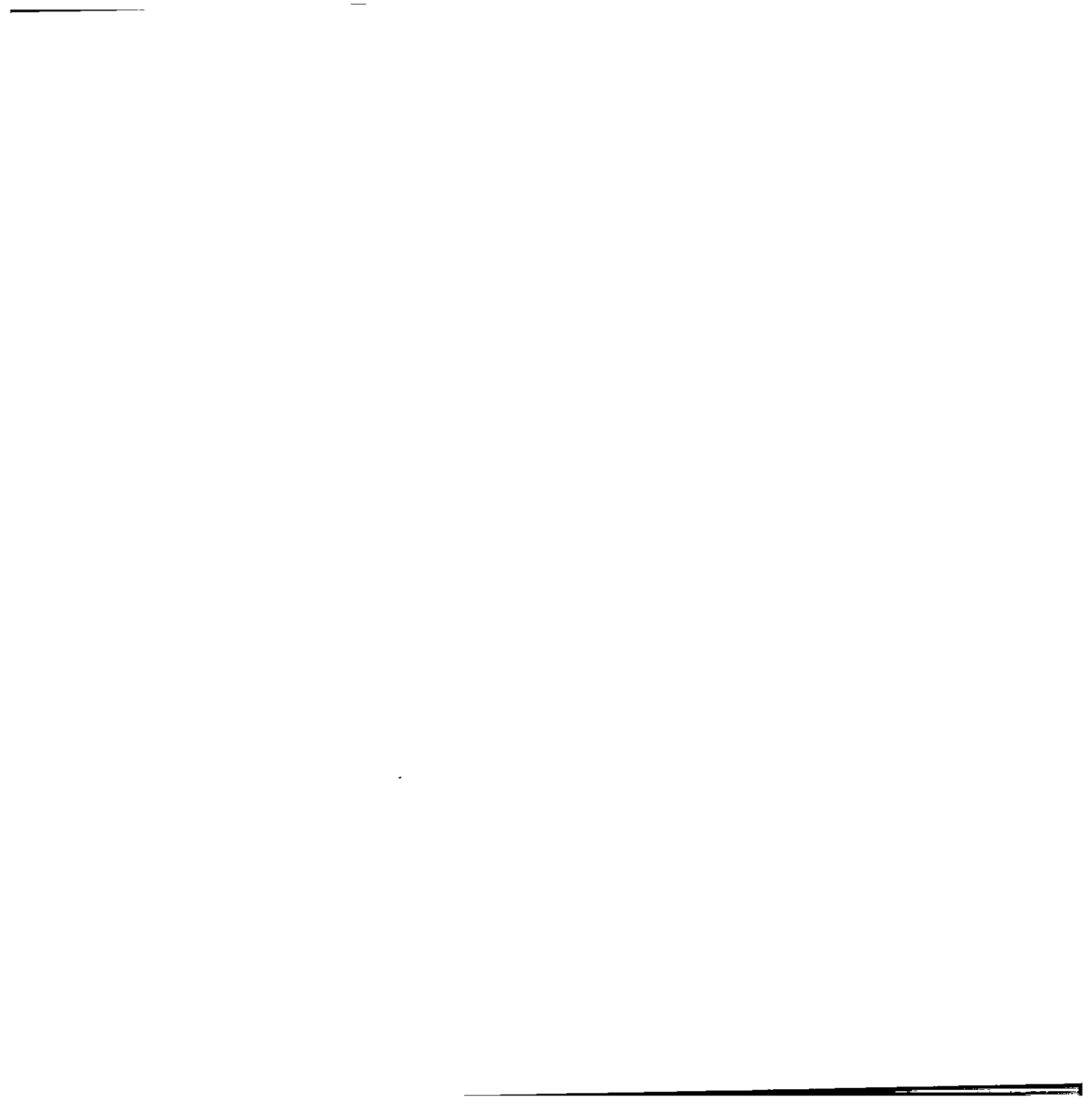
Sen. John Coghill  
Janet Ogan; Kalyssa Maile  
SB174

I am writing you today to strongly, **STRONGLY**, encourage you to oppose SB174.

Why on earth do we need to legalize firearms in any school? This is plainly idiotic and born simply from fear. Police agencies are opposed to this! The more guns that are being carried in schools and the University will increase the chances of accidents. We already have the highest gun related deaths per capita in the nation. Why increase the risk?

Don't have blood on your hands. Don't support or vote for this bill.

Sincerely,  
Carl Schaefer  
2094 Pine Cone Rd  
Fairbanks AK



To:  
**Subject:**

Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Sam Kito; Kalyssa Maile  
Testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 174

Dear Member of the House Judiciary Committee,

I'm submitting an editorial I published in the ADN in March as formal written testimony in opposition SB 174.

As I note in the editorial, I feel strongly that this bill represents an awful policy move, motivated by an ideology that most in Alaska don't share.

As I don't note directly in the editorial, I also work at the University of Alaska Southeast, and have spent the last 24 years in higher education. Beyond the overt ideological posturing inherent to the bill, I can see no rational reason that bill should be moved. I urge you to stand up to this posturing the stop this bill now.

Thanks for your consideration,

Kevin

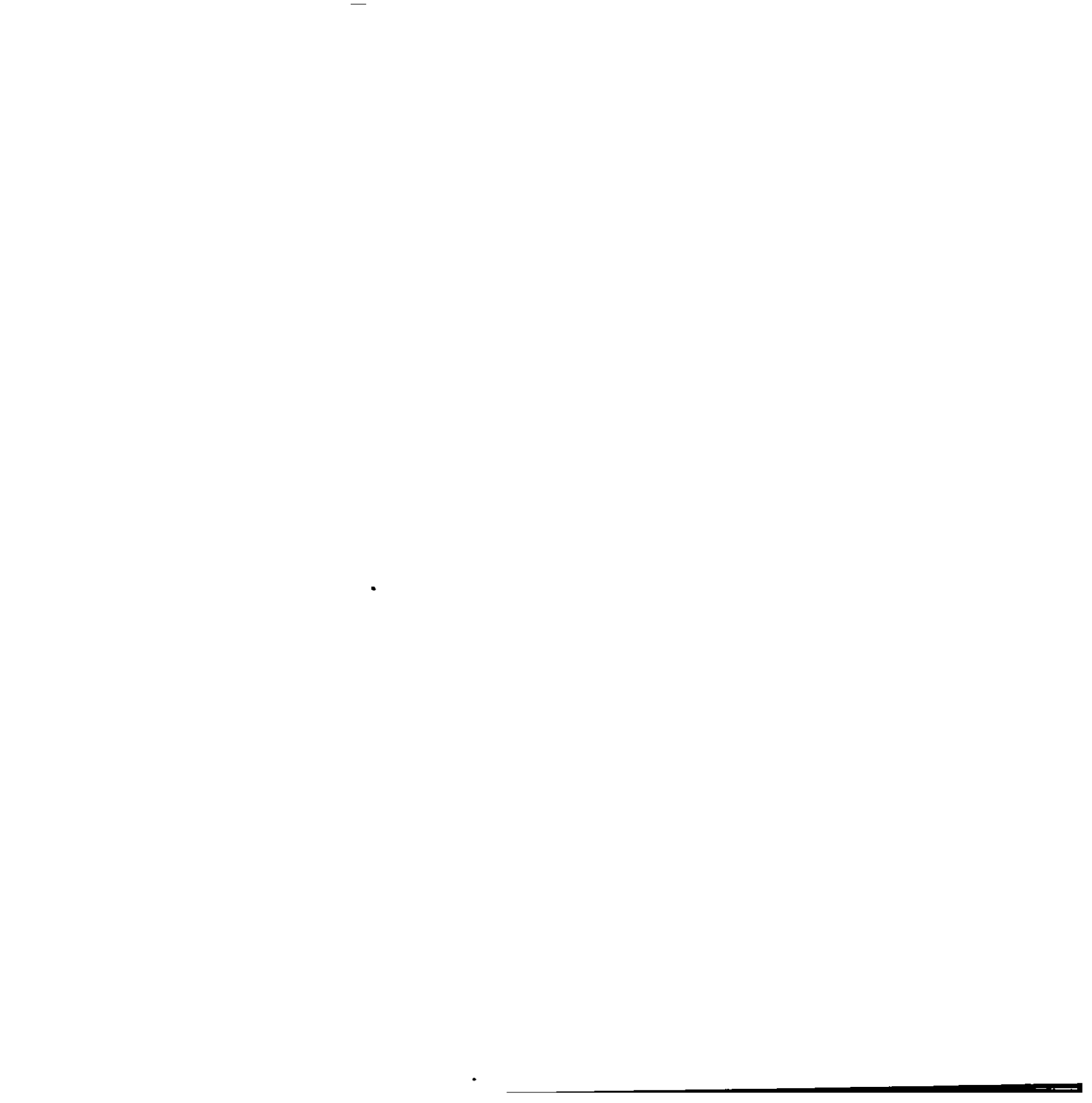
<http://www.adn.com/article/20160310/guns-are-good-tools-not-university-alaska-campuses>

As an avid hunter, a fishing guide who has carried a firearm for bear protection, a father of two boys who enjoy shooting sports, and owner of several guns, I'm strongly opposed to Senator Pete Kelley's (R-Fairbanks) ill-advised efforts to lift the firearm ban on University of Alaska campuses (Senate Bill 174, "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska.").

Like many Alaskans, I find as many opportunities to get outside as I can; more often than not I find an excuse to pack my hunting license and a firearm appropriate to taking the game in season. From ptarmigan to caribou and geese to moose, I love to hunt, and I take pride in feeding my family with wild protein.

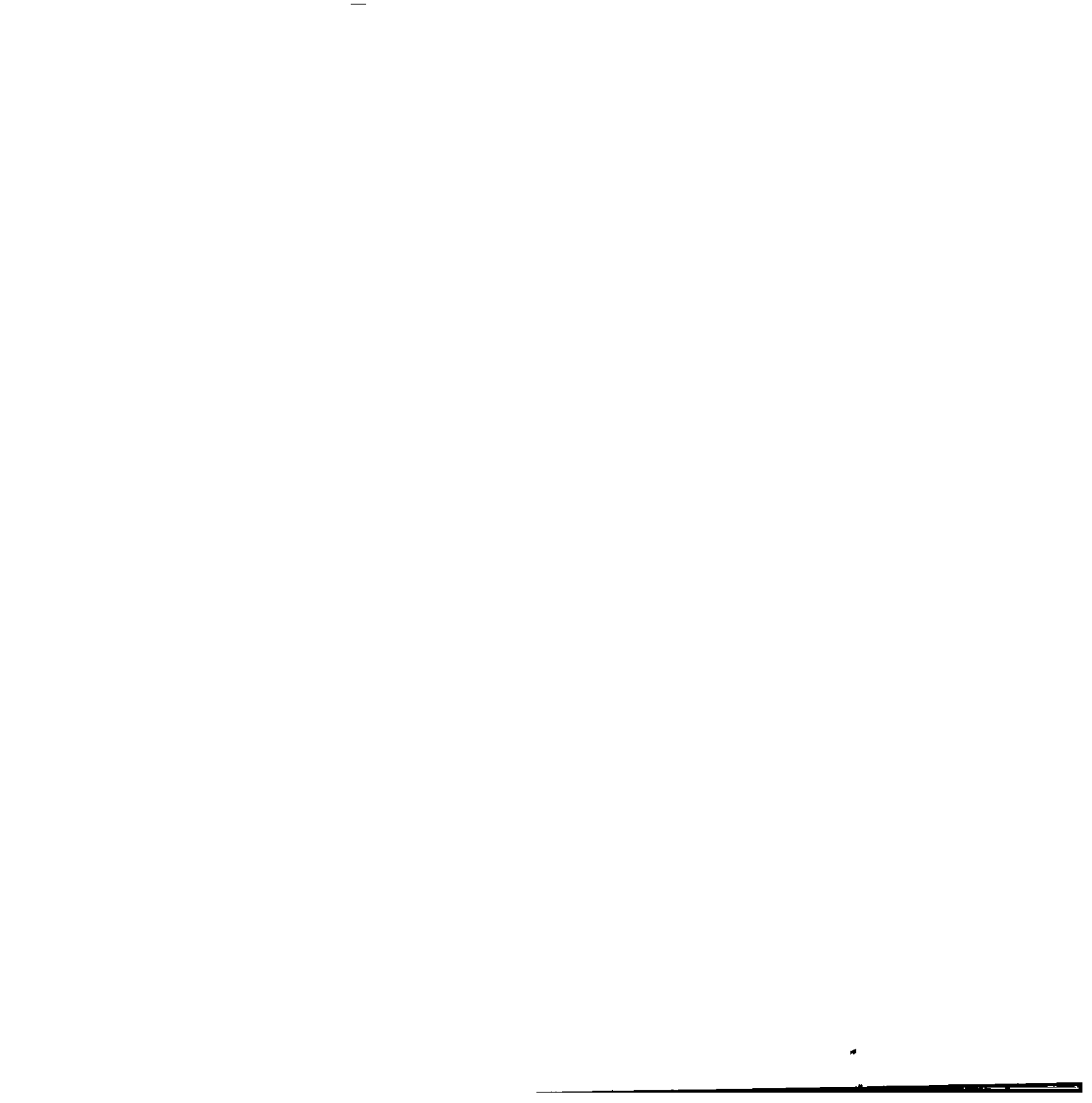
As part of the family tradition, my eight year old earned his first rifle this winter, a gift from his grandfather of a beautiful CZ single-shot youth-model .22lr. I don't think you'll be surprised to learn that he earned it by demonstrating that he had fully assimilated safe firearm handling rules. To be sure, he already has a deep respect for his hunting tools. As he will earnestly explain to you, when we are not afield or at the range, all guns are kept unloaded, under lock and key, hidden from view. Safe firearm handling is a first principle of the hunter safety curriculum, and a first principle in our house. When we heard that the Alaska Senate was considering a bill that would encourage students to carry firearms, my son was deeply confused. Why, he asked, would you need a gun at school?

It's an important question.



It is my firm conviction that guns are tools for hunting. In my family, hunting is an important tradition, and I've already laid the groundwork to pass this heritage down to my two children. Passing unnecessary legislation that will mobilize the anti-gun lobby—especially when we should be addressing the very significant economic crisis in our state—will only serve to hinder my efforts to pass on this tradition. Furthermore, according to the Legislative fiscal note, the bill will require a minimum of \$1.3 million in expenditures in 2017 (likely much, much more going forward), most of it earmarked for outside consultants. In the current fiscal environment, this is money that would be much better spent educating future Alaskan game managers and biologists.

My hope is that the Senate does the right thing and kills this bill. Irrespective of the concessions and amendments negotiated with the University's legal team, almost nobody who actually spends time on a UA campus thinks it is a good idea to allow guns, as the public testimony from faculty and students has clearly shown. My hunch is that the majority of the hunters in the state will similarly find the bill's ideological posturing as confounding as my eight-year old son finds it. In short, from my perspective as hunter, gun owner, father, and, most importantly, voter, the Senate should drop this bill and do the job we elected them to do: insuring a bright future for our state.



Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David  
Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz  
NO! on SB 174

**Subject:**

Representative Keller,

Vote no on SB 174!

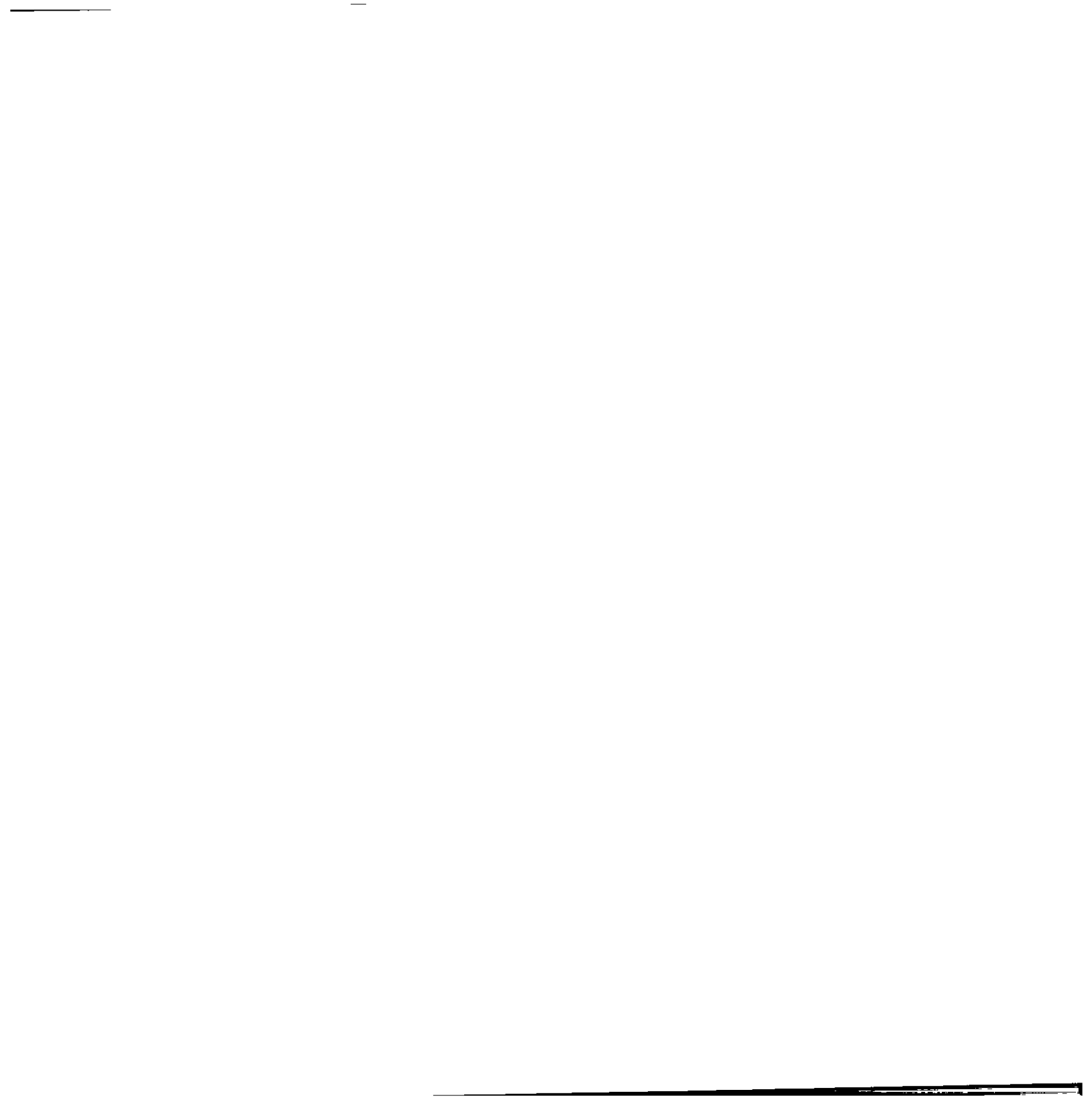
SB 174 is not about learning, teaching, engagement, or creative expression - all of which are the purposes of a university. This bill will distract the university community from its mission and instead foster paranoia, isolation, and suspicion. Encouraging students, staff, and visitors to carry concealed weapons, which passage of SB174 will ultimately do, sends the wrong message. This legislation will create fear, instead of dispelling it.

While the sponsors of this bill no doubt believe that every weapon will be carried by an upstanding citizen, the reality is that guns are routinely bought and sold by criminals, those with a history of mental illness, or those who believe they alone understand what justice means. Guns and schools do not mix and the UA Board of Regents, the UAA police chief, and the president of the UAF student government, among others, agree.

Please let the UA Board of Regents do their job and let them set UA policies. It's their responsibility to know what's best for students and staff. They have done a good job, thus far, creating a safe community of learning statewide.

Sincerely,

Claudia Haines  
907-399-2102



Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. Max Gruenberg; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool

**Subject:**

opposition to SB 174

Hello legislators.

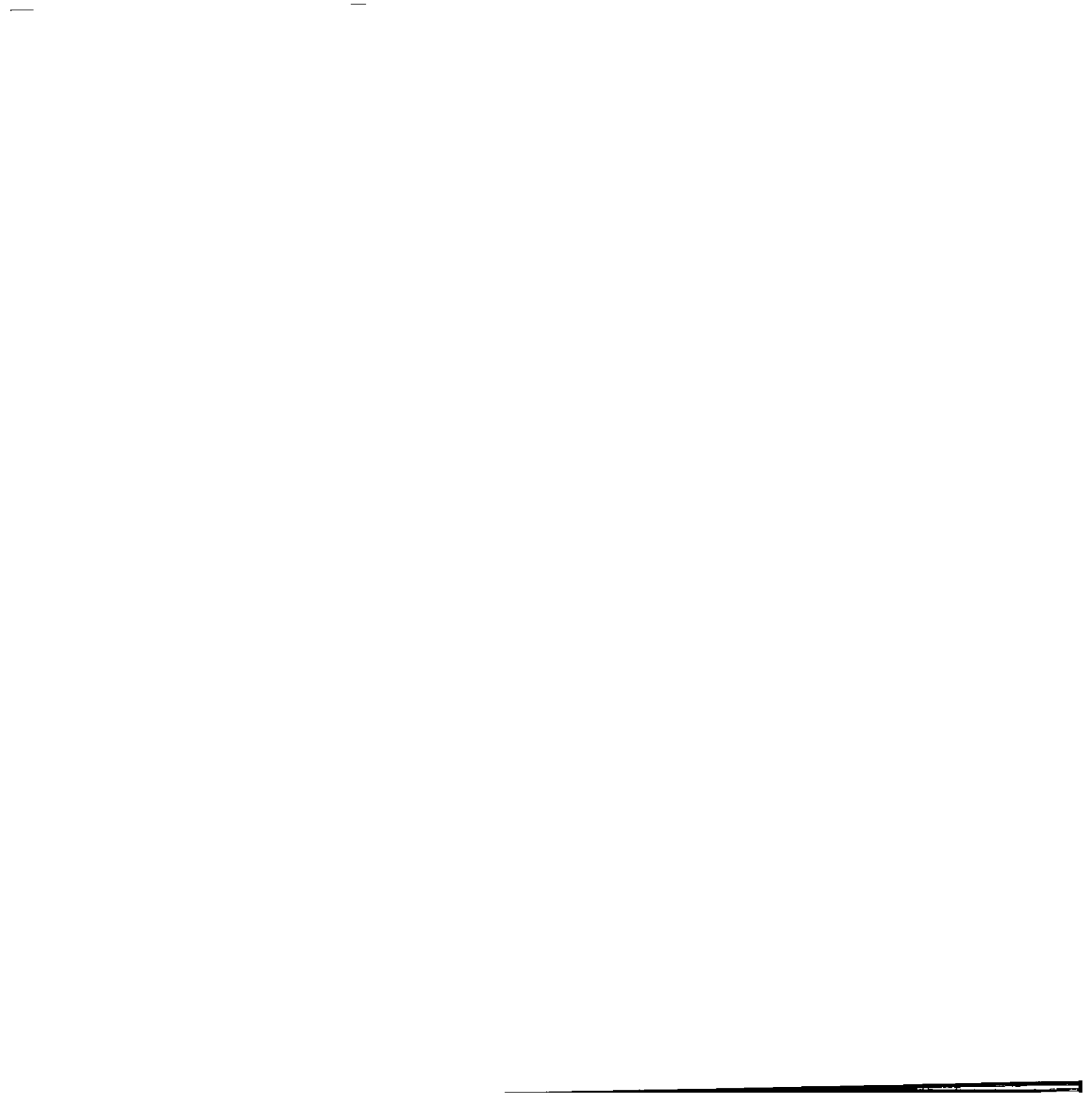
Thank you for taking the time today to read my thoughts on this issue. My name is Christina Carr, and I'm a PhD student at UAF. I'm writing you because I am strongly opposed to SB 174.

I grew up in the Rockies – Wyoming, Montana, Colorado. Some of my earliest memories are of shooting at the range with my family and hunting with my dad. In 7<sup>th</sup> grade, everyone at my school took hunter's ed, along with CPR and first aid. As an adult, I've enjoyed shooting with friends on their ranches, at shooting ranges, and various gravel pits around Fairbanks. I enjoy shooting guns, and I understand that they need to be treated with respect and safety at all times.

I was going to high school in Littleton, Colorado when the Columbine shootings happened. It was scary to go to school for the next few weeks. I do not think that legislation can prevent horrific, premeditated acts of violence like this.

However, I think that allowing legislation like this to pass will increase accidental shootings and knee-jerk violent actions. I think that guns should not be allowed in environments where the focus is on something other than shooting guns. I don't think guns should be allowed on campus outside of the gun range and firearms lockers. Accidental shootings happen all the time.

I also think that having guns more readily available will increase the ease with which people can access guns for



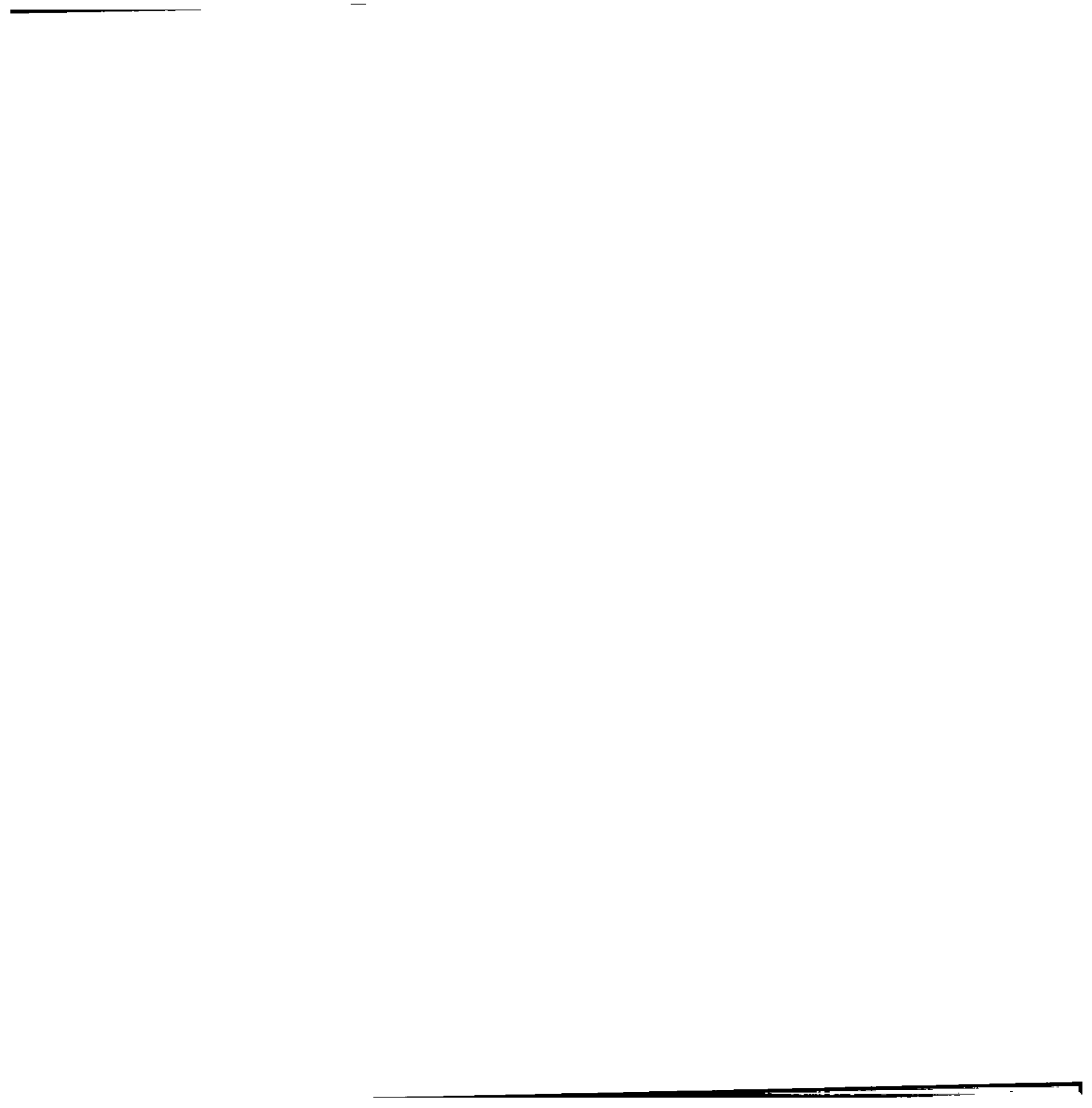
I think guns have a place in our culture for the people who want to shoot them. That place is hunting, at shooting ranges, gravel pits, and other times where everyone knows that guns are present, and everyone is focusing on gun safety. Bringing guns into other environments is asking for trouble.

If guns are allowed on campus, they will distract from learning when people are wondering who is carrying what in their backpack, purse, or on their person. **More importantly though, I argue that the learning will distract from the guns. Gun safety requires focus and attention.**

I strongly oppose SB174, I hope that you will take these comments to heart. Thank you.

Christina Carr

House District 5



To:

Rep. Wes Keller

Cc:

Abel Bult-Ito; Cyndee West; Nelta M Edwards; Patrick Fort; Michael Stekoll; Chris Coffman

Subject:

Please do NOT pass SB 174 out of committee

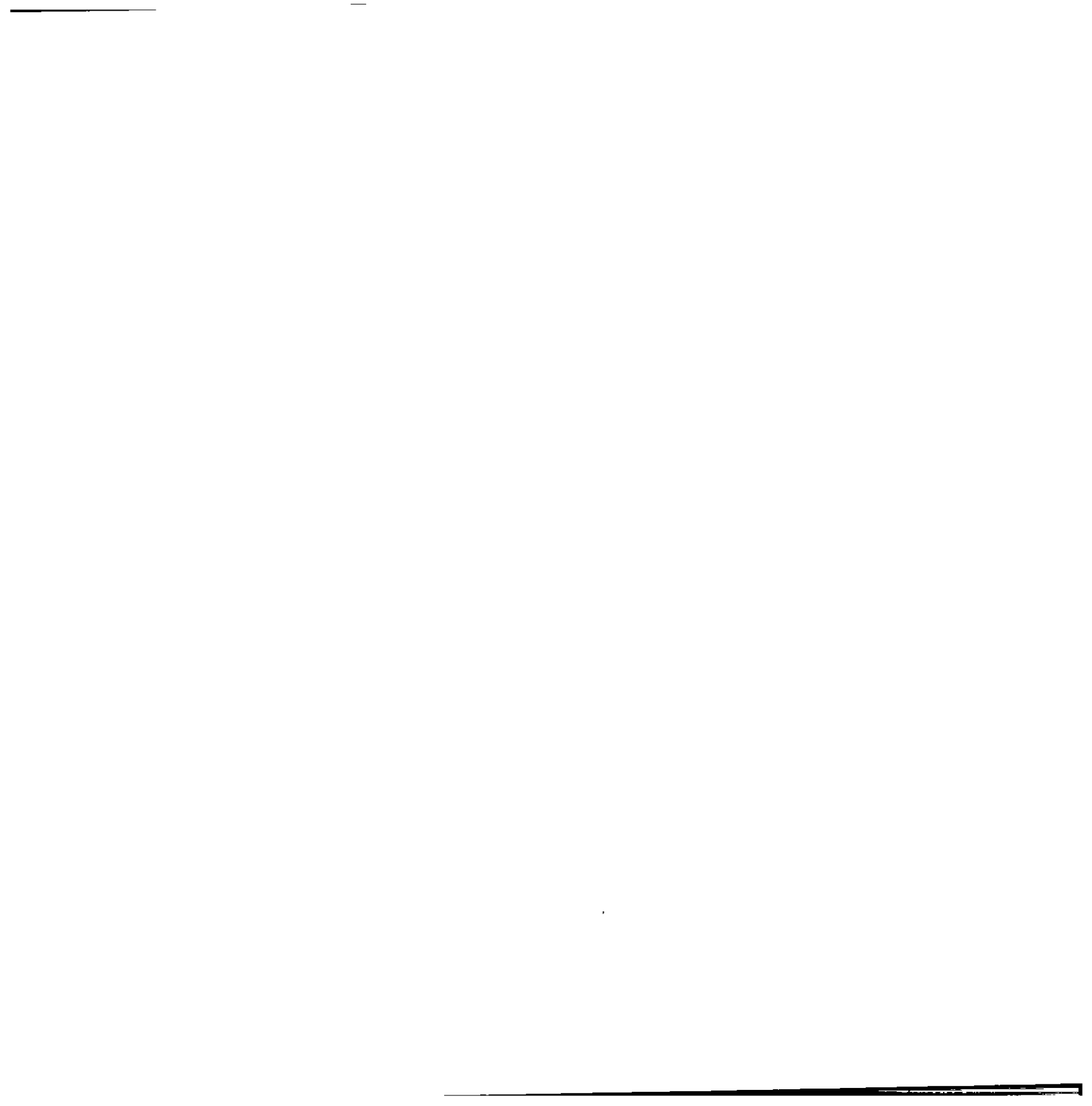
Dear Representative Keller,

The United Academics AAUP/AFT Local 4996 Representative Assembly is in strong opposition to SB 174. United Academics represents 924 faculty members across the University of Alaska. Please do not advance this bill in the House Judiciary Committee.

It is an established fact that when more guns are available the homicide rate is higher (1). This is true when comparing across countries (2, 3) and across the 50 US states (4, 5). In addition, law enforcement officers' occupational homicide rates are three times higher in US states with high firearm ownership compared to states with low firearm ownership (6). Furthermore, the availability of firearms is positively correlated with higher rates of suicides (7, 8). **It is therefore not unreasonable to assume that an increased availability of guns may result in increased homicide and suicide rates on University of Alaska campuses.**

The United States has about 4,500 2-year and 4-year degree-granting institutions in the United States (9) and enrolled 19.9 million students in October 2012; 14.6 million of those were full-time (10). In 2013, according to the Huffington Post's review of news reports on shootings occurring on or near campuses, there were at least 27 shootings resulting in 18 deaths. The vast majority of these shootings appeared to have targeted victims. Only two incidents reportedly involved an "active shooter" scenario (11). **The takeaway from this is that university/college campuses are remarkably safe environments. Any argument that people need guns to protect themselves from potential shooters is a very weak argument at best. The chance for a student to be shot on campus is less than one in one million.**

The presence of deadly weapons in the classroom environment would leave many students and faculty feeling unsafe and would severely stifle their academic expression. In our classrooms, we challenge students to go beyond what they know and to examine preconceived notions to develop a well-rounded and educated citizen. This environment may be uncomfortable at times and might create a healthy level of criticism and doubt. This is normal in an academic environment and is part of the learning process. The lack of a safe classroom environment may inspire many students to transfer to another university, where they will feel less threatened. Everyone in the classroom must feel safe.



Passage of SB 174 will make it harder to recruit and retain the best faculty to the University of Alaska. The threatening environment that would result from the passage of SB 174 would be unappealing to candidates of UA faculty positions. The educational quality of UA programs would suffer from the decline in high quality faculty.

Guest speakers, consultants and experts might be disinclined to visit the University of Alaska if SB 174 passes. Especially discussing issues that may be in any way controversial, while being unable to exclude armed individuals from the presentation, might be too threatening to a lot of expert visitors.

Passage of SB 174 will negatively influence parents' decisions to send their children to study at the University of Alaska. Parents recognize the risks already inherent in sending their children into a new environment. The traditional student may be away from home for the first time and ready to experiment with newfound freedoms. Unfortunately, this often includes experimentation with alcohol, drugs and other risky behaviors motivated by youthful curiosity and peer pressure. Adding guns to that mix could be deadly.

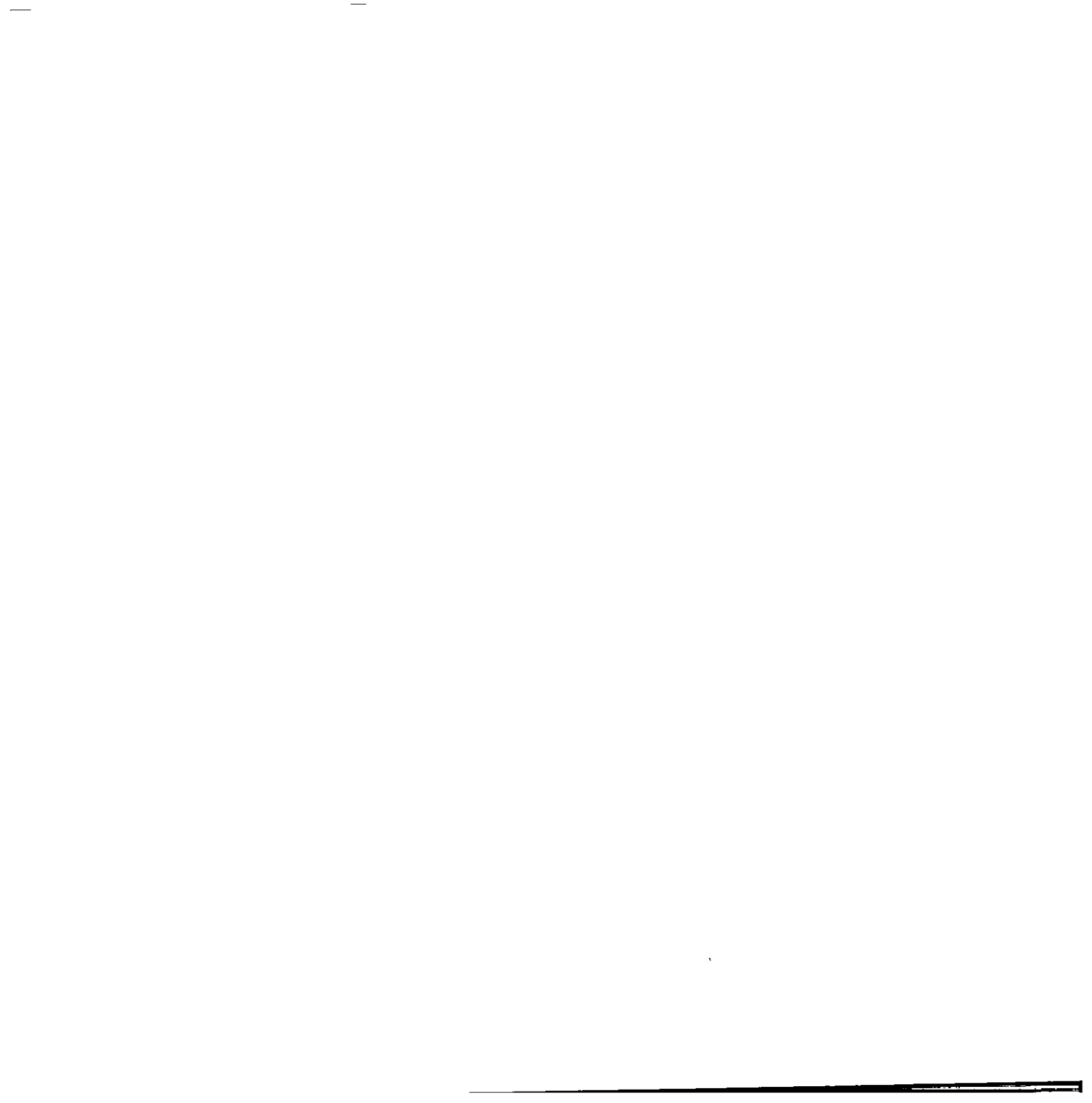
Passage of SB 174 would eliminate the authority of UA Board of Regents to regulate campus life in the interest of safety for all who study and work at the university. The presence of guns on UA campuses and ensuing unsafe environment will negatively affect the morale of faculty, staff, and students. If SB 174 passes we anticipate a loss of valuable faculty and staff, a decline in student enrollment and even more difficulty in filling available UA faculty and staff positions.

Anyone can keep a gun in their car at the university right now; they just cannot bring it into a university building. Consequently, their right to bear arms is not violated. We all know of situations in which we are not allowed to carry arms in the best interest of public safety, while this does not violate the Second Amendment. United Academics opposes SB 174 because it is not in the best interest of public safety or public higher education.

#### Notes:

1. see <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/hicrc/firearms-research/guns-and-death/>

2. Hemenway D. Miller M 2000 Firearm availability and homicide



5. Miller M, Azrael D, Hemenway D 2007 State-level homicide victimization rates in the U.S. in relation to survey measures of household firearm ownership, 2001-2003. *Social Science and Medicine* 64: 656-64.
6. Swedler DI, Simmons MM, Dominici F, Hemenway D 2015 Firearm prevalence and homicides of law enforcement officers in the United States. *Am J Public Health* 105: 2042-2048.
7. Kposowa A, Hamilton D, Wang K 2016 Impact of firearm availability and gun regulation on state suicide rates. *Suicide Life Threat Behavior* doi: 10.1111/sltb.12243
8. Miller M, Lippmann SJ, Azrael D, Hemenway D 2007 Household firearm ownership and rates of suicide across the 50 United States. *J Trauma* 62: 1029-1034.
9. 2009-2010 figures, National Center for Education Statistics, <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=84>
10. U.S. Census, Current Population Survey, School Enrollment in the United States: October 2012, Table 5, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/2012/tables.html>
11. [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/01/13/shootings-college-campuses-2013\\_n\\_4577404.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/01/13/shootings-college-campuses-2013_n_4577404.html)

Best Regards,

Abel Bult-Ito, Ph.D.

President, United Academics AAUP/AFT Local 4996

Phone: 907-474-2461

Email: [abultito@alaska.edu](mailto:abultito@alaska.edu)

Professor of Neurobiology

Department of Biology and Wildlife

University of Alaska Fairbanks

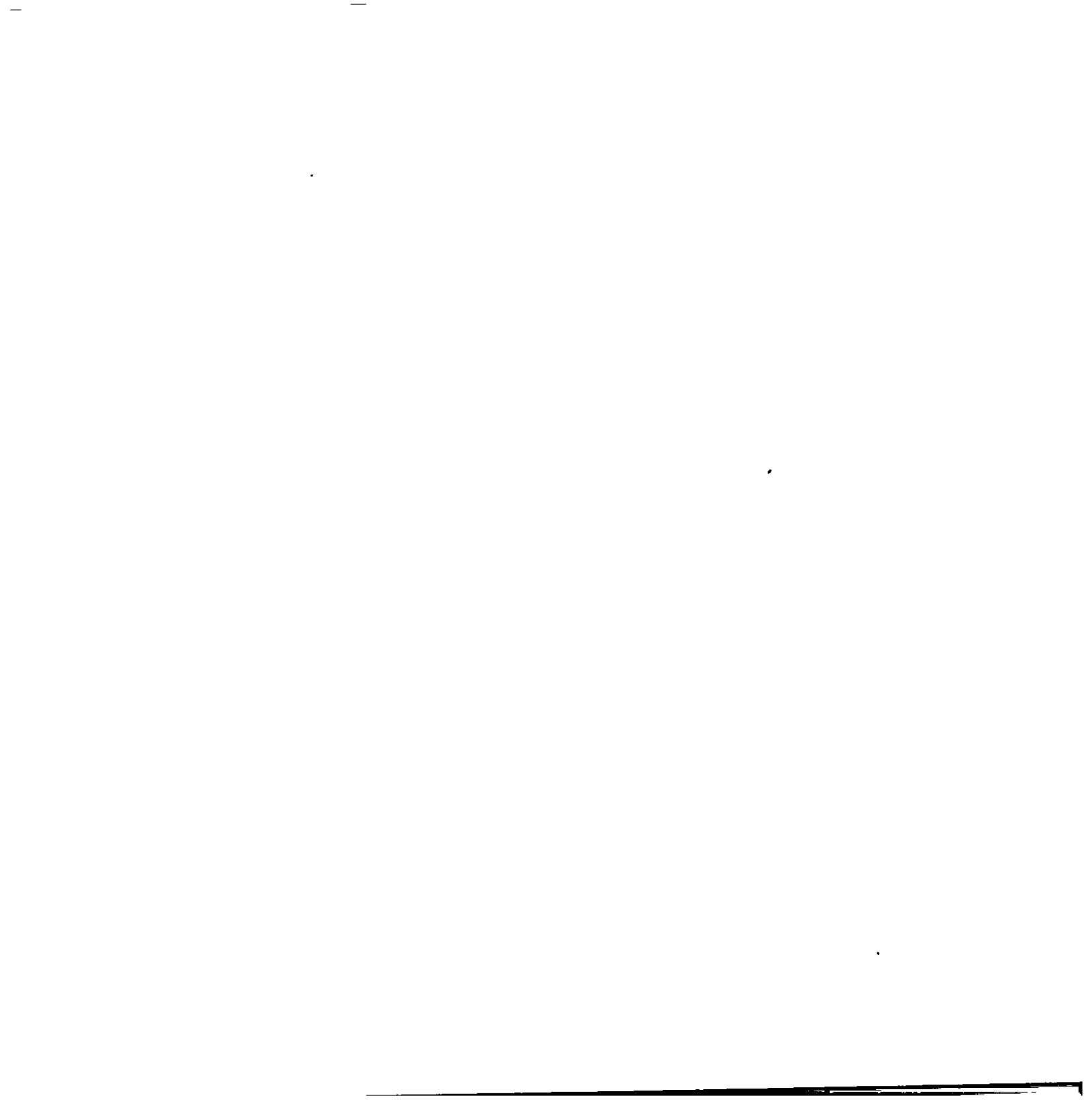
P.O. Box 756100

Fairbanks, AK 99775-6100, USA

Phone: 1-907-474-7158

Fax: 1-907-474-6185

Email: [abultito@alaska.edu](mailto:abultito@alaska.edu)



**To:** Janet Ogan; Kalyssa Maile  
**Cc:** Rep. Adam Wool; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Pete Kelly  
**Subject:** Public Comment/No Guns

Please distribute to committee members and enter into the record the emailed testimony below to SB 174.

cc: Interior Delegation Members

Submitted to:

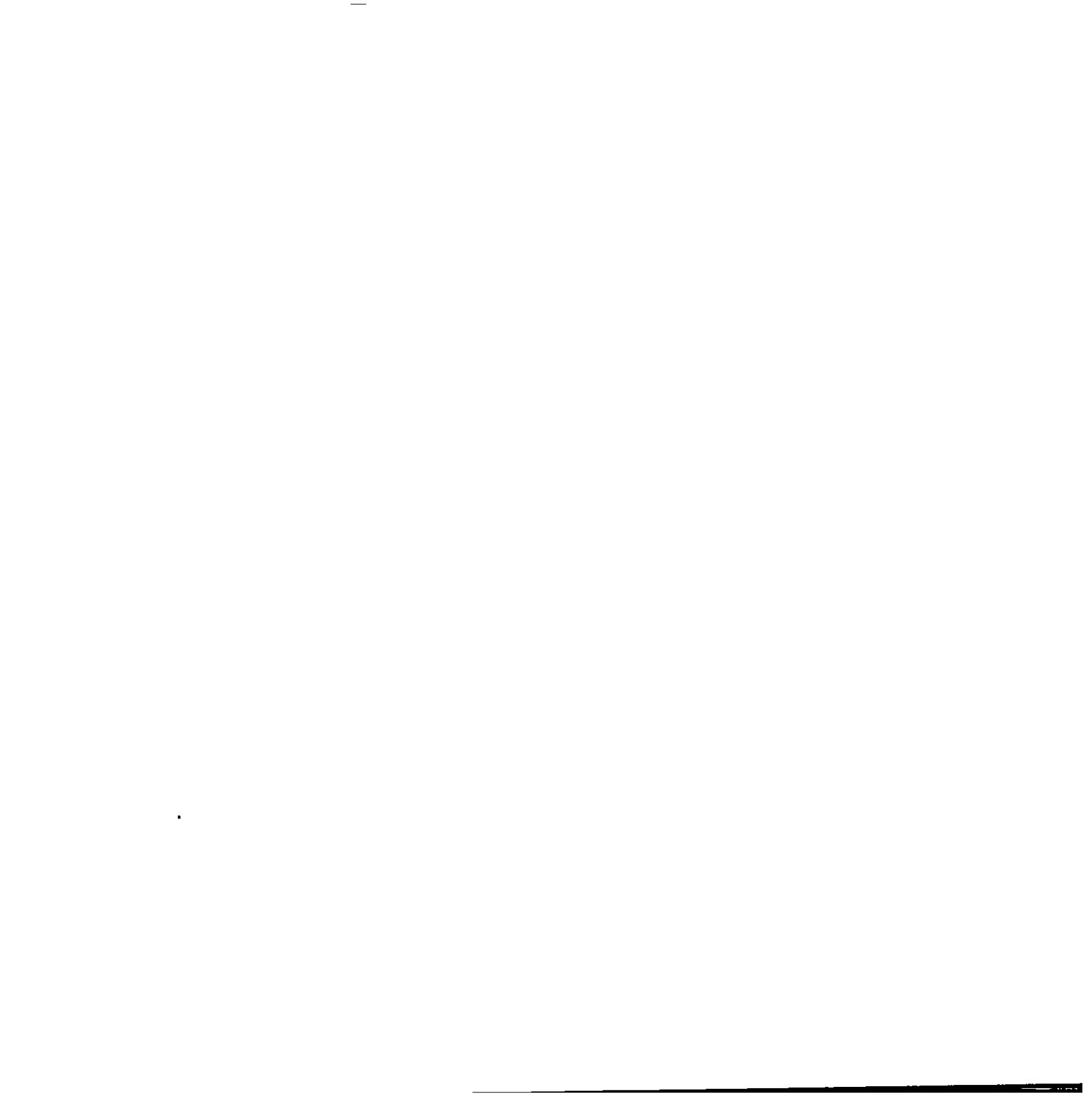
Jennie Hafele  
Fairbanks Legislative Information Office  
1292 Sadler Way Suite 308  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
Phone: 907-452-4448

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Hello, Hello

What has happened to common sense? I am a 73y.o. wife of a now retired professor (Emeritus). It horrifies me to think that his almost daily time on campus (supporting graduate students and working on his own projects - no monetary compensation) is overshadowed by those on campus bearing concealed firearm. Those gun carrying individuals would be the least likely to use good judgement in the event of an emergency, and most likely to use a gun in a conflict that was not going his (possibly her) way. NO ONE is safer with guns on campus. What is happening?! Are we a community of fearful, paranoid individuals who need GUNS rather than strength of character to feel secure? I cannot NOT believe this is even happening. YOU MUST DUMP (vote down or veto) THIS INSANE PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

I have another thought about NOT having guns on campus. IT IS A SUICIDE PREVENTION MEASURE. It is well documented that ready access to guns makes spontaneous self-destruction easy - especially when combined with alcohol. Do you know any mother, wife, sister, cousin, father, brother, who grieving over a suicide says, "He would still be alive if the gun HAD NOT been right there...? I do, and YOU still might.... Please, please dispose of this uncalled for legislation - NOW. Don't wait for the tragedies and sadness. Get busy



ANNE HARRISON  
HD 5  
Fairbanks 99709

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to.  
**Subject:** Regine Hock  
SB 174

Dear legislator,

I am writing to urge you to oppose bill 174.

Free discussion of sometimes controversial issues is fundamental to university education, but it requires that we feel safe. I don't, if this bill passes.

This legislation should be opposed for the same reasons that guns are disallowed in other public places, like courtrooms, K-12 schools, party conventions and legislative places.

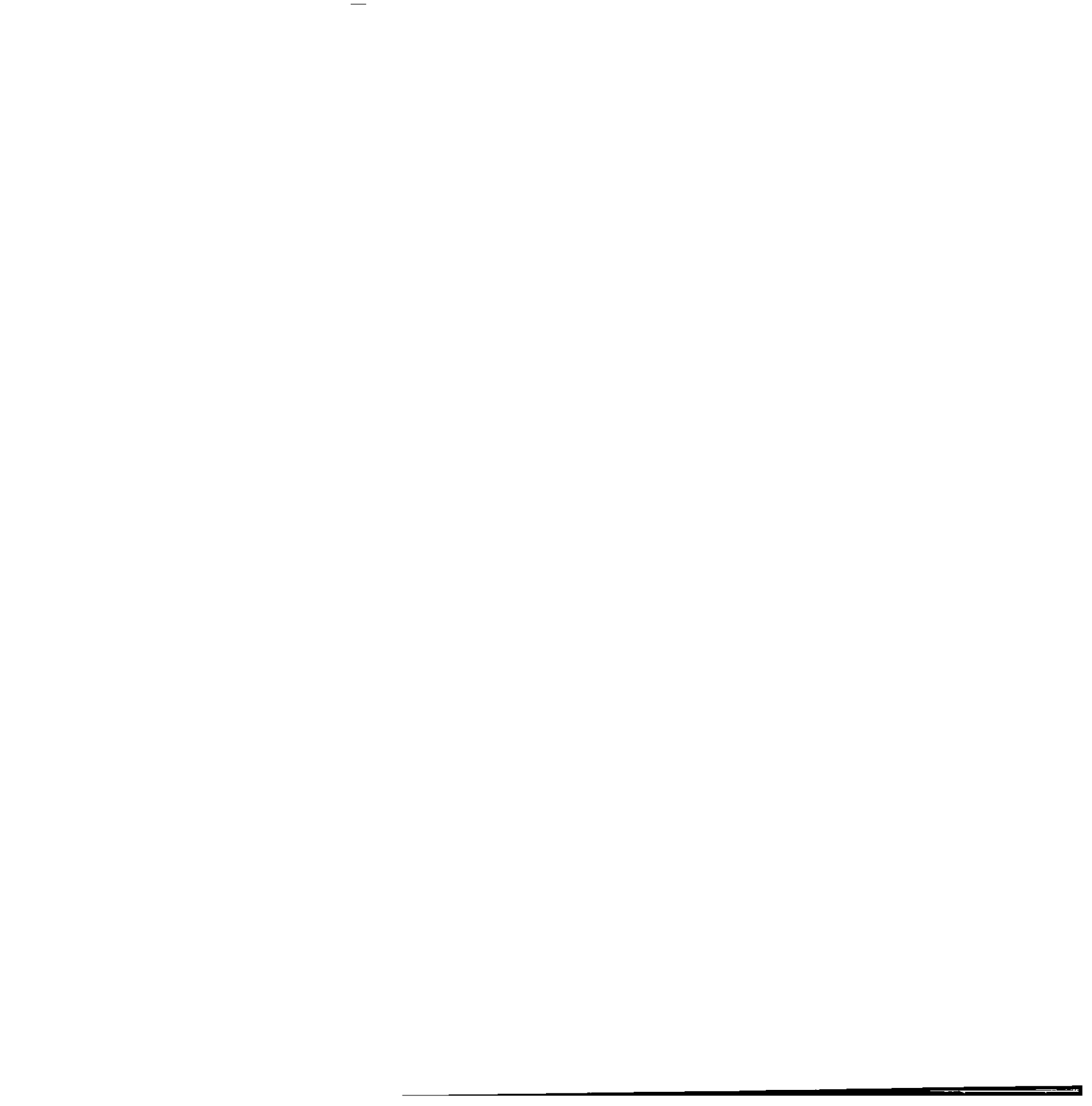
I have been teaching large freshman classes at UAF where it is not unusual for some students to feel frustrated by the grades they receive. In some cases, I have had students with obvious **psychological challenges** and **anger problems**, and I have had **students under the influence of drugs and alcohol come to class**.

**I am deeply dismayed and scared by the possibility of such students bringing weapons to my classroom.** The bill will negatively impact the climate of teaching and learning at university.

**The vast majority of us on campus does not want this bill !** Imposing a bill largely from the 'outside' against the will of those actually working and studying at university is utterly undemocratic.

I respectfully urge you to **respect the wish of the vast majority of those actually affected, and vote NO** on this bill.

Thank you  
Regine Hock  
Professor of Geophysics, UAF  
1880 RJ Loop  
Fairbanks, AK 99709



Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz

**Subject:**

SB 174

Dear Representatives in the Education Committee,

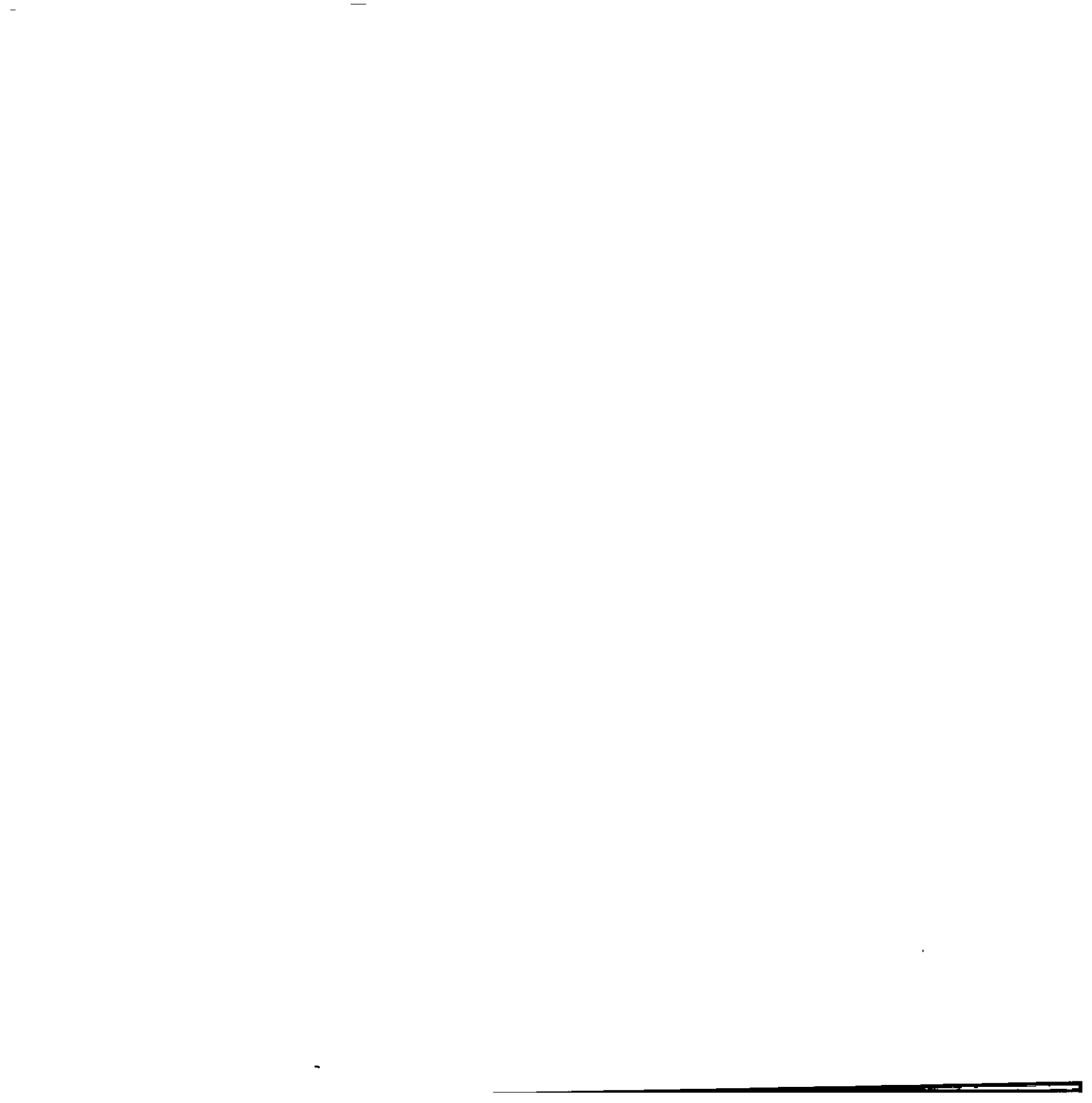
I am currently at a US-Canada fisheries meeting in Anchorage but just realized this items was to come before your committee today.

I wanted to express my opposition to SB 174 to allow weapons on university campuses. I am a resident of the Kenai Peninsula, a gun owner, and strong supporter of people being able to possess guns. However, there are certainly areas that should be gun-free zones, and I think a university campus should be one of those areas. It is not clear to me how allowing guns to be carried on campuses will make the campuses any safer. If the campuses are deemed as unsafe places, then it seems there should be better options than allowing people to carry guns. At this point, I haven't seen that there is a problem on Alaska campuses that needs to be "fixed." Thanks for your consideration of my perspective.

Bill Bechtol

Homer AK

C: 907-299-6146



TO:

Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Jim Colver

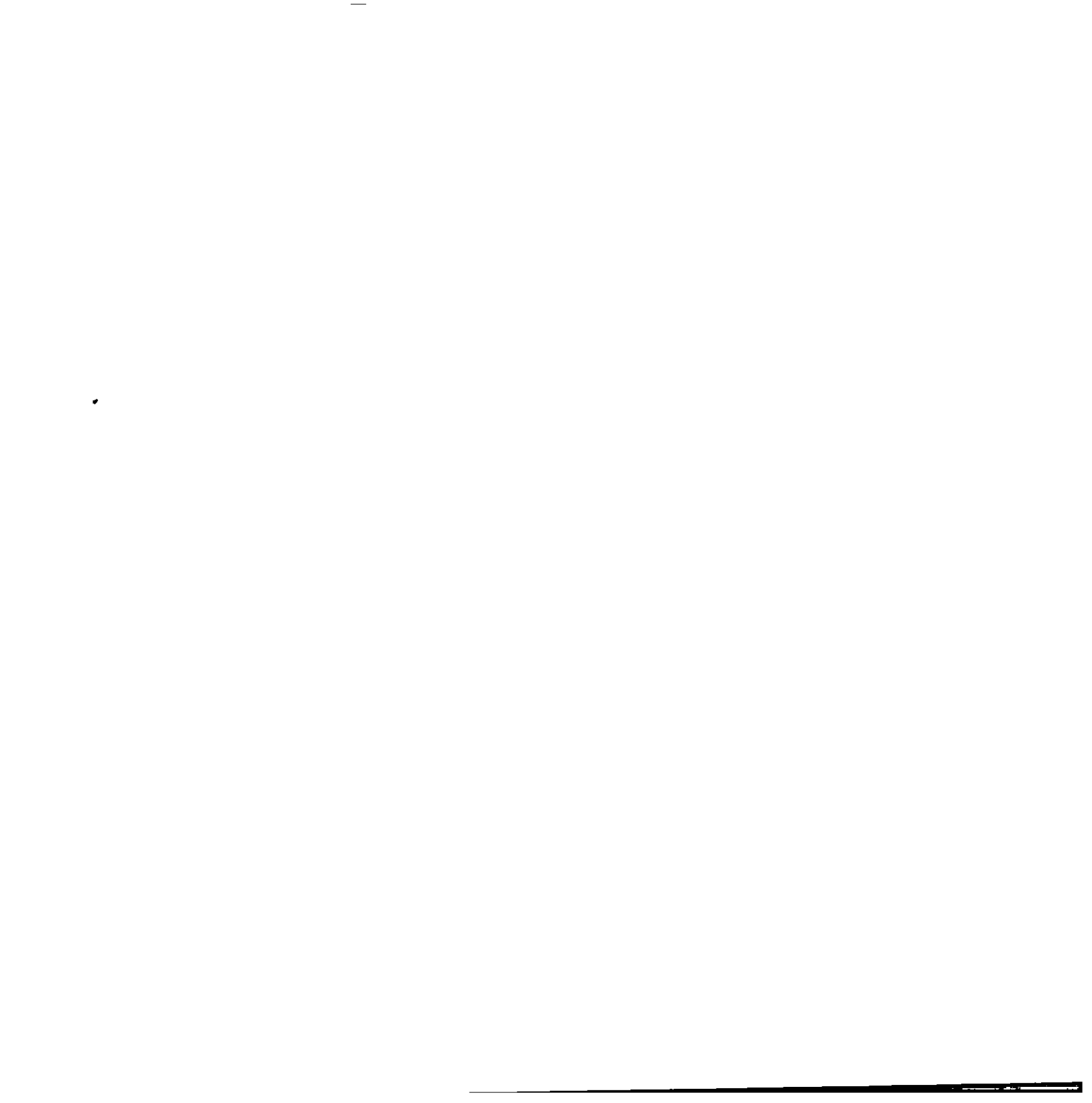
Subject:

sb 174

dear chairs rep. keller and rep vazquez and others;

i have two sons at uaf. as a parent i do not want to see firearms carried on campus concealed or otherwise. these are kids, their brains are not fully formed yet, they are highly emotional and often irrational. i feel its irresponsible for the legislative body to mandate that concealed firearms will be legal on campus. we have other options for attending college in our family and can choose to go out of state but many families do not have that option. please do not pass this bill.

thank you-debra lathrop, kodiak



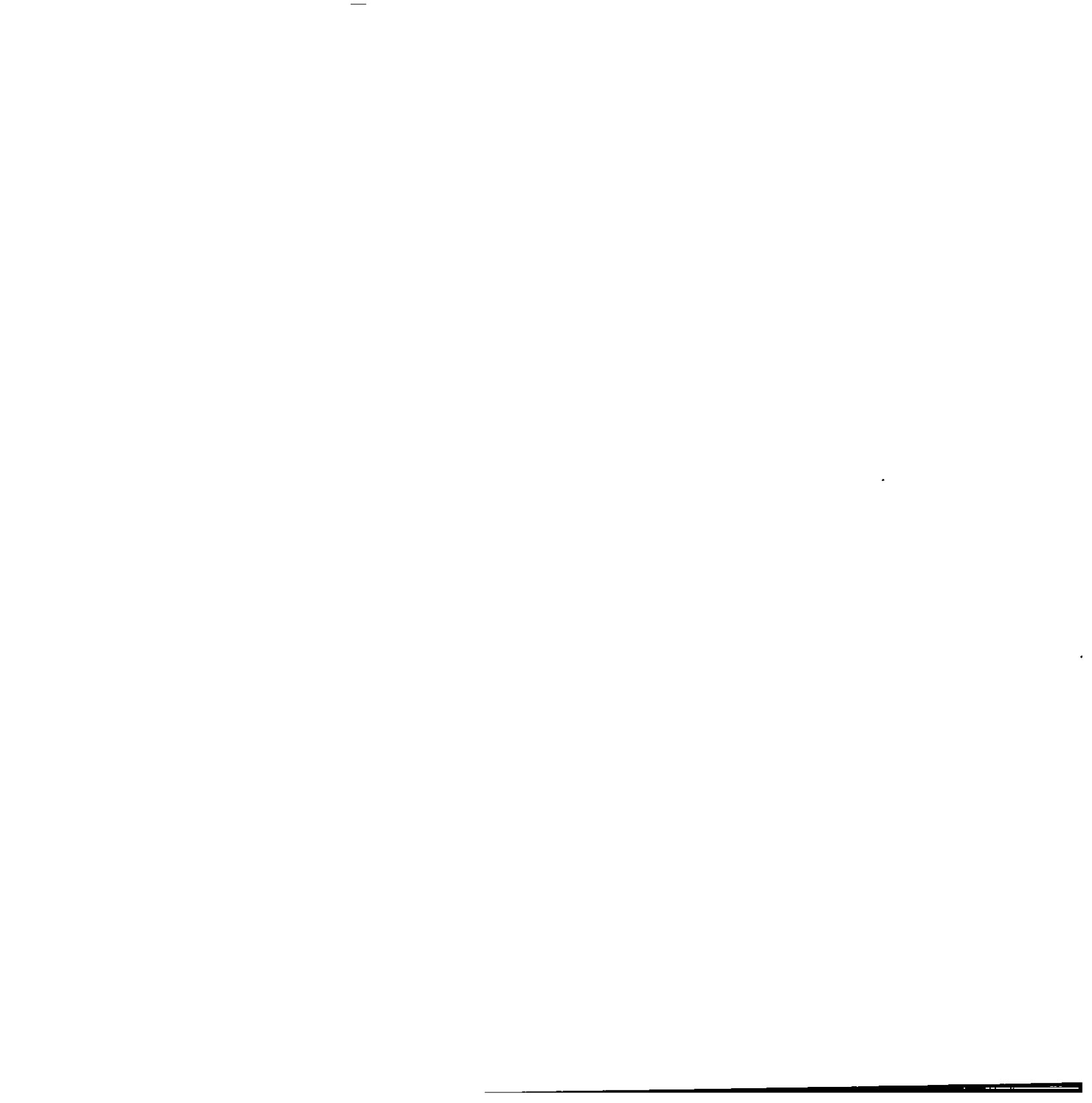
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Senate Bill 174

I oppose Senate Bill 174.

Deirdre Booth  
Anchorage

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S® 6, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone



To:  
Subject:

Andy Aschwanden  
Vote no on SB 174

Dear Representative:

I am writing to urge you to vote no on bill 174.

The bill is absurd, dangerous and its implementation puts an additional unnecessary financial burden on the university. I find it hard to conceive that this bill is even being considered.

It imposes a threat to the university's employees, students and visitors, and the academic environment at large. Free discussion of sometimes controversial issues is fundamental to university life, but it requires that we feel safe. I don't, if this bill passes.

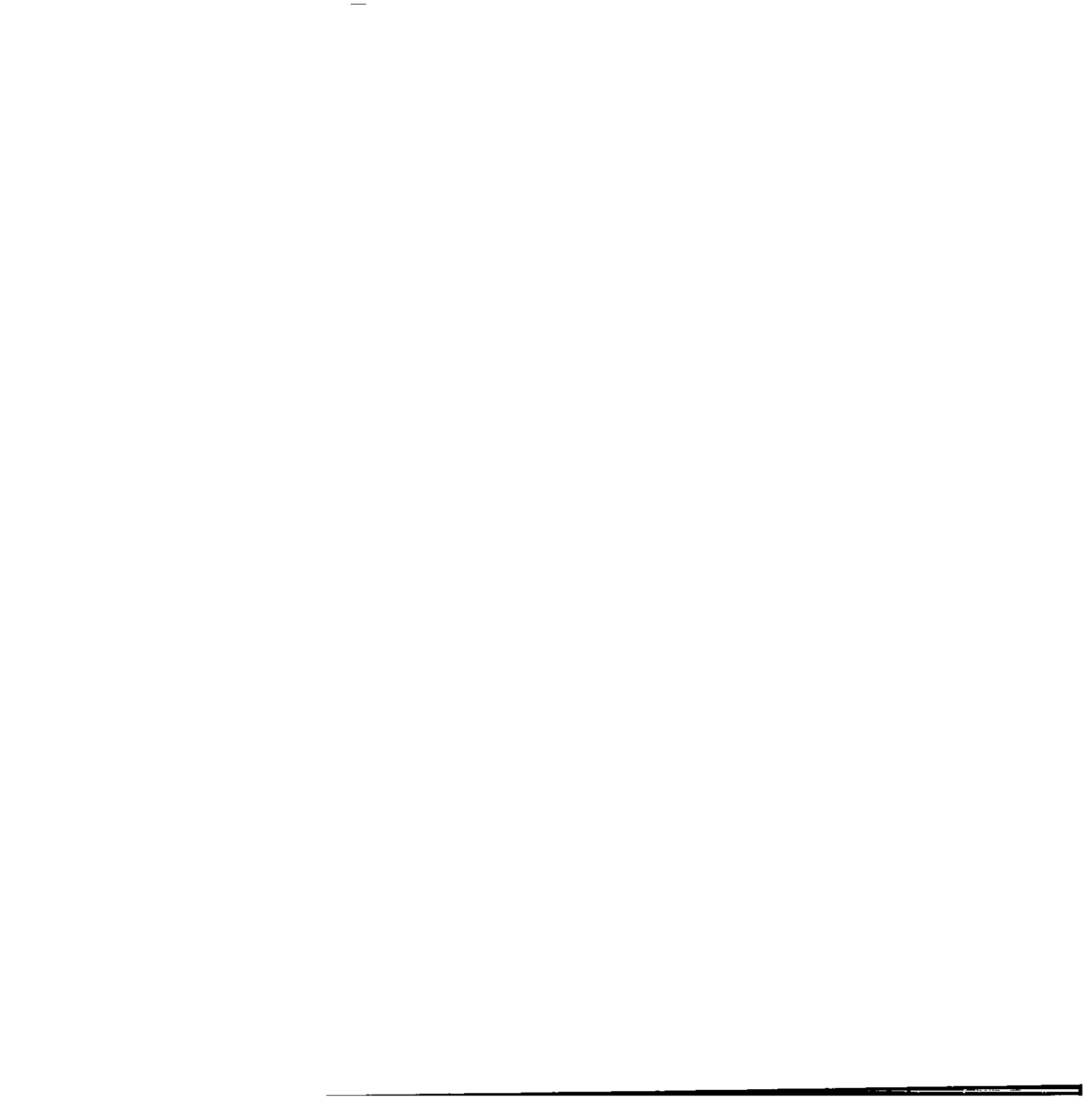
Honestly I cannot imagine a more horrible idea. I support the 2nd amendment and believe in a citizen's right to own a gun. As a hunter who owns firearms, I am for gun safety and laws that protect us from guns getting into the hands of dangerous people. But I am strongly opposed to allowing guns on school campuses. This legislation should be opposed for the same reasons that guns are disallowed in other public places, like courtrooms and K-12 schools.

As a faculty, I am deeply dismayed and scared by the possibility of such students bringing weapons into classrooms. The passage of bill 174 would be sufficient for me to consider alternative academic employment outside Alaska.

The vast majority of us on campus don't want this bill. Imposing a bill largely from the 'outside' against the will of those actually working and studying at university is utterly undemocratic. I respectfully urge you to respect the wish of the majority of those actually affected, and vote no on this bill.

Sincerely,

Andy Aschwanden  
2805 Monteverde Rd  
Fairbanks, AK 99709



## **A Resolution of the Kenai Peninsula College Community Council Urging the Alaska Legislature to Reject Senate Bill 174.**

Whereas, members of the Kenai Peninsula College Council are decades-long community members seeking to further quality higher education within the State of Alaska, are generally owners and users of firearms, and are in some instances University of Alaska graduates and the parents of current and past University of Alaska students; and

Whereas, Alaska consistently has among the highest rates of gun-crime violence and deaths of any state in the country; and

Whereas, in the interest of general public safety and civilized debate of controversial issues, the Alaska Legislature has provided for a variety of areas, such as legislative and administrative offices, in which the possession of firearms is already prohibited; and,

Whereas, campus gun violence has increased greatly in recent years and threatens the safety and constructive learning environment of our Alaska campuses; and

Whereas, substance abuse concerns have likewise increased markedly in recent years, particularly among younger adults, rendering regular campus firearm possession by such persons to be an increased threat to general safety and damaging to civil discussion of controversial issues; and,

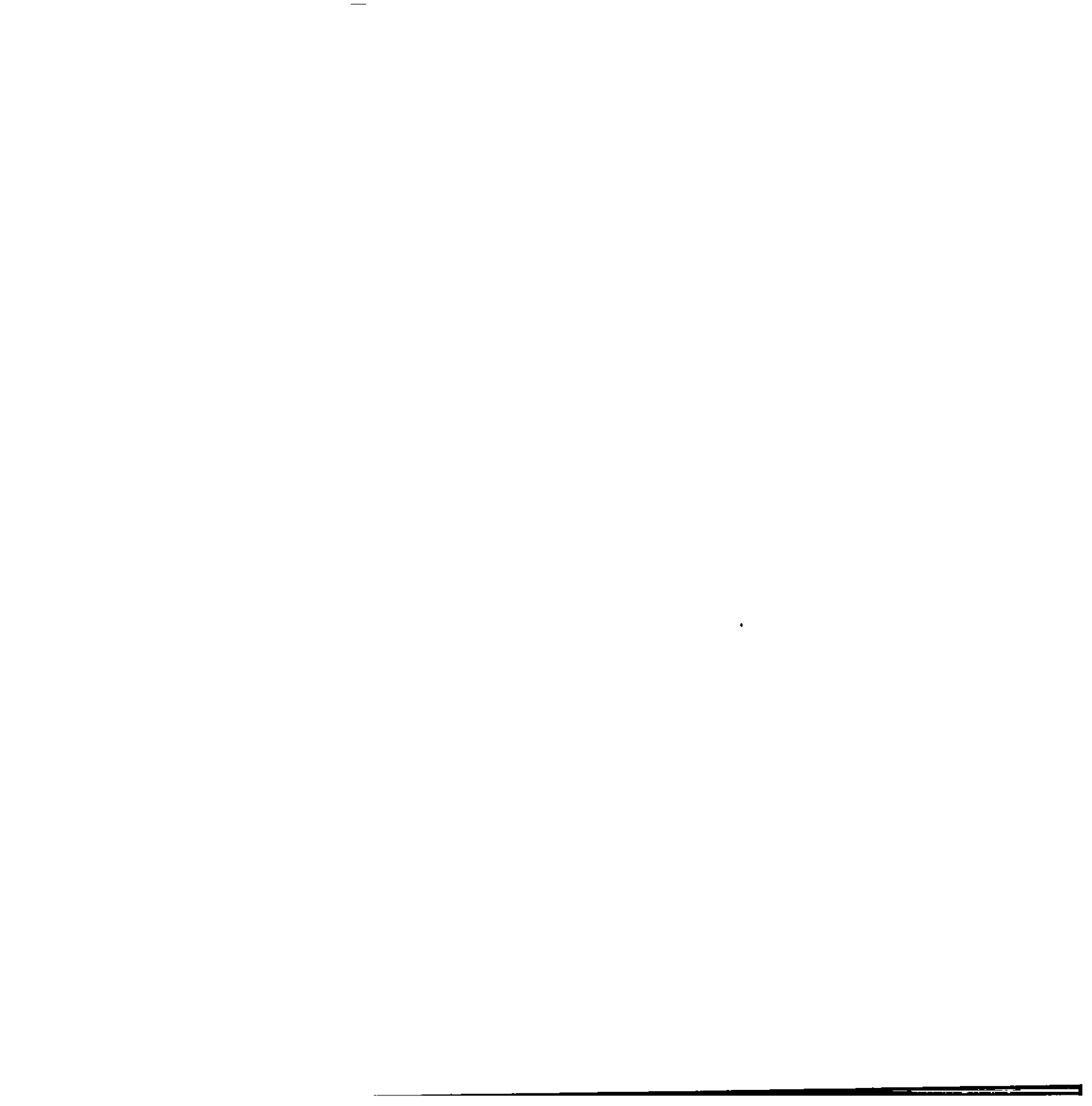
Whereas, recent forensic reaction-time studies conducted by national police organizations demonstrate that even highly trained and experienced police officers cannot consistently deploy and accurately fire their own firearms in shooting situations fast enough to protect themselves and prevent gun-related crimes, even though the reaction-time of trained police officers is several times faster than less-well-trained gun owners; and,

Whereas, this generally results in situations where armed innocent civilians would be unlikely to react appropriately to sudden campus shooting situations without in fact causing increased danger to themselves and others innocent persons; and,

Whereas, police reacting to a campus active-shooter situation where other armed civilians are visible cannot quickly discern who is the active shooter and which innocent armed civilians were reacting to a potential active shooter, thereby greatly increasing the danger to both innocent armed students and to police, as well as potential civil liability for police and State Troopers; and,

Whereas, national police associations have, as a result, generally taken positions supporting the prohibition of concealed weapons on school and college campuses by students; and,

Whereas, under such circumstances, the suggestion that encouraging concealed weapons on campus might curb campus violence is contrary to recent police studies and recommendations, particularly given the rise of substance abuse, and would be unlikely to reduce campus violence; and

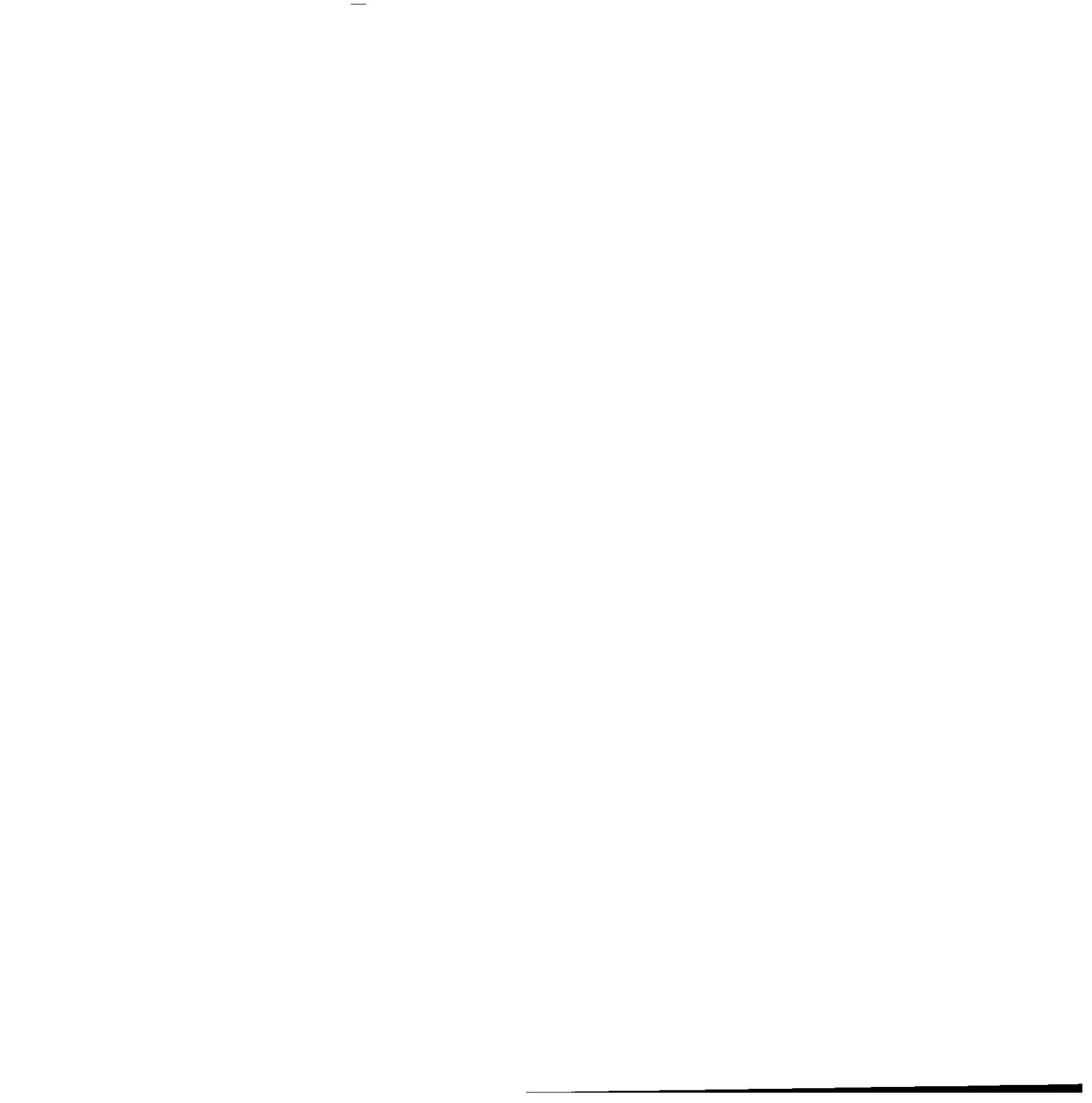


firearms and other weapons on University of Alaska campuses;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Kenai Peninsula College Community Council that the Council urges the defeat of Senate Bill 174, which affects the University of Alaska's ability to regulate and prohibit the carrying of weapons on UA college campuses. The Council takes this action in the belief that passage of SB 174 would likely increase the risk of death and injury on University campuses.

This Resolution was adopted on the 11<sup>th</sup> Day of March, 2016

  
Hal V. Smalley, Council Chair



To:

Rep. Wes Keller

Subject:

Guns on campus - a poor idea

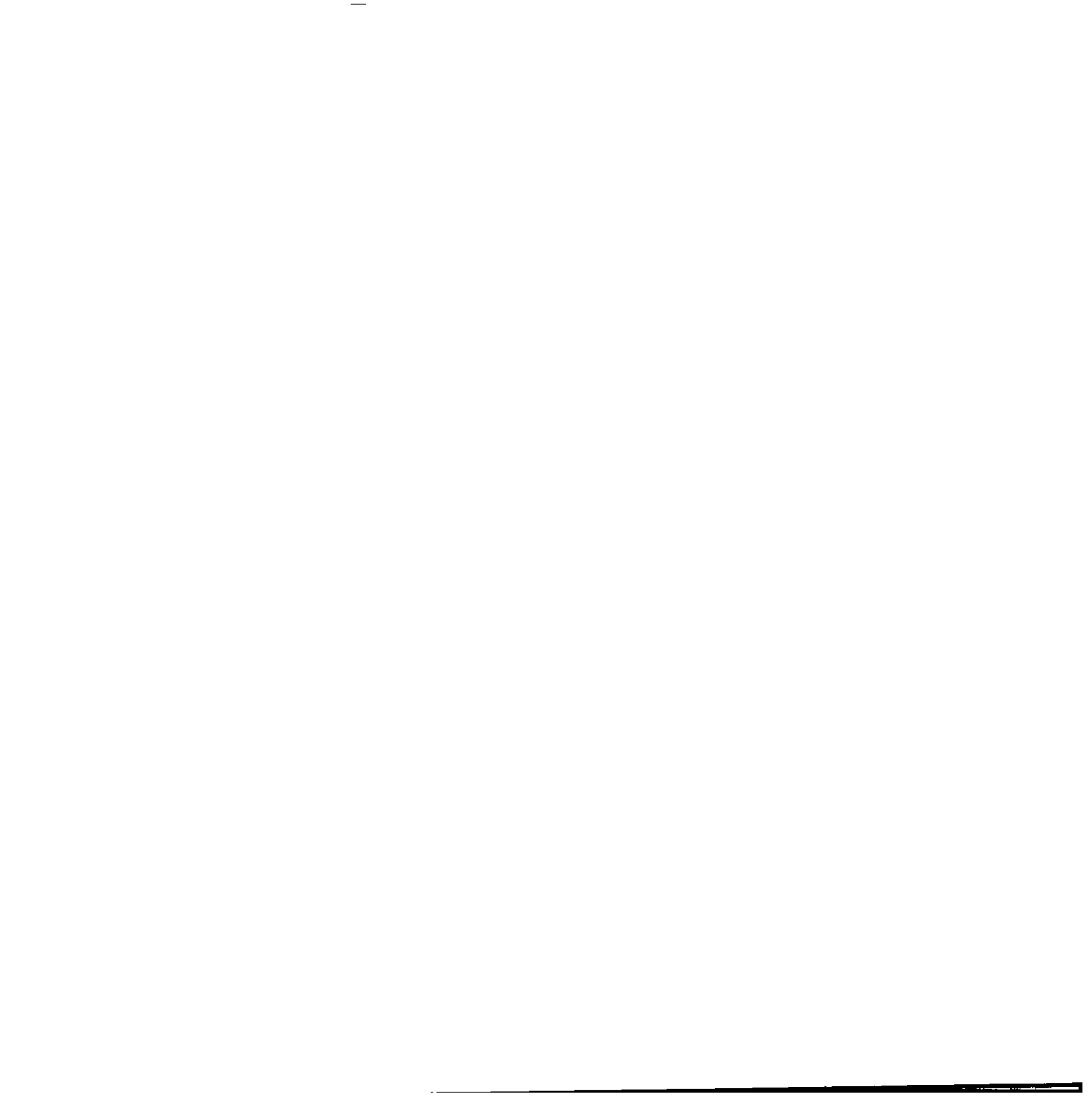
Dear Representative Keller,

I am a father of 3 (one in college). I work at UAA.

I oppose Senate Bill 174.

Please vote "No" to guns on campus.

Thank you,  
Max McGrath  
(907) 317-8890



re.  
**Subject:**

rwackerbauer@gmail.com  
NO on SB174

Dear legislature,

I strongly urge you to reject the bill SB174 due to following reasons:

- 1) The university faces major budget cuts that present an existential threat to fulfilling its mission in educating students for the future of Alaska. We know from other universities with “guns on campus” that such policies add substantial costs to the university, something that is absolutely not necessary in the current budget climate.
- 2) Guns are not allowed in other public places, like courtrooms, K-12 schools, party conventions and legislative places, and the university is no different than those places. Some students show anger, depression, are influenced with drugs and alcohol, experience failure in class, are caught cheating, have personal and/or mental problems, some students are more mature than others, .... This is not an environment where weapons should be allowed
- 3) Accidental deaths and injuries from gun shots happen all over, even by trained people and gun professionals. Availability of weapons allows for such accidents, and it also takes that 10 minutes or 1/2 hour away where a stressed person can calm down sufficiently to not shoot themselves or someone else. This is a very strong concern with allowed weapons on campus.
- 4) This bill presents a major threat to recruiting new students; parents rethink whether they really want their kids to grow and mature on a campus with weapons and gun accidents. A decrease in student population provides further financial stress to UA and Alaska's future.
- 5) Why do weapons on campus need to be imposed on students, staff, and faculty, if the vast majority of them is against it and feels much more safe without allowed gun carry.

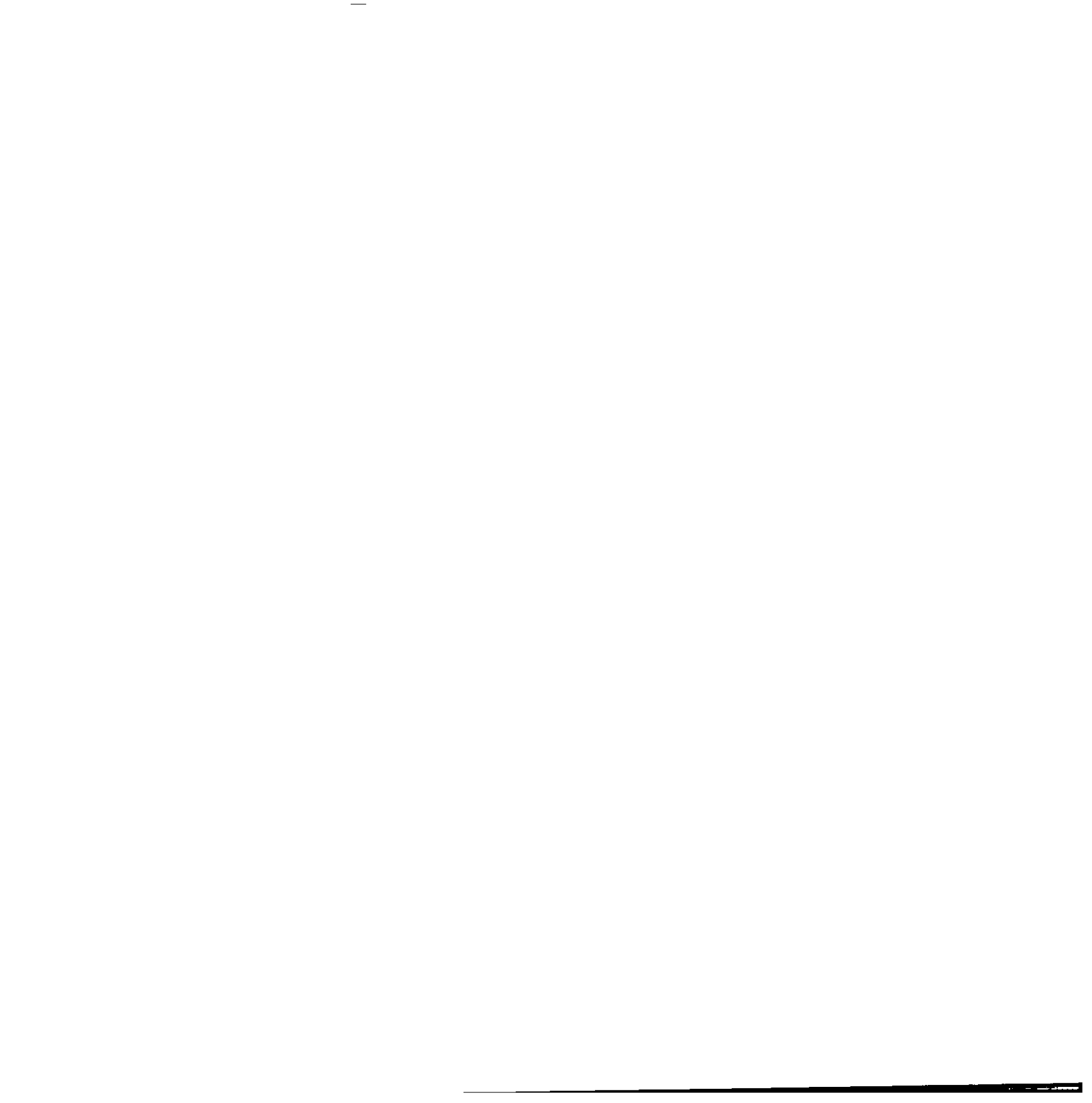


I respectfully urge you to listen to the vast majority of people affected by that bill and vote NO on this bill

thank you

renate wackerbauer

professor of physics, UAF



10.  
Subject:

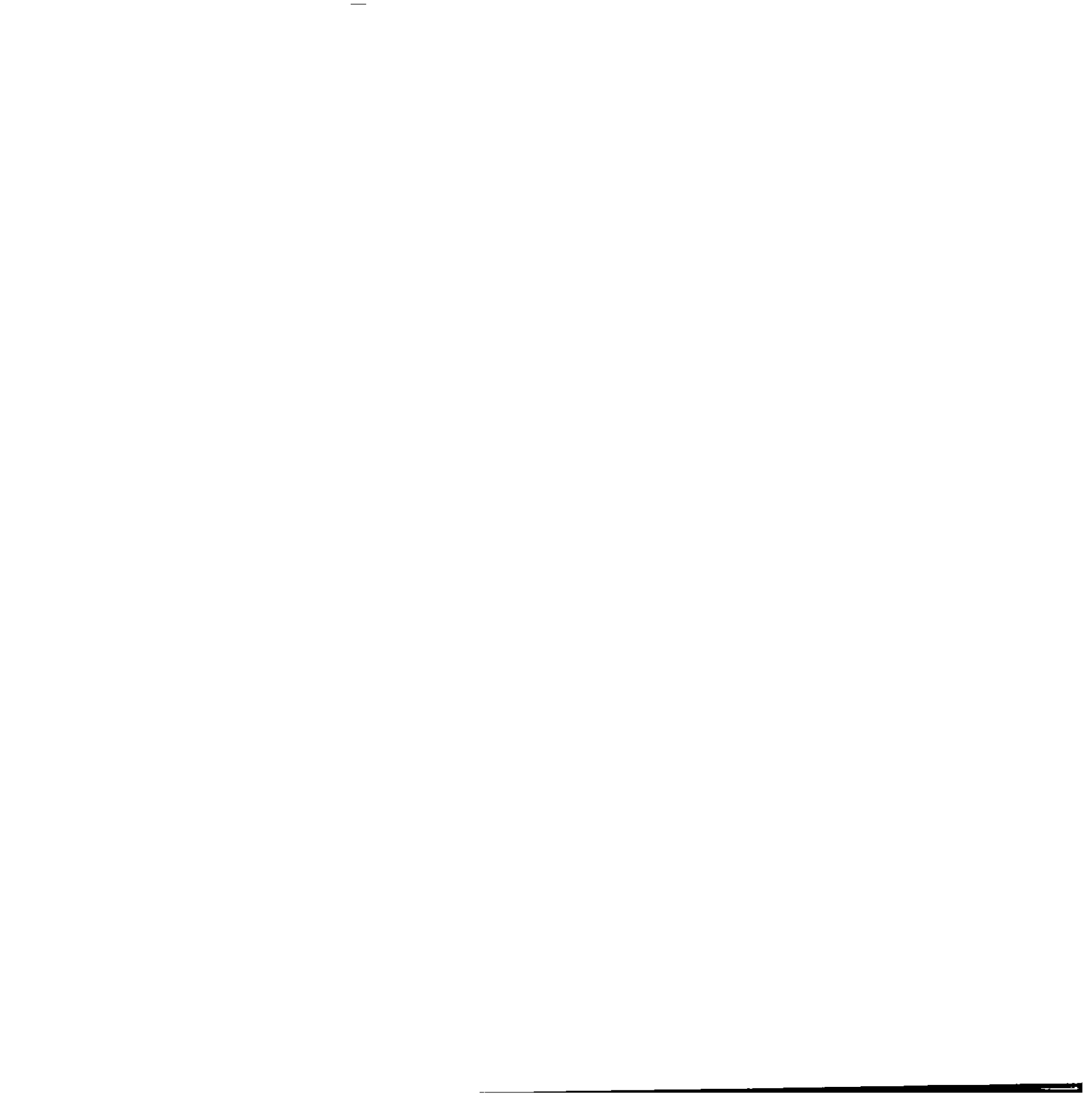
Janet Ogan  
Oppose SB 174

Dear House Education Committee Members,

As a faculty member at UAF, I strongly oppose SB174. I think everyone understands how important faculty are in fulfilling the mission of the university and ensuring a safe academic environment. With weapons on campus (especially in the classroom), a safe academic environment doesn't exist anymore. Students for Gun Free Schools believes students, stressed from the rigors of college life, are more apt to use weapons inappropriately if they are present on campuses. Who knows what would a student do when he/she find that he/she fails a class or get a bad grade? I feel very unsafe and will look for other job opportunities if this bill passes. The university has an important interest of ensuring that its campuses remain a safe educational and learning environment and I believe that outweighs a student's interest in having a gun. Weapons on campus don't enhance that learning and growth experience; they do just the opposite. I understand that it's the right of students to carry weapons, but in certain places, they are not allowed to do so. I believe campus should be one of those places. The overwhelming majority of the 4,400 colleges and universities in the United States prohibit the carrying of firearms on their campuses. These campus policies have helped to make our campuses some of the safest places in the country.

I strongly urge you to reject this bill.

Sincerely,  
Dr. Hui Zhang  
Associate Professor of Physics  
Physics Department & Geophysical Institute  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
903 Koyukuk Drive, PO Box 757320  
Fairbanks, AK 99775  
Phone: 907-474-5914  
Email: [hzhang14@alaska.edu](mailto:hzhang14@alaska.edu)  
<http://www.gi.alaska.edu/~hzhang/>



Subject:

Janet Ogan  
Opposition to SB 174

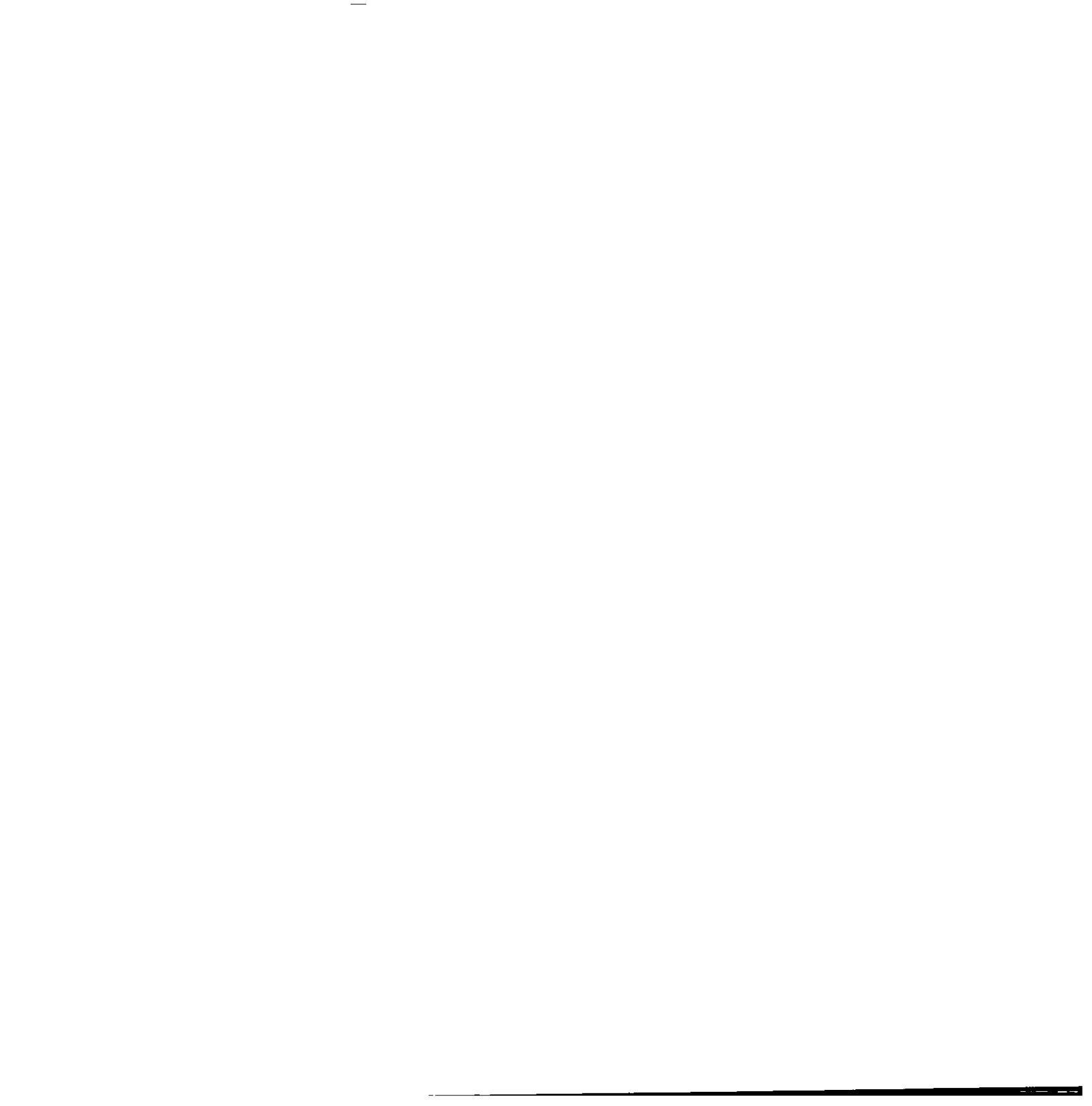
I am writing in opposition of SB 174, which would allow guns on Alaska University campuses.

The university climate encourages critical thinking around controversial topics. Emotions run high, and each person must decide how he or she will respond in a thoughtful and constructive way.

As a faculty member, I would not feel comfortable handing back a paper that was graded lower than a student's expectations, knowing that he or she had a gun!

**J. B. Gibeault**

*J. B. Gibeault, Adjunct Faculty  
UAS, MAT Program, eLearning  
[jbgibeault@uas.alaska.edu](mailto:jbgibeault@uas.alaska.edu)  
Julie B. Gibeault  
2071 Eastridge Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
907 854-1856*



10: Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Chris Tuck

**Subject:** Please, no guns on cam;pus

Guns are incompatible with the quality university that Alaskans now enjoy. How, for example, would an instructor discuss a grade with a disgruntled and unstable student who is armed? How would an instructor conduct a classroom discussion on a controversial topic when students are armed? For many of the same reasons that make guns undesirable in the Alaska legislature, guns are likewise undesirable on campus.

Senator Kelly apparently sees the existing university policy on guns as an intolerable violation of the Second Amendment, but the need for sensible interpretations of the Bill of Rights was settled long ago. Justice Holmes famously wrote in 1919 that "the most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man falsely shouting fire in a theater." Closer to home, Alaska quite reasonably prohibits guns in many places, including the legislature, and this prohibition in no way jeopardizes the Second Amendment. Recently, despite the clamor for open carry at the upcoming Republican convention, the Secret Service wisely said no, for obvious reasons.

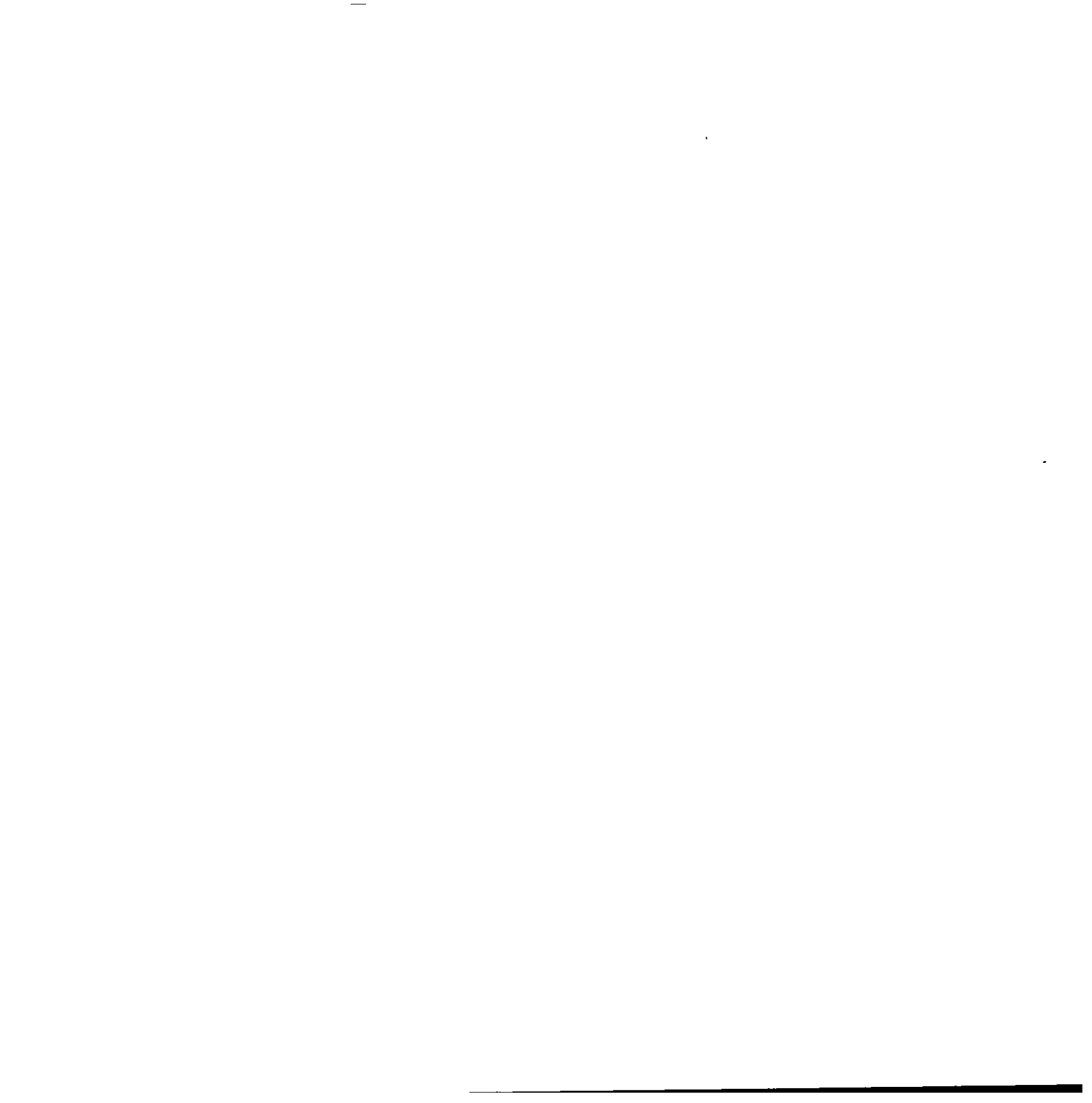
It is argued that guns on campus would diminish the risk of a mass shooting. The argument is initially appealing, but it does not stand scrutiny, and it is not endorsed by law enforcement. In fact, allowing guns would probably make it easier, not harder, to perpetrate a mass shooting, since the shooter, although obviously armed, could walk into a classroom without arousing suspicion. Guns on campus would make the campus less safe, not more safe.

I hope that you will have the good sense to reject the guns-on-campus bill. If passed, the bill would destroy the valuable institution that Alaskans have built over the course of nearly a century.

Thank you for what I hope will be your careful consideration.

Regards,

Walt Tape



**To:** Janet Ugan; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver  
**Cc:** Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Rep. Adam Wool; Rep. Tammie Wilson  
**Subject:** SB 174 - Opposing

To: House Education Committee members:

I am adamantly opposed to SB 174. Please do not pass this bill.

I am a 25-year UAF employee and have a son living in the dorm. For the first time in all these years I am feeling concern about safety on the UAF campus — thanks to the proposal of SB 174.

The current UA regulations have been working well and have provided a safe campus for decades. Increasing the number of guns will only create a more volatile and dangerous environment in a community where students have heightened stress dealing with classes and other issues common to 18-25 year olds.

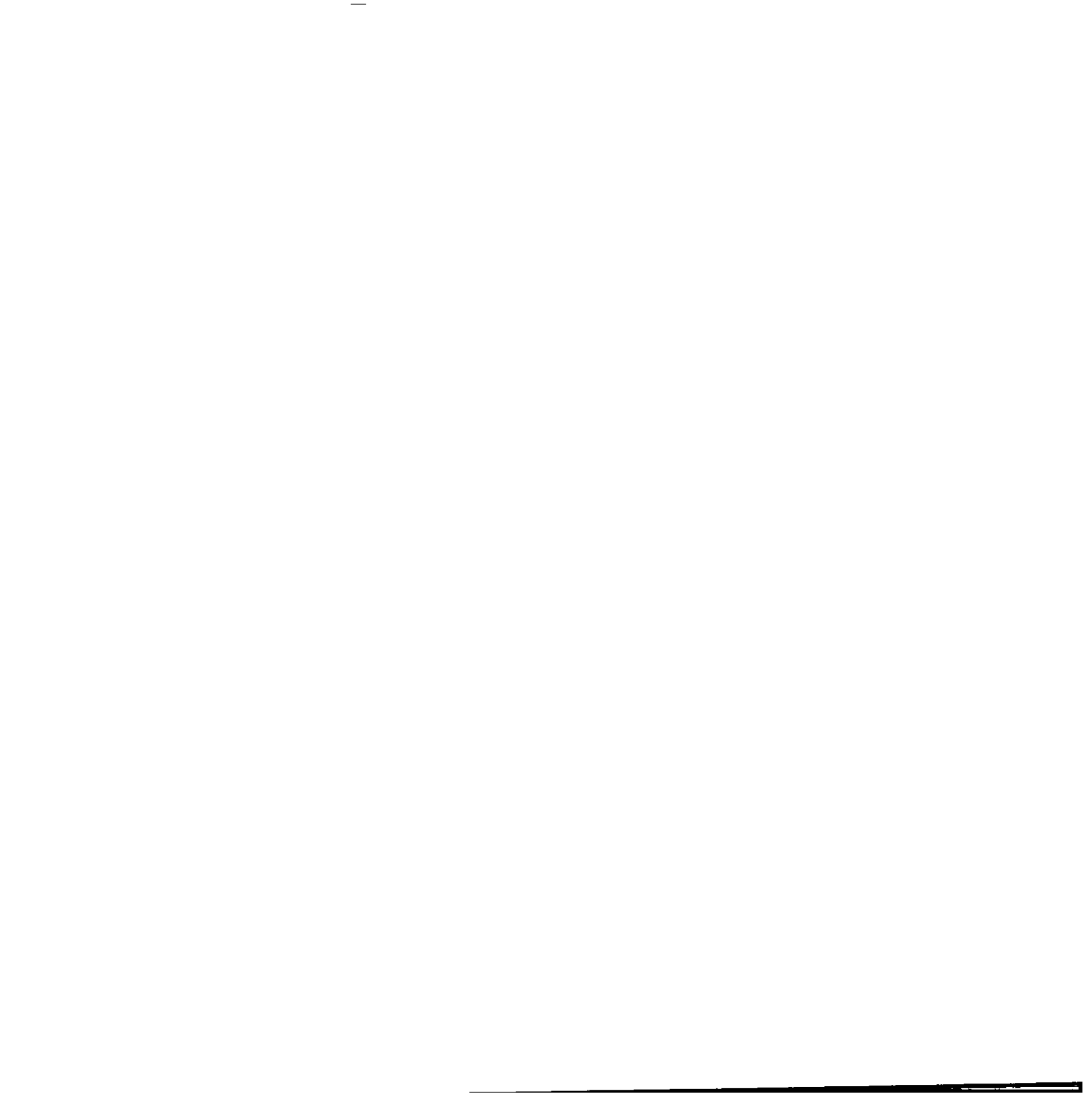
In addition to safety concerns for the campus community, I feel this bill will have a tremendous impact on enrollment of new students and the retention of students and faculty. Between the university budget proposal, the efforts to eliminate the APS, and SB 174, you are clearly showing Alaskans that keeping a strong, safe university system in Alaska is not among your priorities.

I don't understand the urgency of re-proposing this bill when we are in the midst of severe budget impacts on the entire state of Alaska. That is what you need to be spending your time on, not this.

If this bill passes, where will the funds come from to implement training and additional security?

Thank you for your time,

Sharon Burke



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB 174

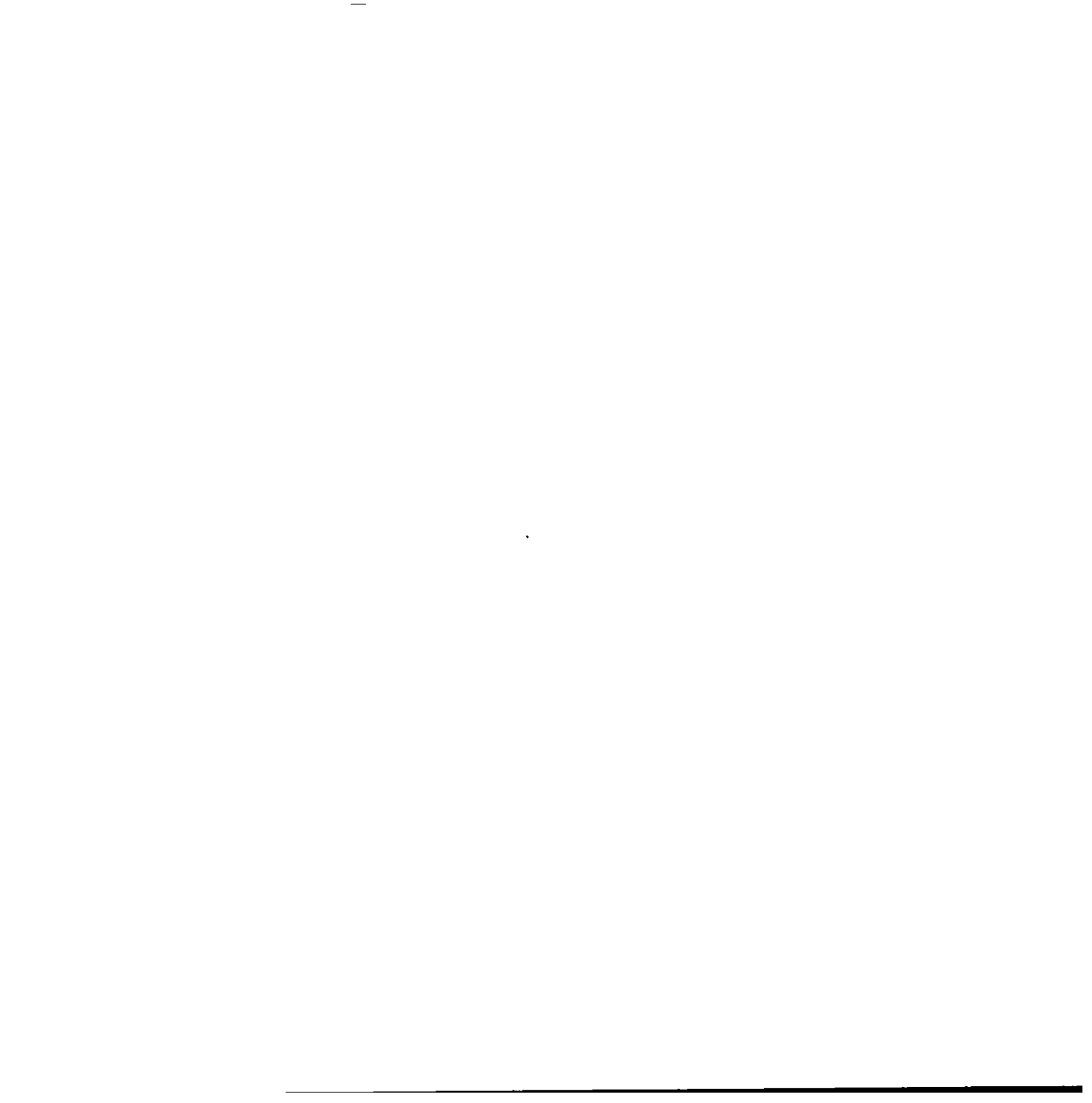
Dear Members of the House Education Committee,

As a university faculty member, and as a parent, I am strongly opposed to SB 174. Introducing more guns into the college campus does not benefit anyone.

As a faculty member who teaches and advises students daily, I can tell you that the possibility that students may now be carrying weapons does nothing at all to make me feel safer, and in fact makes me more concerned than ever for the safety of my students, my colleagues, and myself. The college campus can be very stressful environment. Many of our students are young adults away from home for the first time. Some are returning military veterans. Some are displaced workers trying to quickly retrain or to gain an education they didn't get at a younger age. Many are frustrated to learn that their prior education did not prepare them for the rigors of a University education. All of our students are juggling multiple responsibilities in addition to trying to learn the material in their various courses. They have relationship stress, financial stress, mental and physical health issues, and personal identity stress. They are learning to own their failures along with their successes. They have varying levels of maturity and not all have the best coping skills. Permitting guns on campus adds the possibility of foolish solutions to temporary problems – solutions that might include bringing weapons to conferences with faculty or to class. The outcome is unpredictable, and in the worst case, disastrous. My deepest concern is that permitting guns on campus, and particularly in the dorms, will make suicide an easier solution for the stressed student with limited coping skills.

I have worked at three Universities over the course of my 37-year career and have been in the UA system since 1989. It is based on that experience in teaching, advising, administration, program development, and recruiting that I have come to this hold this point of view. I am not naïve; I know what kinds of problems we have on campus. But I am 100% certain that carrying weapons – open or concealed, with or without a permit – has no place in the University environment.

I urge you to vote against SB 174. Please let the Board of Regents continue to govern our UA system, and please trust us to continue to do all we can to create a safe environment for our students, staff, and faculty. We don't need guns to educate University students.



Fairbanks, AK 99709

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**SB 174, an unsafe proposition**

Members of House Committee Members of Education and Judiciary

Dear Representative,

I am writing to encourage your opposition to SB 174. My perspective is that of a faculty member at various institutions of higher learning from 1968 to 2004, with 29 years at the University of Alaska in Juneau. As a student, I was a resident assistant in two campus dormitories.

Students are not, in my experience, irresponsible or dangerous as a class, but as a class, their behavior is subject to stress, depression, and inexperience, and prone to over-indulgence, sometimes self-medication, and, with provocation, irrational anger. Allowing firearms in dormitories and other campus locations puts deadly weapons closer at hand when frustration or depression occurs. I've seen a weeping student walk into the sea with no intention of returning, and another jump into a swimming pool, fully clothed, and sink to the bottom. They were retrieved without harming themselves. But that will not be the case if a firearm is at hand. Making firearms permissible in campus dormitories increases the opportunity for their impulsive use.

I've seen a student charge into our chancellor's office, red faced and wild eyed over a very small issue. I hate to think what might have happened were he carrying a firearm. I've had to face and talk down individual students who wanted to hit me because they were angry over responses to academic papers and to course grades. The two most serious of these surprising and uncomfortable events didn't occur in a classroom or office but on a walkway during the day and in a hallway after a night class. Fortunately, the emotion was talked down. I am thankful neither of these young men carried a gun. Other faculty members, including women, have told of being aggressively threatened by surprise. One told of two students who came to his office to say they wanted a grade of C or he could count on receiving a beating—and they showed him the fists that would deliver it. What might that faculty member have been shown had the students been carrying concealed firearms?

These kinds of situations are not common. My four most serious experiences occurred over a period of forty years. College campuses are not inherently dangerous, but they are sometimes heated with emotion that gives rise to tension and frustration as students are challenged to become their best. If firearms are allowed on campuses, student human nature being what it is under duress, the likelihood increases many times over that in a time of stress, firearms will be the cause of a suicide or deliberate shooting.

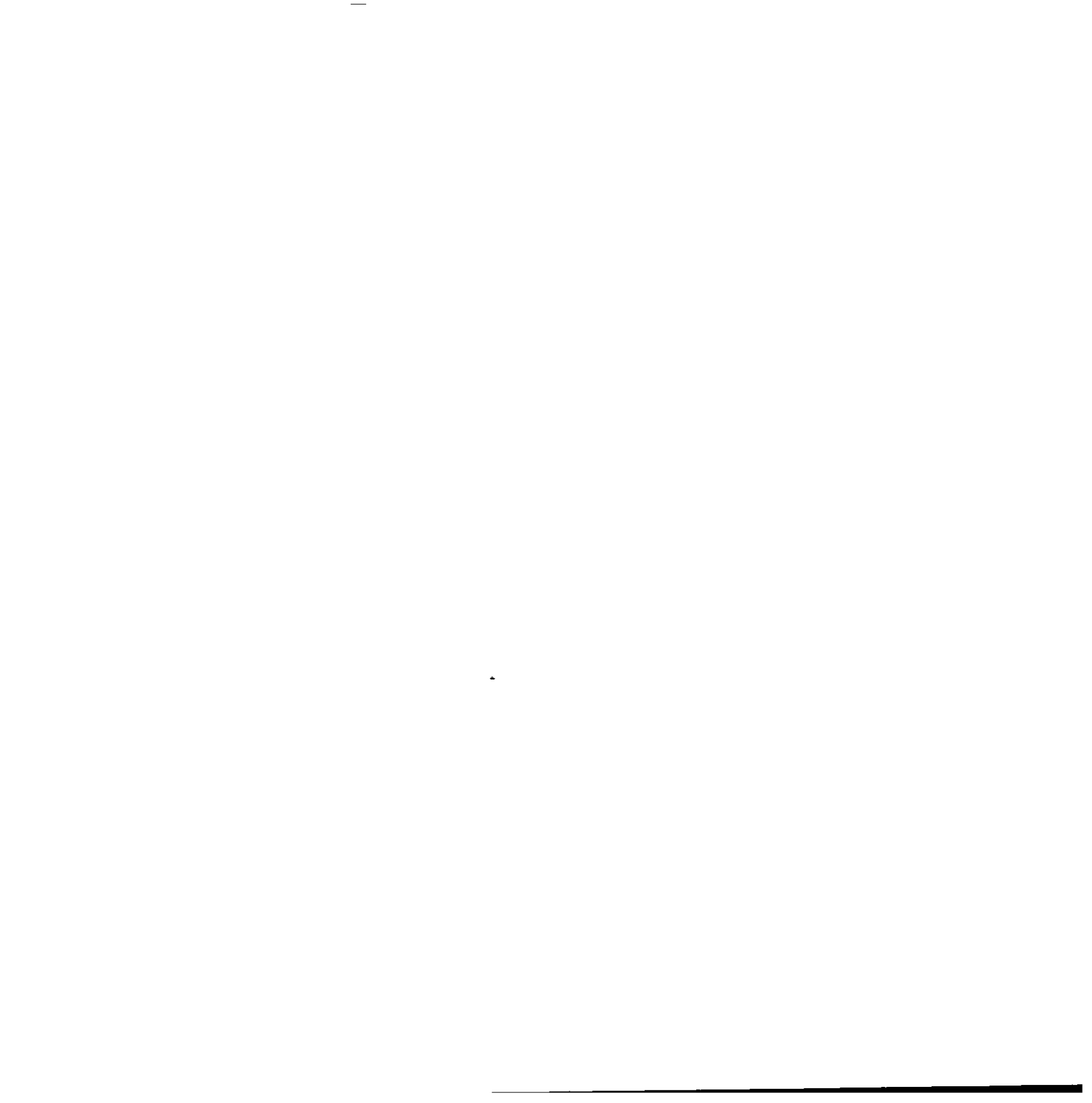
Hoped for is that you will take into account what campus security officers, most higher-educated parents, dormitory leaders, students, faculty, administrative leaders, and staff say about how allowing firearms on campuses makes them not just less safe but unsafe. The majority of the U.S. Supreme Court agreed with them in its 2008 decision upholding the second amendment but stating that "Like most rights, the Second Amendment right is not unlimited" (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/07-290.ZS.html>).

Education is a wonderful pursuit and profession despite its stresses and sometimes tense moments and

—

\_\_\_\_\_

Art Petersen, Professor of English, Emeritus, University of Alaska Southeast



rep. wes keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz

**Subject:**

SB174

Dear Members of the House Education Committee ~ I am writing to express my concern and opposition to SB174 which will allow guns on any University of Alaska Campus. This is a poorly thought out idea and places not only the students, but the university staff at risk. Many students will not wish to stay in a dorm or attend classes in a campus where guns are allowed and many of the staff will leave. This will have a significant negative impact on the future of our university system. Please do not pass this bill ! ~ Thank you for serving our wonderful State. ~ Franco Venuti in Homer



**To:**

Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux

**Cc:**

Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins

**Subject:**

Testimony SB 174

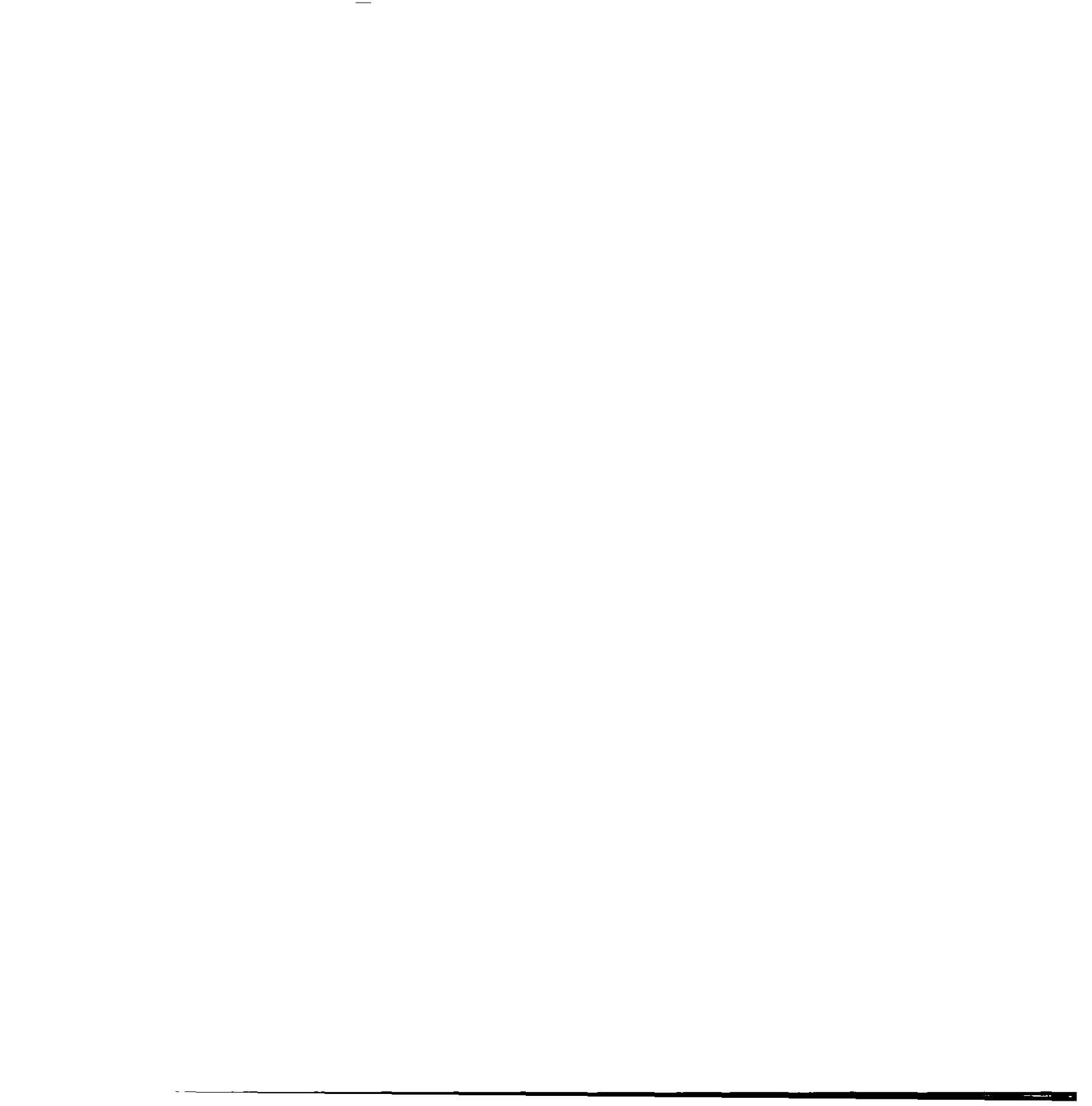
Dear House Judiciary Committee:

My name is Dr. Lora Vess; I am a resident of Juneau. I am also an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Alaska Southeast. I am a faculty member strongly opposed to Senate Bill 174. I submit this as a reflection of my personal values and experiences rather than as a representative of UAS, but I know that many faculty, staff, and students share this position.

First, this is an *unfunded mandate* in a time of budgetary shortfalls. According to the *Idaho Statesman*, Idaho is looking at an additional cost of \$3.7 million for required metal detectors, employee training, and additional staff for five campuses after its campus carry law went into effect. *The Houston Chronicle* reported that the Texas law is estimated to cost up to \$47 million over six years for the University of Houston and University of Texas systems to update security, build gun lockers, and prepare campus police.

On a personal level, I am not anti-gun ownership or use. I grew up in a small Virginia community and recognize their value for hunting and protection. I attended Virginia Tech for my undergraduate degree. I had friends and former professors who were on campus the day of the shootings and I worried anxiously until news of their safety emerged. I was also a resident advisor while at Virginia Tech and I lived and worked in West Ambler Johnston, in the actual dorm room where two people were killed. I have also been mugged, unarmed, at gunpoint. However, even in light of these experiences, I strongly believe that institutions of higher education are not the appropriate setting to wage a battle over rights to possess firearms. Many of my students are struggling to find their adult identity and develop a sense of self. This does not need to be complicated by adding another potentially *explosive* variable into their transition from adolescence to adulthood.

As a professor, I care deeply about my students and creating and protecting a safe learning environment. On the best of days on campus, my students are engaged, invigorated, and a joy to be around. However, they don't always have the best of days. Some of them are coping with **depression, anxiety, and drug and alcohol problems**. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism reports that about 4 out of 5 college students drink alcohol, with about half of those engaging in binge drinking. On Thursday, February 18th, I provided oral testimony during the Senate Education Committee public hearing in opposition to Senate Bill 174. Almost every person providing testimony in opposition to SB 174 at the hearing referenced their *grave*



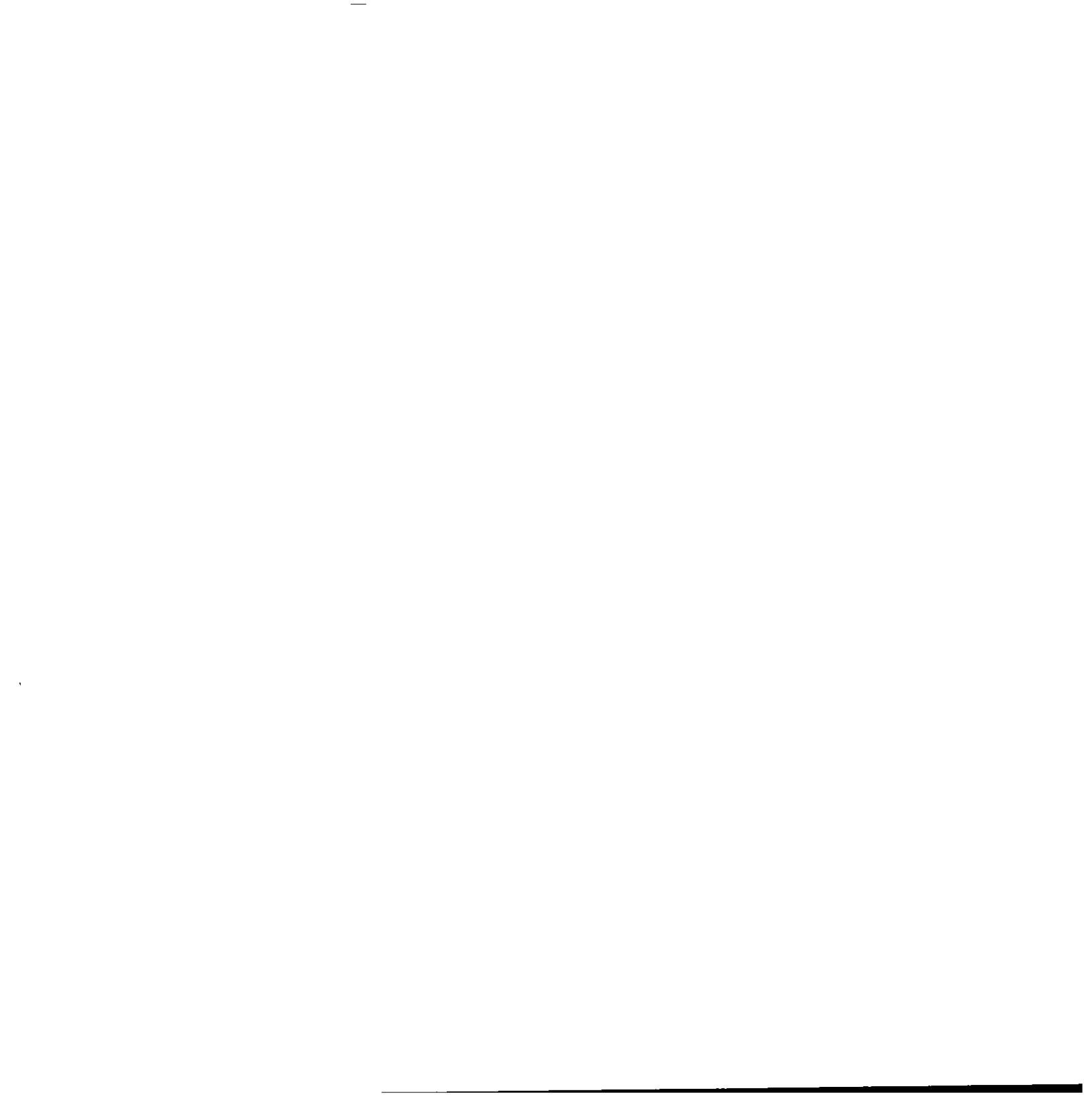
the college years. As you are certainly aware, Alaska suicide rates are among the highest in the nation with suicide as the second leading cause of death for U.S. college students. Greater access to firearms will likely increase that rate and certainly not diminish it.

At the hearing, several citizens and committee members expressed concern about **sexual assault and rape** on campus. The Committee is right to be concerned: 1 in 5 women (and 1 in 16 men) are targets of attempted or completed sexual assault while they are college students. However, the vast majority of assaults are not taking place in dark corridors or in parking lots leaving night class. In 90 percent of reported cases, the victim knew her or his attacker. Moreover, 89 percent of assaults occur when the survivor is incapacitated due to alcohol. We have a serious problem with sexual assault and intimate partner violence in Alaska, but our solutions lie with greater education, respect for women, and preventative measures. Arming women on campus will not protect them from sexual violence, especially when it is equally likely that their assailants may be armed.

My concern is that the legislative response with this bill is not reflective of any systematic understanding of the roots of violence on university campuses. Instead, I am concerned that this bill is ideologically driven with a narrow conceptualization of freedom and liberty that has nothing to do the operations and needs of Alaska's universities, or of the safety of the thousands of students, faculty, staff, visitors, and minors who are on Alaskan campuses on any given day.

Supporters create hypothetical scenarios where an armed vigilante emerges as victorious in the face of danger, but they refuse to consider non-storybook endings to that fictional scenario. Even for those experienced gun owners, what experience do they have with mental illness, what knowledge do they have of campus security or the university of environment, what skill do they have in aiming for a gunman in a classroom of chaos or cafeteria full of visiting, confused, and screaming school children? How will they respond to parties fueled with alcohol acting in unpredictable ways with their own guns in hand? This bill presumes that those with concealed carry permits are trained and psychologically able to respond to active shooters in a calm, safe manner. If an active shooter situation arises on campus, I trust the police to respond to the situation. I am greatly concerned that with more firearms on campus, injuries and causality rates could quickly escalate as innocent people are caught in the crossfire.

This bill introduces unknown dangers to university staff and faculty (risks, I might add that legislators are protected from). Professors regularly teach difficult and sensitive topics that some students find challenging and are not always able to process in a calm manner. It is the job of a professor to evaluate students and this places them in a vulnerable position. I cannot think of a day where I did not cover a sensitive or controversial topic in the class. As a sociologist, I teach about and encourage critical thinking related to human behavior and society. In this role, my students learn about sexual harassment and violence. In my classrooms, I regularly "discipline"



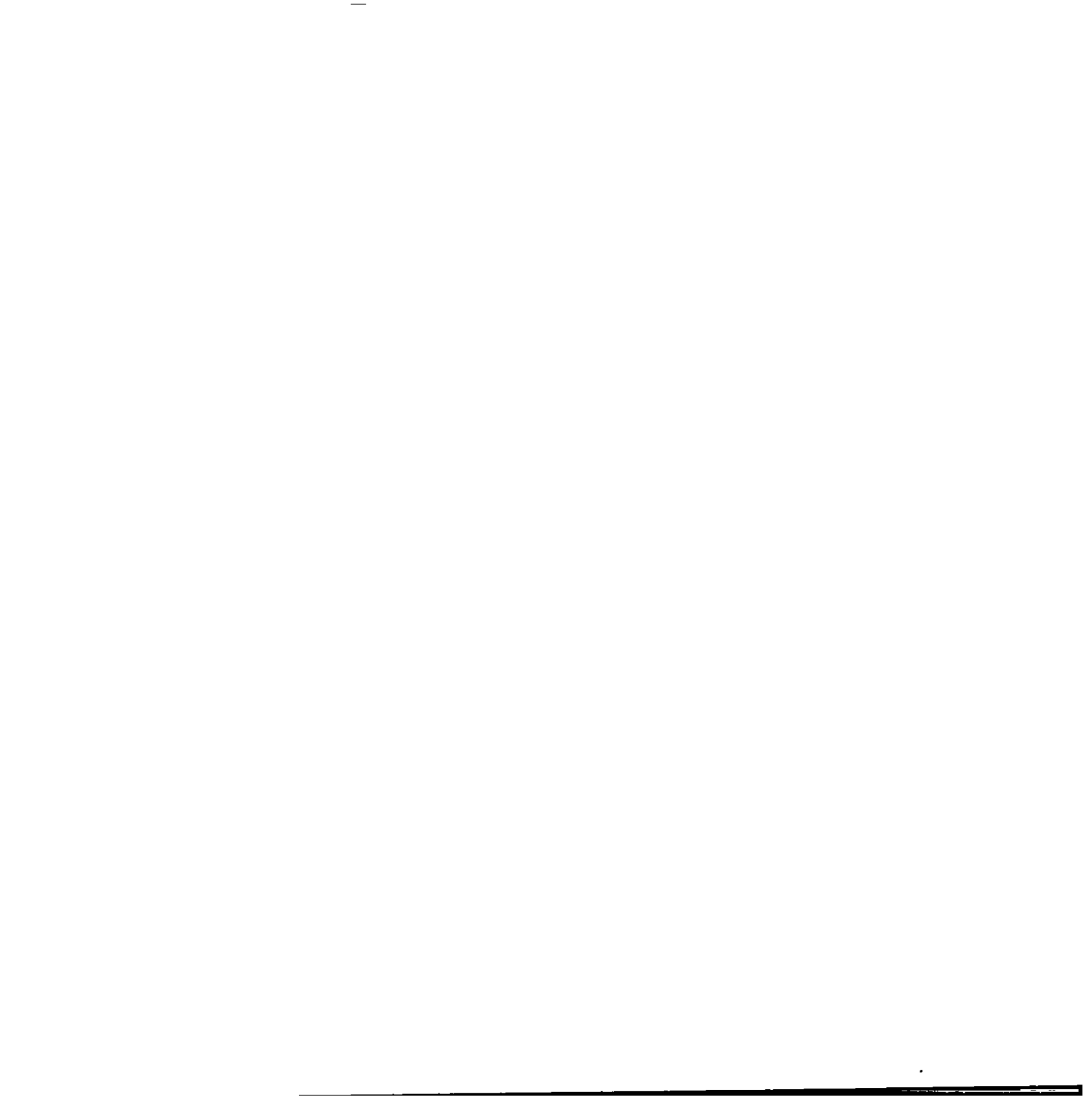
Certain members of the legislature seems to think there is no reason that universities should have the right to restrict or deny concealed carry on campuses. I find that absolutely baffling given the unique cultural and educational climate of the UA system as described in the breadth of testimony from those of us who work, teach, learn, and visit University of Alaska campuses on a regular basis.

**I strongly urge the legislature to reject SB 174.**

Respectfully,

Lora Vess, PhD

Juneau, Alaska



**To:**  
**Cc:**  
**Subject:**

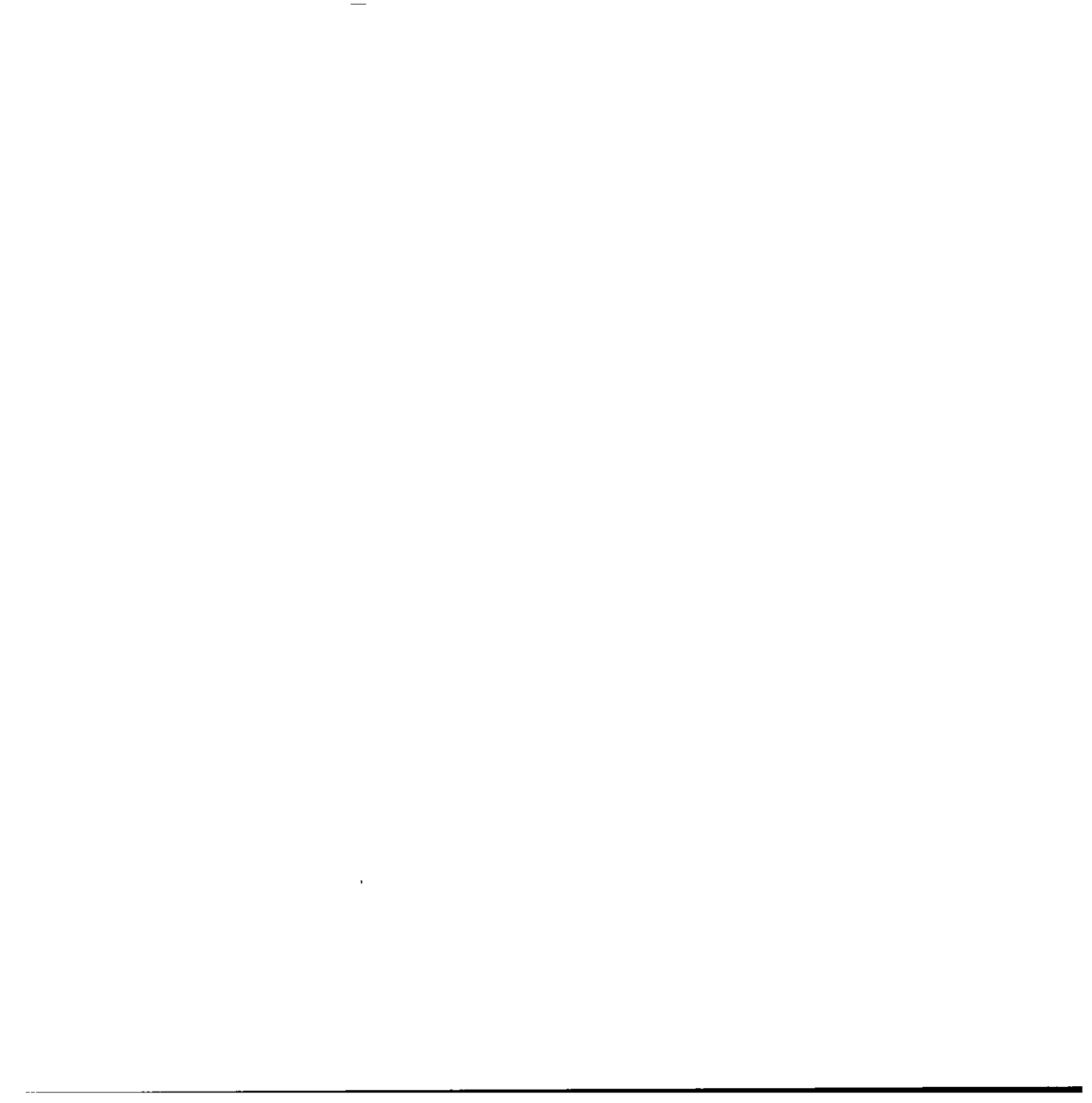
Janet Ogan  
Sen. Dennis Egan; Rep. Cathy Munoz  
Written testimony to House Education Committee in opposition to SB 174

To the House Education Committee:

I am writing to express my opposition to Senate Bill 174 in its current form. I believe this bill greatly undermines the ability of the University of Alaska campus managers to create a safe learning environment for students and staff. I urge our lawmakers to oppose this bill and at a minimum adopt the amendments proposed by the University of Alaska Board of Regents

(<http://www.alaska.edu/files/state/2016-03-25-Regarding-Senate-Bill-174.pdf>)

Respectfully,  
Chris Sergeant  
4886 Steelhead St.  
Juneau, AK 99801



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Fwd: Guns on campus

>

> Dear Representative Wes Keller,

>

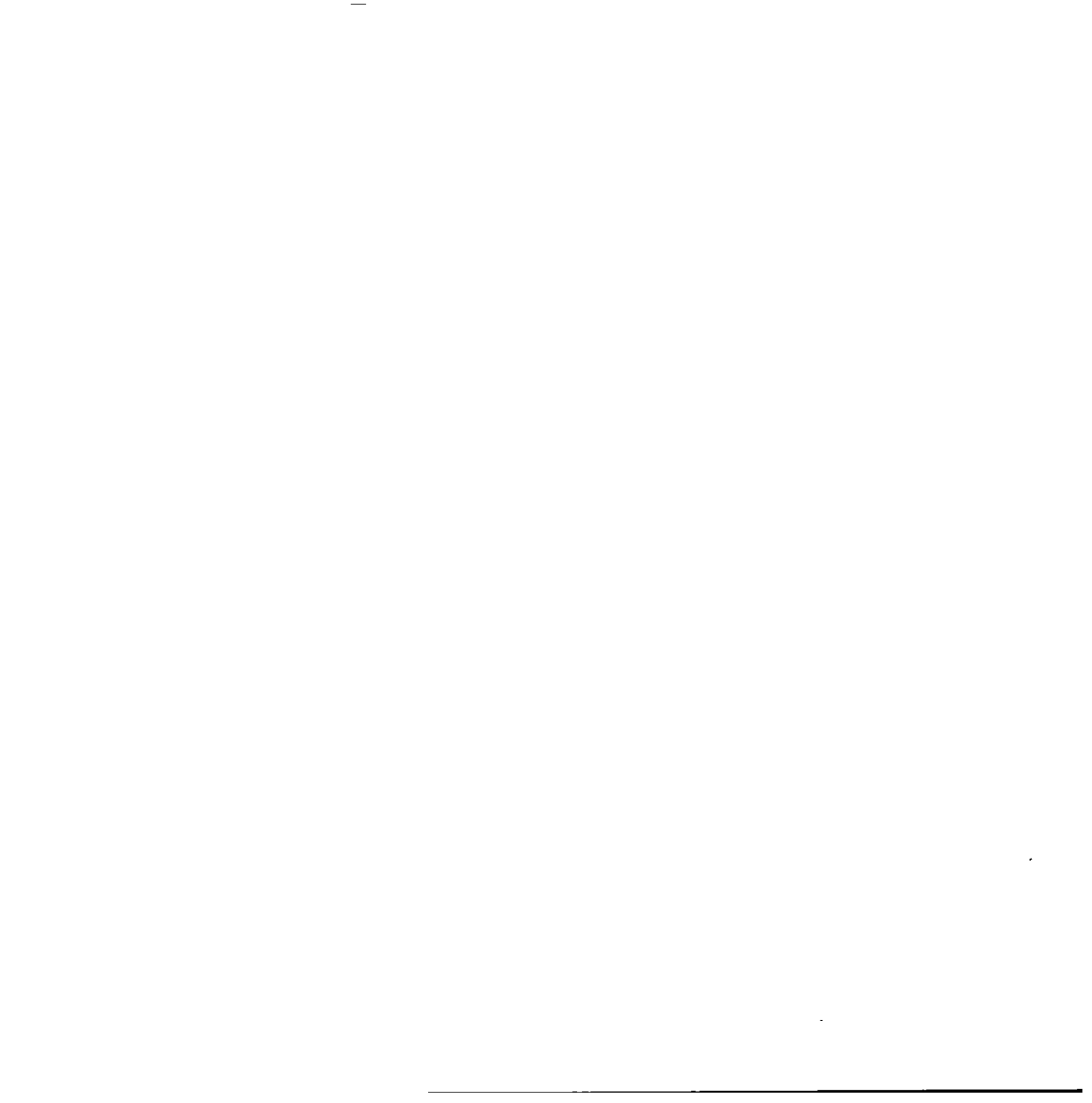
> I am opposed to this bill allowing concealed weapons on campus. I do not feel this is an appropriate answer to gun violence. As a pediatric nurse practitioner and a parent of college bound students I believe we are sending the wrong message to our youth and society. Please share this with the committee.

>

> Sincerely,

> Devry Garity

> Homer, Alaska



**Sent:**

**To:**

**Subject:**

Monday, 11/1/11  
Rep. Wes Keller

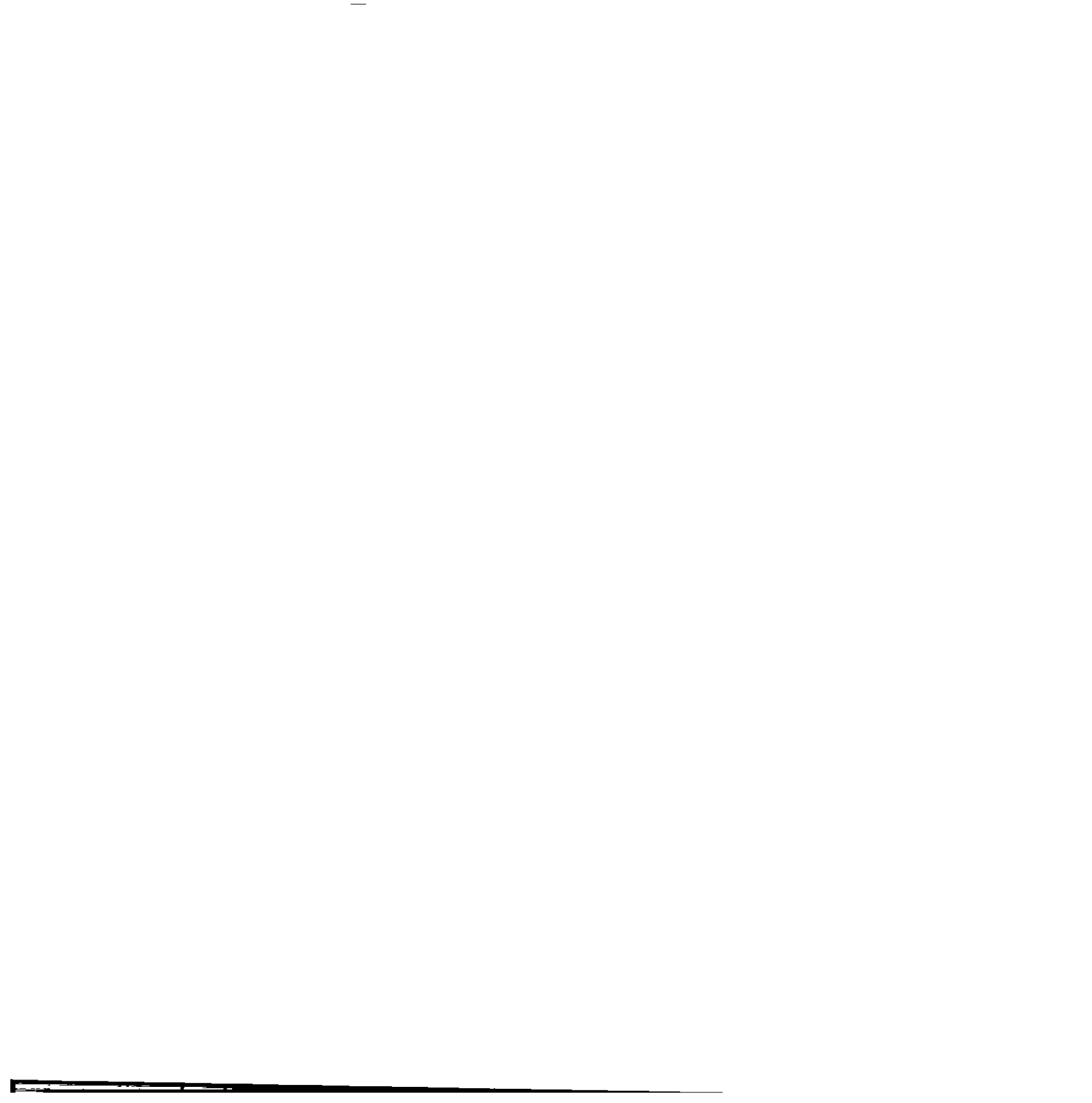
Guns on UAA campus

Dear Mr. Keller,

I oppose senate bill 174 guns on campuses in Alaska. Please take time to consider this issue and vote no to guns on campus.

Thank you,  
Jennifer Glenn

Sent from my iPhone



**To:** Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz

**Cc:** Rep. David Guttenberg

**Subject:** No to SB 174

Dear Members of the House Education and Judiciary Committees,

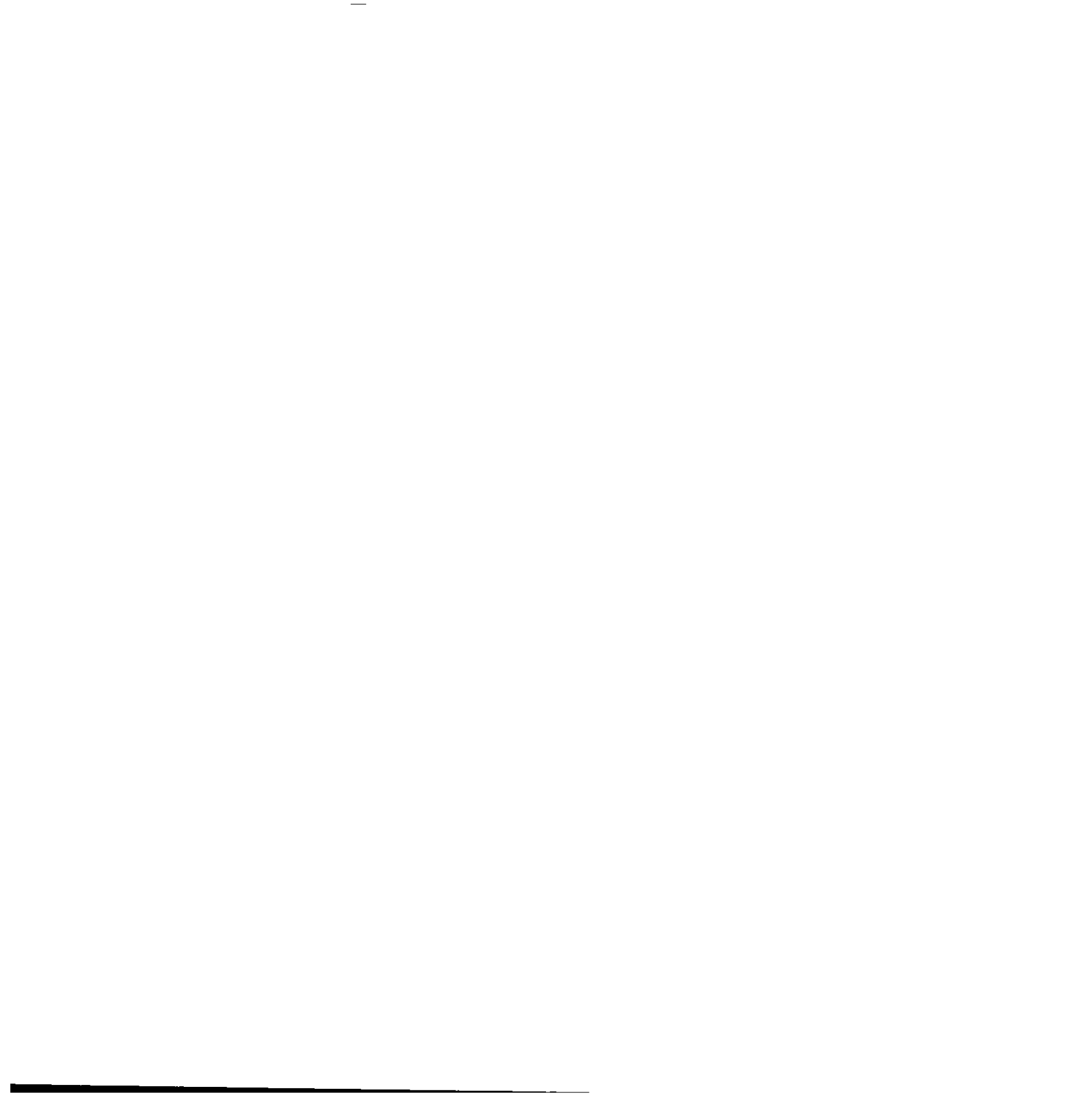
As a member of the UA community, I am writing to urge you to defeat SB 174.

It is curious that bill supporters claim that the purpose of SB 174 is to make our campuses more safe, while in actual fact this bill will do the very opposite. There are no credible studies showing that increased proximity to guns makes people more safe. There are many studies showing detrimental health risks associated with increased proximity to guns.

Please defeat this bill in its entirety.

Thank you,

Seth Danielson  
5936 Emancipation Lane  
Fairbanks, AK, 99709



**From:**

**To:**

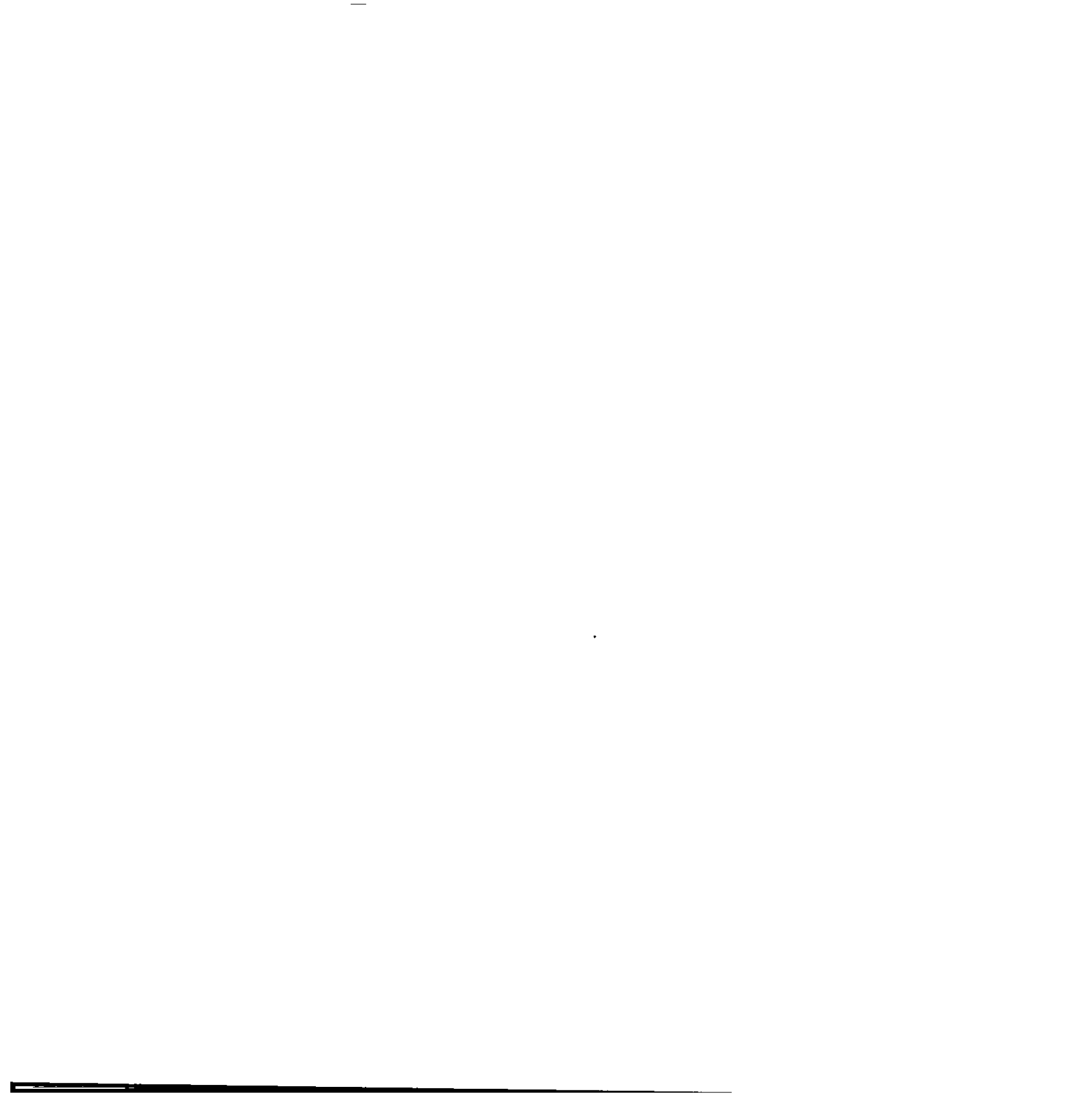
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller

Oppose SB 174

I oppose the Legislature's dictating gun policy to the University. I oppose guns on campus for the same reason the Capitol is a gun free zone. Common sense.

Sent from my iPhone



**To:** Kalyssa Maile; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Janet Ogan; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Sen. Dennis Egan

**Subject:** Opposition to SB 174

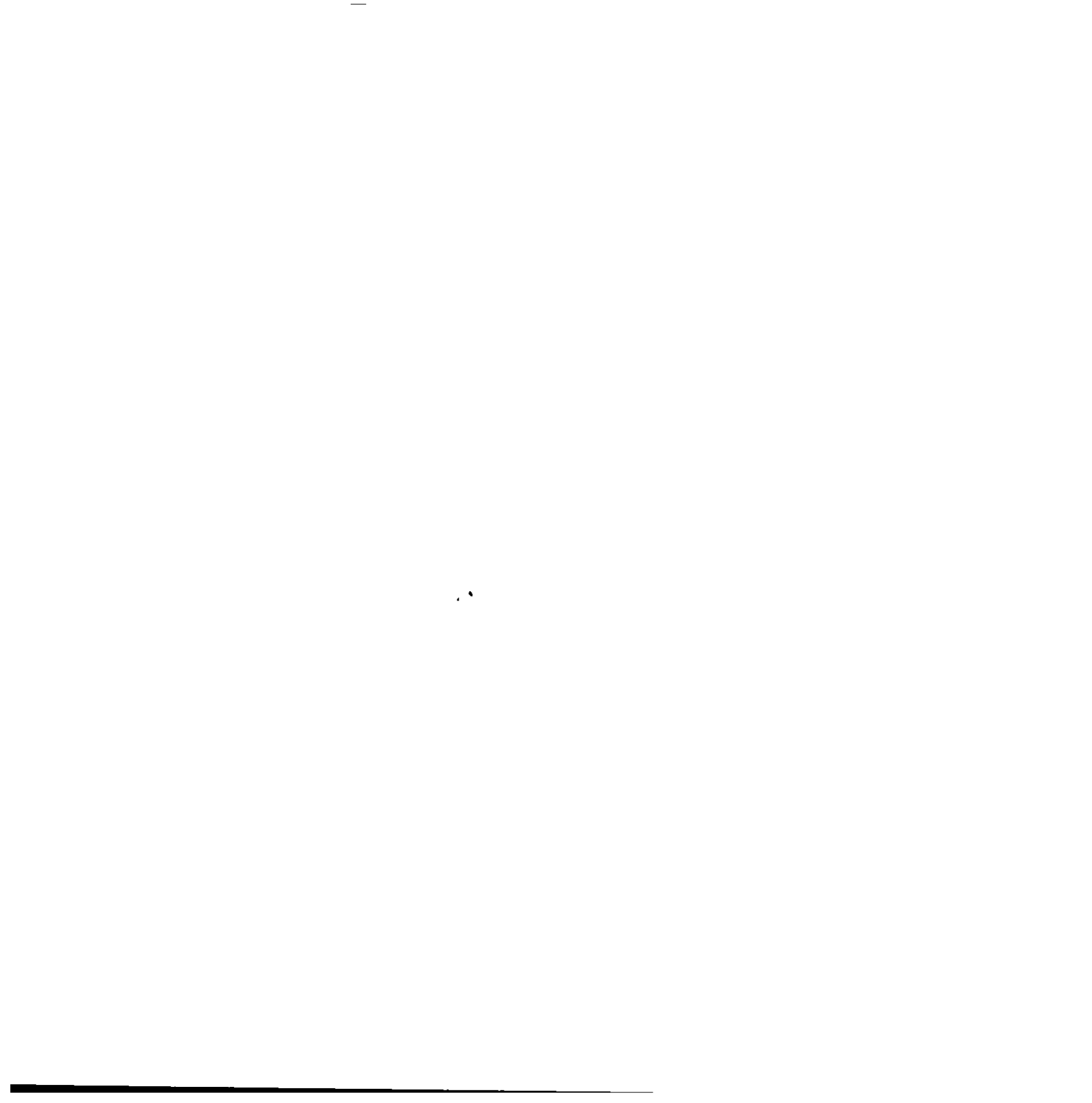
To the House Education Committee and House Judiciary Committee:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to Senate Bill 174. I am an Assistant Professor at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (Juneau Fisheries Center) and, to be blunt, I find this bill frightening and completely unjustified. If passed in its current form, the bill will greatly undermine the ability of the UA administration to create a safe living and working environment for students, faculty, and staff.

I would like to point your attention to two particularly insightful commentaries that explain in clear language what is so wrong with this bill. The first is an article by Pat Gamble, former UA President and retired four-star general in the U.S. Air Force: <http://www.adn.com/article/20140314/bill-allow-guns-campus-poses-catch-22-university-alaska>. He wrote that such a bill "significantly impacts UA's ability to manage firearm risk proactively" and questioned its legality. The second is by Kevin Maier, Juneau fishing guide and avid hunter: <http://www.adn.com/article/20160310/guns-are-good-tools-not-university-alaska-campuses>. Mr. Maier points out that "almost nobody who actually spends time on a UA campus thinks it is a good idea to allow guns." Indeed, there is no place for guns in schools.

If guns are not allowed in your place of business, they should not be allowed in mine either. I urge you to oppose this bill. At the very minimum, adopt the amendments proposed by the University of Alaska Board of Regents: <http://www.alaska.edu/files/state/2016-03-25-Regarding-Senate-Bill-174.pdf>.

Sincerely,  
Anne Beaudreau  
4886 Steelhead St.  
Juneau, AK 99801



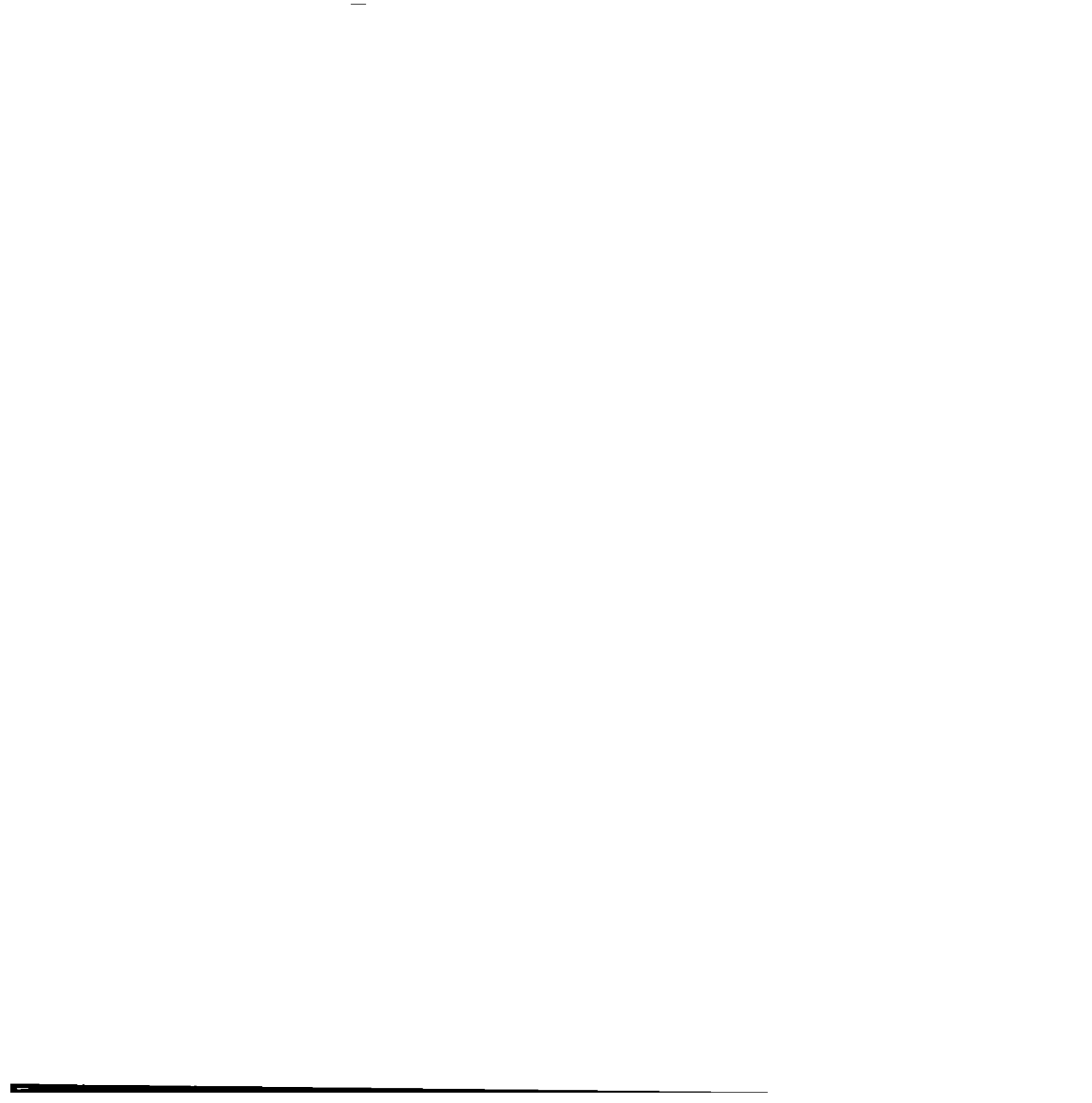
**To:**  
**Subject:**

rwackerbauer@gmail.com  
NO on SB174

Dear legislature,

I strongly urge you to reject the bill SB174 due to following reasons:

- 1) The university faces major budget cuts that present an existential threat to fulfilling its mission in educating students for the future of Alaska. We know from other universities with “guns on campus” that such policies add substantial costs to the university, something that is absolutely not necessary in the current budget climate.
  
- 2) Guns are not allowed in other public places, like courtrooms, K-12 schools, party conventions and legislative places, and the university is no different than those places. Some students show anger, depression, are influenced with drugs and alcohol, experience failure in class, are caught cheating, have personal and/or mental problems, some students are more mature than others, .... This is not an environment where weapons should be allowed
  
- 3) Accidental deaths and injuries from gun shots happen all over, even by trained people and gun professionals. Availability of weapons allows for such accidents, and it also takes that 10 minutes or 1/2 hour away where a stressed person can calm down sufficiently to not shoot themselves or someone else. This is a very strong concern with allowed weapons on campus.
  
- 4) This bill presents a major threat to recruiting new students; parents rethink whether they really want their kids to grow and mature on a campus with weapons and gun accidents. A decrease in student population provides further financial stress to UA and Alaska's future.
  
- 5) Why do weapons on campus need to be imposed on students, staff, and faculty, if the vast majority of them is against it and feels much more safe without allowed gun carry.

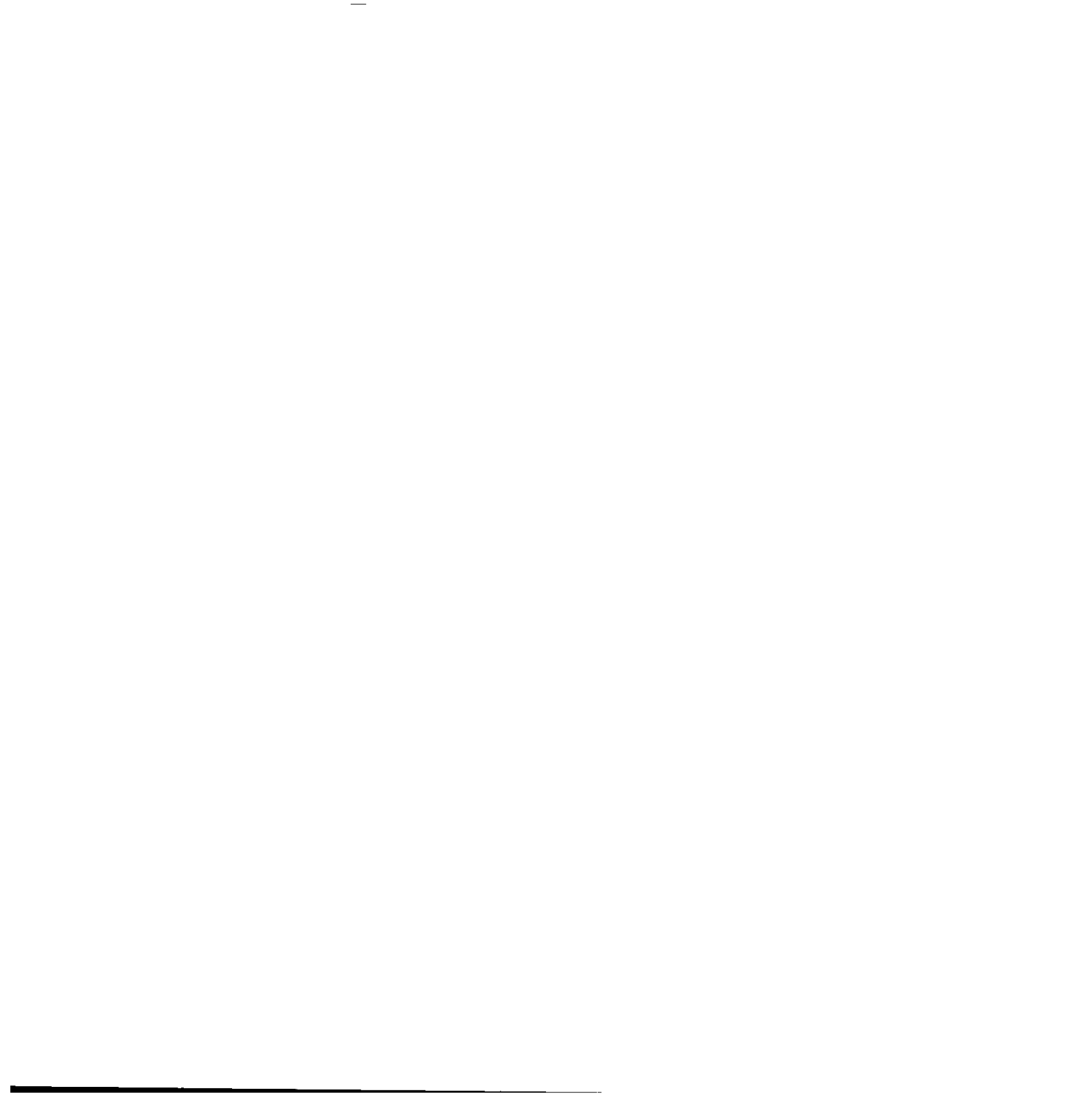


I respectfully urge you to listen to the vast majority of people affected by that bill and vote NO on this bill

thank you

renate wackerbauer

professor of physics, UAF



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB 174 - Weapons on Campus

To all Alaska Legislative Members,

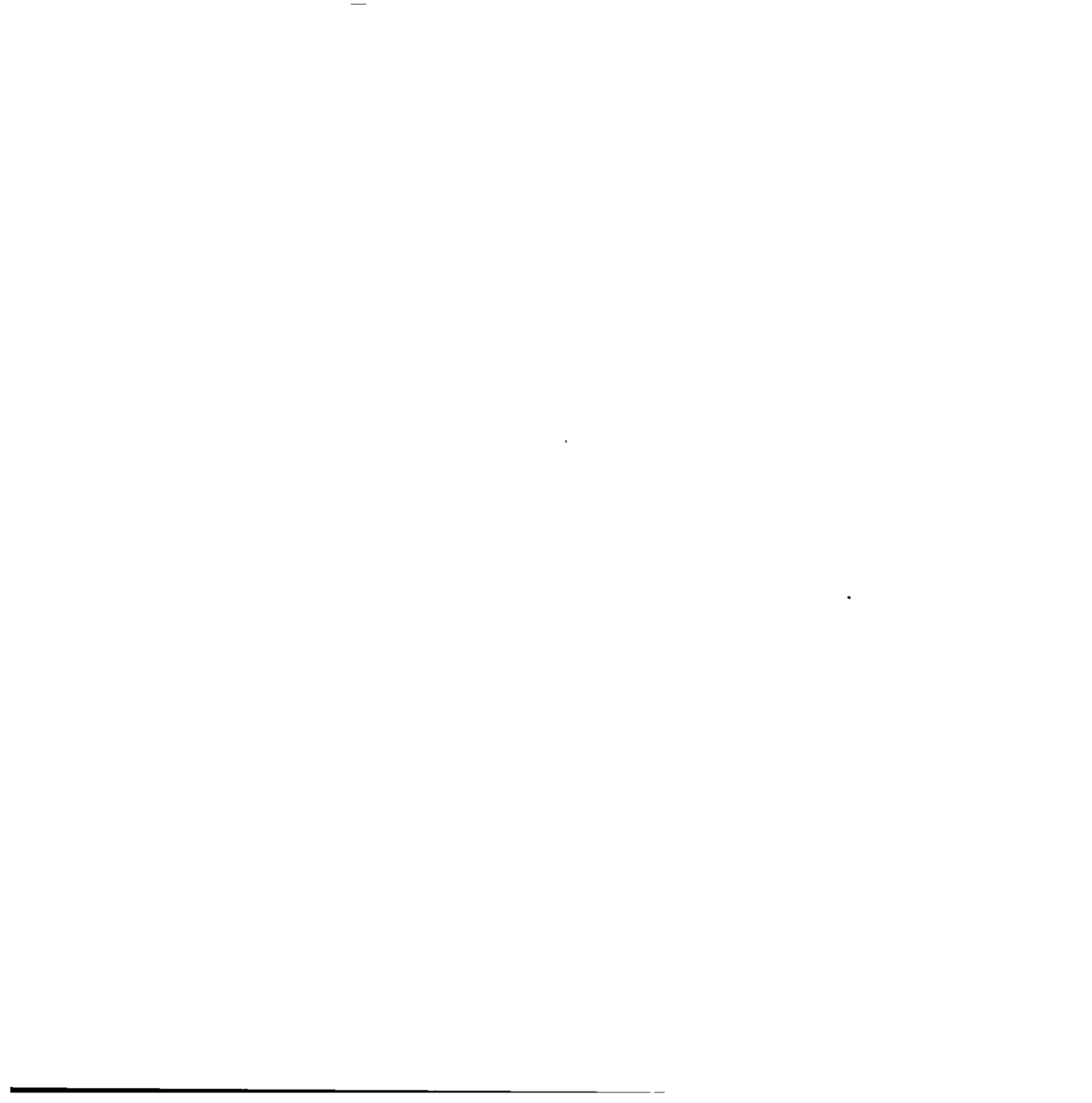
I will leave any insults or vulgar comments out of this letter in regards to the comments made by representatives in support of this bill. Weapons on campus will not stop rape, it is more likely to be used for retaliation. It is not going to stop an attack, it is more likely to be part of an assault. With that said, the matter at hand is the safety of all involved who get their higher education through the AU system.

I would like to start by saying that I work in the mental health field. My fear is that the increased possibility of guns on campus with no regulation would mean guns in the dorm rooms. This poses a few scenarios that may result in death that wouldn't be possible if guns were not allowed in the dorms or even kept in cars. The access of guns will increase the ability for those that want to take their own lives. It may be their gun or it may be another student's gun. The truth of the matter is that not all gun owners are as responsible with their weapons as we give them credit for. Here is a clip from a neighbor less than 4 blocks from my house. "If anyone noticed anything unusual at 1X,XXX Glacier Highway during this time frame please let me know. All doors were locked but the doggie door at the lower level was large enough for access. Item taken were two sets of silverware, hand guns, an AR -15, AK-47, Benilli 12 gage shot gun and a large amount of ammunition. They left all hunting rifles." The point of this is that even the most avid gun owners are not responsible to lock their items in a safe. Second point is there was a perfect opportunity to shoot someone but the weapon owner wasn't there to do anything about it.

If this is about protection of people by arming a few with weapons, it is more likely that you will be responsible for Joe or Jane putting a bullet in their brain than anyone using their weapon for protection of others. It is a noble fantasy but it is not going to happen. The other likelihood is that someone will accidentally die with an accidental discharge of their weapon. The third possibility is that there will be increased vandalism, the smashing of multiple car window in search for a piece to sell for heroin or something as simple as a student leaving his room unlocked.

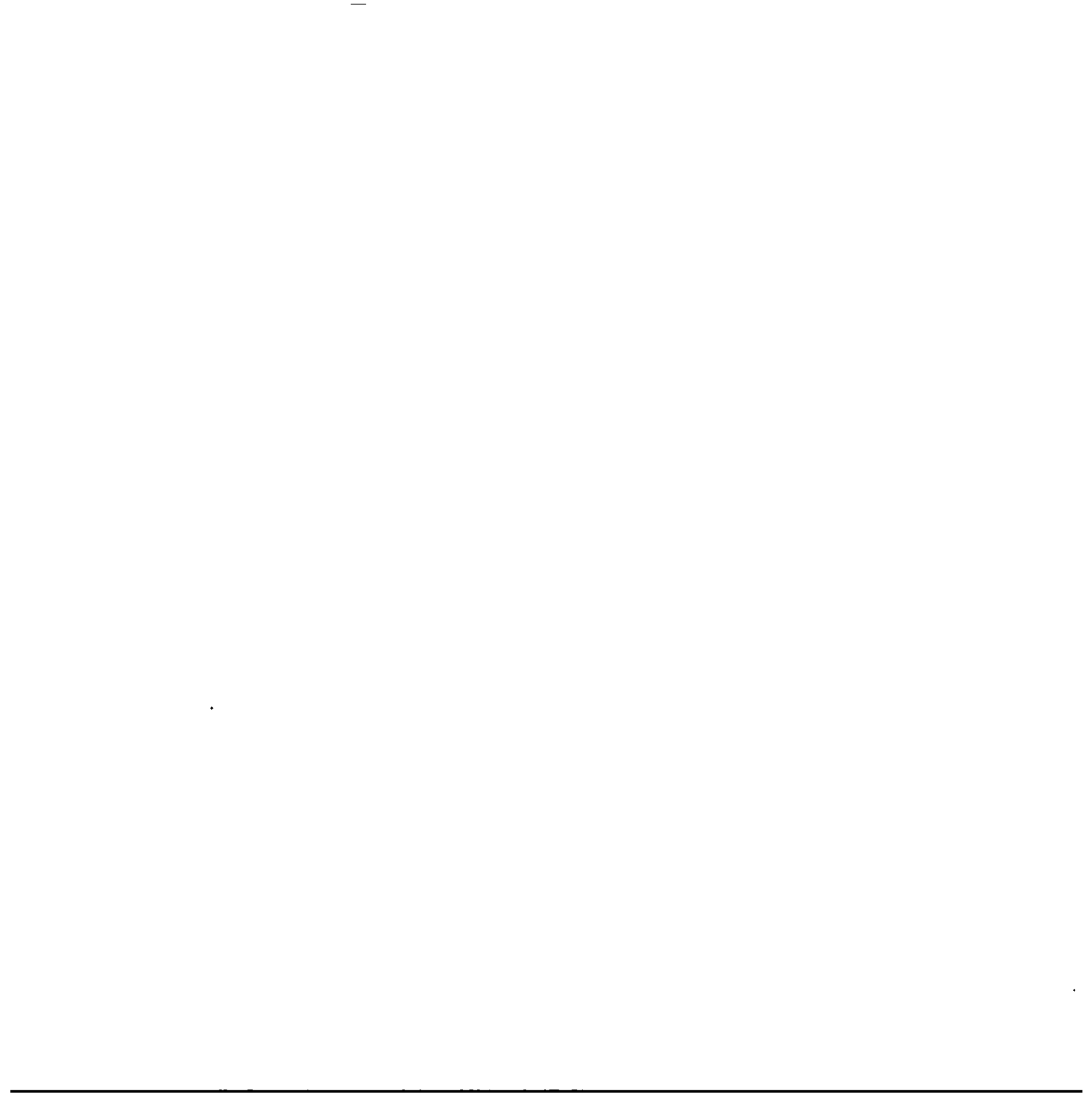
If this is truly about safety of others, then please pay for security and keep weapons off of UA campuses. Who is going to confront member to ask an armed person if they have a permit? What is the protocol when a professor needs to confront a student with a gun for something like plagiarism. Once again, we are assuming that every gun owner is responsible and reasonable. To tell the professors they need to also pack a weapon in not a reasonable request. Individuals that are not prepared to take a life should not be put into that position. Which once again means the state will need to provide security or police in all buildings.

Last question, ask yourself if you are going to allow someone who opposes your views to bring a gun into the chambers of the capitol building. Your answer is going to be no. Well, that is the same position the professors are in, students do not always come to office hours with an apple, they usually come to office hours with a discrepancy or conflict.



Thanks,  
Chris

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**To:** Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Prerepresentative.Ivy.Spohnholz@akleg.gov  
**Subject:** AGAINST sb 174

Good morning.

I am adamantly apposed to allowing guns or firearms onto the UA campuses.

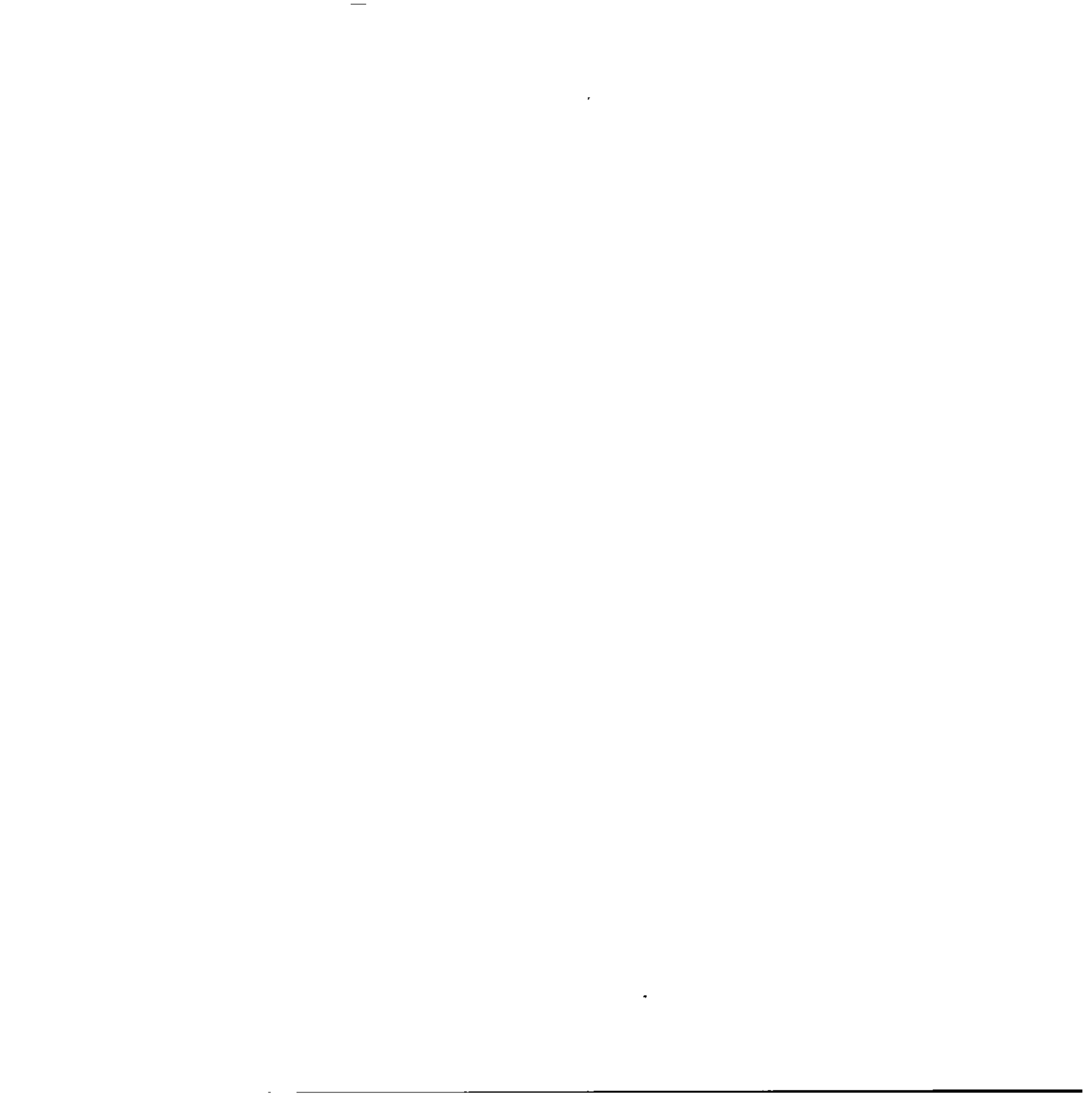
I have worked at the University for many years, and am a union member in good standing...this seems to me to represent an extreme change in my working condition, which would be a violation of my union contract.

I find it interesting you are all willing to make this change to a place where you do not work...I work on the premises and am testifying that the idea of firearms on campus scares me to death. Why do you not allow firearms in the Legislative Building? Is it perhaps because you feel it unnecessary and inappropriate?

I will no longer feel safe holding private office hours due to the fear of being harmed by an angry student, not happy with his/her grade. At what point, when a student reaches into his backpack (perhaps just to show me a calculator or a paper), do I react and start screaming for help? Or better yet, pull out a gun from my drawer and shoot him?

Again, i am adamantly opposed to sb 174.

Sincerely,  
Sara Reinert  
Homer



Sent:  
To:  
Subject:

January 11, 2011  
Rep. Wes Keller  
Guns at U of A

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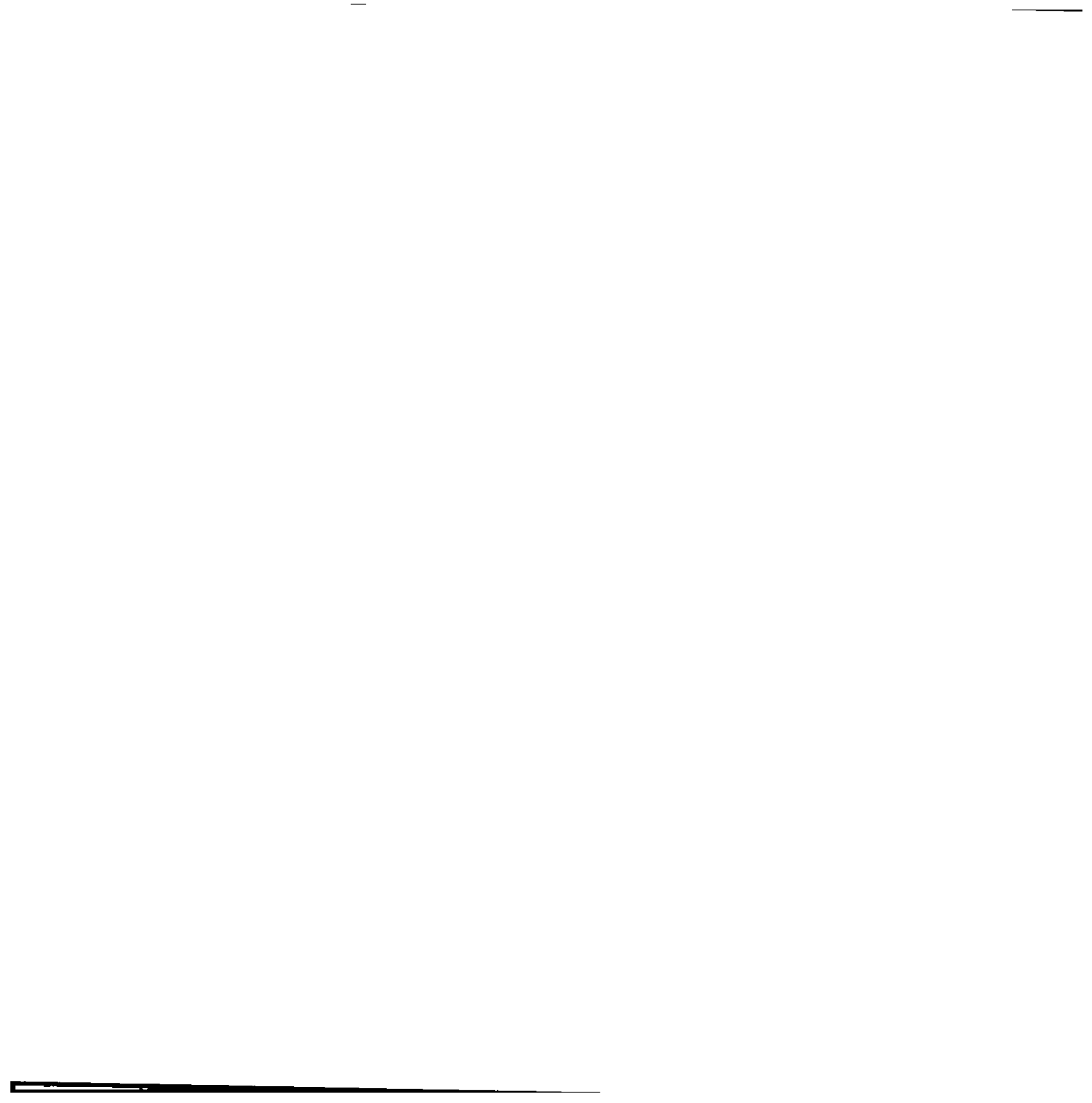
**Alaska Dispatch News** | [www.adn.com](http://www.adn.com)

SUNDAY, APRIL

## Go armed to get that A

Our Legislature will be allowing concealed guns on UA campuses soon. Everything that can help Alaska's students to get A's in college needs to be done right now. In our down-turned economy jobs are going to get harder and harder to get. Students who get A's will be able to get the last remaining jobs in our state. A student that has a concealed gun is in a much better position to negotiate with the teacher to get the needed A in class than the student who does not have a concealed gun. The Legislature understands that if that's what the student needs in order to get an A in class, then so be it. Kudos to our Legislature for supporting Alaska's students in getting the A's in college that they need in order to be able to get a job.

— John Su  
Chug

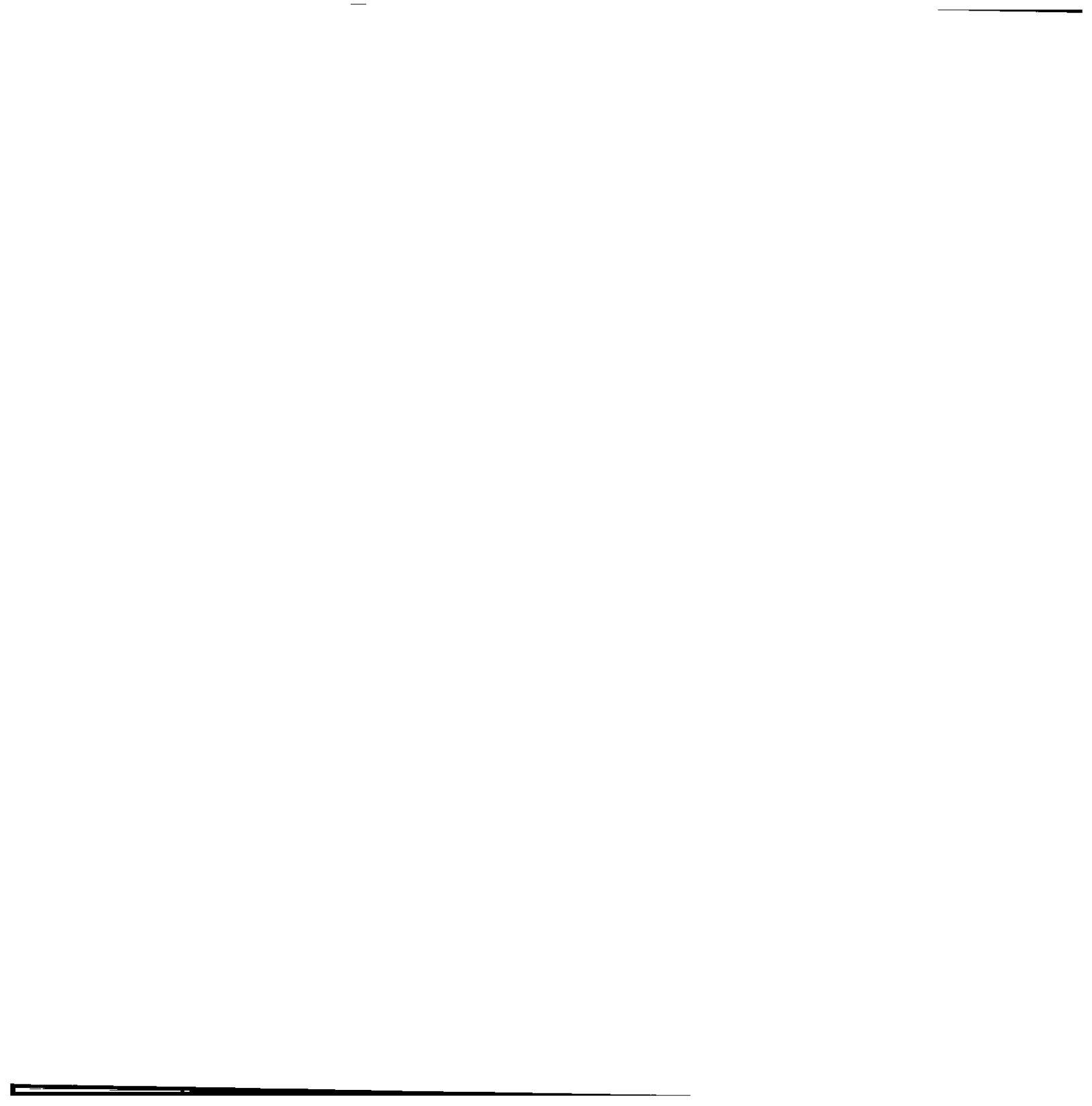


**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
No guns on campus.

If you do this, you've lost your souls! No guns on campus.

Sent from my iPhone



**Send:**

**To:** Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Cnansse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins  
**Subject:** SB 174

Dear Representatives,

My name is Kathryn Ohle and I am an assistant professor of Early Childhood Education at the University of Alaska Anchorage. I am writing to encourage you to reconsider SB 174, which would allow the concealing and carrying of weapons on university campuses.

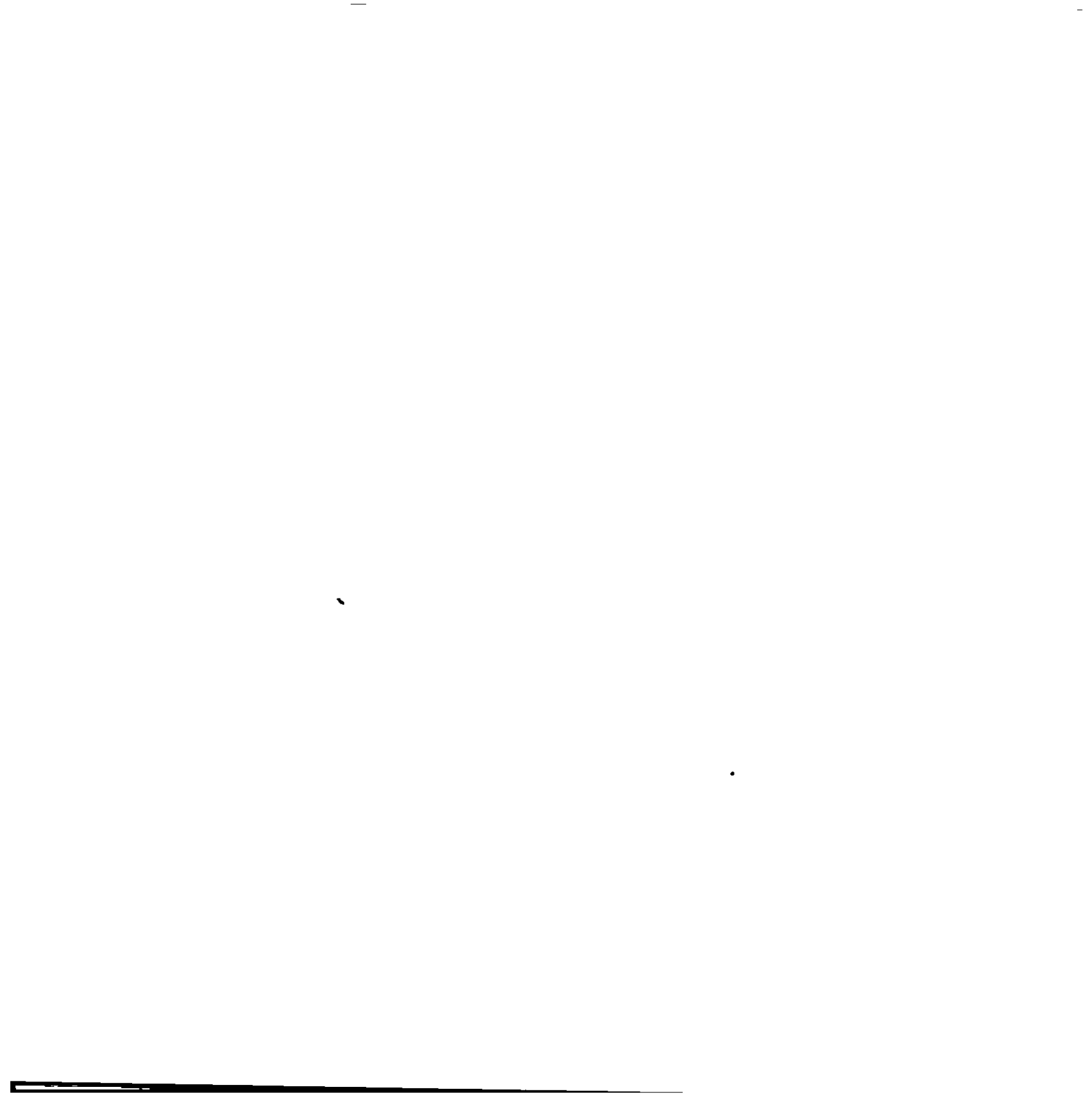
It appears that most of the discourse around this topic seems to be around whether or not it's acceptable to carry weapons on campus. While I have very strong feelings on this matter, I don't think that's the main issue at this point. For me, the biggest concern is regarding government overreach. The UA Board of Regents, UAA and UAF faculty senates, and UAA student government have all passed resolutions firmly opposing SB 174. Both faculty unions have done the same, as has the governing body for UAA staff. It is quite infrequent to find so many stakeholders in agreement on a university campus but when concerning concealed weapons, we stand united.

When I moved to Alaska, I had thought that I was going to be residing in a place where there was not a lot of government overreach, where there was a libertarian movement, and where everyday people had a voice in what happened throughout the state. In this matter though, it feels as if many of our representatives are making stands based on ideology, not on what their constituents are saying. This is a source of great disappointment and I feel quite powerless in advocating for and supporting my students, who have vocalized very clearly that they will feel less safe if this bill is passed.

Thus, I am asking you to respectfully consider representing those of us whom this bill will affect most. The administration, the faculty, the staff, and the students from the UA system have shared their thoughts clearly on this issue and at this point, are hopeful that representatives like yourselves will represent us and oppose SB 174.

Thank you for your time,  
Kathryn Ohle

Kathryn Ohle, PhD  
Assistant Professor of Early Childhood Education  
University of Alaska Anchorage



**To:** Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep.Ivy.Spohnholtz@akleg.gov  
**Cc:** Sen. Gary Stevens  
**Subject:** SB 174 Concealed Weapons on University Campuses

Dear House Education Leaders,

After 25 years as a student services professional at the University of Alaska, I am stunned that the Legislature would pass a bill allowing guns on campus. The Board of Regents has made a judgement based on the safety needs of those who live and work closely in that environment.

Most of the time, my work was an incredibly rewarding experience helping adults of all ages to make decisions to improve their lives. However, I was also the deliverer of bad news. "Sorry, your financial aid is not going to happen." "Sorry, the class is cancelled." "Sorry, you can't graduate." I also worked with many adults who suffered from mild to severe mental illness who found a place to belong on campus. It is a place where emotions run high. Challenging courses can impact ones self-confidence. A failing grade can make a student angry. Students experience unwelcome advances or find a former girl/boyfriend sitting in their class. Imagine teaching a class knowing that there were guns in the pockets of your students. That is more than just a little intimidating.

College is an opportunity to develop intellectually, emotionally, and socially. For each of these to occur, there is a period of challenge and vulnerability. Guns do not belong in the midst of this process. It is not possible to focus on teaching or learning when safety is a concern.

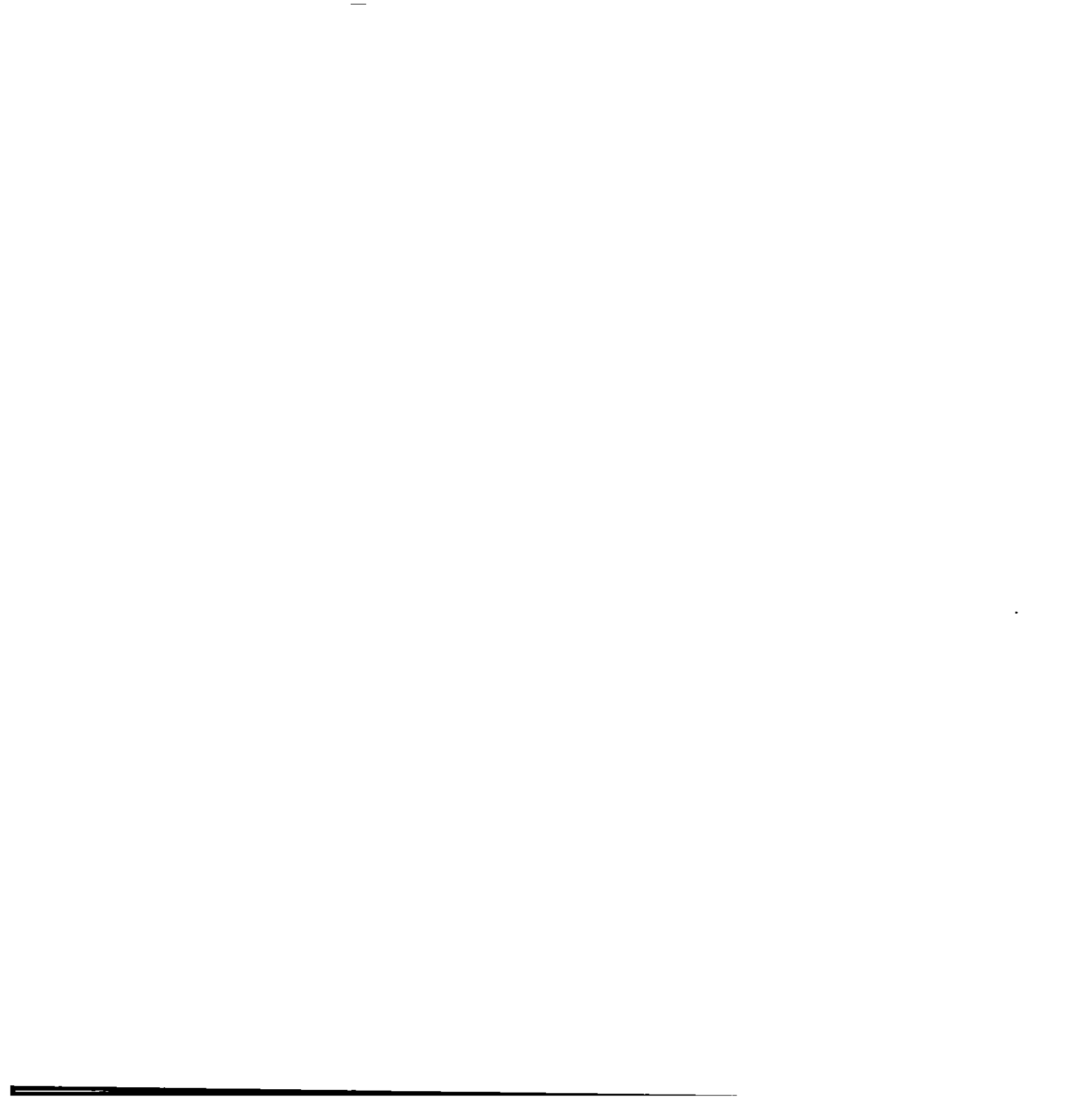
I was fortunate to work on a small campus with very little crime. Still, it is not an exaggeration that there were times when I feared for my safety. No one working to educate Alaskans should be placed in a position where fulfilling one's job duties may include being faced with a gun. I am certain that if I knew a student was carrying a gun, I would have walked out and not look back. I know faculty and students who feel the same. Passing this bill will put the entire University system into turmoil.

A legislature that sanctions guns on campus bares a heavy responsibility. The number of shootings and suicides on college campuses around the country is proof that colleges are a sensitive place meeting legal requirements for exclusion of weapons; as is the State Capitol building.

I implore you to honor The Student Code of Conduct as approved by the Board of Regents by not passing SB 174 out of committee.

Thank you,

Liz Downing  
Kenai Peninsula



**From:**

**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
SB174

Dear Members of the House Education Committee,

I am a graduate student at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. I own guns and I shoot and hunt. I have spent my entire adult life in educational settings as a student, coach and administrator. Guns will do nothing to provide safety on campus and in classrooms. Weapons will only provide an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. It will stifle the free flow of ideas which is a cornerstone of any institution of higher learning.

The bill will suppress the UA system from attracting high quality students, instructors and administrators. Our system will suffer and the state will suffer. We need to be world-class in education to keep up with the rest of the country and the world. Exceptional people will avoid our universities if this bill passes.

Even former Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia knew that guns could be limited in certain locations -- government building and schools, for example -- to ensure public safety without violating the US Constitution.

Safety will come from a well-trained, properly staffed, properly funded professional police force, not untrained citizens with firearms.

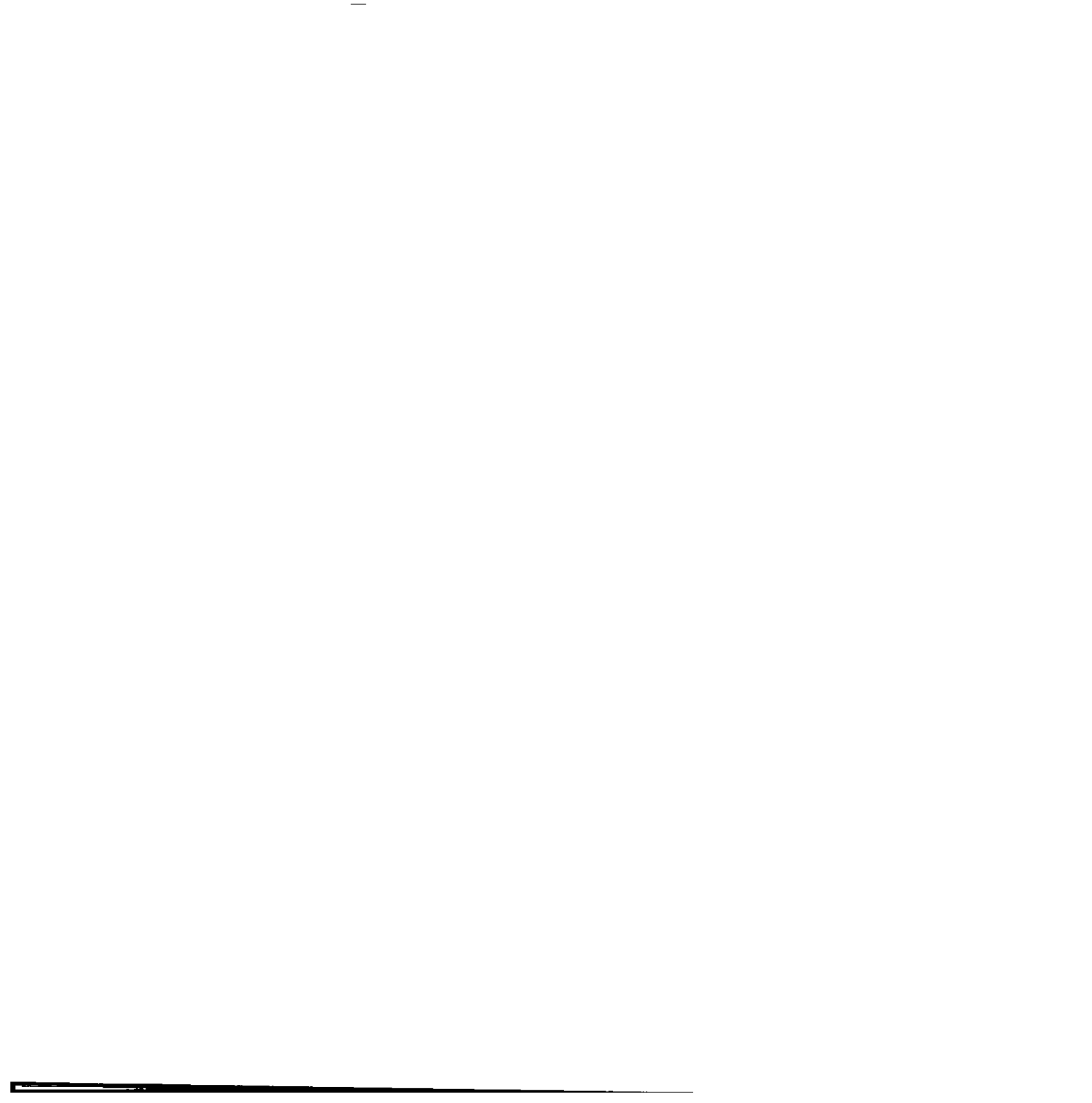
I urge you to vote against the House version of SB174 for the safety of our students and staff and for the long-term health of the state.

Thank you for your service to the state.

Sincerely,

Scott Jerome  
PO Box 80954  
Fairbanks 99708

500 Fairway Drive  
Fairbanks 99709



**To:** Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Tammie Wilson; Rep. Adam Wool; Rep. David Guttenberg; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; John Davies; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Peter Micciche; Joanna Young; Anna Liljedahl; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. Scott Kawasaki; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Bill Wielechowski; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Mia Costello; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Charisse Millett; Kailyn Davis; Patrick Terhune; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Lynn Gattis; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bryce Edgmon; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Bob Herron; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Shelley Hughes; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. Sam Kito; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Chris Christensen; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Daniel Ortiz; Rep. Kurt Olson; Rep. Mark Neuman; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Louise Stutes; Rep. Cathy Tilton; Abel Bult-Ito

**Subject:** True Safety on University of Alaska Campuses

Dear Legislatures

The UA regents have banned marijuana on our campuses for safety reasons.

The UA regents have banned tobacco on our campuses for safety reasons.

Almost all (all?) sexual assaults on campus involve alcohol, yet the UA regents not only allows alcohol on campus, but chooses to sell it.

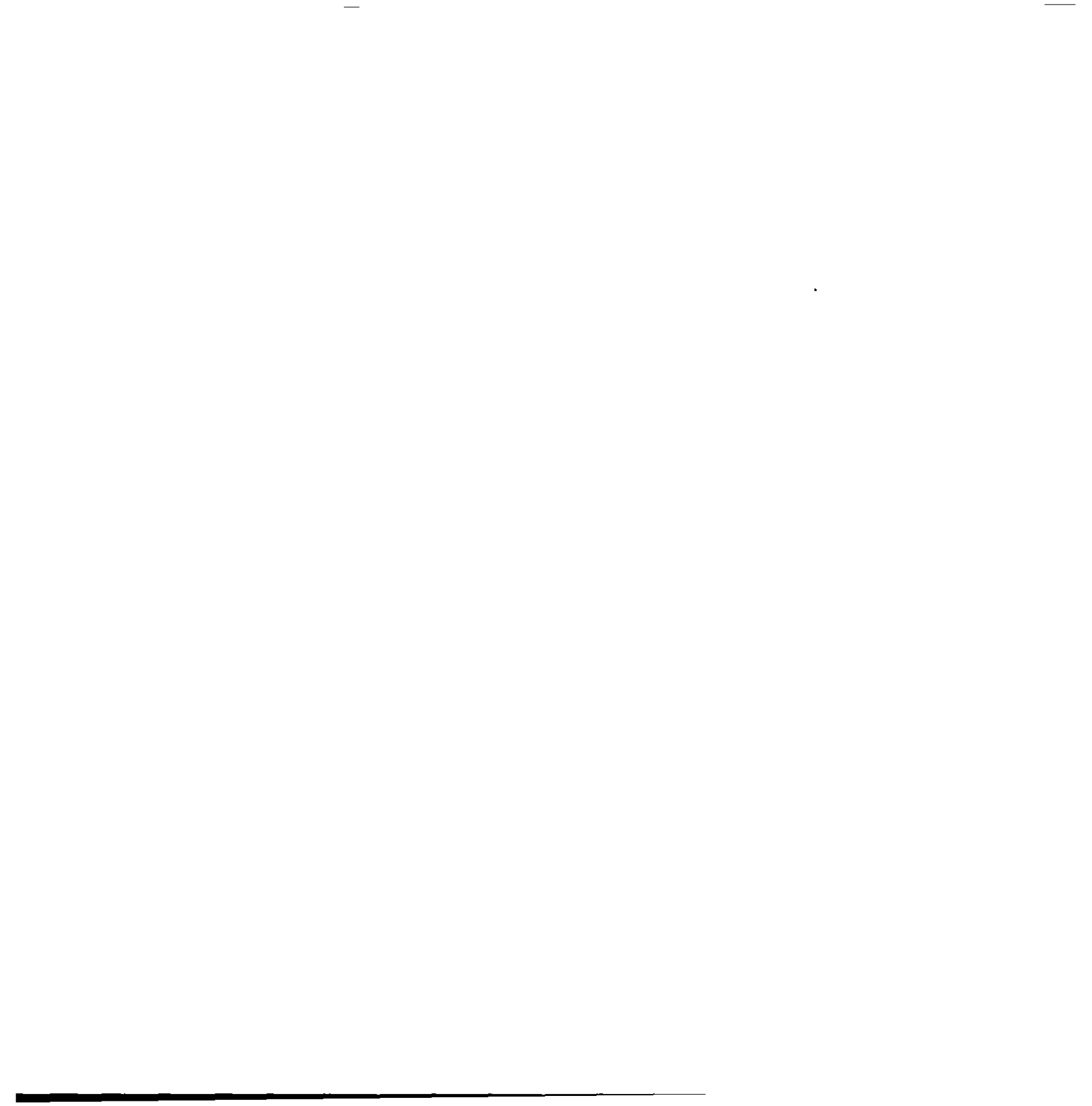
Given the documented safety issues when college students have access to alcohol I suggest an amendment to SB 174 that bans the presence of alcohol in campus rooms when guns are present.

College age students are mature enough to be safe with and have the right to posses firearms. Sadly many college age students do not make the right decisions with alcohol.

Excess drinking and guns do not mix well. Please ban the presence of alcohol jn UA campus buidlings when guns are present. University of Alaska of students will make the right choice given the option and will choose firearm possession which is a right over alcohol which is permission.

thnx for serving,

Jeff B.



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Janet Ogan  
Written Testimony to the Education committee on SB174

Dear House Education Committee Members,

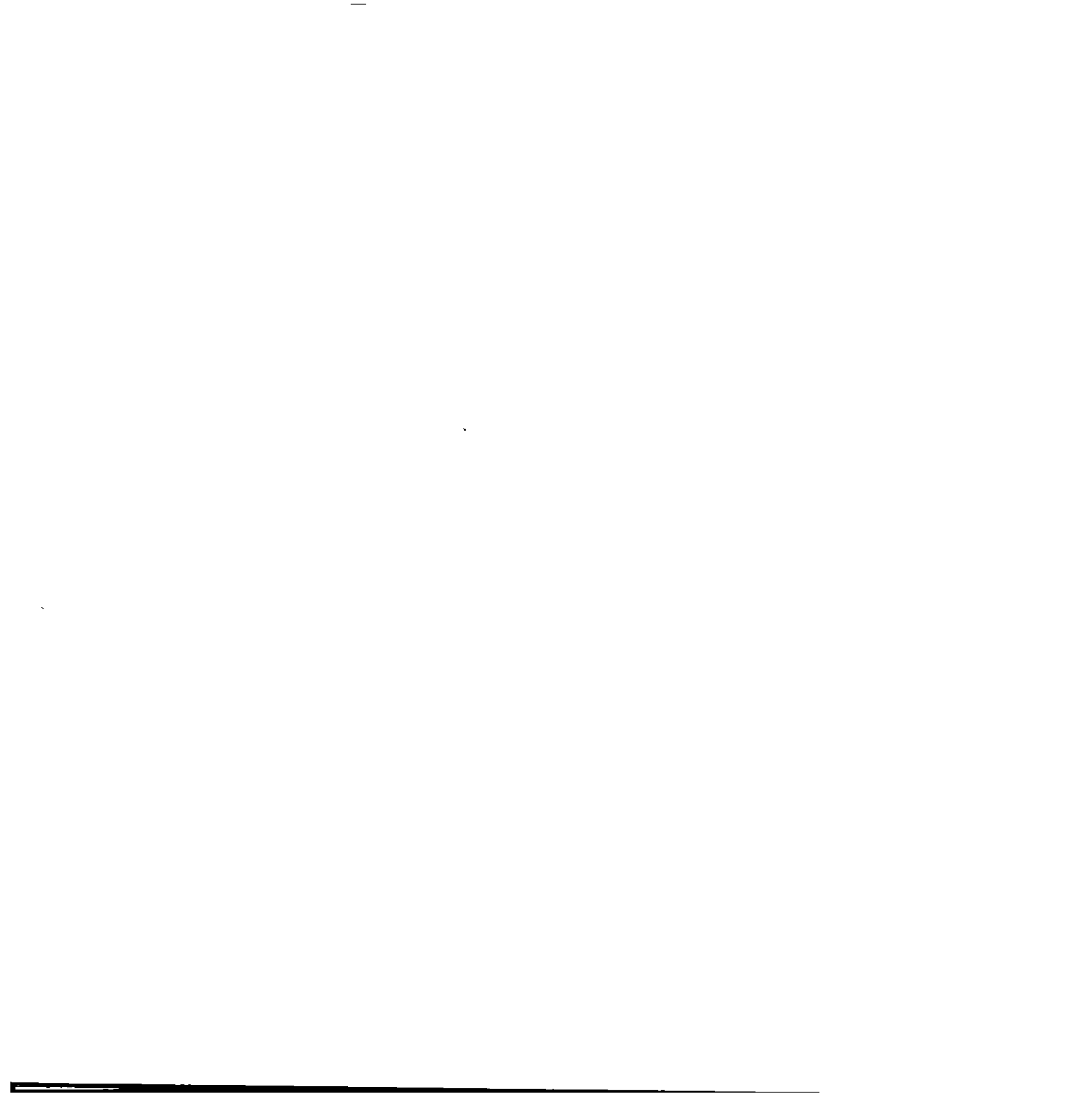
I am unfortunately unable to testify in person tomorrow morning and would therefore like to submit the following written testimony for your hearing on SB174.

\*\*\*\*\*

The legislation being considered, allowing concealed weapons on our campuses would, if passed, have many negative consequences so I urge the House Education committee to reject this bill (SB 174).

I believe this legislation is actually an existential threat to the university for a number of reasons, in my view the first and last are the most important.

1. Having the possibility of armed students, staff or faculty will inherently stifle the essential free nature of discussion in a university environment. Students should not be inhibited in expressing their views to each other or to faculty, and faculty should not be inhibited in expressing their views (or even teaching unpopular facts) by the possibility of an armed angry student who passionately disagrees. This is not an abstract idea, as an example, many of us (even in the hard sciences) have experienced students becoming angry when their beliefs are called into question (for instance when learning about carbon dating and age of the universe, I've had students angrily denounce me in class.... which is fine as long as they are unarmed). The possibility that the parties in intellectual dispute could be armed will change the dynamics of the discussion and will likely lead to less honest communication and more suspicion...both anathema to the environment a university should embody. This will damage and degrade both the education the students are getting and the research environment for students and faculty.
2. Recruiting students will become more difficult as many parents will not consider sending their kids to a university which has firearms on campus. It will also make the job of recruiters more difficult (from an ethical point of view) as the possibility of working to recruit a student who subsequently got injured or killed by a permitted firearm on campus would weigh heavily on many people (myself included). My wife and I have always encouraged our son to consider UAF when he gets to the point of going to university ... if guns are permitted on campus we will strongly discourage him from attending UAF.
3. Recruiting and retaining faculty will become more difficult. In the past few weeks, I have already heard good faculty members talking about looking for jobs elsewhere because of the possibility of this bill passing and because our administration does not seem to understand the degree of dismay (or horror) that this possibility engenders and the damage that will be done if it goes forward. Likewise, recruiting new faculty members will be much more difficult. The impact on faculty retention is already being seen in other states which have passed similar legislation.
4. Grade inflation will certainly occur ... this will be a form of self defense as faculty are less likely to want to anger students who might be armed. This could have accreditation implications.
5. All the evidence shows that overall safety in the workplace is degraded when firearms are permitted, leading to possible unsafe workplace litigation (particularly if we do not do everything in our power to resist this). We have regular safety inspections and training for everything from using office equipment



competition and collaboration, friendships and breakups. These can be very stressful. All of these things, while we wish to protect them from the pain, are part of their growing experience which is enabled by a safe environment to grow in. Maintaining the University as safe a place as possible in this rather unsafe world is a significant part of our responsibility. With guns on campus, the safe place will be compromised and a tragedy is inevitable. Maybe the first one will be an accidental shooting, maybe it will be a depressed or despondent student taking their own life, maybe it will be a killing in anger brought on by stress or a disagreement or alcohol. But whatever the cause, we will be culpable in this tragedy and I for one could not face myself let alone the parents and family of the victims if I did not do everything in my power to prevent this absolutely preventable tragedy from occurring. I hope you feel the same way.

If there were a balance between competing goods this could a difficult choice but the fact is that this proposed legislation is not fixing any problem, there is simply no upside to permitting firearms on campus and there are enumerable downsides. This is not a gun rights issue, this is a safety issue. I strongly urge you to reject this bill.

\*\*\*\*\*

Yours truly

David Newman  
Prof. of Physics  
UAF

---

David Newman  
University of Alaska-Fairbanks  
Physics Department  
P.O. Box 755920  
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5920  
USA

Phone: (907) 474-7858  
Fax: (907) 474-6130

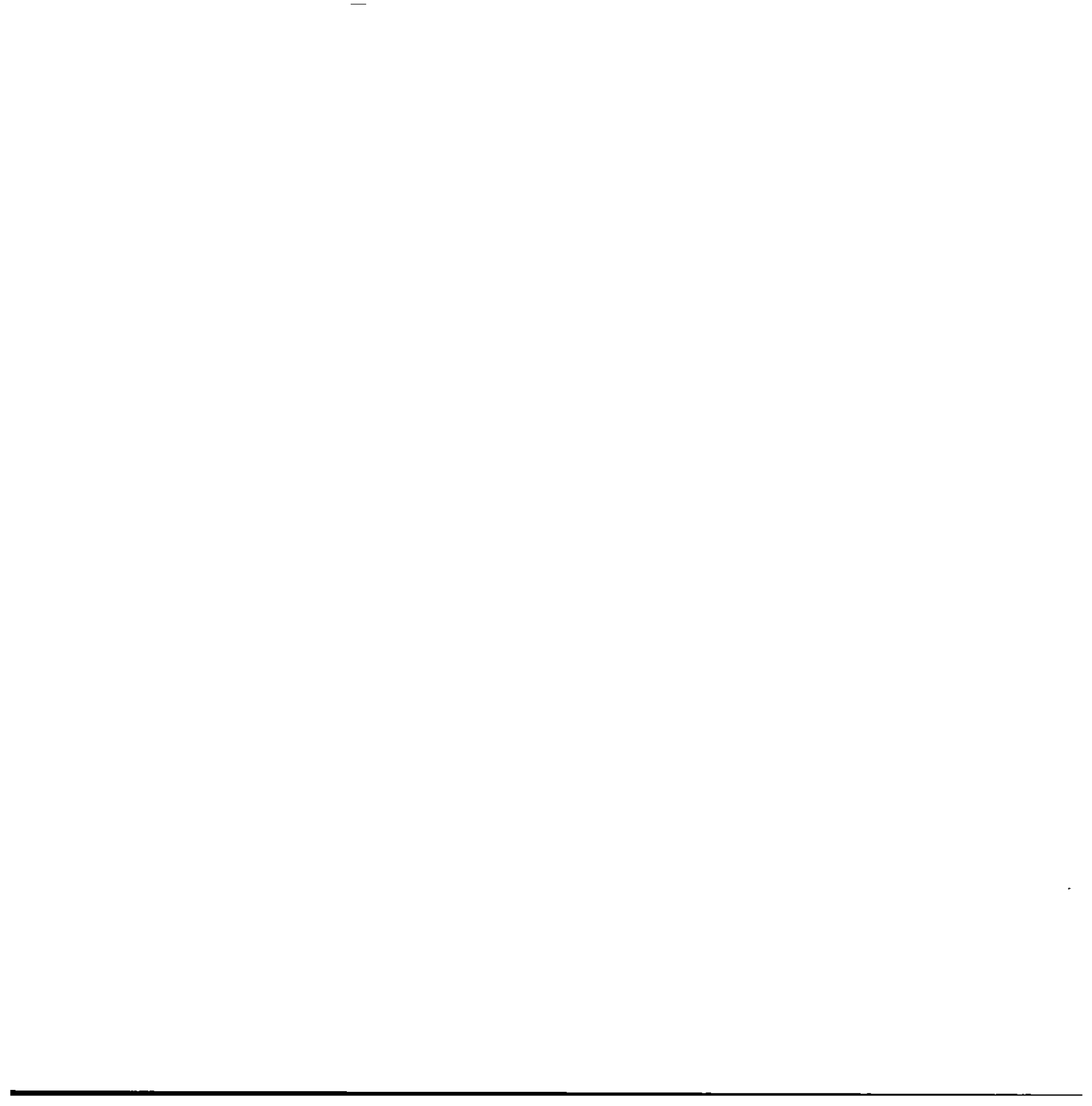
Office: Rm 112 Natural Science Bldg UAF

\*Street address for express mail:

- \* Physics Department
- \* 900 Yukon Drive, Rm 102
- \* Fairbanks, AK 99775-5920

WWW: <http://ffden-2.phys.uaf.edu/newman2.html>

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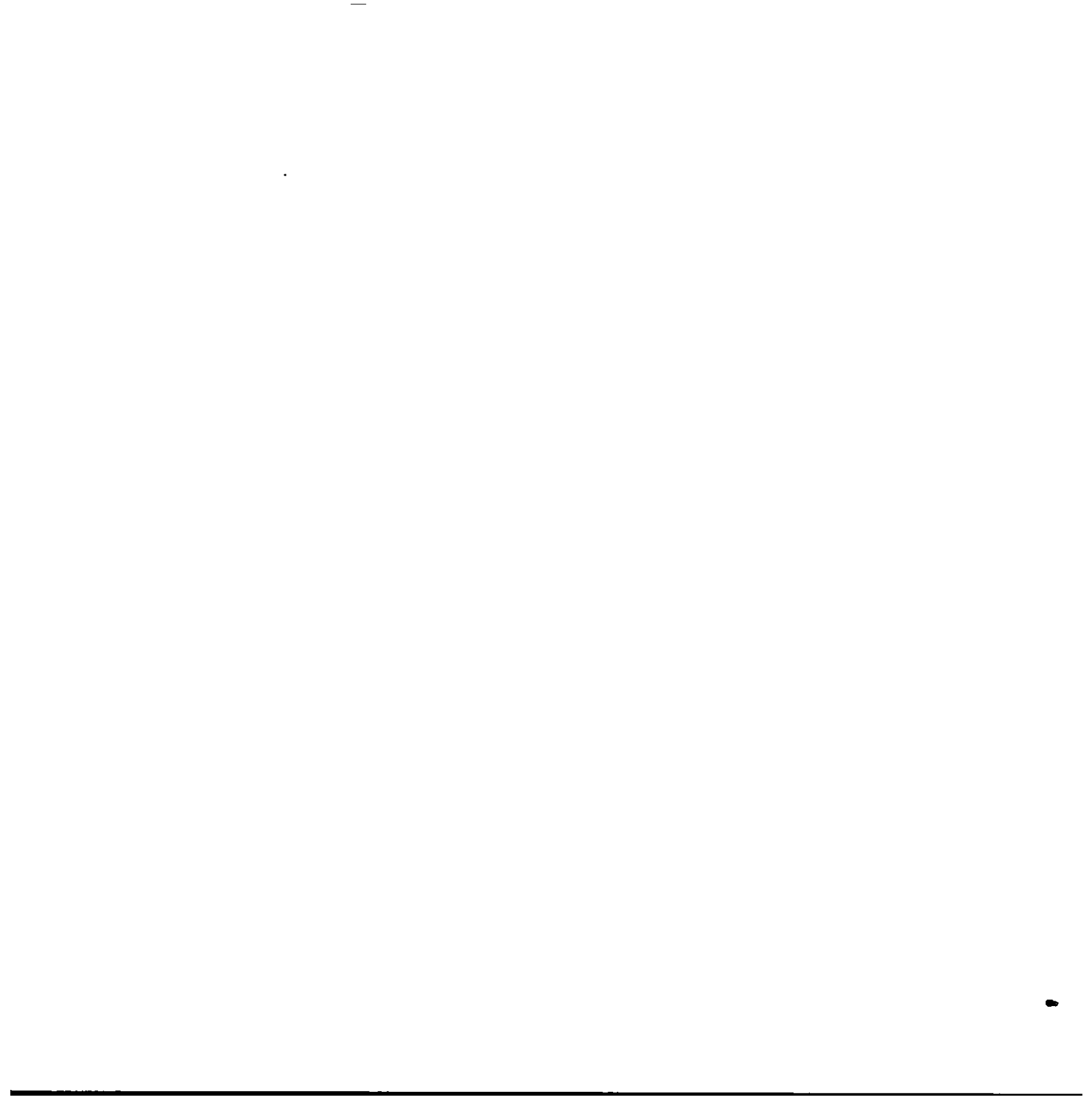


**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Guns

Unbelievable. I wonder what is next. Will we have to buy bullet proof fashions for our children? Get guns out of people hands!

Sent from my iPhone



**To:** Janet Ogan  
**Cc:** Rep. Geran Tarr  
**Subject:** Guns

Dear House Education and House Judiciary Committees,

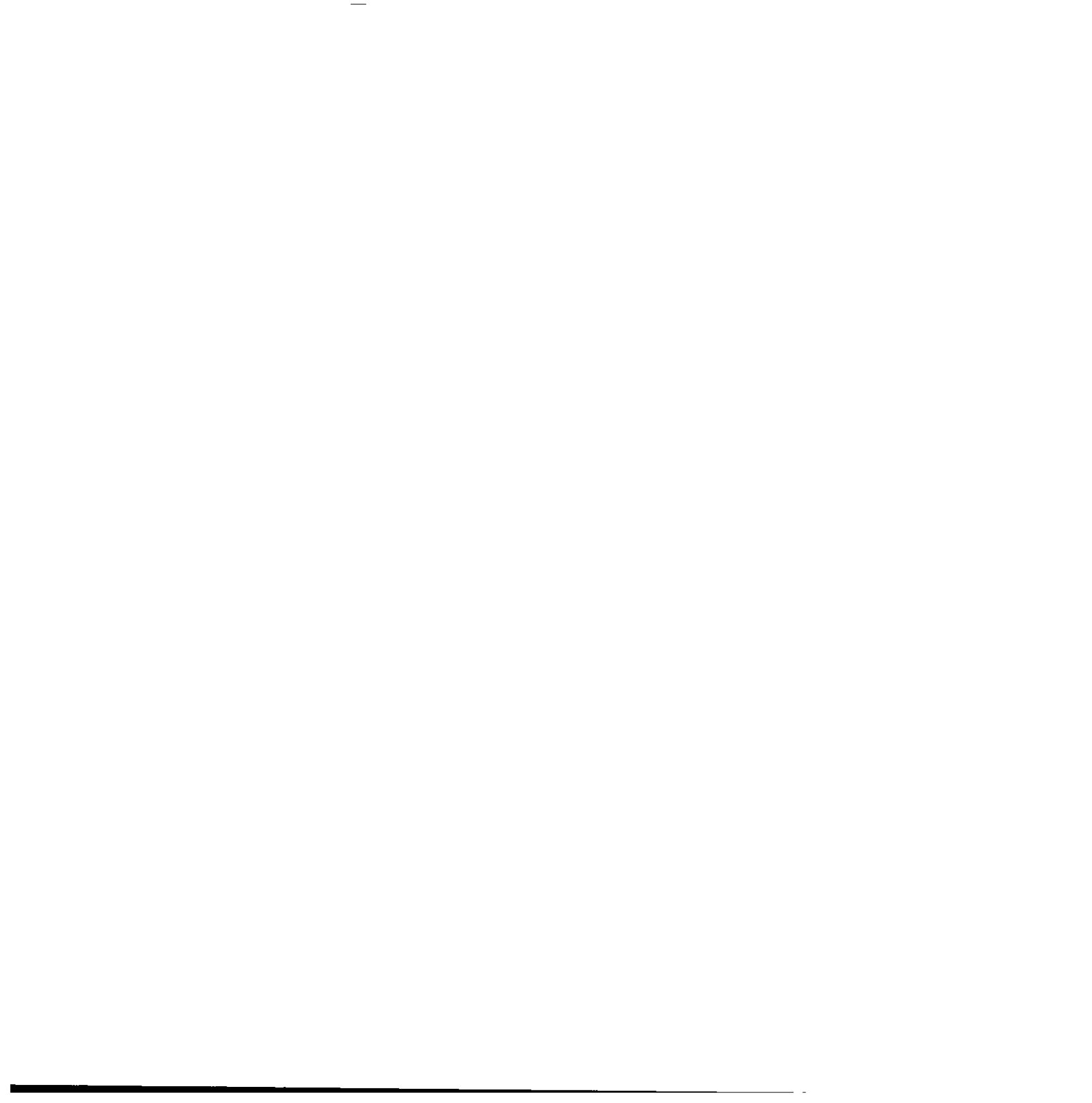
Please share my concerns for the well being of everyone in the University community by stopping SB 174. I do not believe having guns at UAA does anything but detract from the education mission of the university. There are no rules, permits, or ways for accountability - in place- to make a valid argument that open carry for guns is needed to protect oneself from mentally disturbed people.

The message that people, especially those in academia, cannot use civil and rational discourse to diffuse hostile behavior before violence is committed is throwing in the towel, giving in to an emotional response.

Giving the go ahead for anyone to have a gun, to use, without any guidelines or training, without offering viable alternatives to gun use feeds potential terror and is irresponsible.

I see nothing good in SB 174. Please reconsider supporting this measure.

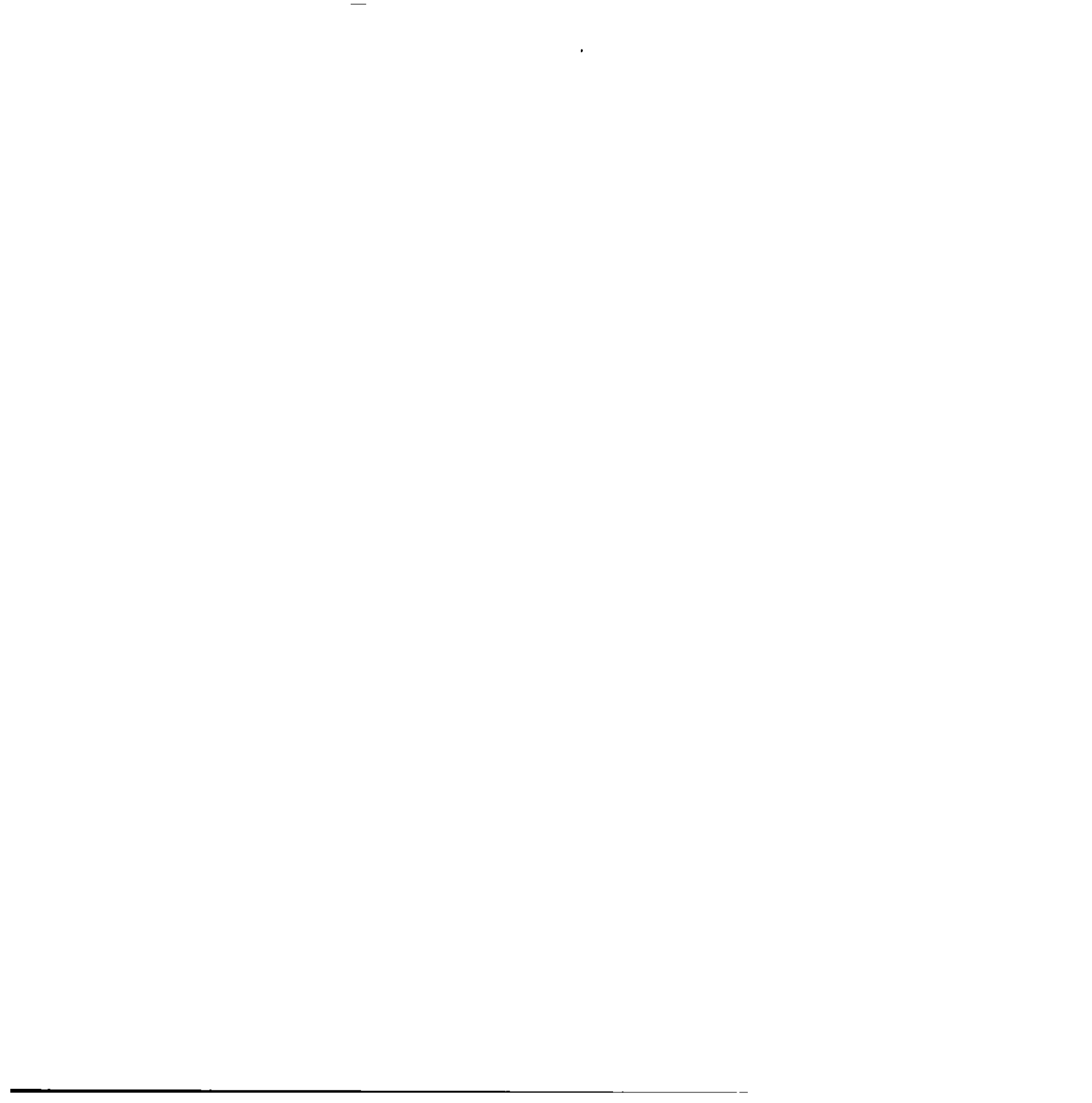
Sincerely,  
Rachel Epstein



**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
No to Sb174

I oppose SB174  
Sincerely,  
Chelan Schreifels



**To:**  
**Subject:**

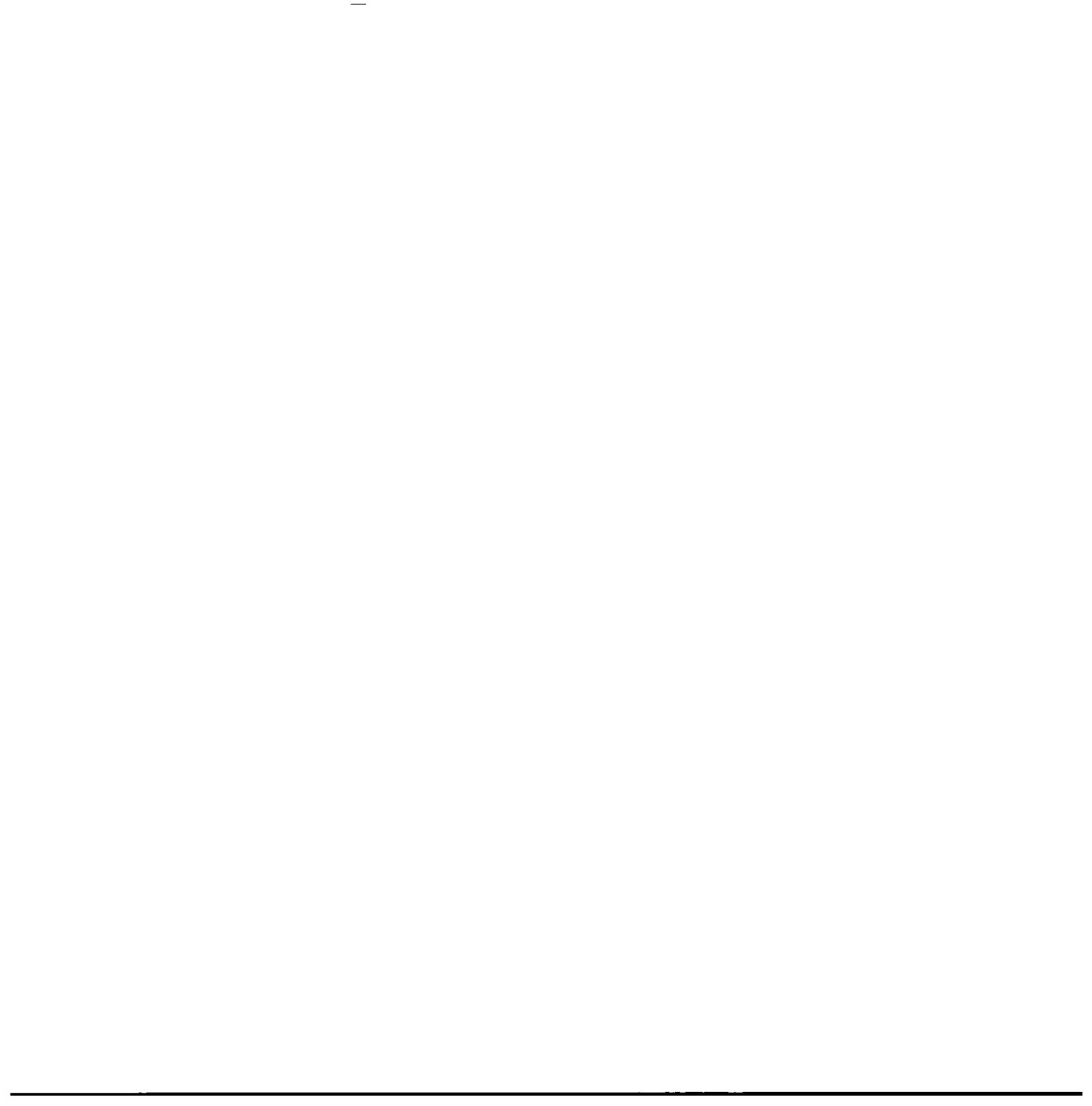
Rep. Wes Keller  
Oppose SB-174

Dear Representative Keller -

I'm writing to urge you to oppose SB-174. While many think that being armed makes everyone safer, there is no evidence that this is true. In addition, every constitutionally protected right has reasonable and sensible limitations, but SB-174 as it is currently framed has none. Finally, while some in the Alaska legislature feel compelled to allow concealed-carry in many formerly off-limits facilities, the legislature also prohibits weapons in legislative chambers. Why does the legislature insist on imposing on others what it will not accept for itself?

Sincerely,

Dan Kline, UAA



**To:** Kalyssa Maile; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Janet Ogan; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Ivy Spohnholz; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Cathy Munoz; Sen. Dennis Egan

**Subject:** Opposition to SB 174

To the House Education Committee and House Judiciary Committee:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to Senate Bill 174. I am an Assistant Professor at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (Juneau Fisheries Center) and, to be blunt, I find this bill frightening and completely unjustified. If passed in its current form, the bill will greatly undermine the ability of the UA administration to create a safe living and working environment for students, faculty, and staff.

I would like to point your attention to two particularly insightful commentaries that explain in clear language what is so wrong with this bill. The first is an article by Pat Gamble, former UA President and retired four-star general in the U.S. Air Force: <http://www.adn.com/article/20140314/bill-allow-guns-campus-poses-catch-22-university-alaska>. He wrote that such a bill "significantly impacts UA's ability to manage firearm risk proactively" and questioned its legality. The second is by Kevin Maier, Juneau fishing guide and avid hunter: <http://www.adn.com/article/20160310/guns-are-good-tools-not-university-alaska-campuses>. Mr. Maier points out that "almost nobody who actually spends time on a UA campus thinks it is a good idea to allow guns." Indeed, there is no place for guns in schools.

If guns are not allowed in your place of business, they should not be allowed in mine either. I urge you to oppose this bill. At the very minimum, adopt the amendments proposed by the University of Alaska Board of Regents: <http://www.alaska.edu/files/state/2016-03-25-Regarding-Senate-Bill-174.pdf>.

Sincerely,  
Anne Beaudreau  
4886 Steelhead St.  
Juneau, AK 99801

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**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
Please Oppose Senate Bill 174

Dear Representative Keller,

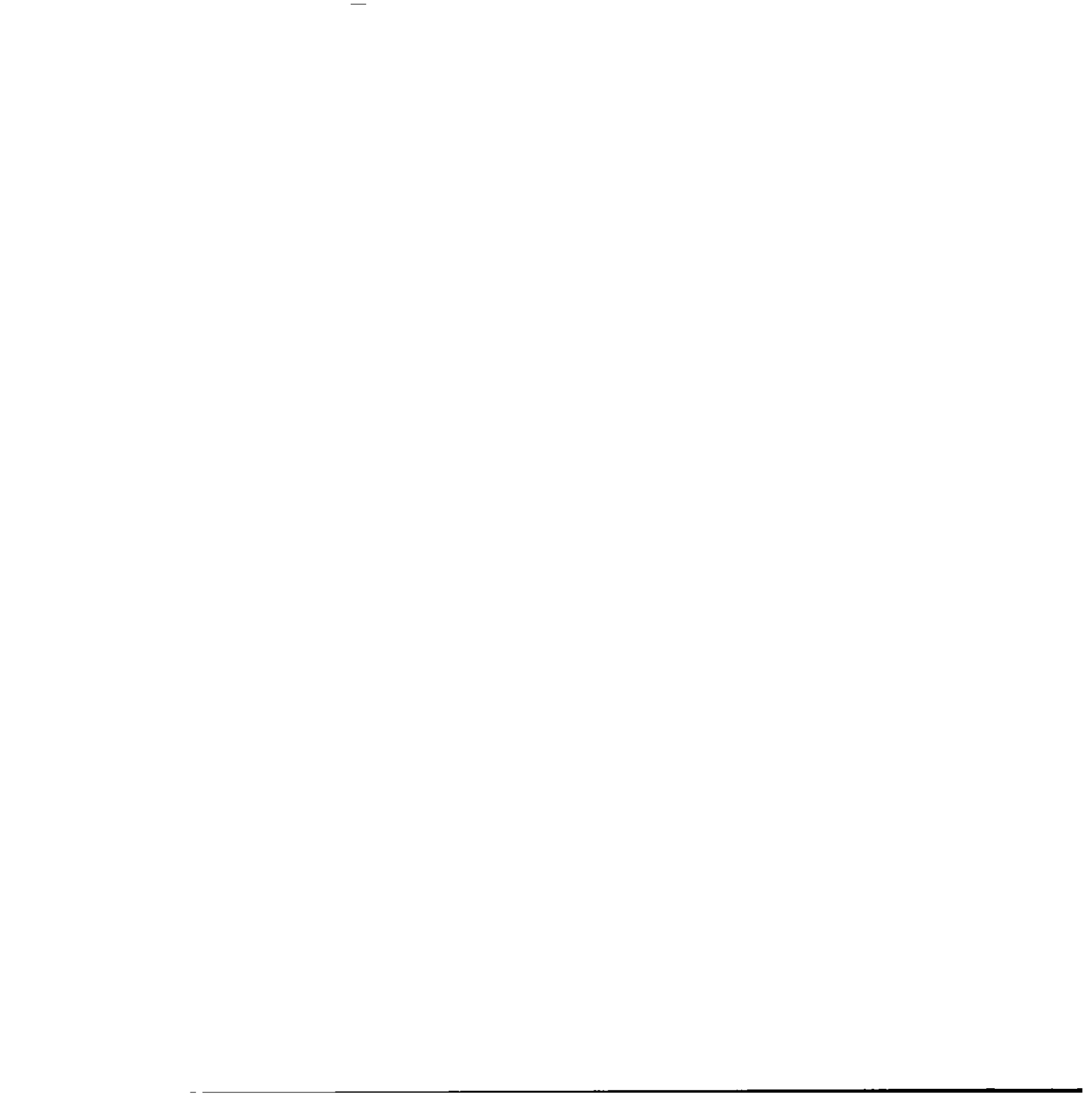
I am writing to express my strong opposition to Senate bill 174 due to safety concerns for the university students, staff and faculty and financial concerns for the University and state of Alaska.

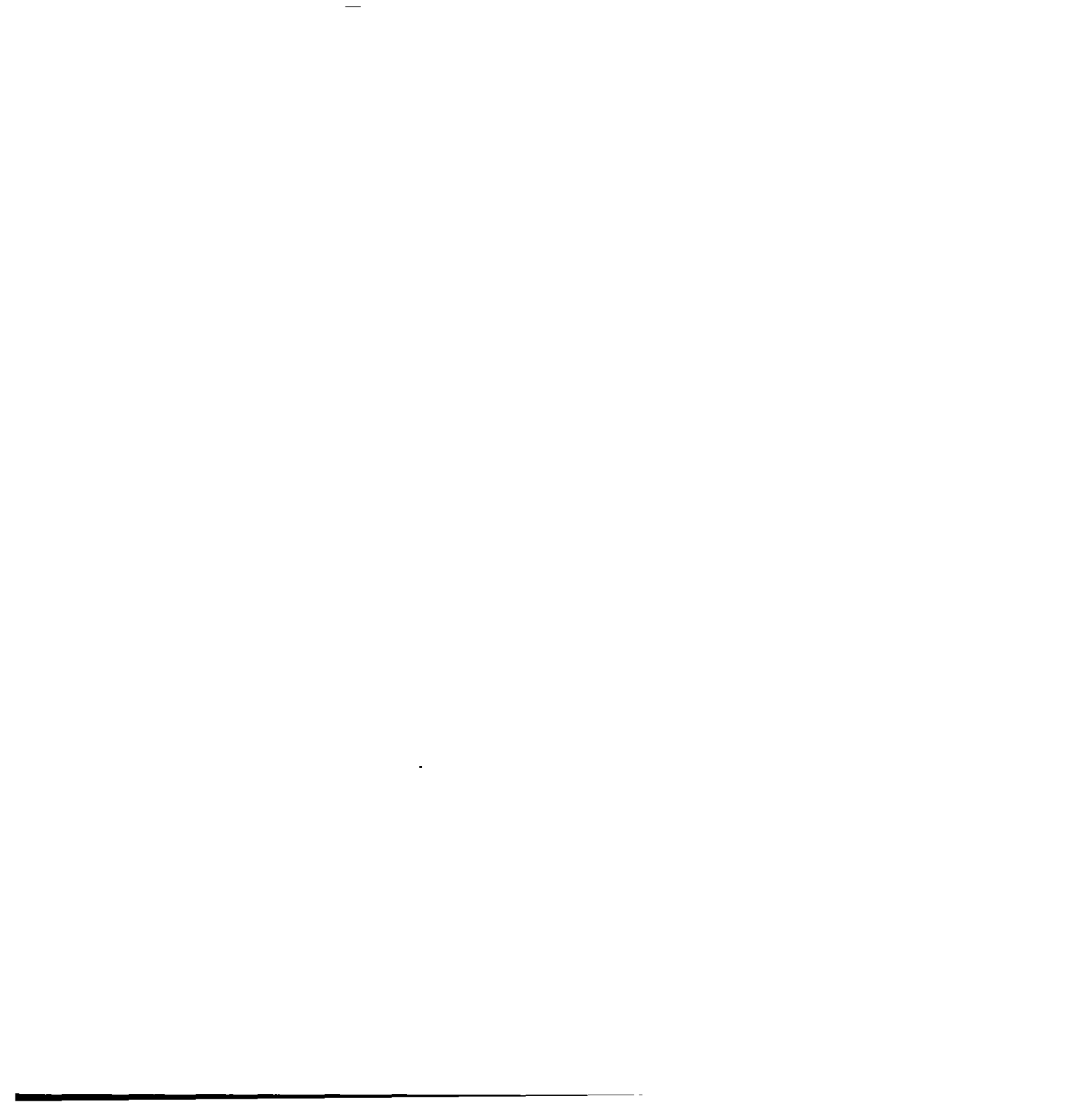
As a former UAF graduate student and current employee of the UAF Geophysical institute I am very uncomfortable with the idea of concealed weapons being allowed on campus. College can be a stressful and turbulent time in many student's lives, when emotions run high and unfortunately drugs and alcohol play a relatively large role in some people's daily lives. These characteristics of life on campus are not well suited for easily accessible weapons designed to kill. This has been made evident by the numerous campus shootings and mass murders that have been plaguing our country in recent years. While I respect the right for individuals to bear-arms in certain locations, I think the high-risk associated with exercising this right in a highly populated and emotionally charged university setting is too great. If this law goes into affect I will personally fear for my own safety and the safety of my colleagues and students. I worry that this fear will encourage highly skilled employees and motivated students to leave the UA system in search of a safer working and learning environment.

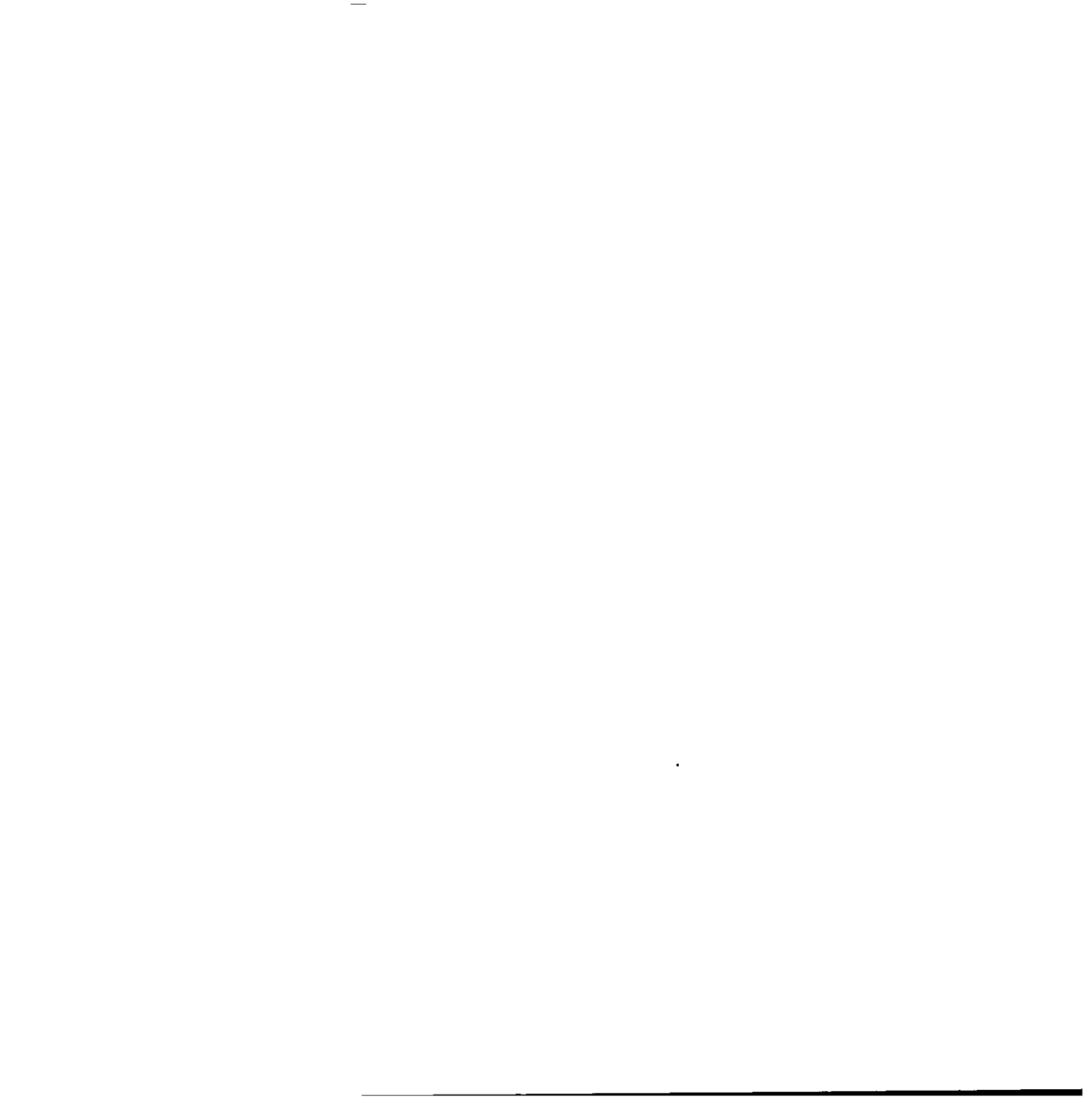
In addition to the safety concerns of allowing concealed-carry weapons on campus, the legislature must also consider the financial burden that this will cost the university at an extremely difficult financial time for Alaska. Other states that have passed legislature to allow conceal-carry weapons on campus have incurred multimillion dollar expenses associated with additional insurance and security measures to facilitate their new law. With the University of Alaska system expecting tens of millions of dollars in budget cuts, this is not the time to enforce new and expensive legislature.

Please oppose Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,







**To:**  
**Subject:**

Rep. Wes Keller  
SB 174

Dear Representative Keller,

Please do NOT vote in favor of concealed firearms on the University of Alaska campuses.

How would these kids safeguard their weapons in their backpacks and living in the dorms, sleeping on the couches in the commons between classes, and during daily life in close living quarters?

Also, according to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, depending on the stage of their brain development, these university students are still remodeling the part of the brain that controls reasoning and the concept of thinking before acting. Their brain is still changing and maturing until they are 25 or 26, well into adulthood.

Therefore, according to AACAP, these students are more likely to:

- act on impulse
- misread or misinterpret social cues and emotions
- get into accidents of all kinds
- get involved in fights
- engage in dangerous or risky behavior

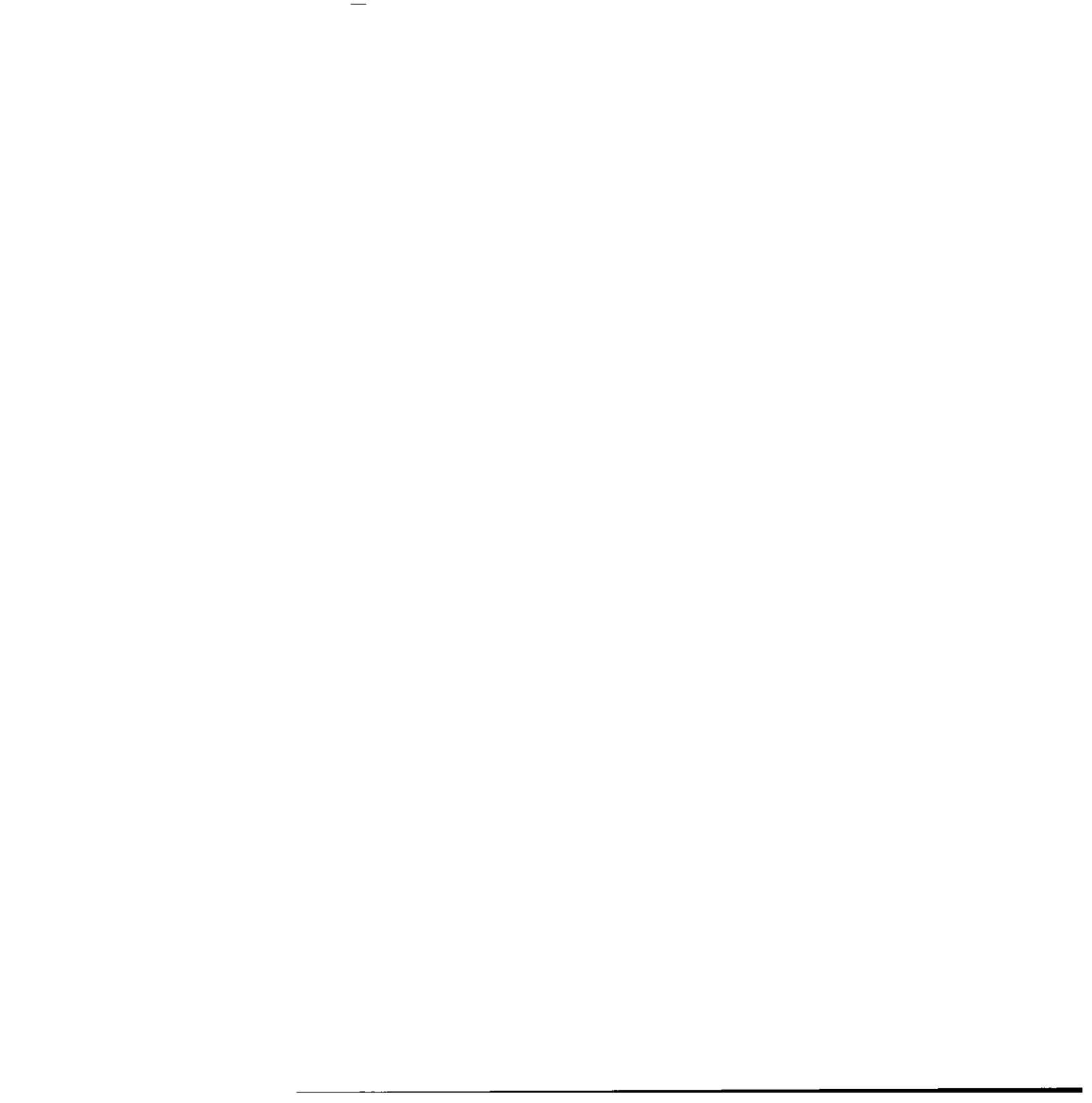
They are less likely to:

- think before they act
- pause to consider the potential consequences of their actions
- modify their dangerous or inappropriate behaviors

"These brain differences don't mean that young people can't make good decisions or tell the difference between right and wrong. It also doesn't mean that they shouldn't be held responsible for their actions. But an awareness of these differences can help parents, teachers, advocates, and policy makers understand, anticipate, and manage the behavior of adolescents." (excerpts

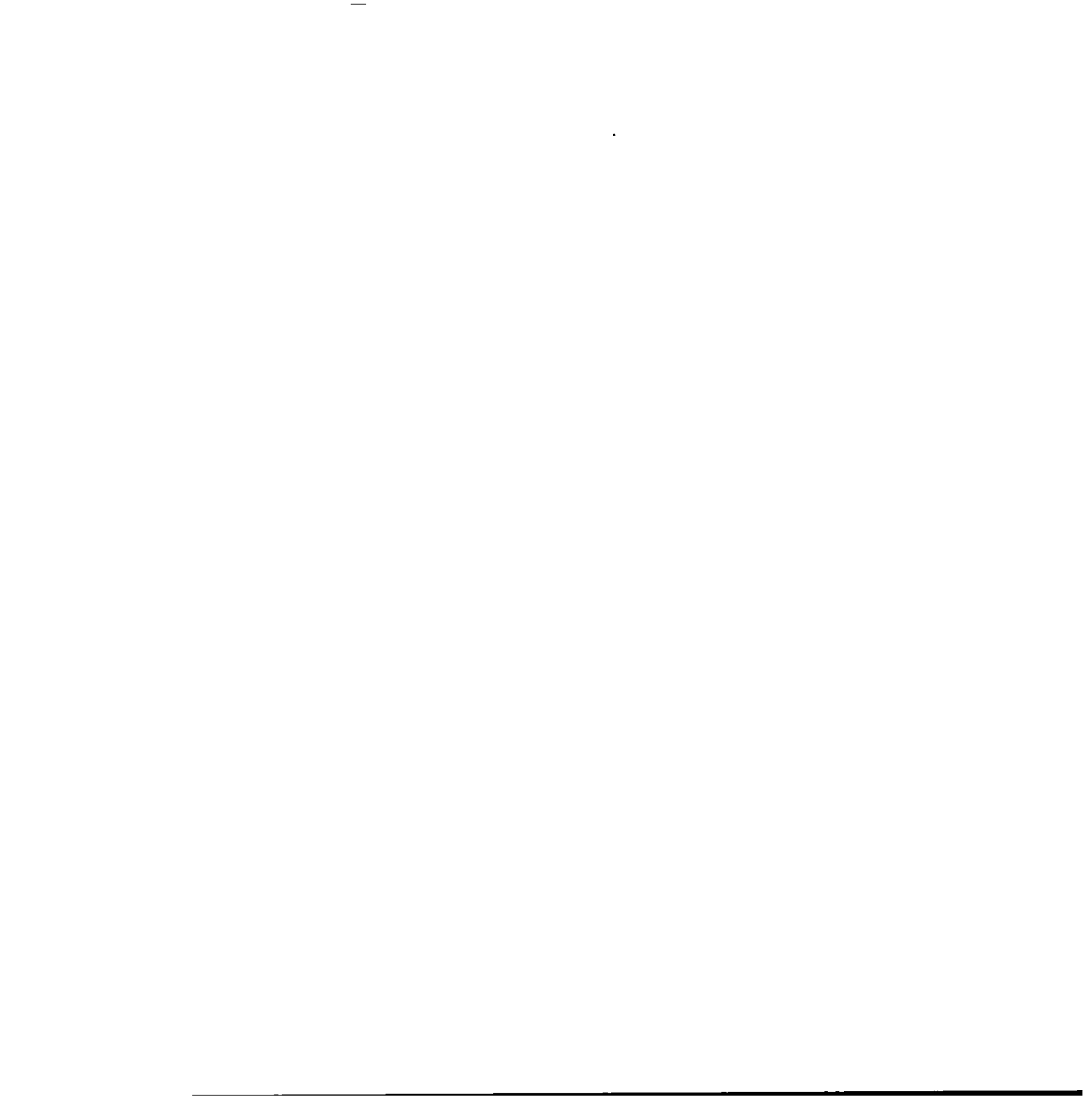
from [www.aacap.org/AACAP/Families\\_and\\_Youth/Facts\\_for\\_Families/FFF-Guide/The-Teen-Brain-Behavior-Problem-Solving-and-Decision-Making-095.aspx](http://www.aacap.org/AACAP/Families_and_Youth/Facts_for_Families/FFF-Guide/The-Teen-Brain-Behavior-Problem-Solving-and-Decision-Making-095.aspx))

We have an Alaskan who is a worldwide expert on this. Dr Linda Chamberlain. if you wanted to find more



Janette Lanmer K.N.

Fritz Creek, AK



**To:**  
**Subject:**

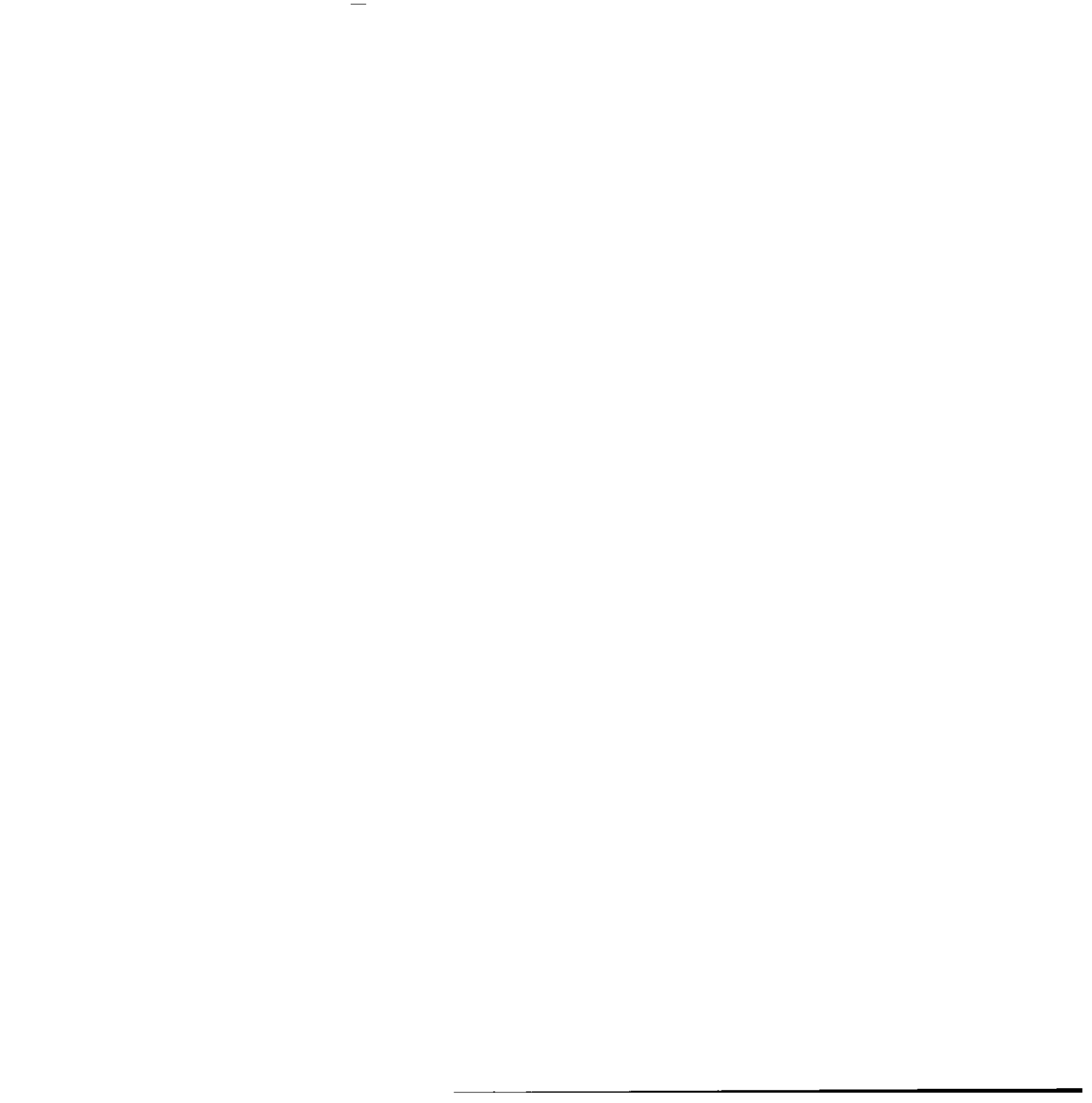
Rep. Wes Keller  
SB 174

Hello Mr. Keller,

I am vehemently opposed to SB 174, forcing concealed weapons on UA campuses. Even Antonino Scalia opposed such a horrible idea. Please vote NO on SB 174.

Janice Swiderski

Anchorage



10:  
Subject:

Rep. Wes Keller  
SB 174 Weapons On Campus

Representative Keller,

I hope I can count on your support in opposition to SB174 Weapons on Campus. Although some see opposition to this proposed law as being contrary to the Constitutional right to bear arms, this is definitely not the case. The University of Alaska doesn't regulate the right to bear arms in the community at large or in private homes, nor do they currently ban weapons on campus. However, by law our citizenry and elected officials have seen fit to regulate weapons **in government buildings and schools**. Such places have been recognized by the courts and by the Alaska legislature as sensitive places in which **regulation of firearms is presumptively lawful and outside the scope of constitutional protections**.

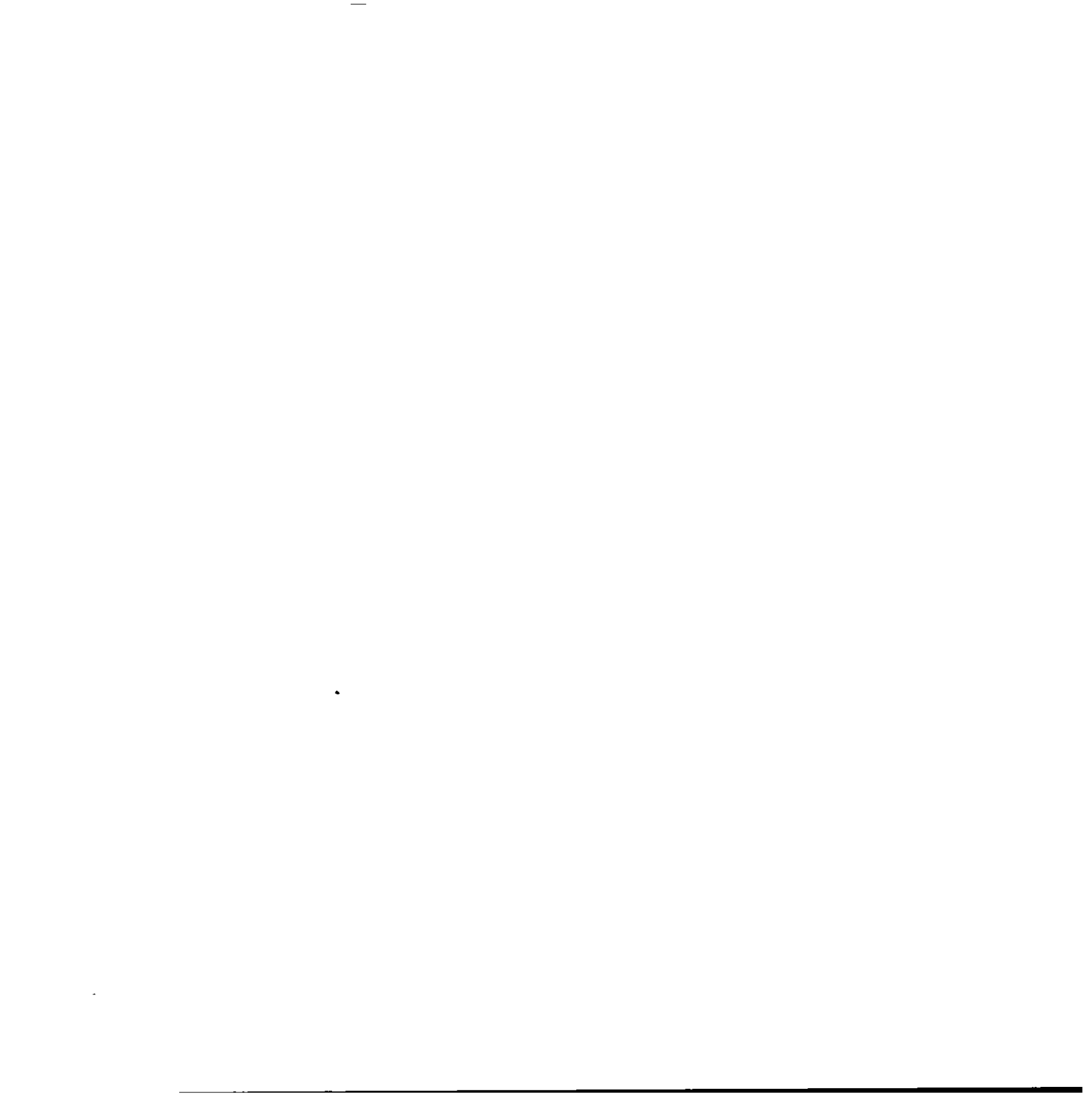
Alaska law actually criminalizes the possession of a firearm by certain people or in certain locations or circumstances, including:

- Concealed carry for people under 21.
- Concealed carry in residences, without the express permission of an adult resident.
- Loaded firearms in places where intoxicating liquor is served.
- Possession in child care facilities.
- Possession in court system facilities.
- Possession in domestic violence/sexual assault shelters.
- Possession in schools from pre-school through secondary school.

Since there seem to be several commonalities between these listed circumstances and those found on UA campuses, why should a University campus be treated differently? Please note the following facts.

UA campuses host K-12 students for camps, bridging programs, performances, special classes and sporting events nearly every day. Both UAA and UAF have child care centers on campus. Many of our students are under the age of 21, and some are attending campus classes while still in high school. Student disciplinary violations are adjudicated on a daily basis through university judicial procedures, much like in our court systems. We have on-campus pubs and alcohol is present in our residence halls. Mental health practitioners counsel students in on-campus medical centers; sexual harassment is investigated and adjudicated. All of these examples mirror what current law treats as exceptions to the Second Amendment. And the University, unlike the state or municipalities, is held responsible for what happens on its premises.

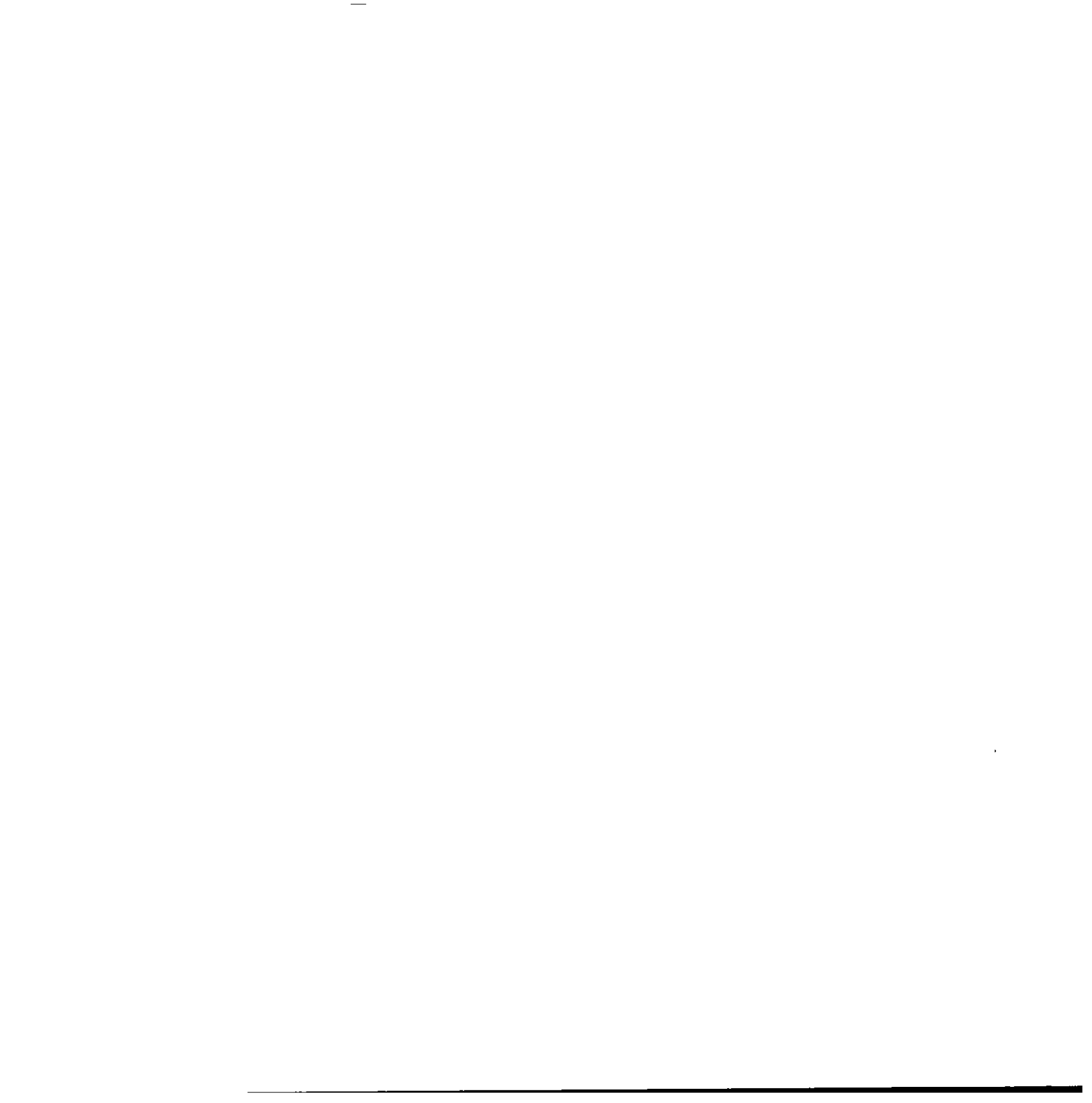
In 2010, suicide was the sixth leading cause of death in Alaska and the leading cause of death among persons



is extremely rare. Current University regulations allow the University to respond to known concerns. This proposed legislation would prevent our University from responding to known, unsafe behavior in buildings which must be managed, and for which the University is responsible. With this said, SB 174 makes no sense. I hope you will join me in opposing this bill.

Very Sincerely,  
Barbara Santora

Barbara J Santora  
Artist and FNSBSD Art Teacher  
Website: <http://santora-arts.weebly.com/>  
Blog: <http://art-4-life.blogspot.com/>

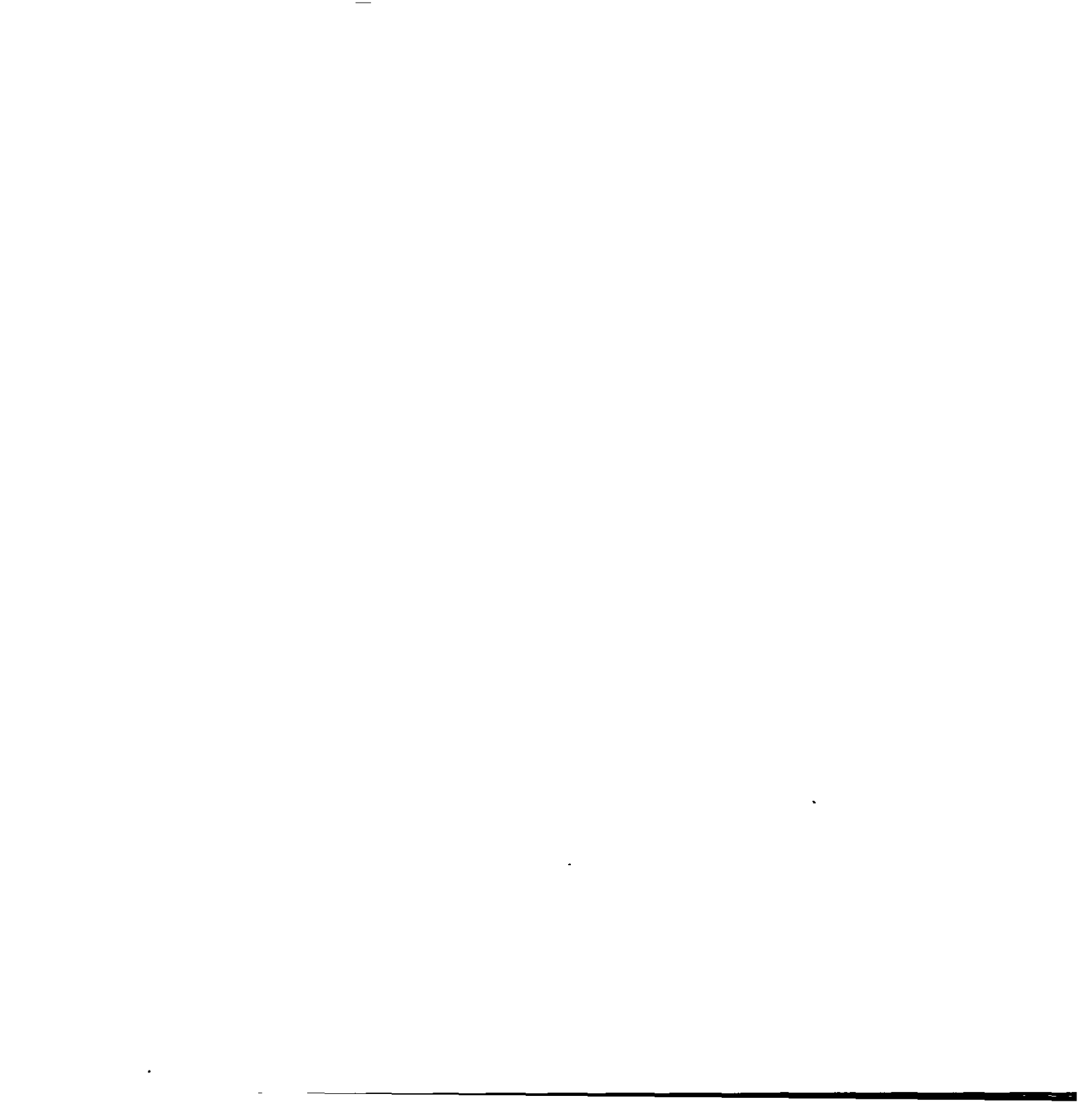


**Subject:**

Some of you may have seen our testimony before, we are re-testifying to make sure it is on public record.

My wife and I have lived on campus at UAF for seven years now. We strongly oppose SB 174. We already have problems with guns on campus, concealed carriers have left guns in the bathroom by accident and lied to the police about where they lost their firearm. A couple of months ago a student had his unsecured firearm stolen out of his vehicle. Last week, two more unsecured firearms were stolen out of vehicles. It's gotten so bad that the police are now telling students not to brag that they keep guns in their cars. We live a block away from where Jason Bourne committed suicide, my wife was one of the first ones to call the police when she heard the shot. I should also note that this location was right next to the campus preschool. As I rode my bike to work I passed by Scott Austin's blood on the snow two winters ago. We never met Sean Ombadykow, but suicide by firearm has been called a permanent solution to a temporary problem. We feel, that until these problems can be addressed, it's best to keep the amount of firearms on campus to a minimum. Furthermore campuses that have allowed concealed carry on campus have seen an uptick in accidents that wouldn't have happened if the rules hadn't been changed. On January 4th, 2012, a student at Weber State University in Utah was carrying a handgun in his pocket when it accidentally discharged, wounding him in the leg. On November 9th, 2012, an employee at the University of Denver dental school was showing her handgun to some colleagues when she accidentally fired it while trying to unjam it. On May 3rd, 2013, a student at the University of Southern Mississippi accidentally shot himself while sitting in a car on campus. On September 3rd, 2014, a professor at Idaho State University accidentally shot himself in the foot in the middle of class. Idaho had allowed campus carry only two months before. At a time when the University is facing massive budget shortfalls, we don't think it's prudent to spend the minimum of \$1.3 million that SB 174 will cost initially and the \$800,000 it will cost annually after that. The reasons listed above are in addition to the risks of allowing more firearms onto campus. Alcohol and drug use, domestic violence, and negligent discharges are all risks that will increase if SB 174 passes. As former students, current employees and members of the University community we beg the legislature to reconsider this bill.

Sincerely, Chase and Stacey Stoudt



The Supreme Court ruled that guns should be forbidden in sensitive locations such as "schools and government buildings." Are you allowing them into your building? Please oppose 174 for the safety of all, and especially those on our campuses.  
thank You



**to:**  
**Subject:**

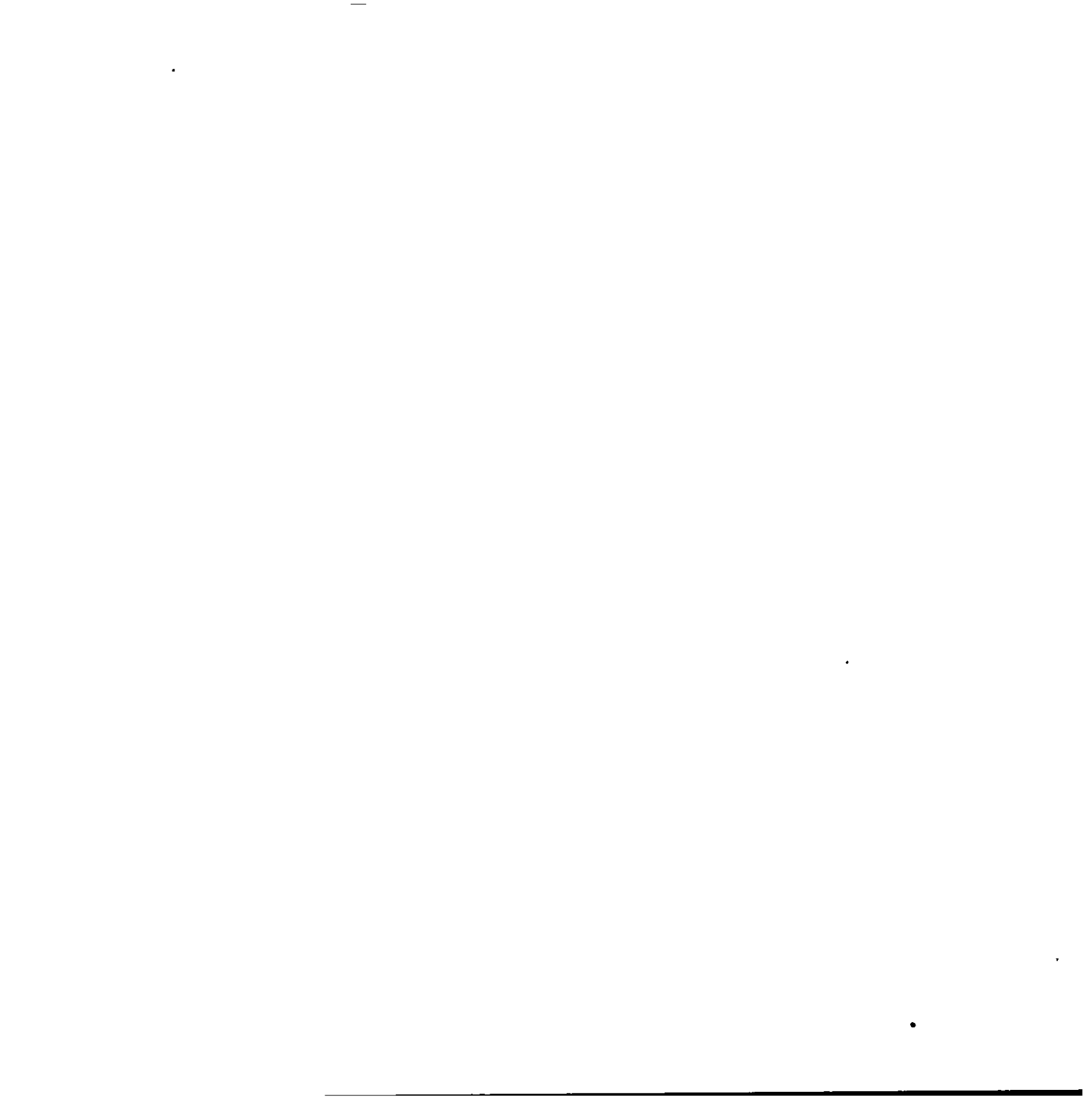
Rep. Wes Keller  
Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Representative Wes Keller:

As a fellow resident of Alaska, I respectfully urge your support of Senate Bill 174. This important legislation would allow students, faculty and guests to own, possess, carry, transport or store a firearm on areas of the University of Alaska campus where not prohibited by law. A state-funded institution should not be allowed to impose rules more strict than state law, especially rules to limit the right to self-defense. Individuals should not be prevented from exercising their right to self-defense simply because they choose to seek a college education.

Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,  
Greg Stephens  
PO Box 15419  
Fritz Creek, AK 99603-6380



TO:  
**Subject:**

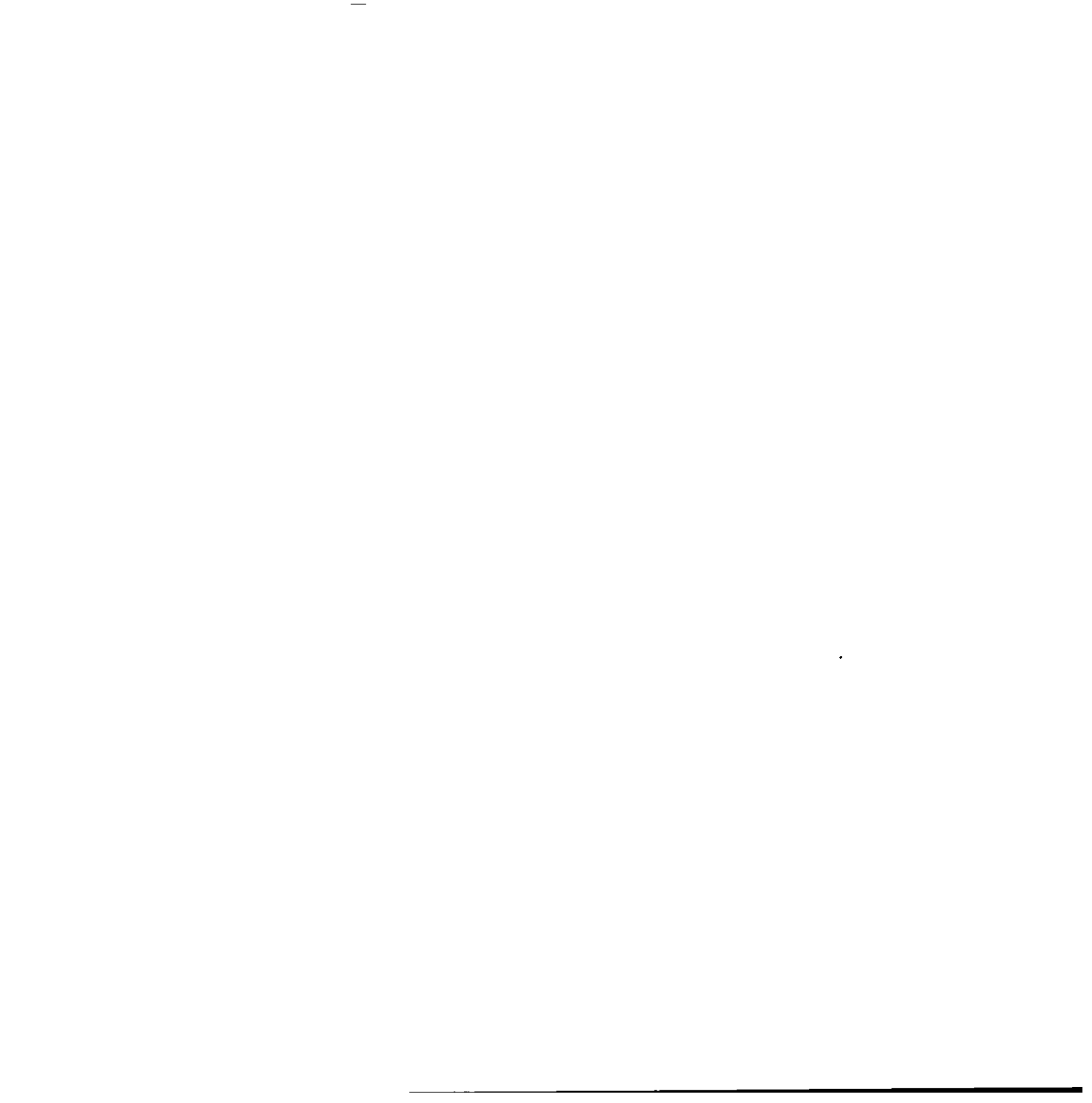
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Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,  
David Neetz  
1584 Heather Dr  
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2638



re.  
Subject: Kayssa Malle; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Neal Foster; Rep. Bob Lynn;  
Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins  
SB 174, relating to weapons on campus

House Education Committee  
House Judiciary Committee

I am urging you to reject SB 174 for the reasons outlined by the Board of Regents and because, as a University of Alaska Fairbanks employee, I will feel decidedly less safe if guns are allowed on campus. I have worked for the University of Alaska for 35 years and have never felt unsafe and have never felt the necessity to bring my guns to campus. Young people learning how to live and study together are not the correct people to defend the campus from assault. We have professional law enforcement able to do so. Please do not make my work environment unsafe.

Sincerely,

Brendan P. Kelly

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Brendan P. Kelly

