

SB

174

<TARGET><BILL>SB 174</BILL><SUBJECT>SB
174</SUBJECT><COMM>HJUD29</COMM></TARGET>

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PETE KELLY

SESSION:

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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

Alaska State Legislature

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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

university-designated rooms during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues and 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

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2016 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 174
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

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 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues								
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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.

Prepared By: Senator Kelly
Senate Finance Committee
Senator MacKinnon
Senate Finance Committee

Phone: (907)465-3709
Date: 04/04/2016

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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

Senator Pete Kelly
February 17, 2016
Page 2

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.¹

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

HVM:lem
16-149.lem

¹ 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 Const. art. I, § 19

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

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

Section 19. Right to Keep and Bear Arms

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

EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS. --

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

Case Notes

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 11.61.210 to persons who possess firearms while intoxicated in their homes or on their

residential property is not violative of the constitutional right to privacy and to bear arms. 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

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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Document: Alaska Stat. § 29.35.145

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

- (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 post notice of the prohibition against possession of firearms or knives at each entrance to the restricted access area.

(c) The prohibition on taxation in (a) of this section does not include imposition of a sales tax that is levied on all products sold within a municipality.

(d) This section applies to home rule and general law municipalities.

(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

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

▼ Annotations

Notes

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

USER NOTE:

For more generally applicable notes, see notes under the first section of this article, chapter or title.

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.¹ 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.

¹ 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.² 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

² 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.³ 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

³ 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.⁴

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 harm⁵ 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,⁶ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Attachment A, March 31, 2014, UA General Counsel Memo to Senate Finance, at pp.7-8.


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MEMORANDUM

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

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.¹

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

Senator Mike Dunleavy, Chair, Senate Education
RE: Immunity provision in SB 174
February 23, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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.² 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 3rd party intentional or accidental harm involving weapons.³

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

² A civil liability immunity provision would not preclude suit to enforce the statute.

³ 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.

REGENTS' POLICY
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)

P02.09.020. 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 of the University.

C. Mutual Aid Agreements

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 are required to store their firearms in a central storeroom under the supervision of a designated University

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)

**Table 1.05 Headcount by Age and Academic Organization (AO)
Fall 2014**

	Age						Not		% < 25	Median Age
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50	Reported	Total		
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
CRCO										
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).

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 UA Institutional Research and Planning.



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
Sex Offenses- Forcible	2012	2	4*	0	0	4	N/A
	2013	5	6	0	0	6	N/A
Rape (sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)	2014	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fondling	2014	2	2	0	0	2	0
Sex Offenses- Non-Forcible	2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Incest	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2014	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Sex Offenses	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
Domestic Violence ****	2012	1	1	0	0	1	N/A
	2013	3	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2014	1	2	0	0	2	2
Dating Violence****	2012	3	3	0	0	3	N/A
	2013	3	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	3	3	0	0	3	0
Stalking	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 others, or suffer substantial emotional distress and includes cyberstalking.



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				

Policies » Safety & Crime Stats » **Campus Crime Stats**

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 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.*

Criminal Offenses	2012				2013				2014			
	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P
Murder/Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manslaughter

Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Rape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sex Offenses-Fondling	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0
Sex Offenses-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests

	2012				2013				2014			
	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Action / Judicial Referrals

	2012				2013				2014			
	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P
Liquor Law Violations	21	21	0	0	29	29	0	0	23	23	0	0
Drug Law Violations	9	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking	2012				2013				2014			
	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P	C	R	N	P
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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Policies » Safety & Crime Stats » **Campus Crime Stats**

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 Juneau, AK 99801
 laklein@uas.alaska.edu
 907-796-6529

Juneau
Ketchikan
Sitka

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
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-Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Fondling	0	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		
	C	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	P

Dating Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
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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Juneau	Ketchikan	Sitka
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Sitka Campus Crime Stats (2012-2014)

Sitka campus crime stats were compiled in conjunction with Sitka campus officials and the Sitka Police Department.

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
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-Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	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

	2012			2013			2014		
Arrests	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

	2012			2013			2014		
Disciplinary Action / Judicial Referrals	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

	2012			2013			2014		
Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking	C	N	P	C	N	P	C	N	P

Dating Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
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Domestic Violence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
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 Sitka campus.

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DISCLOSURES TO ALLEGED VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE OR NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES

UAA will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex 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.

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.

Clery Act Crimes

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

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 possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

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.

CRIMES	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	3	6	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	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	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Burglary	1	3	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Liquor Law Violations	2	14	9	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	3	7	5	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	104	105	96	100	105	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT												
Dating Violence	N/A	2	6	N/A	2	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	2	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	5	5	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0

HATE CRIMES: 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 ethnicity/national origin bias. There were no hate crimes reported in 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.

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
ARRESTS									
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
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
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
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT									
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.

**KENAI PENINSULA COLLEGE -
KACHEMAK BAY CAMPUS**

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
ARRESTS									
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
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
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
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT									
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.

**KENAI PENINSULA COLLEGE -
KENAI RIVER CAMPUS**

CRIMES	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Rape	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	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	N/A	N/A	0
C. Statutory Rape	N/A	N/A	0	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	N/A	N/A	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT												
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	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	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	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.

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	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
ARRESTS									
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
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
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
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT									
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
CRIMES									
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
ARRESTS									
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
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
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
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT									
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.

CRIMES	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Total	0	0	0	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	N/A	N/A	0
B. Fondling	N/A	N/A	0	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	N/A	N/A	0
D. Incest	N/A	N/A	0	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	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	4	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS												
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT												
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	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	N/A	0	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	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 was one unfounded motor vehicle theft on campus 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.

2015 FIRE SAFETY 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.

ANCHORAGE CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

FIRE STATISTICS for 2012 to 2014

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 Burner	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 Burner	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 and now feature addressable smoke detectors. They also have stand-alone carbon monoxide detectors that do not report to UPD Dispatch. They are fully outfitted with water sprinklers, and activated sprinkler sensors report to University Police Dispatch. Fire extinguishers are installed in common areas.

IMPROVEMENT PLANS IN FIRE SAFETY

Facilities Maintenance is developing a comprehensive database for fire suppression testing and inspections for all University-owned buildings. Several Maintenance employees are being trained by factory 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.

KENAI PENINSULA COLLEGE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

FIRE STATISTICS for 2012 to 2014

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 remain clean and empty at all times.
7. Only college wiring is allowed in units and suites. Extension cords are not allowed at any time. Power strips no longer than 12" are allowed. Students should take caution not to overload circuits

with too many large appliances; televisions, stereos, and other such appliances should be plugged directly into the wall electrical outlet. All approved heat-producing appliances such as hair dryers, coffee pots, popcorn poppers and irons must be plugged directly into wall outlets and unplugged 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

Location	Total Fires	Fire Number	Date of Fire	Cause	Fire Injuries	Fire Deaths	Fire Damage
Copper Basin Hall 101 Alatna St.	0						
Cordova Hall 129 Pioneer Dr.	0						
Valdez Hall 105 Pioneer Dr.	0						

FIRE LOG

PWSC is required to maintain a fire log for all reportable fire events. The log will include the date, nature of the fire, date reported, and location. A printed copy of this log is maintained by and is available at the PWSC Administrative Services Office.

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 properly. 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.

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.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Students, employees and guests evacuating during an alarm are instructed to exit using the nearest door and 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 RAs or the Housing 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, temporary shelter is offered by going next door to the Maintenance Facilities Warehouse Building. For extended periods of time temporary living arrangements will be made by moving students into other housing units, either on campus or at local hotels.

REPORTING A FIRE

Incidents of active fire are reported to the Valdez 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 RA or the Housing Manager. A subsequent notification would then be made to the Administrative Services Director, and/or Campus Safety Committee for incident management.

NOTES

Department of Public Safety

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Resources

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- [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.

The person cannot be:

- under indictment for or have been convicted of a felony. (see note 1)

- a fugitive from justice
- an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance
- adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution
- an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States (see note 2)
- 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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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
- The person does not carry the concealed weapon in certain places:
 - In someone else's home without their specific knowledge and permission

- In any place where intoxicating liquor is sold for on-site consumption, except a restaurant and the person does not consume alcohol beverages
- In or around any public or private K-12 school or on a school bus without the 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 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 weapons 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 have taken a voluntary course on safe handling and use of firearms by a certified instructor.

Recent court cases have also overturned some long-standing systemwide bans of concealed carry on state college and university campuses. In March 2012, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled that the University of Colorado's policy banning 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 policies 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," page for 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

- 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
- Staff Directories
- StateConnect Directory

Policy & Research Resources

- Bill Information Service
- Legislative Websites
- NCSL Bookstore
- State Legislatures Magazine

Accessibility Support

- Tel: 1-800-659-2656 or 711
- Accessibility Support
- Accessibility Policy

Meeting Resources

- Calendar
- Online Registration

Press Room

- Media Contact
- NCSL in the News
- Press Releases

Denver

7700 East First Place
Denver, CO 80230
Tel: 303-364-7700 | Fax: 303-364-7800

Washington

444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite
Washington, D.C. 20001
Tel: 202-624-5400 | Fax: 202-737-1000

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, Bill 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.¹ Three of the "shall issue" states also allow carrying without a permit, but maintain their permit systems for purposes of permit reciprocity² 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.³ Only Illinois and the District of Columbia⁴ do not have permit systems and prohibit carrying altogether.

More RTC, less crime: Since 1991, when violent crime peaked in the U.S., 24 states have adopted “shall issue” laws, replacing laws that prohibited carrying or 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.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷

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.”⁸

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.⁹ 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.”¹⁰ 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.”¹¹

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.¹² 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.”¹³ 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.”

31 RTC states since 1987: 21 had prohibited carrying, nine (*) previously had discretionary-issue systems, and one (**) was interpreted varyingly within the state. 1989: Oregon, Penna. (Phila. added 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.”¹⁴ In the 1990s, Kleck and Marc Gertz found guns were used for self-protection between 2.1-2.5 million times annually.¹⁵ 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.”¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.”¹⁸ 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.”¹⁹

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

permits, a federal standard would permit carrying in places other than police stations; courthouses; public polling places; meetings of state, county, or municipal governing bodies; schools; passenger 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.”²⁰ In 1999, HCI claimed that between 1991 and 1997, violent crime declined less in RTC states than in other states.²¹ 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.”²² 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.”²³ In 2001, VPC claimed more women are murdered with handguns, than criminals killed in self-defense.²⁴ 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.²⁵ 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.²⁶ 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 decreased after its 1977 handgun ban; in fact the rate tripled.²⁷

The 43:1 claim: Based upon a small study of King's County, Washington, gun control supporters claim a gun at home is "43 times more likely" to be used to kill a family member than a criminal.²⁸ 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."²⁹

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.
6. See FBI www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats, BJS www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm, and NRA-ILA 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/datatables/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).
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 Firearms*, 1986, p. 155.

18. Stephen P. Halbrook, *That Every Man Be Armed*, The Independent Institute, 1994, pp. 17, 54.
19. Dowlut, 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).
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

NATIONAL REVIEW

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.

First, the mental-health issue. A lengthy study by *Mother Jones* magazine found that at least 38 of the 61 mass shooters in the past three decades “displayed signs of mental

health problems prior to the killings.” *New York Times* columnist David Brooks and Cornell Law School professor William Jacobson have both suggested that the ACLU-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 extremely high probability that one or more of them would have had a legal concealed handgun with him if they had not been banned.”

Lott offers a final damning statistic: “With just one single exception, the attack on congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords in Tucson in 2011, every public shooting since at least 1950 in the U.S. in which more than three people have been killed has taken place 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, 63 year-old Tschon Ombadykow walked into the library with a gun and shot himself in a fifth-floor study room. It's the second gun-related death on campus in 20 years. In 1993, 20-year old student Sophie Sergie was shot to death in Bartlett Hall. Her murder remains

unsolved. Since 2009, three violations of the University's gun policy have resulted in disciplinary action by the administration.

Don Foley is the Dean of Students and the Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Life at UAF. "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 people come to me and express concerns with the library incident," he says. "I think most people just scan beyond it, I'm not sure that's the best thing either."

Foley says the incident in the library and the recent shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Connecticut did prompt some discussion among University administration but there are no plans to change the campus weapons policy.

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>

CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER

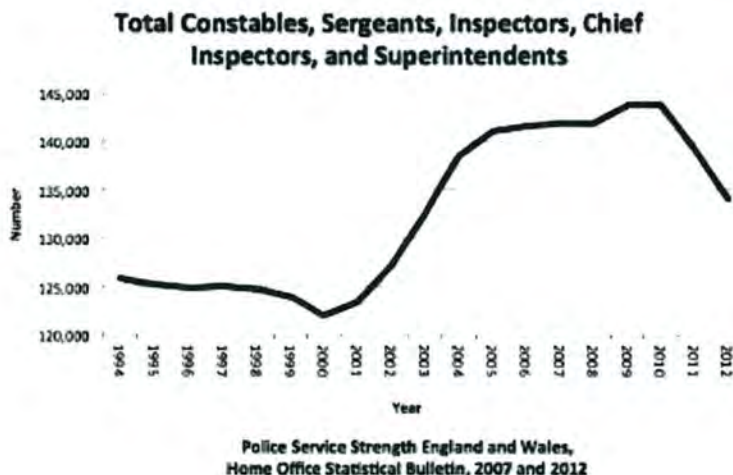
MURDER AND HOMICIDE RATES BEFORE AND AFTER GUN BANS

1 DEC , 2013

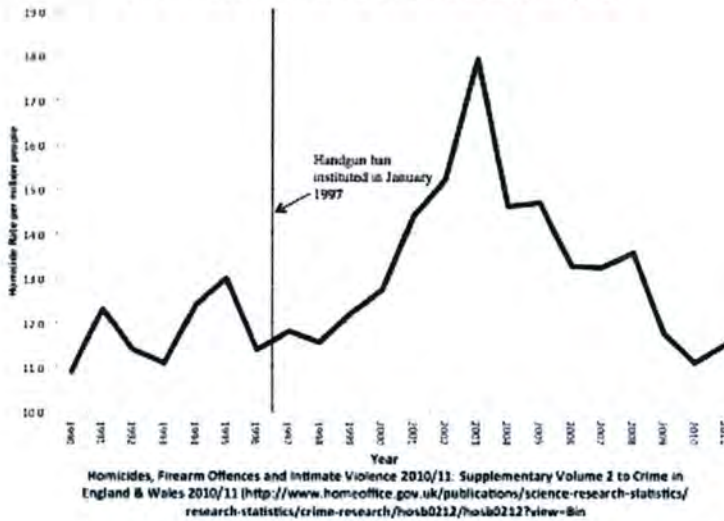
UPDATE: An interview that John Lott had on this post on Cam & Company is available here (SiriusXM Channel 125).

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.

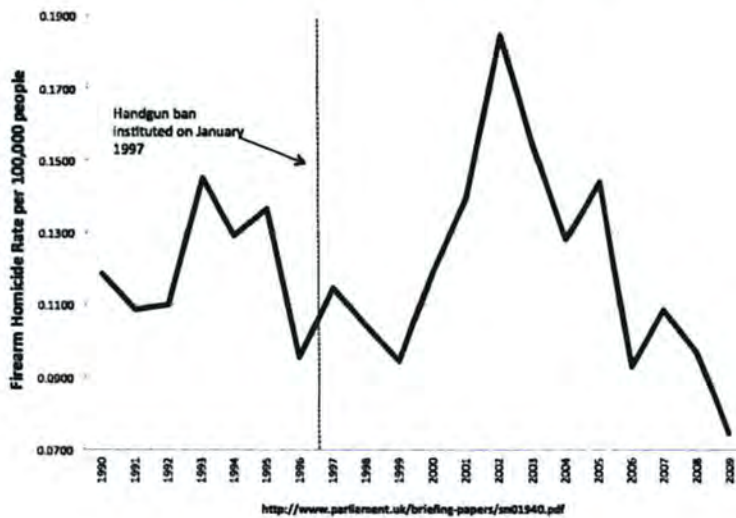


Did Homicide Rate Fall After Britain Banned Handguns?



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



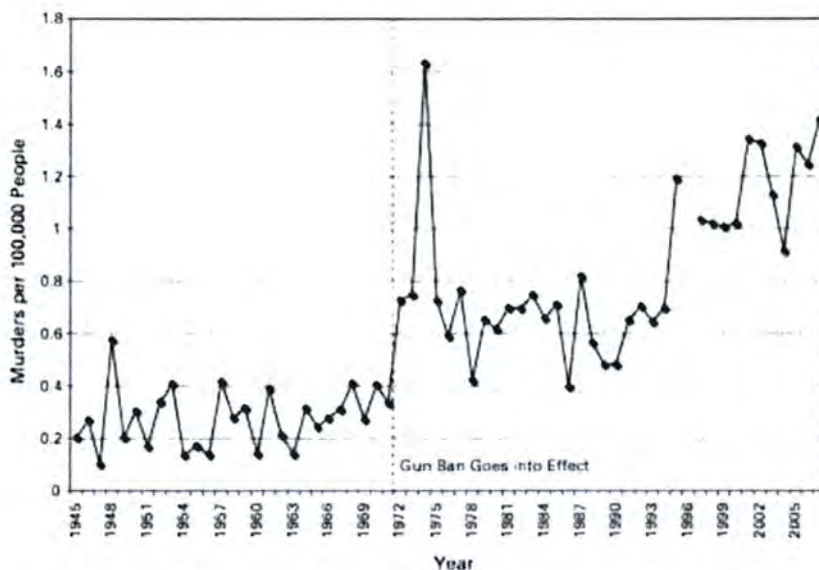


Figure 10.18. Ireland's murder rate. While murder rates in the United States and Jamaica include both murders and manslaughter, Ireland's numbers include only murder. Including manslaughter would probably roughly double the measured murder rate for Ireland for most years. (Murder rate data are not available for 1996.)

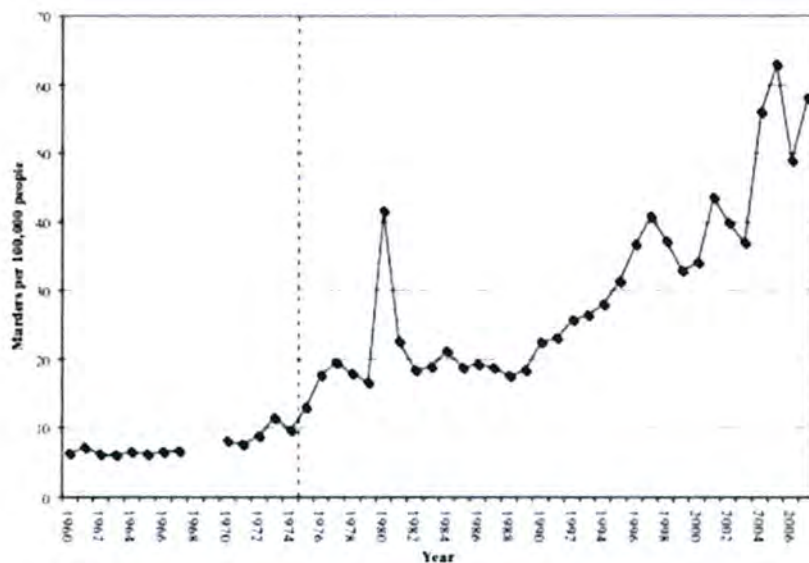


Figure 10.19. Jamaica's murder rate. (Murder rate data are not available for 1968 and 1969.)

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

NationMaster.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)?

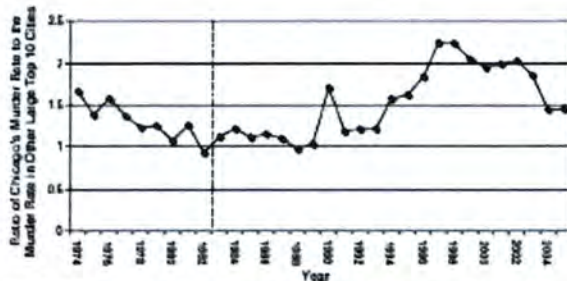


Figure 10.14. Chicago's murder rate relative to the other nine largest cities (weighted by population)



Figure 10.7. Changes in DC's murder rate relative to the other forty-eight largest cities (excluding Chicago 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 adoption of the policy is a reaction to other events (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.

NATIONAL REVIEW

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. Interestingly, the suicide rate among permit holders in Michigan in 2010 (13.3 per 100,000 permit holders) is lower than the rate in the general adult population (16.30). But

typically suicides — with or without guns — take place at home. So, again, what would these numbers have to do with the concealed-carry debate?

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 self-defense cases in which no charges were filed or the permit holder was charged and later exonerated.

All in all, the VPC has managed to triple-count claimed cases of permit holders killing people, and the vast majority of cases it includes in its list — such as legitimate self-defense shootings or suicides not related to permitted concealed handguns — shouldn't 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).*

CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER

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

Thus, while CPRC'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

ultimately honorably discharged through the early-enlisted transition program in 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 found by emergency crews after Myers set 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.

Not a gun-free zone: It was lawful to carry a firearm in the public intersection and 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 acquired legally from a local sporting good store.
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.

10) Northridge, CA, 12/2/12: The shooter arrived at an unlicensed boarding house on Devonshire street, reportedly in search of his girlfriend, and after a dispute shot and killed four people outside.

Shooter Name: Ka Pasasouk, 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 officers 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 permit 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 were also 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.

Similarly, 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 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 Soo Paek, 59

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

restaurant, 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 another 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 near Pittsburgh, February 8, 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

NATIONAL REVIEW

A Look at the Facts on Gun-Free Zones

By John Lott — October 20, 2015

Some 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.

The diary of the “Dark Knight” movie-theater killer, James Holmes, was finally released

just a few months ago. Holmes decided not to attack an airport because of what he described in his diary as its “substantial security.” Out of seven theaters showing the *Batman* movie premiere within 20 minutes of the suspect’s apartment, only one theater 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 permit. He was able to return fire and wound the main attacker while keeping the others

at bay. The UK's *Daily Mail reported*, "The night might have had a very different outcome had the incident occurred a year earlier [before Illinois's concealed-handgun law 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 that the killer was leaving the high school but fails to mention where he was headed. In fact, the killer was [heading across the street to the middle school](#). *Politico* makes it sound

as though stopping the attack at that point did not save lives. Concerning the Wilcox case in Nevada, the article omits the fact that while Wilcox didn't stop the killers, his 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.

But to appreciate the impact of the school rules, you have to realize how exceptionally law-abiding most permit holders are. Permit-holder firearms violations are quite literally one 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

- Targets casual. The cruel twists of fate are visited to the misfortunate.
- Method: Bombing X (too regulated & suspicious)
- Biological Warfare X (too impatient, requires extensive knowledge, training, and equipment)
- Serial Murder X (too personal, too much evidence, easily caught, few kills)
- Mass Murder/Spree ✓ (Maximum casualties, easily performed w/ firearms although primitive in nature. No fear of consequences, being caught 99% certain)
- Venue - Airport or Movie Theater

Airport X Substantial security. Too much of a terrorist history. Terrorism isn't the message. The message is, there is no message. Most folks will misinterpret correlation for causation, namely relationships and work failure is caused with were expecting catastrophe not the reason. The function being any state of mind for the past 10 years.



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

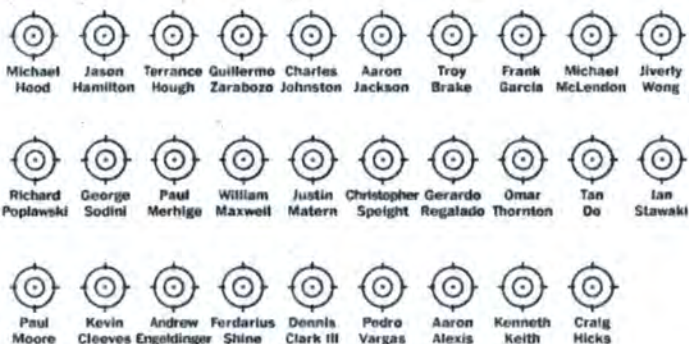
Posted by [Bob Owens](#) on October 26, 2015 at 4:50 pm

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 seas. He is the first person on this list with a concealed carry permit who used a concealed weapon to commit mass murder.

- Charles Johnson shot three people. This was not a mass shooting.
- Aaron Jackson murdered his wife and two children before committing suicide. He did not use a concealed 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 played no part in the murders.

- Kevin Cleeves shot three people... once again, the VPC is adding crimes that are not mass killings. Because of a prior domestic violence conviction in Arizona, Cleeves was not eligible to possess or use a firearm, 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.

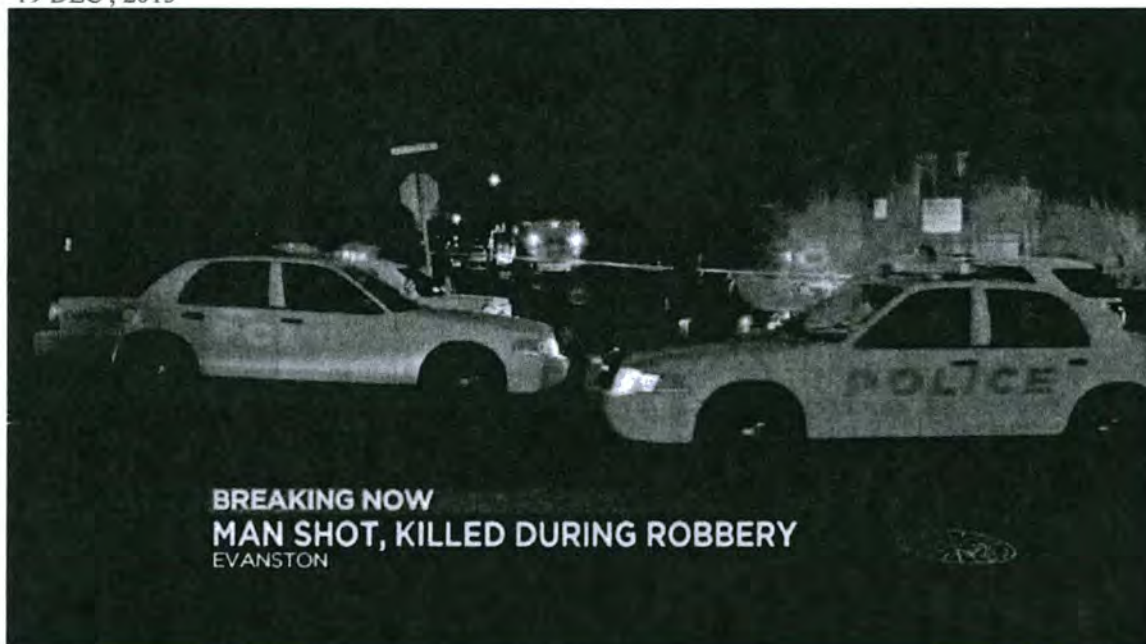
Tags: [Christopher Ingraham](#), [propaganda](#), [Violence Policy Center](#), [Washington Post](#)

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.

CRIME PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER

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.

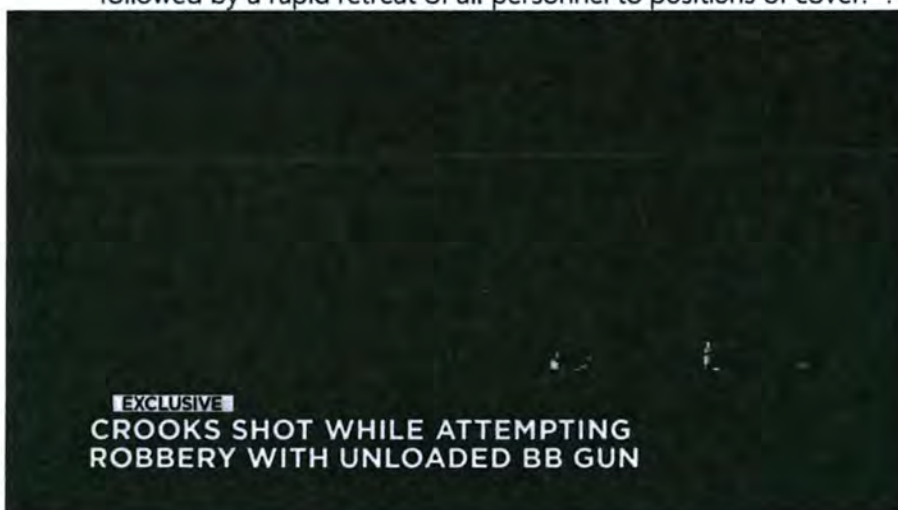
A witness said he heard people arguing outside, heard four or five gunshots and saw a man running through back yards heading south on Turner Avenue, according to police. . . .

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.

The complaint filed in federal court doesn't specify which Detroit church he was allegedly 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)

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DATE: April 12, 2016
TO: The Honorable Gabrielle LeDoux, Chair, and
Members of the House Judiciary Committee
FROM: Mike Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska
RE: Analysis of CS SB 174 (FIN) passed by the Alaska Senate

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael B. Hostina".

The University of Alaska Board of Regents has sought six amendments to SB 174. This bill presently includes only two.

The Amendments Sought are Based on Existing, Constitutional, Law

The six university-requested amendments are derived from existing legislative policy or criminal laws. University premises consist of many areas and situations that are similar, but not identical to, policies and laws prohibiting or criminalizing firearm possession in the following areas:

- The State Capitol;
- 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.

SB 174 has not been accompanied by any effort to repeal these policies or statutes or have them declared unconstitutional.¹ The University believes it is appropriate and constitutionally permissible for the university to regulate in these areas for the same legal and safety reasons that the Legislature has prohibited weapons in the capitol, and has criminalized possession of firearms in the above circumstances.

The university-requested amendments to SB 174 would not criminalize conduct. Instead, they are narrowly tailored to allow regulation to achieve the same public safety goals as existing law. Significantly, they would **not** exclude weapons from campus, but would permit the Board of Regents to manage specific, high conflict/high risk situations common on our campuses.

¹ Although the university has offered in the past to facilitate a court challenge to its policy, that offer has never been taken up.

In its current form SB 174 is Problematic For Several Reasons:

- It allows concealed handguns in dorms and shared housing, **and would not adequately address secure storage of handguns, rifles or knives in dorms and shared housing;**²
- It allows concealed carry of rifles as well as open carry of knives;³
- It allows combative or suicidal students or employees to maintain possession of weapons on University property;
- It allows firearms or knives during adjudications and investigations unless the University establishes “secure points” as part of “restricted access areas;”
- It allows concealed carry in areas in which dedicated K-12 programs are provided; and
- It does not require a permit to carry concealed handguns on campus.⁴

Six Amendments Are Required To Manage Specific High Conflict Situations Common On University Campuses:

- 1. An amendment allowing the University to regulate possession of firearms by a student or employee demonstrating a risk of harm to self or others.**

Alaska often leads the nation in suicide rates, and suicide is a leading cause of death in college-age populations. UA campuses deal with numerous suicidal students every year, with few fatalities (see chart below). However, suicide attempts by firearm are much more successful than other means.

Year	UAA	UAF	UAS
FY14	5 Attempts 8 Ideations	2 Suicides	2 Attempts 7 Ideations
FY 15	8 Attempts 19 Ideations	3 Attempts 2 Suicides on & 2 off-campus	3 Attempts 11 Ideations
FY 16 YTD	5 Attempts 12 Ideations	1 Attempt 1 Suicide	3 Attempts 9 Ideations

The University proposed this amendment based on concerns parallel but not limited to those addressed in Title 47. The amendment is required for a number of reasons: it would allow response to threats of harm that may not be related to mental illness, or to mental illness that may fall short of the standard required for involuntary commitment to a hospital for psychiatric evaluation and treatment, i.e., “gravely disabled or likelihood of serious harm.” It is also required because involuntary commitments are rare and are not an appropriate tool to address the

² Although the proposed AS 14.40.173(b)(2) appears to permit regulation, this part is limited by section (d), which limits regulation to requiring nonresidents who carry concealed to carry their handgun at all times, and to requiring residents who carry concealed to store a handgun in a resident-provided lockbox, that may not be left unattended for more than a day.

³ Proposed AS 14.40.173(a) would preclude the Board of Regents from regulating firearms and knives “except as specifically provided by statute.” The CS removes language allowing regulation of possession or storage and only permits regulation of “*carrying of openly carried firearms*” (section (c)(1)). As a result, the Board of Regents could not regulate concealed carry, possession or storage of rifles, or open carry, possession or storage of knives.

⁴ Of the eight states that require their public universities to allow concealed carry, six require a permit, with two of those requiring an enhanced permit. Four of those states allow regulation in dorms and other locations.

wide range of mental health issues seen on our campuses. (By contrast, voluntary commitments are very brief and may be terminated by the patient at any time without impact on the legal right to possess firearms.) The requested amendment would allow the university to use a less restrictive alternative to involuntary commitment, and to instead encourage voluntary mental health treatment with a far less damaging and significant deprivation of freedom than an enforced stay at a mental hospital.

The Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. With the amendment, the University could intervene when student or employee behavior indicates a risk of harm to self or others, and before it escalates, to restrict weapons and take other appropriate action. For example, if a student engages in an altercation, expresses thoughts of suicide, or an employee expresses thoughts of workplace violence, the university would intervene to offer counseling or other assistance, as well as taking disciplinary or other appropriate action. As part of that intervention, the university would restrict that individual's right to carry a concealed handgun or knife on campus. Absent the amendment, the university would have fewer, less available, but more restrictive, alternatives for dealing with risk of harm to self or others, such as excluding students or staff from campus or seeking involuntary commitments. These alternatives affect other rights and can also be legally problematic.

The university would be required to review any deprivation and allow a person who is prevented from carrying a concealed handgun or knife because of a threat of harm determination to regain the ability to carry. Existing staff and student disciplinary processes and student care team processes that include referral to counselors or other professionals as appropriate, both impose and provide for review of restrictions. A staff member or student who contests a restriction may appeal internally and to the courts. The proposed amendment language itself would provide the standard, i.e. the university would have the burden to show that the behavior of students or employees demonstrates they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others.

- 2. An amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives in university facilities housing health or counseling services or other services related to sexual harassment or violence;**
- and**
- 3. An amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives within parts of facilities used for adjudication of student and employee disciplinary issues or disputes, only when those adjudications are occurring.**

Presently UA may restrict weapons in these areas by policy and take action when weapons are detected. Under the Senate Finance CS, however, UA would be prohibited from doing so 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"). Because restricted access areas must meet the definition in the statute to be enforceable, and because that definition includes creation of a "secure point," there will be a cost associated with barring firearms from these areas. The university's fiscal note reflects the fact that signage alone would not be sufficient, and that 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.

4. An amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives in student dormitories and other shared living quarters.

There are unique issues associated with carrying concealed handguns and knives in dorms and shared housing that are not present in private housing. These differences include congregate living rules enforced by student Resident Advisors, close quarters, shared facilities such as bathrooms and lounges, the presence of many young people with greater access to dorm rooms, transient visitors and the frequent presence of alcohol. In addition, Alaska law prohibits a person from carrying concealed into a person's house without the adult homeowner's permission. The university serves as the "adult" in shared housing, and there may be residents who object to other residents carrying concealed handguns or knives.

The university has many non-traditional students and some 40 percent of dormitory residents are over 21. There are also visitors to the dorms who are over 21. Thus allowing concealed carry in dorms and other shared housing will result in concealed handguns and knives being accessible in a mixed and volatile environment that is unlike any private residence.

Lock boxes alone do not address the issue of concealed handguns and knives in shared living space for the reasons stated above. Requiring students to supply their own lock box is not a solution. Installation would be required to prevent theft. Installation and removal by students may damage university property or be ineffective. The CS does not specify that a lockbox meet any standard and some common lockboxes are easily defeated. Non-standard lockboxes for which the university has no key would also pose issues when students are legitimately prohibited from possessing firearms, are barred from or leave campus. The university's research, as indicated in its first draft of the fiscal note, shows university installation of quality handgun lock boxes is prohibitively expensive.⁵

Given the greater risks and university responsibility for shared housing, as well as the rights of students to control their own living space, the university believes that excluding weapons from dorms/shared living spaces, while permitting them in non-shared living spaces is the only effective way to address these critical concerns.

5. An amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives within parts of facilities used for dedicated programs for preschool, elementary, junior high and secondary students, only when those programs are occurring.

Possession of firearms on K-12 property is criminalized. Yet SB 174 does not permit regulation of weapons within university programs dedicated to K-12 students. The largest of these include ANSEP, Mat-Su Middle College, Della Keats Health Science Program, Upward Bound, the Rural Alaska Honors Institute, and Sealaska and Goldbelt Heritage Summer Camps. The university has sought a very narrow amendment that would only apply to portions of a facility

⁵ The Senate Finance CS appears to inadvertently allow storage of rifles in dorms, but makes no provision for long gun storage. The university currently provides centralized storage for firearms for dorm residents.

used for these programs, and only while the program is occurring. These are all programs in which the university assumes the role of a parent or guardian (*in loco parentis*). These situations bear no similarity to public places where children just happen to be present.⁶

The amendment would provide a tool to manage possession of concealed weapons in conflict situations, create consistent expectations for students and parents in the K-12 system, avoid potential accidents, and allow UA to apply the standard of care established in law for K-12.

6. An amendment requiring a person to obtain a concealed handgun permit before carrying a concealed handgun on University property.

Of the eight states that require their public universities to allow concealed carry, six require a permit, with two of those requiring an enhanced permit.

In 2014, the University opposed a bill requiring a concealed carry permit to carry handguns on UA premises and requiring use of lock boxes in dorms. That was the case because that bill otherwise would have prohibited any other university regulation of concealed carry. The university would not have been able to restrict possession of concealed weapons by permit holders in any of the following specific high conflict/high risk situations:

- When student or employee behavior indicates a risk of harm to themselves or others;
- In student dormitories or other shared student living quarters;
- In dedicated K-12 programs run by UA;
- In Health & Counseling, Discrimination, Harassment and Title IX offices;
- During adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues.

In the context of SB 174, the university is proposing a permit requirement in addition to the specific ability to manage these issues. A student or employee carrying concealed in the close quarters of university common areas, classrooms, labs, libraries, and other communal space should have some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law. A permit also would exclude individuals with certain criminal convictions, including a Class A misdemeanor for domestic violence or stalking, from carrying concealed on campus.

SUMMARY As passed by the Senate and House Education, SB 174 would prevent the university from responding to common, known, high risk and high conflict situations involving concealed firearms and knives on university property. The Board of Regents and University of Alaska administration respectfully request that the House Education Committee:

- 1) Adopt the Senate Education Committee substitute for SB 174 in place of the version referred by the full Senate; and
- 2) Make the additional amendments allowing the university to regulate concealed carry in portions of facilities used for primary and secondary programs while they are occurring, and require a concealed handgun permit to carry concealed handguns on campus.

⁶ In dismissing the amendment for university-run programs for K-12 students, bill proponents have likened such programs to children being present at Fred Myers. Fred Myers bears no resemblance to a school, and parents, not a public entity, are responsible in such circumstances.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2016 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 174
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: CSSB174-UA-SYSBRA-4-11-16
Title: REG. OF FIREARMS/KNIVES BY UNIV. OF AK
Sponsor: KELLY
Requester: House Education

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 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2017	FY 2017					
Personal Services			***	***	***	***	***
Travel							
Services	450.0						
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	450.0	0.0	***	***	***	***	***

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1004 Gen Fund	450.0						
Total	450.0	0.0	***	***	***	***	***

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
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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:

Initial version

Prepared By: <u>Michelle Rizk</u>	Phone: <u>(907)450-8187</u>
Division: <u>University of Alaska</u>	Date: <u>04/11/2016 08:00 AM</u>
Approved By: <u>Michelle Rizk</u>	Date: <u>04/11/16</u>
Agency: <u>University of Alaska</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB174

Analysis

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.

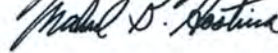
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UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

March 7, 2016

TO: The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance 

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel & Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: Response to Questions Regarding University Requested Amendments to SB 174

This responds to your letter of March 2 to President Johnsen, seeking additional information regarding the amendments to SB 174 requested by the University. Thank you for your continuing assistance with this bill.

The requested amendments are derived from existing state law criminalizing firearm possession in certain areas or situations similar but not identical to those on University premises. The requested amendments to SB 174 would not criminalize conduct. Instead, they are narrowly tailored to achieve the same public safety goals as existing law and would permit the Board of Regents to manage specific high conflict/high risk situations common on our campuses.

In responding to your questions, we have identified the amendment sought and the parallel state laws on which the request is based.

1. *Amendment allowing the University to regulate the firearms of a student or employee demonstrating a risk of harm to self or others.*

You asked why the existing civil commitment (Title 47) process is insufficient to prevent harm to the rest of campus. The University proposed this amendment based on concerns parallel but not limited to those addressed in Title 47. The amendment is required for a number of reasons: it would allow response to threats of harm that may not be related to mental illness, or to mental illness that may fall short of the standard required for involuntary commitment to a hospital for psychiatric evaluation and treatment, i.e., "gravely disabled or likelihood of serious harm." It is also required because involuntary commitments are rare and are not an appropriate tool to address the wide range of mental health issues seen on our campuses. (By contrast, voluntary commitments are very brief and may be terminated by the patient at any time without impact on the legal right to possess firearms.) The amendment would allow the university to use a less restrictive alternative to involuntary commitment, and to instead encourage voluntary mental

health treatment with a far less damaging and significant deprivation of freedom than an enforced stay at a mental hospital.

The Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. With the amendment, the University could intervene when student or employee behavior indicates a risk of harm to self or others, and before it escalates, to restrict weapons and take other appropriate action. For example, if a student engages in an altercation, expresses thoughts of suicide, or an employee expresses thoughts of workplace violence, the university would intervene to offer counseling or other assistance, as well as taking disciplinary or other appropriate action. As part of that intervention, the university would restrict that individual's right to carry a concealed handgun or knife on campus. Absent the amendment, the university would have fewer, less available, but more restrictive, alternatives for dealing with risk of harm to self or others, such as excluding students or staff from campus or seeking involuntary commitments. These alternatives affect other rights and can also be legally problematic.

With regard to due process, the Committee Substitute would require the university to establish a process to allow a person who is prevented from carrying a concealed handgun or knife because of a threat of harm determination to regain the ability to carry. The University supports this provision, but in any event, the university has existing staff and student disciplinary processes and student care team processes that include referral to counselors or other professionals as appropriate, and impose and provide for review of restrictions. A staff member or student who contests a restriction may appeal internally and to the courts.

The statutory language itself would provide the standard, i.e. the university would have the burden to show that the behavior of students or employees demonstrates they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others.

2. *Amendment allowing the university to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives in university facilities housing health and counseling services or other services related to sexual harassment or violence.*

You asked a number of questions about how broadly this amendment would apply on UA campuses. At UAF, the Nordic House houses the Office of Diversity and Equal Opportunity, including Title IX investigators. The services are based on the second floor in rooms 201, 202, 203, 205, 206. The University would not restrict concealed carry in the entire building; only in the identified offices. The Center for Health and Counseling and Disability Services are located on the second floor of the Whitaker Building. The police department is located on the first floor. The University would restrict concealed carry in this building because it only houses services where the University would have authority to regulate.

At UAA, the analogous services are located in the Student Health and Counseling Center (RH 120); Psychological Services Center (SSB 225); University Police Department (ESH 114), and Equity and Compliance (ULB 108). The University would not restrict concealed carry in the entire building; only in the identified offices.

At UAS, these services are located on the lower level of the Maurant Building in rooms 114, 115, 116, and 117. The University would not restrict concealed carry in the entire building; only in the identified offices.

You also asked why the university could not rely on existing law criminalizing possession of firearms within domestic violence and sexual assault shelters receiving funding from the state. The University does not provide a "shelter" for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Because criminal law is construed strictly, analogous services provided by UA, like those listed above and in the amendment, receive no protection under the existing criminal statute prohibiting possession of firearms in a domestic violence or sexual assault shelter.

3. *Amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives in student dormitories and other shared living quarters.*

You asked whether under the language of the amendment the university would prohibit weapons possession in university apartment complexes and single occupancy dorm rooms, and whether there would be distinctions for upper class, families and graduate students.

The language of the proposed amendment would not permit university restrictions in student housing that is not shared in some manner or that is not dormitory-style. As a result, the university would not impose restrictions on concealed weapons in single family dwellings or single occupant stand-alone apartments.

The University reads the proposed amendment as permitting regulation of possession of concealed handguns and knives in student dormitory rooms and shared living quarters, such as suites, regardless of whether the room itself is single or multiple occupancy. Unlike private homes or apartments, dormitories and shared student housing 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. Absent the amendment, SB 174 would result in concealed weapons being present in dorms and other shared student housing where they would be accessible to ineligible roommates and/or transient guests, and where alcohol is readily available for consumption.

4. *Amendment allowing the University to regulate concealed carry of handguns and knives within parts of facilities used for dedicated programs for preschool, elementary, junior high and secondary students, and only when such programs are occurring.*

The committee substitute does not presently include this amendment.

The University is seeking a very narrow amendment. First, the amendment would be limited to allow regulation only in those portions of facilities being used for dedicated K-12 programs, while those programs are occurring. For example, if a science class for elementary students were to take place in the Murie Building, the restriction would be limited to that classroom. The University would not seek to limit concealed carry in the entire building.

As shown in the memorandum and data provided to Senator McGuire (attached), the University is only seeking to regulate possession of concealed handgun and knives in programs dedicated to K-12, where the university becomes responsible for the students (*in loco parentis*), as opposed to open house type settings where parents accompany students, and only in the parts of facilities where such programs occur, while they are occurring.

If the amendment were adopted the University would limit concealed carry in these areas by posting a notice, as it presently does, and by enforcing restrictions when it becomes aware of issues or violations.

The amendment would provide a tool to manage possession of concealed weapons in conflict situations, create consistent expectations for students and parents in the K-12 system, avoid potential accidents, and allow UA to apply the standard of care established in law for K-12.

5. *Concealed carry permits.*

In 2014, the University opposed a bill requiring a concealed carry permit to carry handguns on UA premises and requiring use of lock boxes in dorms. The bill otherwise would have prohibited university regulation of concealed carry. Under that bill, the university would not have been able to restrict possession of concealed weapons by permit holders in any of the following specific high conflict/high risk situations:

- When student or employee behavior indicates a risk of harm to themselves or others;
- In student dormitories or other shared student living quarters;
- In dedicated K-12 programs run by UA;
- In Health & Counseling, Discrimination, Harassment and Title IX offices;
- During adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues.

In the context of SB 174, the university is proposing a permit requirement in addition to the specific ability to manage these issues. A student or employee carrying concealed in the close

The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
RE: Response to Questions Regarding University Requested Amendments to SB 174
March 7, 2016
Page 5 of 5

quarters of university common areas, classrooms, labs, libraries, and other communal space should have some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law. A permit also would exclude individuals with certain criminal convictions, including a Class A misdemeanor for domestic violence or stalking, from carrying concealed on campus.

6. *During adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues*

You did not ask about the amendment permitting university regulation during adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues. However, the committee substitute includes language related to adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues, but the amendment dropped "disputes." The University adjudicates many types of non-disciplinary disputes that can be contentious, including grievances, administrative reviews, harassment or discrimination complaints, dismissals from academic programs and grade appeals. The university respectfully requests that "disputes" be included in this amendment so that the university may exclude concealed weapons during adjudication of both disputes and disciplinary issues.

Thank you for your continuing work on this bill and your service to the state. Please do not hesitate to let us know if you have additional questions.


Attachment

Michael Hostina
General Counsel
Ardith Lynch
Associate General Counsel
Michael O'Brien
Associate General Counsel
Matthew Cooper
Associate General Counsel
Andy Harrington
Associate General Counsel



UNIVERSITY
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DATE: April 13, 2016
TO: The Honorable Gabrielle LeDoux, Chair, and
Members of the House Judiciary Committee
FROM: Mike Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska 
RE: Response to SB 174 Fiscal Note Questions Raised at the April 11 Hearing

At the April 11 hearing on SB 174, several members of the committee raised questions about the fiscal note associated with SB 174. This memorandum provides additional information in response to those questions.

Secure Access points & Screening are required by the Bill

Under the version of SB 174 passed by the Senate, in order to prohibit weapons in “*rooms where sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence are investigated and victim assistance is provided*” or in “*rooms during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues and disputes,*” UA would be required to establish “*restricted access areas.*” (See p. 2, lines 16-22 of the bill.)

A “restricted access area” is defined in the bill as “*an area beyond a secure point where visitors are screened and does not include common areas of ingress and egress.*” (See p. 4, lines 3&4 of the bill.) Thus to enforce a prohibition on weapons in these areas, UA would be required by law to establish secure points and screen visitors. Presently UA can simply prohibit weapons in these areas by policy, but that would not be permitted under this version of the bill.

The Fiscal Note

As reflected in the current fiscal note, the most prudent way to implement this provision is to retain a security consultant to determine 1) the most effective and efficient way to configure restricted access areas; 2) the appropriate type of screening and secure points; and 3) the improvements needed to ensure compliance with the bill.

Notwithstanding the need for such a study, in a March 7 letter to Senator Kelly (attached) the university identified rooms at its three main campuses where health and counseling services, services related sexual harassment or violence, and other similar services take place.

1. Cost of secure access points and required screening for sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence restricted access areas.

The university identified six rooms at UAF, four rooms at UAA, and four rooms at UAS, for a total of fourteen rooms where secure access and screening would be required. Providing a minimum of secure card access and least expensive walk-through detector (no additional personnel) the cost would be \$4,500 per room. The cost would be \$63,000 for rooms where sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, and Title IX issues are investigated or victim assistance is provided.¹

2. Cost of secure access points and required screening for rooms in which staff or student disciplinary issues and disputes are adjudicated.

Each main campus (3) of the University has at least one dedicated room in which student disciplinary issues are adjudicated. Student academic disputes and staff disciplinary issues and disputes currently occur in a variety of places across each of our campuses. Establishing one dedicated room per campus (14) for adjudication of student disputes and staff disciplinary issues, in addition to the three rooms for student discipline, would result in a cost of \$76,500.

3. Cost to establish secure access points and required screening for the largest dedicated K-12 programs

To be consistent with state law regarding K-12 programming the university would establish restricted access areas at least at the Eagle River Campus for the Mat Su Middle College, at UAF for the Rural Alaska Honors Institute, and at UAA for the ANSEP program at an additional minimum cost of \$13,500.

4. Minimum Cost to Create Needed Restricted Access Areas

The total minimum cost to actually create a minimal number of restricted access areas under CSSB 174 (FIN) would be \$153,000. We emphasize that this is a minimum as there are likely to be other areas that should be designated as restricted access areas after further review, such as the UAF power plant, the supercomputing center, laboratories, and facilities leased to federal agencies.

As stated above, a facilities survey by a security consultant is necessary to create appropriate restricted access areas in appropriate places. Any such study is subject to the state procurement code, university procurement regulations, and a competitive award process. The university estimates that such a study will cost \$450,000 based on facility surveys conducted in the past. This amount represents \$150,000 for each main campus along with all associated community colleges and rural campuses.

¹ With regard to sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence investigation and assistance, and adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues and disputes, the current version of the bill specifies that the restricted access areas must be limited to rooms. Therefore, each room would need to be a separate restricted access area.

I am a student in the University of Alaska system and I am proud to live here and incredibly grateful to be able to attend a highly accredited engineering program in my home state. I would however be hesitant to stay here if SB 174 is passed. Campus would no longer be a place for discussion and new or controversial ideas. There is no way to have a productive discussion if you are scared. I don't want to be pissing off very stressed, sleep deprived people that have underdeveloped prefrontal cortexes, easy access to drugs and alcohol and now guns! Campuses are supposed to be nurturing our next generations of Alaskan leaders. Please do not put that in Jeopardy. Campus should be a safe place for all opinions and people of all walks of life and a place to learn effective verbal conflict resolution I urge you to oppose SB 174 for the safety of our future.

Katherine Dolma
proponent of safe learning environments

About SB 174, I am currently a UAF employee, but over the past four decades, I have also been a student at UAF and a parent of students attending UA campuses. In other words, I am familiar with the campus environment.

I am extremely uncomfortable with the thought of guns on campus. Some people are hotheaded and in anger try to intimidate others. If they aren't carrying a gun, they can't wield it to scare others or fire it.

Campus is no place for firearms. I'd rather there were no guns allowed on campus at all, but if that's not possible, then at least don't take away the Board of Regents' ability to regulate and limit guns on University of Alaska campuses.

Grace Pedersen
773 Goldfinch Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Good Afternoon Alls:

I am opposing Guns on School Campus and Facilities for the safety of our students and faculties. Thank you

Warmly regards,

Arthur Yang
907-764-3634
Email: haccinc@gmail.com

Dear Representatives,

As a gun-owner, a University of Alaska professor, a father, I implore you to vote against SB 174. Guns have no place on our campuses, just as they have no place in your chambers. You don't have to vote lock-step with your colleagues here, this isn't about defending our second amendment rights, this is about the safety of us all. Our university doesn't support this bill, the students, staff, and faculty don't support this legislation and our police department doesn't support it. Shouldn't that lack of support be enough? Who on our campuses wants this and how will we pay for all the additional costs and stresses thrust on our university system?

I really hope you will take our voices into consideration. Please reject SB 174 and focus on the true task at hand, saving Alaska for our children.

Thank you,
Don Rearden

Dear House Judiciary Committee,

As a Fairbanks resident and UAF alumnus (1986), I must voice my strong opposition to SB174 in its entirety.

I do not support any aspect of this bill, nor do I believe its passage in any form, with any potential amendment, will serve to benefit the UA system in terms of safety or security.

This bill will undermine safety on campus and is likely not constitutional.

If this bill is passed, my children will not attend UAF. If this bill had passed prior to 2005, I would not have allowed my children to attend the Bunnell House for preschool care.

Introducing concealed carry permission to an under-21 population is foolhardy. Introducing concealed carry permission to an institution facing hundreds of forced layoffs is nothing short of asking for trouble.

This bill will cost money and degrade the safety of UA campuses and pulls control of key decisions from the Regents.

Thank You.

Carl F. Benson
P.O. Box 82886
Fairbanks, AK
99708

During my 23 years working on the Campus of the University of Alaska Anchorage I have witnessed violence in many forms. Allowing more guns on campus will not make the campus safer. Guns are not the answer!
Isolde Gibson

I would like to address this communication to the House Judiciary Committee, as I understand that is where the abhorrent legislation known as SB 174 now resides.

Dear Chairwoman LeDoux and Members of the House Judiciary Committee,

SB 174 is an unconstitutional piece of legislation. It is a bad bill, which would unnecessarily burden the University not only in matters of health and safety, but financially as well. At a time when the State is facing an unprecedented budget crisis, and the University of Alaska system is facing crippling cuts to the benefit of oil tax credits for the oil industry, it is simply unconscionable that forcing them to accommodate such an egregious affront to their constitutionally mandated authority to oversee campus properties and facilities would be even considered.

I urge you to reject this terrible bill, and move on to the business Alaskans need to see done. That is, cutting the fat (such as an unneeded new office building in Anchorage, not funding for seniors' and children's benefits and programs), and finding sources of revenue to help balance our State budget.

Respectfully and with thanks,

Sonja L. Benson

Fairbanks, Alaska

College students have a right to conceal carry on UA campuses.

College students do not have a right to on campus housing.

On campus housing is a permission.

Please amend SB174 to allow the UA system to set policy for on campus housing.

thnx

--

Dr. Jeff apple Benowitz
Research Assistant Professor/Geochronology Facility Lab Manager
Geophysical Institute
University of Alaska Fairbanks

My name is Jennifer McClung. I am an instructor at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and I am opposed to SB 174. I oppose this bill because I believe the premise on which it is founded is false. Having concealed weapons on campus will not make us safer.

The FBI released a study of active shooter incidents in the United States between the year 2000 and 2013. That includes shootings in schools, movie theaters, business districts and commercial areas. It includes both "gun-free zones" and places that allow concealed carry.

They found that less than 1% of active shooter events were resolved by an ordinary citizen with a firearm. Out of 160 incidents over a 14-year period, only 1 was ended by a good guy with a gun. In contrast, 21 incidents were ended by civilians that were unarmed. [1] So they found that good people without weapons were actually more successful ending active shooter events than good guys with guns.

On the other hand, Alaska has a suicide problem—and college students are not exempt from that. In the last two years, there have been 18 suicide attempts at UAA alone, and it is very likely that some of them would have completed if they had access to a gun since suicide attempts with a firearm are almost always fatal.

I believe that if we increase students' access to firearms—especially in the dorms—there is a real risk that more students will take their own lives.

And that risk is not worth a less than 1% chance of a good guy with a gun ending a mass shooting that may or may not ever occur.

Thank you.

Hello,

My name is Ember Jackinsky and I would like to speak with you concerning SB174. First off, this is a bad bill. I am a full-time student at UAA, 39 years old, female who lives in the dorms and understand the nuances of life here full-time. Please don't do this! If you allow guns into the campus I and many of a similar mindset will leave, we will find our schooling elsewhere.

Do you understand that if the guns end up on campus, they end up in the dorms (like it or not). Are you aware that in these dorms you have young adults, many living away from their parents for the first time. These are individuals that are just beginning to learn to rely upon themselves. These are individuals that suffer through the stress of being sometimes thousands of miles from loved ones and friends. These are individuals who deal with the stress of finals and the frustration that they bring. These are individuals that are doing the best with what they have.

So, let me ask you a question? What happens when you add a bunch of guns to a situation where suicidal ideation happens? What happens when you add a bunch of guns to environments where people are frustrated about their grades? What happens? You folks aren't thinking this through. You should not be telling the university what it can allow as pertains to this matter because you are too far removed from the environment to know what is right.

Think about this will you? What happens when concealed weapons are allowed on grounds? There are a few logical answers. Concealed weapons require higher policing, higher policing requires added measures, added measures require funds, yet our budget is getting gutted. I am concerned that this is a deliberate attack on students and upon Alaskans, what many here are calling a "Brain Drain". When our budget is gutted it means tuition cost rises and programs get cut.

Many here know that they can get a higher quality education by attending schools down south, at a lesser cost. When students school outside, they stay outside because they make connections outside. And while I understand we are not addressing the deplorable inaction on the budget, what we are discussing is directly tied to the problem. A brain drain.

Many like myself will choose to vacate these premises should you choose to allow concealed weapons on campus. I refuse to be in a classroom environment where there are guns. I would get up and walk away in fear, as would any other smart person. I have personally spoken to many professors that feel the exact same way on the issue.

Two events stand out in my mind over the last year. The first was a student that was frustrated about his grades arguing with his professor, not a good place to have a gun. The second was an altercation between two students, inside a classroom, threats were being made, not a good place to have a gun. Aside from these I can think of many times over the past year that things could have gone very badly, had there been guns involved.

By passing this bill YOU create the problem! The solution is we leave. I am an indigenous Alaskan (Aleut), and understand how and when to use firearms appropriately and safely and I would never want firearms on campus, none! I would not sleep in these dorms, I would access no part of the facility where they are present. We know that this is a smoke and mirrors issue to try and keep everyone's eyes off of the inaction over the budget. We know that the legislature could significantly decrease our debt if our failed oil tax credit program was dismantled, and it should be.

Oil taxes were the issue, they were always the issue, this problem should not be balanced on the education and welfare of Alaskans. It should be balanced on the backs of those who are to blame. When the money runs out the state will turn blue, it is as simple as that. This bill is a waste of taxpayer funds designed to draw attention away from the fact that our legislative leadership is deplorable as concerns the republicans. The golden days are over, please I implore you drop this odious Bill and distance yourselves far from it.

I am here trying to make a better life for my children, at this rate they will never attend this school because I will absolutely refuse to pay to send them to a place where their lives are constantly in danger. Choose wisely.

Cordially,

Ms. Ember Jackinsky

Dear committee members,

I sat on the phone for two hours waiting for testimony about the adoption/foster care bill, which sounds like a worthwhile bill, to pass so that you would move to testimony of other bills. At 3:00, after sitting with the speaker phone on for two hours, I had to hang up. I wanted to testify against SB-174.

If the motivation for SB-174 is to adhere to the Alaska constitution, Pete Kelly and supporters of his bill have missed the mark. This bill should apply to all public spaces, from legislative offices to courts and airports.

Alternatively, this bill should be dropped because it is nothing but a dangerous distraction from the real problem at UA and in our state: the budget. My request to you, as one Alaskan to another, is that you drop SB-174 because the university community, from students, faculty and staff to the BOR, are overwhelmingly opposed to it.

Listen to the people who are intimately involved with UA instead of forcing this NRA bill down our throats. Focus on your job and find a way to create new revenue instead.

Sincerely,

Kate Quick

1496 Watson Road

Fairbanks, AK 99709

I am writing to urge the House Judiciary Committee to vote against SB 174.

The University of Alaska should be able to restrict weapons on campus and at all its facilities. This is common sense, for the safety and peace of mind of all students, staff, faculty, and visitors.

I teach at UAF's Community and Technical College. I feel that allowing students to come to class armed undermines my authority as leader of the class. It also makes me uncomfortable in my role as the 'challenger'.

The hallmark of higher education is the free exchange of ideas, including challenging topics, and challenging our students. The dynamics of debate change when weapons are invited into the room.

Young students are still developing emotionally; older students often have many life pressures. We should not add to their stresses by allowing weapons into dorms and classrooms.

This Senate Bill is ill-conceived and ill-timed. We are working hard to deal with major budget challenges and maintain the quality of the education we offer. Please do not ask us to work around weapons, too.

Thank you for your consideration,

Teresa Lantz

PO Box 84141

Fairbanks, AK 99708

Representative LeDoux,

I am concerned about SB-174 in its current form. It's our right to bear arms, but I believe amendments should be made to allow the University of Alaska to maintain a safe environment and adequately respond to high-risk situations. Thanks very much for your time and hard work.

--

Margaret Oliver

Greetings!

I am writing today to express my opposition to the SB 174 in any form.

Partially, I challenge the idea that allowing concealed carry on our campuses would make them any safer; to the contrary, the data overwhelmingly indicate that situations involving untrained shooters are more dangerous and result in more accidental fatalities than they prevent criminal shootings.

I also would point out that the reasoning supporting this bill is flawed - students do not have unrestricted rights of free speech in a classroom. If the professor deems a student's behavior to be disruptive or contrary to the learning environment, the student will justifiably be removed from the classroom. Students carrying weapons into class would create such an environment and should therefore also be justifiably barred from the classroom.

Additionally, allowing this bill to pass would force members of the faculty and staff who make the University of Alaska system a top-tier institution to seek employment elsewhere. It is not enough to say, "Good riddance," to them - this move will decrease the quality of the education we provide the future leaders of Alaska, and will hurt the State in the long run - economically, socially, and in our status as a leader in Arctic research.

Finally, it is also worth considering the cost such a bill would add to the State of Alaska's already challenging financial climate. If students are permitted to carry guns on campus, the cost in additional police force needed to ensure the safety of the campus community, as well as additional training for faculty and staff (in addition to any other financial burdens) will put an unreasonable strain on Alaska's economy. Passing this bill at this time is irresponsible in the extreme.

Thank you for your time.

Best,

Dr. Seth A. Jones

--

Seth A. Jones

Term Instructor

Department of Philosophy & Humanities

Gruening Building 703C

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

This bill would not only create a dangerous environment for students and faculty, but it would also cost schools millions of dollars in insurance and security costs -- all at the taxpayers expense.

The University of Alaska estimates it will cost them **\$1.3 million** to implement new security procedures if this bill is passed, and **\$800,000** annually after that. With Alaska's educational funding already in jeopardy and schools struggling financially Alaska simply cannot afford this policy. [1]

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,

Robert Winckler

P.O. Box 877378

Wasilla, AK

winckler@mtaonline.net

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,

janis Johnson

101 Robe River Drive

Valdez, AK

jljohnso@valdezak.net

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Thank you,

Paige Hodson
903 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 220
Anchorage, AK
paigeh@alaska.net

To the House Judiciary Committee,

As a 40 year Alaskan I urge you to vote no on SB 174.

I've attended the UAF and taught classes there. I've coached high school and college students in sports, and I've worked with youth as a children's book author for more than 20 years.

We should not allow guns on college campuses where many students are still growing up. Young college students experience relationship issues, exposure to alcohol and drugs, academic challenges and frustrations. Guns do not belong in the hands of youths as they go to school and live in dorms in a group setting. By passing this bill our legislature will be making our campuses less safe and dangerous.

Such an allowance will result in more accidental shootings, suicides and provoked or random shootings. It will also create more liability and cost to the university.

The vast majority of colleges and states do not allow guns on college campuses.

Please vote no on 174.

Thank you,
Debbie S. Miller

Greetings,

I'll get straight to the point. Please do not let this bill pass.

UAF is an educational institution. Why having guns allowed on campus is beyond me. I understand that everyone has the right to bear arms but is this really necessary in this case?

I'm worried. I'm worried about the student who is under a tremendous amount of stress may explode and shoot someone out of spite, maybe a sought after parking spot, something said on social media, an ex-girlfriend, a professor, a person who may have a different religious belief. By letting guns on campus you are letting the university change its culture from an educational one, to a guarded, watered down institution.

Thank you for taking the time to read this.

Venus Sung

I attended UAF 1975 to 80 living in the dorms. Everyone had pistols in their rooms and the alcohol problem was much worse then. We did not have a problem with firearms on campus.

Alan Stone

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,

Richard Kullberg

po box 210108

anchorage, AK

As a 29 year veteran of the Air Force and 10 years as an administrator at the University, I can see no good coming from permitting guns on campus. The last thing an upset or stressed out college student needs is a gun for comfort. It certainly doesn't comfort me.

Respectfully,

Rocky Capozzi

Rep. Ledoux, I am opposed at the guns on college campuses. It is an overreach of the legislature to incert themselves into campus policy. It is a sad day when we promote guns over education-keep your guns for hunting, squirrels and for you own personal safety in your home, but the public deserves better than the constant treat of gun carrying radicals. Stop the overreach and let the colleges implement their own policies. If you want guns put the sam bill in the LIO and government buildings. Candy Rohrer

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

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Thank you,
Roger Miller
18936 Sokolof Circle
Eagle River, AK

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Thank you,
Pamela D Minkemann
4100 Endeavor Circle
Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Andrea Swingley
2284 Railroad Dr.
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,
J P FitzSimons
1320 Conrad St
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,
Hayden Kaden
P.O. Box 138
Gustavus, AK

Dear Members of the House of Representatives,

The Alaska Senate has already distinguished itself as pawns of the weapons and ammunition industry through their passage of the SB174. This Bill is not, I repeat, is not backed by the majority of Alaskans and is not in the overall interest of Alaska college students. As Representative Keller so aptly proved yesterday, he has no interest in hearing public comments on this bill, limiting public testimony to a mere two minutes, what a joke. Is it true that the legislature, who clearly by the desires of the Alaskan people should be focusing their full attention on resolving the enormous State Budget problems facing our state, instead wants to divert attention with mindless legislation like this? I urge you with heart and soul, vote NO on SB 174, and move on to important legislation. Thanks you.

Dave Blanchet
Anchorage, AK

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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Thank you,

Rawn Fletcher

2069 Eastridge Drive

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Frederick Young

5090 Mills Dr

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Gael Irvine
8220 E Edgerton-Parks Rd
Palmer, AK

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Thank you,
Lynn Wilbur
617 Katlian St
Sitka, AK

Committee Chair Ledoux:

Please share with the committee my deeply held belief that increasing guns on campus will do absolutely nothing to enhance the educational experience and the lives of Alaskans. I am a parent of a college student (soon to be 2), as well as a gun owner, and I am fully aware of the "perfect storm" of college life: unfamiliar diversity and challenges, alcohol and drugs, and challenges to deeply held beliefs and understandings. When we add to this the likelihood of transient or permanent mental health challenges experienced in the relative anonymity of a campus (instead of within the loving and supportive homes and communities), it does not take long to see this is no place for weapons. Particularly in light of privacy statutes, a student can descend deeply into depression or other mental illness before anyone realizes there is a problem; this is a terribly high-risk setting for guns.

I have a choice not to send my student to a school that permits weapons on campus by choosing a state that resists the pressure of the NRA. Most Alaskans do not have that choice. In any event, Alaska has a significant interest in retaining as many students as possible to meet the needs of our state in the coming generations, and giving them a reason to flee the state is not constructive.

Increasingly, companies are looking at state political choices when deciding to do business in a particular area. It is hard to imagine drawing research or employment opportunities to our campuses with a decision like this. If you doubt it, call people in other states or countries and ask how this looks to them.

Thank you for your consideration.

Elise Boyer
District 31
Homer, Alaska

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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Thank you,

Brian Cook

7016 Weimer Road #19

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Sharyle Bell

5010 N. Douglas #30

Juneau, AK

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Thank you,
Mark West
2238 Galatea Drive
Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Chris Prussing
4655 Thane Road
Juneau, AK

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Thank you,
J. Arlene Ronda
E. Hill. Rd.
Homer, AK

Please, please respect the wishes of the University Board of Regents.

E. Thomas Robinson, CPA, CMA, Professor Emeritus
School of Management, University of Alaska Fairbanks

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Thank you,

Larry A Johnson

2194 Nottingham Dr

Fairbanks, AK

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and vote NO on SB 174.

Thank you,

Michael Kerosky

2921 Spinnaker Drive

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Kevin Daugharty
19732 Big Diomedede Circle
Eagle River, AK

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Thank you,

Chelsea vukovich
4800 112th ave
anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

David Hribar
P.O.Box 737
Palmer, AK

Dear House Judiciary Committee Members,

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 and that should be honored.

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. A university campus 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 how it would be to teach a class knowing that there are 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

Dear House Judiciary Committee,

I hope this committee will give this bill, SB 174, the time it deserves unlike the House Education Committee yesterday. Many of us on UA campuses have serious reservations about this bill and are concerned that it is being pushed through the legislature with serious time for testimony.

I wish you would listen to the University and those of us who work and study on the campuses. Most of us do not want concealed weapons on campuses. We feel much safer with the current gun policies and see no need to change them. The least you can do is have the decency to allow everyone who wants to testify about this bill to do so.

Thank you,
Pam Groves
UAF

Representative LeDoux,

I am writing this in response to yesterday's vote of 3 against/4 in favor of concealed weapons on Alaska college campuses. I can think of nothing more horrific. I am currently an elementary school principal but I have worked as adjunct faculty on Anchorage, Homer and Kenai college campuses since 1988.

I cannot begin to tell you how many students I have worked with over the past 25 years have demonstrated personal instability. College students are still barely out of their teens and often lack self-regulation strategies. Emotional distress and un-medicated or undiagnosed neurological issues are common on all campuses today. To put a weapon into the hands of an individual living with any of these conditions is irresponsible on the part of the adults legislating this option. Many constituents believe this legislation puts our students and faculty at huge risk. Please vote not to support concealed weapons on campus.

Ms. Mo Sanders, Principal
Soldotna Montessori Charter School

To The Honorable Chair and Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to SB 174. I am an Alaskan resident, a father, and a gun owner, as well as a graduate student and instructor at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. SB 174 seeks to address a problem that does not exist. I work at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and can testify that the campus is a safe, non-threatening environment for learning and the free exchange of ideas. It is not an environment where personal safety is at risk. It is not an environment where carrying a firearm is necessary or appropriate.

The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear firearms, and, importantly, also allows for regulation of that right. The right to keep and bear firearms is not without limits. I feel strongly that campuses (specifically classrooms, libraries, offices, recreational facilities, dormitories, etc.) of the University of Alaska, where learning and debate is encouraged and embraced as young adults transition to the independence and responsibility of adulthood, is not an appropriate place for firearms.

While I am opposed to firearms on the campuses of the University of Alaska, I support the University of Alaska Board of Regents' responsibility to decide what the appropriate policies are for keeping students and employees safe, while also creating and maintaining a supportive learning environment. The Board of Regents has requested six amendments to SB 174, all of which are based on existing, Constitutional Law. As it is currently written, the bill contains only 2 of these amendments. This is unacceptable.

I strongly oppose SB 174. However, if the Alaska Legislature insists that firearms be permitted on campuses of the University of Alaska, the six amendments requested by the Board of Regents must be included.

Respectfully,

Daniel Rizzolo
1665 Howling Dog Trail
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,

Elisabeth Genaux

17420 Andreanoff Dr.

Juneau, AK

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Thank you,

Rachelle Walker

3105 Delta Drive

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Dr. Hans U Tschersich
1423 Baranof Street
Kodiak, AK

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Thank you,
Kathie Yoder

12941 Foster Rd.
Anchorage AK, AK

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Thank you,
Maia Wen

3154 Bettles Bay Loop
Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Robert Howard
240 N Independence St
Palmer, AK

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Thank you,
Maureen Knutsen
PO Box 134
Naknek, AK

I oppose SB 174. Shame on those of you who work in a building without guns to put guns into use on college campuses.
Wendy Wolf

This is my short plea asking you to kill SB 174, which would allow weapons on the UA Campuses. I find this effort very disappointing an extreme waste of time and eventually, human life. I have lived on the UAF campus and graduated from UAF. I have worked on both the UAF and UAA campuses. I know that this legislation will result in more weapons on campus, in the hands of irresponsible people. I do not understand why this legislation is being forced on the University. We have real problems to solve right now like finding new sources of revenue and ensuring the future of our great state. Please focus on the real problems.

I have championed the university as an Alumni and and an employee for 23 years. It is an exciting and vibrant institution. If this legislation passes, I will face the sad realization that I'm working for a university that I would not want my own children to attend. Please do not move SB 174.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Carroll
11950 Ginami Street
Anchorage, AK 99516

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Bob Gengler

18625 S Kanaga Loop

Eagle River, AK

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Thank you,

Arianna Cocallas

8731 Pluto Drive

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Julianna Braund-Allen
2221 Campbell Pl
Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Duncan Bovee
6129 Debarr #101
Anchorage, AK

I oppose Senate Bill 174. Please vote no to guns on campus!

Thank you,
Sharon Burke

Hello,

I am a PhD student at the UAF campus here in Fairbanks. I just recently decided to attain my PhD through UAF over several other potential universities because I love Alaska and it feels like home here.

However, due to the passing of bill 174, I am now starting to regret my decision to stay at UAF and I am trying to figure out if I can move my grants to another university and get an education elsewhere.

I understand that Alaska is a strong second amendment state, I was raised in Arizona (another strong second amendment state), and I also support the second amendment and believe Americans have a right to bear arms. But I do not think that concealed weapons belong in schools of any kind without the proper training and regulatory measures in place. Not only do I feel this on a personal level, and I will attend work and school in consistent anxiety for myself and the people around me but the **facts also indicate that concealed weapons do not make schools safer**.

In fact, in many of the schools that have allowed concealed carry, crime has increased. This is not necessarily due to concealed carry, but it certainly speaks volume against the argument that concealed carry would decrease crimes [1,2,3]

Historically the state of Alaska has allowed UA campuses to decide upon their gun policy, which seems just and fair. I think that it is a major government oversight that the state of Alaska would enforce a concealed carry law upon university campuses without the popular vote from campus employees, students, and faculty.

If there is an argument that anyone wanting a gun should be able to own one, even if they are a university student living in the dorms, there is still no logical reason to allow concealed carry on campus and in dorms, as there are already gun lockers around town and at the police station for such gun storage.

Furthermore, if there were proper background/mental illness checks and gun training and safety requirements for people who purchase a firearm I would not oppose this bill. But as of now we require more training to drive a motor vehicle, which kills less people, than guns do in the state of Alaska annually [4,5].

I think that if you are truly supporters of the second amendment you would want to put into place laws that promote safe and responsible gun purchase and use before you put them in concealed carry laws on college campuses around the state.

So please ask yourselves "why" we need a concealed carry weapons law on college campuses and whether the facts support those reasons.

After all the second amendment of the United States Constitution reads: "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 amendment says nothing about allowing anyone and everyone who can purchase a gun do so in a concealed manner without training or education on gun safety.

I truly hope you take this letter into consideration before you vote on this bill.

Thank you for your time,
Alexis Walker

Dear Representative LeDoux,
I'm **writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174**, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.
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Thank you,
Hal Dimarchi
3210 Judge Arend Ave.
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,

Dolores Farrell

3501 Halibut Pt. Rd.

Sitka, AK

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Thank you,

Anna Sorensen

2073 Yellowsnow Road

Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,
Shoshanah Stone
1705 Morningtide Ct
Anchorage, AK

Please stop this bill SB 174 - there's no way this is a good idea.

There's guns on campus now (don't doubt it), this just encourages more guns.

The Regents have it right. They should be supported. No guns on campus.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely, Tom

Tom Pogson
907-299-0061
Kodiak

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and vote NO on SB 174.

Thank you,
Patty Daugharty
19732 Big Diomedes Circle
Eagle River, AK

Dear Legislator,

Please vote NO on CSSB174.

I am a long-time Alaskan hunter and gun owner. But, I do not believe that the right to own a gun confers the right to carry a gun anywhere and everywhere. Nor do I believe that allowing concealed weapons on University of Alaska campuses will do anything to stop a mass shooting, as the sponsor of this legislation proposes. Instead I am convinced that this bill will cause far more harm than good. Why would we want to introduce concealed weapons to the University of Alaska environment? Anyone who has been through college, or read the statistics, knows that there is a high incidence of binge drinking and drug use; emotional trauma; and self doubt and even suicide among college age kids.

Allowing concealed weapons will not make campuses safer; it will mean that more of the kids who are depressed and suicidal will have the means to kill themselves readily available at that moment of no return. And instead of kids hung over and remorseful who are seeking out help from a counselor, we will have more dead students. The same is true for those moments when a student is angry at being dumped by their girlfriend or given a bad grade by a professor. Again, instead of an incident of assault or harassment where counseling or legal proceedings may be the resolution, we will have more dead girlfriends and dead faculty. And instead of a drunk student getting in a fist fight over some imagined slight and waking up the next morning with a bloody lip and a disciplinary hearing, we will have more students using a gun when they are drunk and facing a life in prison and a life of remorse (to say nothing of the victim and their family) for killing or maiming a fellow student.

Students and faculty have legs. Many of our most promising students and best faculty are the people who are likely to have options. Many will use their legs and go elsewhere to study or teach because of the presence of concealed weapons on University of Alaska campuses. This is happening elsewhere in the country where this sort of weapons on campus legislation has passed. As an example, the Dean of the highly touted University of Texas Architecture school left Texas to become the Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Design School in large part because of the newly passed Texas law allowing concealed guns on campus (New York Times, Feb. 27, 2016). I understand the sponsor of the bill said in response to this concern: "don't let the door hit you on the ass on your way out the door", or words to that effect. But I think most people who care about the Alaska University system will disagree with that sentiment and understand that keeping our best students and faculty will improve the experience and education for all students.

Finally, at a time when the legislature is dealing with a huge budget shortfall and likely cutting many University programs that would have improved Alaskans opportunities for success, why would the legislature further burden the University with onerous liability and enforcement costs that will only further degrade the academic programs of the University? I hope you agree with me that the answer to that question is we should not further burden the University with added costs that do nothing to improve the academic programs, but instead degrade them and put students and faculty at greater risk of harm from gun violence.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Frank Rue
7083 Hendrickson Rd
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

This bill would not only create a dangerous environment for students and faculty, but it would also cost schools millions of dollars in insurance and security costs -- all at the taxpayers expense.

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,
Karen Rode
5636 E 40th Ave Unit F 302
Anchorage, AK

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,
Chantal deAlcuaz
19500 Villages Scenic Pkwy
Anchorage, AK

Dear Representative LeDoux,

Experts have testified that in most other states, concealed weapons on campus have not been a problem and therefore will likely not be a problem in Alaska. However, as we're always reminded, Alaska is different from the other states. In Fairbanks it's dark in the winter, it's cold. There is a high level of stress that doesn't exist in other states. Alcohol abuse is an ongoing problem. The student body is young and many are immature. They make mistakes. Sometimes they are quick to act and slow to reason. Why add guns into this potentially volatile mixture?

Students, faculty and administrators at the University of Alaska are united against this legislation. Allowing the UA Regents to regulate guns on campus makes sense and does not challenge individuals second amendment rights. I urge you stop this legislation, or allow the requested amendments requested by the UA Regents. Please act now so that we can avoid a future tragedy.

Sincerely,
Leonard Kamerling
1380 Coyote Trail
Fairbanks, AK

Dear Representative LeDoux,

I oppose Senate Bill 174. Please vote no to guns on campus.

Linda Schandelmeier

Please vote no for guns on campus. Keep our students safe.

Janet McLaughlin

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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Thank you,

Patricia Cue

35360 Robinwood Dr

Soldotna, AK

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choices for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and **vote NO on SB 174**.

Thank you,

Nalinaksha Bhattacharyya

9010 Rocky Cove Drive

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,
Cathy Pegau
Box 2126
Cordova, AK

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Thank you,
Daryl Farmer
3875 Geist Rd., Ste. E# 343
Fairbanks, AK

Dear Legislators,

We must HALT this trend in acts of public-policy being proposed then institutionally 'wheedled' to passage by those with inferiority complexes! Civilian guns are bought and garrisoned by those who FEAR! not just "others" but everything!

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174, a dangerous bill that would force Alaska's colleges and universities to allow guns on their campuses.

This bill would not only create a dangerous environment for students and faculty, but it would also cost schools millions of dollars in insurance and security costs -- all at the taxpayers expense.

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska. I urge you to stand up for public safety and for fiscal responsibility and vote NO on SB 174.

Please put a halt to this insane legislation, absurdly thought appropriate in public education, that only reinforces the schizophrenia latent in the minds of many, too many, voters!

John S. Sonin,
329 Fifth Street, #1

Juneau, AK 99801
907-586-8212

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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Thank you,

Laura Moore
2746 meadowwood circle
Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Link Olson
1791 Meyeres Road
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,
Signe Fritsch
503 Third St
Cordova, AK

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Thank you,
Robin Shoaps
PO Box 60089
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,
Beth Leonard
60 Teresa Turnaround
Fairbanks, AK

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Thank you,

Martin Antuna

5504 Big Bend Loop

Anchorage, AK

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Thank you,

Victoria Smith

3638 Rosie Creek Rd

Fairbanks, AK

To Whom It May Concern,

I am testifying against alcohol abuse in relation to guns on the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus. I am a 6th year student working on my second degree at UAF. For the first 4 years of my college career, I lived in campus housing. Even in the "dry" freshmen dormitories, there is an excessive use of alcohol. I have been awakened by residents not only vomiting, but urinating in the hallways. Many of my friends tell stories of waking up to intoxicated *strangers* wandering into their campus apartments or bedrooms in the middle of the night. I moved off campus because I did not feel safe. Alcohol use is a problem at UAF. "Case Day" (24 beers in 24 hours) is a highly-anticipated April event among much of the student body here; class field trips following Case Day have had to pause to allow students to vomit on the side of the road.

Before I chose to come to UAF, I was warned by multiple people that it is a "party school". Is that really a reputation we are proud of? Taking into account that we sell alcohol on campus, I would say the message we are sending is yes. The winters are long and dark -- many students turn to alcohol for entertainment. Banning alcohol will not take full control over this long-standing dilemma all at once, but ceasing alcohol sales to students is a major start. By having a campus pub,

we as a university are currently stoking the fire. Given the issues with alcohol abuse on our campuses, I ask you to amend SB174 to not allow alcohol in buildings where guns are present, as the two simply do not mix.

Thank you for your time,
Kailyn Davis

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on CSSB 174, relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska. **I strongly oppose this bill and urge you to do the same.**

I have lived in Alaska for almost 40 years. I grew up in a hunting family. I am a gun owner, and have enjoyed hunting and passing on the tradition to our children. I am not against guns.

I am against the legislature forcing the Board of Regents to allow guns almost everywhere on campus. Currently the university allows weapons on campus in a reasonable way that is not in conflict with the Second Amendment. Restricting firearms in government buildings and schools has been recognized by the courts and the Alaska Legislature as presumptively lawful and outside the scope of constitutional protections. The right to bear arms is not the same as the right to carry arms all the time and anywhere. **This bill is trying to address a problem that does not exist.**

Our university system is a first and foremost a place of learning where student, faculty and staff need to feel safe to freely discuss ideas and explore differences. It is a place where young people are growing into adults, where they experience the ups and downs of adolescence and young adulthood. This often includes experimenting with alcohol and drugs, navigating romantic relationships and breakups, and sometimes mental health crises. They live in dorms in close quarters where friction can occur. **Mixing firearms into this volatile environment does nothing to increase safety and does everything to make it inevitable that there will be more avoidable tragedies.**

Alaska has the highest rates of suicide, gun violence, and sexual assault in the nation. There is no evidence that this bill will do anything to lessen that, and I believe it would likely worsen it.

Lastly, at a time when the university is facing huge cuts to its budget, including cutting academic programs and up to hundreds of faculty positions, this legislation would divert even more resources from academics and student support to implementing this unneeded law. At the few other university systems that have had this imposed on them, the costs were estimated in the millions.

Alaska and the Alaska Legislature face momentous choices this session that will determine the future health and welfare of the entire state. This bill is unneeded, potentially harmful to our young people and university system, and does nothing to focus on our biggest issues. I urge you to turn your attention and the state's resources to those issues, and to oppose SB 174.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sally Rue
7083 Hendrickson Rd.
Juneau, AK 99801

I am absolutely opposed to SB 174.

However, if the bill must pass, please consider the carefully thought out and well prepared memo from UA's legal counsel regarding the importance of all six amendments to SB 174, and amend the the bill to include all six amendments. Save the state of Alaska money by at least paying attention to the costly legal arguments which may follow passage of the bill without all six amendments.

Common sense, please.

Anne Stone

4159 Raspberry Rd, 99502

907-243-1782

Dear Representative LeDoux:

I am very concerned about legislation removing the right of UAA to restrict carrying guns on campus. Research has shown that the part of the brain that considers consequences before acting is slow to mature. Having those in their late teens and early 20s, some with anger management problems, carrying guns while discussing controversial issues sounds like a disaster waiting to happen. Unless guns are also allowed in legislative offices and during debates during the legislative session, it would be hypocritical to force universities to allow students to carry guns on campus.

Sincerely,

Ruth Fahl

333 1779

Thank goodness I have retired from teaching at UAF. After my 30+ years of teaching, there is no way I would feel safer with many of my students carrying guns into a hostile situation. They are not trained, They do not have the ability to work through a situation where they face down a shooter. And certainly most of them do not have the maturity to deal with the consequences of killing another human being. In situations you describe, that's exactly what these students would face- shoot to kill.

And why in the world are you allowing a bunch of untrained potential shooters on campus when you strictly forbid it where you are sitting right now?

And yes- I have owned guns in my lifetime for target shooting and hunting. Yes, I have taken safety classes. Even with my experience, I would never carry a gun on campus. Never! If I hadn't retired last summer, I would quit.

If you want to make campuses safe, increase safety education, increase the presence of properly trained safety personnel, install metal detectors at entrances. don't exacerbate the situation by adding to the chaos.

Patricia Holloway

Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear House Judiciary Committee (and cc to my representative, Rep. David Guttenberg):

I'm writing to respectfully request some common sense be injected into the debate over the "guns on campus" bill. This bill simply proposes to exploit a loophole in state law, which the NRA is methodically using across the country in states with similar loopholes. I used to like the NRA (my dad is a lifetime member) but they've gotten so ridiculous I simply can't support them anymore. I think I'll let my membership expire.

The Board of Regents' proposed amendments would make SB 174 better, but at financial cost, which we cannot afford. This bill goes in the wrong direction from the very start. As the U.S. Supreme Court has clearly stated, guns can indeed be regulated in government buildings and schools without infringing on Second Amendment rights. They are regulated in K-12 schools, court houses and other government buildings in Alaska, like the beautiful Capitol building in Juneau. University buildings should be on that list of exceptions as well. University buildings are both government buildings and schools.

There has been little to no credible evidence that allowing vigilantes to tote guns around dorms and classrooms will make our UA campuses safer. It more likely will increase accidents from people who don't know how to handle a gun safely. This bill is a waste of time and would create bad public policy.

Secondly, this bill represents over-reach and over-regulation. More laws on the books, which are not needed and costly to enforce. The Board of Regents is ultimately responsible for managing UA campuses, which includes ensuring a safe environment for students, staff, faculty, the community, youngsters who are frequently on campus, and all visitors, including alumni. Please allow the regents do their job, as they know the university system the best and manage it well. Guns already are allowed on campus in a number of circumstances; you can bring them in your car, and residents living in the dorms can keep them in locked storage so they can still hunt and target shoot. Nobody's Second Amendment rights are being infringed.

Thank you,

Kate Ripley

Lifelong member of a happy gun-toting, multiple-generation Alaskan family

UAF alum

Fairbanks resident

This bill cannot be passed based on national trends. The House committee that passed this bill does not speak for me or know anything about UAA or its student body. Have they ever been to UAA? Have they ever spoken to UAA students? No, if they did they would know that this bill is not wanted nor needed.

As a current UAA Student and Alumni - BA 2011, MPA 2017 UAA is not a place for concealed weapons. Not once have I heard someone say "I wish I could carry my gun on campus" or "id feel safer if I had my gun."

Of all the years I have been attending UAA I have never felt in danger until SB 174 was introduced. Never once have I been concerned that someone with a gun was in my class or was going to shoot up the University. Never once have I been worried about a person in my class is going to become violent. These are not the types of students that attend UAA. I feel safe when I see that sign at the door that states you are not allowed to have weapons on campus.

This bill, if it is passed will change this for me. I will not feel safe going to class. Any person that has a concealed weapon must make themselves known because I will not be attending any classes where concealed weapon is present. How do we even know that this person is trustworthy or capable of handling a weapon? How do we know this person is even in the right state of mind? All this bill does is put people in danger and not in the right mindset to learn. This opens the door for people to carry a weapon where once it was illegal.

I just hope that the people who are in charge see that this bill is ridiculous. The majority of students do not want this to pass, faculty and leadership as well.

If they do pass this bill I will no longer be attending class with someone that has a weapon. So UAA will have another problem to deal with if I cannot get equal access to education because of me feeling threatened. My wife works on campus and I do not feel she will be protected by the passage of this law.

Please do not pass this bill. It is not right for the University nor is it needed.
Walter Kookesh

To the House Judiciary Committee:

I'm a retired UAF professor, and for three years I served as Head of the English Department. I believe that allowing guns on campus is a very bad idea.

There are times when faculty members or members of the administration have to deal with students who are upset with their grades or agitated about some other aspect of their lives and who appear to be unstable. Under such circumstances, the possible presence of a firearm would make a frank one-on-one conversation nearly impossible. As department head, I faced such situations on a regular basis. If I thought a gun might be involved I would have had to delay the exchange while calling in a security officer. The awkwardness of that delay might itself have added to the student's agitation, making the situation even more explosive.

As a teacher and administrator, I occasionally dealt with students who were suffering from serious depression. Suicide among the young is a major problem in Alaska. With the presence of guns, it could become a dire issue on campus. I am speaking from experience. One of my former students, a very talented artist who suffered from depression, killed himself with a firearm. This occurred off-campus, but should SB 174 pass it could easily have happened in a dorm room. Please consider how you will feel when the first student shoots him- or herself on campus following the passage of this bill.

I hope you will take these concerns into consideration a vote against SB 174.

Sincerely,
John Morgan
Professor emeritus, UAF

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee,

I am writing to express my extreme concern at the very thought of the passage of this bill. I am a faculty member at UAF Campus. I strongly disapprove of weapons of any kind on campus, concealed or not.

My reasons are as follows:

1. Not allowing guns on campus has nothing to do with the right or lack thereof to bear arms, but rather with the safety of all concerned on campus. Weapons are not allowed in public schools, and they have no place on college campuses. Weapons are an integral part of life in Alaska; many of us are hunters, many of us are members of the military. Restricting guns on campus is not an assault on our rights to bear arms in Alaska; we do not hunt or fight on campus.
2. In many cases, students are experiencing their first extended time away from home, and are faced with many stresses; in Alaska, particularly, we have a problem with depression, partially brought on by lack of light in the winter (among other

things), and Alaska has a relatively high rate of suicide. There have been several suicides by shooting on the UAF campus in the past few years. I don't see any reason to make that easier.

3. In the past several decades, national studies on students have shown a decreased tendency to accept criticism and an increased tendency to expect higher grades (through grade inflation). We have also seen people more likely to act on violent feelings. We have seen numerous instances of campus shootings. Taken together with the possibility of , these are strong incentives for faculty to stop grading appropriately, for fear of reprisals. That, in turn, degrades the trustworthiness of a passing grade, and consequently of a degree. Do we really want a workforce whose education and qualifications cannot be trusted because of the fear of holding individuals to the standards required?

4. I mentioned in point 3 that gun crimes on campuses nationwide are a problem; in fact, in addition to mass killings, studies have also shown an increase in other types of crime, including rape, armed robbery, etc., where concealed weapons have been allowed. In addition, numbers of students have gone down on these campuses. Do we want to risk a decrease in student numbers at a time when we need to increase enrollments? Do we want to risk an increase in violent crimes?

5. At a time when our state is hurting financially, and consequently our educational institutions as well, scaring the work and student force will result in attrition (whether gradual or sudden), an attrition that cannot at present be reversed. People who leave are not being replaced. This may seem like a good solution to the financial burden, but in fact we cannot predict who will leave; the effect on our ability to maintain a quality educational system is unpredictable.

I wonder, what precisely are the benefits of guns on campus? Freedom? Our freedom is restricted only to the degree that it protects others. We still have a great deal of freedom to carry guns in Alaska. What other benefits? Ability to protect ourselves? Statistically, how many people have stopped a crime by carrying a concealed weapon on campus? Do the benefits outweigh the negatives?

I sincerely hope you will consider these points and vote against guns on campus.

Sincerely,

Anna Berge
Professor of Linguistics
Alaska Native Language Center
P.O. Box 750119
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee,

I am an alumnus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and a current staff member at the UAF Rasmuson Library. I oppose SB 174.

This bill fails to address the very real problems of gun violence in Alaska and at UAF. Its proponents have detailed highly unlikely scenarios wherein a 'good guy with a gun' will be at the right place and the right time to shoot a 'bad guy with a gun'. However, the reality of gun violence is far more complicated. The odds of that kind of scenario are extremely low. On the other hand, Alaska's rate of suicide is high and firearms are, unfortunately, an extremely effective tool for suicide. UAF has had three suicides by firearm on campus in the last four years.

This bill removes UA's ability to take appropriate actions to keep its students, staff, faculty, and community members safe. Guns will be allowed in dorm rooms. Suicide is often an impulsive decision - the time needed to walk to the police office to retrieve a weapon could be enough time for them to reconsider. In addition, UA is prohibited from taking action to

restrict access to weapons if it receives information that a student or employee is a threat to themselves or others. If a resident reports that a student is being unsafe with a weapon or is talking about suicide, UA is unable to take any action to remove guns from that situation.

As a previous dorm resident, I can tell you that dorm theft is a common problem: storing weapons in dorm rooms (the current bill allows for both handguns and rifles to be stored in rooms) could lead to increased theft and create more dangerous situations for residents, employees, and responding police officers.

Again, I oppose this bill and ask that you also oppose it. If nothing else, please make the common sense amendments proposed by the UA Board of Regents.

Thank you for your time.

Best regards,

Brad Krick

Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dear Senators and Members of the House Judiciary Committee,

I am writing to register my strongest possible objection to SB-174.

First, the bill is unnecessary. Current University of Alaska regulation and Board of Regents policy adequately provides for the university to manage its facilities responsibly; protect faculty, staff, visitors, and especially students from further unnecessary risk from the unwarranted proliferation of firearms; and mitigates potentially violent situations from escalating in dorms, disciplinary hearings, faculty-student interactions, and other potentially difficult situations.

Second, weapons hamper real education. The approval of concealed-carry on campus will greatly hamper the ability of faculty to teach freely and for students to participate fully. Knowing that someone in class is legally carrying a concealed weapon – and in this case an unpermitted weapon with no requirement for training or psychological background checking – will hamper free speech, require faculty to refrain from potentially divisive issues, and diminish the considered and sometimes controversial inquiry required for a real education.

Third, the bill is outrageously expensive. As the University of Alaska system has reported, providing for the bill will initially require \$1.3M, approximately \$800K/yearly, and will likely increase the UA system's insurance bills. In a period where the legislature is considering a \$50M cut to the system budget, these additional expenses are unwarranted, unnecessary, and completely out of line with the system's institutional mission and the operations of the three primary campuses.

Fourth, the bill is unreasonable in its demands and unsure in its stated effects. As the bill reads – and as the sponsors indicate – the bill is designed to bring BOR policy and university regulation in line with Alaska state law and current constitutional interpretation. However, constitutionally protected rights have been consistently subject to reasonable and sensible limitations when their exercise puts lives at risk. Freedom of speech is tempered by the need not to incite violence and freedom of religion is limited by the need not to harm others. The recently determined right to bear arms ought not to outweigh other limiting factors, primarily the threat of accidental misuse or inadvertent discharge. No matter one's political predilection, the presence of firearms increases the risk of injury or death, and the evidence that untrained but well-meaning "good guys" can prevent the "bad guys" from mass violence is practically non-existent. Even well-trained professionals have difficulty making the best decisions in the chaos of a fire or its immediate aftermath. We have all read about the tragedies that daily befall well-intentioned people who, despite their best efforts, make a single, tragic mistake that takes their own life or the life of someone close to them. The university classroom ought not be one of those spaces.

Fifth, the bill does not increase student success. In an era of declining budgets and increasing pressure on the UA system and its faculty and staff to maximize their efforts and make data-driven decisions based upon the student success, there is no evidence that SB-174 will increase enrollments or assist students in achieving their educational goals more effectively or efficiently. In fact, I believe that many parents and students will be persuaded to take pursue their education out of state, and then many of those students will not return to Alaska to open businesses or work toward the betterment of the state. I doubt that many families will be persuaded to 2 send their students to a UA campus simply because weapons are allowed on campus. In other words, the bill is motivated by concerns external to the educational mission and will detract from it. I urge you in the strongest possible way to keep current university regulation and BOR policy in place and allow the faculty, staff, and students of the University of Alaska to concentrate on learning rather than worrying about whether their fellows are carrying weapons.

And finally, the Legislature is not the proper place to debate whether guns should or should not be allowed on campus. The state of Alaska has given authority to the university's Board of Regents so that they can decide which policies are appropriate for the institution. The regents and the administrators who work for them are the ones familiar with the needs and wants of the campus, and they know how to best ensure the safety of students. They are the ones who communicate on a daily basis with students, staff and faculty. They know that the bill isn't needed -- that there are few violations of existing gun policies and that campus safety can be best addressed in other ways. They know that SB 174 is not wanted by students and would turn open environments for learning into unsafe, fearful places.

The Board of Regents, not the Legislature, knows the university and what is good for our campuses. As a community, students, staff, faculty and alumni trust regents to make the right choice. I hope our Legislature can too.

The very presence of a gun in a classroom constitutes a harassing learning environment.

Respectfully,
Tomas Vrba

Dear Legislators,

I am opposed to guns in my class room at UAF (SB 174). The university needs a workable budget, not guns. I appeal to come to your senses and to use your time wisely. Kill this bill and use the time to focus on the budget.

Thank you

Rajive Ganguli
Fairbanks, AK

Dear House Judiciary Committee,

I work as a Development Officer at the University of Alaska Anchorage because I believe that education in a safe environment is essential to the growth and prosperity of every individual and our state. UAA provides the opportunity for students to pursue their career goals in an environment where they can focus on their studies.

The Senate and House Education's decision to pass SB 174 prevents the university from responding to common, known, high risk and high conflict situations involving concealed firearms and knives on university property. I support the Board of Regents and University of Alaska administration's request that the House Education Committee: 1) Adopt the Senate Education Committee substitute for SB 174 in place of the version referred by the full Senate; and 2) Make the additional amendments allowing the university to regulate concealed carry in portions of facilities used for primary and secondary programs while they are occurring, and require a concealed handgun permit to carry concealed handguns on campus.

The requested amendments allow the university to ensure a safe environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors, including K-12 students. I fear that allowing SB 174 to pass without these amendments will encourage staff and faculty to reconsider their employment at the university, push prospective students to attend a different university - thus pushing more quality Alaskans out of state - create an unsafe environment for those who may feel threatened by other individuals or are considering causing harm to themselves, and increase risk in dorms and other high-risk situations.

I recommend the House Education Committee thoughtfully consider the Board of Regents and University of Alaska administration's request.

Thank you, in advance, for making the right decision.

Sincerely,

Kelly Donnelly

I'm a professor at UAF and strongly oppose anything that increases the presence of guns on campus.

The facts are clear - the more guns there are in any given area, the more gun accidents, gun related homicides, and gun related suicides occur. This cannot be disputed, it is a fact.

If those in power choose to increase the presence of guns on campus they must admit responsibility for the inevitable increase in gun related accidents, homicides, and suicides that will occur. Do you honestly think that the increase in these problems will be offset by lives saved due to 'self defense'?? More likely - self defense shooting cases will result in accidental deaths (happens all the time).

My former MS student had an enraged boyfriend, in college in Nevada, shoot a bullet through her leg. She's lucky he didn't kill her. This sort of thing will happen and does happen regularly where guns are common.

Yours,
Derek Sikes

As an instructor that teaches evening classes, I do not support this bill.

As a mother of two children, attending University of Alaska, I do not support this bill.

I do possess guns, they are kept locked up in a gun case.

This bill does not address secure storage of handguns or rifles, allows concealed carry of rifles, and allows concealed carry where K-12 programs are provided, and does not require a permit to carry concealed handguns on Campus.

This bill is inadequate to protect me and my children.

Thank you very much.
Judith Ramos

Dear Representatives,

I am a first year PhD student from Illinois attending the University of Alaska Fairbanks. I am *strongly opposed to SB 174*, the bill that would allow concealed guns on campus.

There are many reasons why I believe this bill is dangerous, including the possibility for accidental shootings, danger to instructors and students, and destruction of a community focused on learning. Discussions at schools can sometimes become heated when students do not see eye-to-eye. Bringing guns into this environment could prove fatal.

As a student who chose from many different universities when deciding where to go to graduate school, I know that my decision would have been different if the University did not have a policy restricting gun carrying on campus. I think that this law would have a **detrimental effect on the enrollment at UAF**, in addition to **creating a distrustful community**.

Thank you for considering my perspective, as a new out-of-state student who appreciates the Alaskan lifestyle, but would feel unsafe and unwelcome if SB 174 were to pass.

Sincerely,
Emilie Sinkler

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

I am a librarian and college professor at UAF, but this message is my opinion, not connected with or approved by my employer.

I would sincerely like to know what you think I should do, when I some day must face an upset student who comes to my office with a gun, because it will happen. Obviously if many students in the classroom have guns, someone will shoot the student who seems volatile, so the ensuing firefight will settle it all (probably with plenty of collateral damage, but oh well, right?). But if the student comes to my office, upset because I caught them cheating on an assignment and gave them an F (not uncommon), and they have a gun in easy access, what do I do? Do I go ahead and shoot first or will that land me in jail (not to mention the upset parents and my own horrific guilt!) or do I wait until I see him draw? It will be just the two of us in a very tight space, so I need guidance as to the proper action. At this moment, if I see a student with a gun, I can call campus police. If this bill passes, what can or should I do then? Or should I just give all angry students As?

How should our library staff handle patrons with guns who have overdue items and are blocked from further checkout? When working at the Circulation desk I've been called a Nazi, a fascist, I've been told to eat a bunch of f'ing cigarette butts by a schizophrenic public patron, I've had books thrown at me, etc. All our staff have encountered these unruly and unbalanced people. The campus police have provided excellent service in these situations, typically responding in less than 3 minutes, with no loss of life or injury to anyone. If these crazies now come in armed, what would you suggest as the best course of action? As an example, here is an excerpt of an actual email message I once received from a student who refused to turn over books:

Keep sh*t like this up, though--and you will one day find out. May the Devil use your spine as a ladder--picking apples in the orchards of Hell,

Nasty isn't it? Maybe you also get hate mail like this. I found it incredibly threatening, especially after I heard that he knew where I lived.

These are serious questions, and we will need answers if this bill progresses and is signed into law. I would expect those answers to come from the legislature, since you or your staff have researched this issue. We may also need funding for

gun safety training, if the presumption is that we will all carry to protect ourselves. But we'll still need to know when to shoot; perhaps police-level training is in order. Wouldn't it be a lot better if we could all just focus on our jobs?

If you must pass such a ridiculous and pointless bill, then please amend it to permit firearms and knives in the Alaska State Legislature and its offices before they are permitted at the University of Alaska. It is important for the Legislature to lead in issues of safety, particularly in areas where public employees must deal with angry and/or unstable constituents in public buildings.

Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to your response.

Karen Jensen
Fairbanks Alaska

Dear Members of the House Judiciary 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. This is not a constitutional issue.

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 the Honorable Members of the Alaska House Judiciary Committee:

I am writing to register my absolute opposition to SB 174. As an Alaskan citizen, mother to three young daughters, and as a professor at UAS, I feel very strongly that this bill is inappropriate and endangers my safety and the safety of my students. Knowing that some of my students-- many of whom have troubled backgrounds due to military experience, violence in their own homes, and other circumstances-- could be free to come armed to my classes is terribly unsettling. I strongly believe that guns have absolutely no place on campus, just as they have no place in K-12 schools and in the Alaska Legislature itself. I resent that this law is being pushed through in the name of self-defense and as a constitutional argument, without regard to the amendments requested by the UA Board of Regents and despite the overwhelming opposition by those who work at the University of Alaska. I ask that you please oppose this bill so as to help protect the safety and to respect the wishes of Alaskans working and studying at our universities.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Sonia Nagorski
605 N. Franklin St
Juneau, AK 99801

Note: I write this letter representing myself alone, as a private citizen, and I do not represent UA and am not using UA resources to write this letter.

Tom 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 before you vote for it. 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

Dr. Jennifer Schell
University of Alaska Fairbanks
English Department
850 Gruening
PO Box 755720
Fairbanks AK 99775
Phone:?? 907-474-1982

Hi, here's my full testimony:

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 concerns regarding the emotional and mental health of Alaskan university students and the correlated increase in risks were firearms to become more readily accessible. Some of those supporting the bill expressed the opinion that college students are adults and should be treated as such. However, the brains of adolescents are 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 casualty 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” my students for a range of activities—from talking while others are speaking to playing on their phones. While I am not a therapist, I counsel students on practical educational advice such as developing good study habits and applying to graduate school applications—to more personal matters, such as coping with loss or experiences with sexism.

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.

Lora Vess
Juneau, Alaska

good day,

I would like to take a moment before going to work today - at the University of Alaska, to provide some comment on the proposed action of SB 174.

first of all - don't you people have better things to do - say pass a budget - than to waste time deciding if students and teachers should be able to arm themselves when walking onto one of the UA campus? honestly folks, lets put some perspective into your work - NO ONE but you politicians think this is a good idea, and if you find Alaskans that do - more than likely they do not have children living and working on one of our campuses. there is no legitimate reason, or need for an armed student body, in fact - I can think of many reasons not to - bad relationship news, a failing grade, a teacher you think is against you, , ,the list could go on. please try to focus your time and energy on things in this state that truly need fixing - like the BUDGET, and stop trying to make some political statement about Second Amendment Rights in Alaska, , ,

everyone of you have lost my confidence and support if you pass this legislation.

Meg and Lowell
Triple B Farm

Greetings Judiciary Committee,

I am a staff member at UAF and I oppose SB174. Having guns on campus will make me LESS SAFE. I am young, and can look for jobs elsewhere.

Thank you,

Lily Cohen
University of Alaska Fairbanks
International Arctic Research Center and
Geophysical Institute Permafrost Laboratory

My name is Peggy Bray and I'm a supporter of the Alaska chapter of Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America/Everytown for Gun Safety. We're a grassroots movement of Americans fighting for public safety measures that respect the Second Amendment and protect people from gun violence. We campaign for strong solutions to lax gun laws that put the safety of our families and communities at risk.

I'm writing today to oppose SB 174, which would force the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to allow guns on campus. This is a dangerous and un-necessary bill. I am a mother, grandmother, and a concerned citizen.

Campus police chiefs, college presidents, college faculty and 79% of students do not want concealed guns on their campuses. This dangerous bill would put our University campuses at risk by inserting guns into the equation. The UA Board of Regents has opposed this bill. We should listen to their voices of reason and vote no on this bill

Sincerely,

Peggy

I will not attend any events at any of the Statewide University of Alaska campuses if this ridiculous bill is passed allowing any idiot, disgruntled employee, or angry student to carry a concealed gun on campus. I will quit taking classes that I take regularly, I will quit playing in the symphony which rehearses and performs at UAF, I will not attend Statewide education conferences which are held annually on the UAA campus, I will not attend basketball or hockey events, I will not go to the fabulous Museum of the North, I will not attend the Summer Arts Festival or teach at the Summer Music Academy (this brings hundreds of 6th-12th graders to Fairbanks each summer!), nor will I attend any of the campus sponsored arts shows or musical events. I will no longer encourage my students who are graduating from high school to apply to or attend UAF, UAA, or UAS. I will not bring my 4th, 5th, and 6th graders in field trips to campus to meet and learn from some world-renown faculty or guests. And I will leave this State as quickly as possible. Senator Pete Kelly is very wrong in his thinking in this bill. He is opening up the university system to be the next location of terror, and the news will be horrific. His reasoning has been proven incorrect...more guns do NOT make it safer. Read the studies. More guns bring more violence, not less.

Please do not pass this bill. Although if I personally quit attending all of the aforementioned events, nobody will notice one person gone; but believe me, there are thousands of fellow Alaskans who are planning to do the exact same thing. This is also one of the worst things you can do in our current economic crisis. The university system is going to lose hundreds of thousands of potential revenue from loss of attendance in school (parents do not want their children at a university that allows other, emotionally immature children to carry concealed weapons in their dorm rooms!), but also loss of attendance at sporting event and arts events. The idea of making it easy and legal for an 18-year old to pull a gun on someone because the latte wasn't made correctly is at once hilarious and horrifying. An event such as this WILL happen if this bill passes. It will be just a matter of time.

Thank you.

Sheryl Saupe Frey
-born in Alaska

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
P.O. Box 84396
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear Legislators:

As an employee of the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, I'm extremely concerned that this bill is likely to pass.

I'm not a gun enthusiast, nor am I anti guns. I understand that a lot of people in Alaska have guns for hunting and target practice. What I don't understand is why someone feels the need to carry a concealed weapon to school or work.

We've all been going through active shooter training. We've been told that if you are carrying a weapon, you will be treated as a threat, not as one of the good guys.

I can think of one or two of my coworkers who may have had sufficient training to be trusted with a gun in the case of an active shooter. I *might* feel a bit safer if they were available to assist in an active shooter event...but what if that active shooter can't be identified because 3 more of my coworkers have pulled out weapons and are all ready to kill someone?

I also have a number of coworkers who are gun enthusiasts and sound like they are just waiting for this bill to pass so they can now bring their guns to work. These are the people I'm most worried about. They are a

bit arrogant and a bit careless. I sincerely hope that I'm not around when one of them decides to show off a new weapon and accidentally fires it...and the bullet just happens to hit an innocent bystander. I also hope that they are never put in the position of needing to pull out their guns to shoot someone...I do not believe that any of them are actually prepared to kill another person.

I also have some coworkers who are a bit emotionally unstable at times. Those coworkers may not have guns available, but that doesn't mean that they can't get a gun quickly and easily. The law we have now may be enough to keep these coworkers from bringing a gun to work. If that were to change, please tell me how to protect myself from the person who has little impulse control when they get angry.

You may think that these scenarios are very unlikely. Based on the statistics, though, are they any more unlikely than an active shooter on campus? Would you seriously trust one of my coworkers to 'protect' you in an active shooter situation? If you were a first responder, how would you determine which of those people are the active shooter...and how much time would be wasted in dealing with all of the people who've pulled out their guns to 'help'?

Please consider the feelings of the people who work and go to school at the University of Alaska before you decide to pass this bill. We are the ones who will be paying for it and from what I understand, most of us are against the bill, especially as it is written. We are the ones who are now dealing with the stress of the budget issues. We are the ones who are having to spend more hours working just to get the job done because positions aren't getting filled. We are the ones who will have to deal with the stress of knowing that there could be any number of untrained gun enthusiasts carrying concealed weapons on campus.

Respectfully,

Maureen English
P.O. Box 84396
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

Please amend SB174 to permit firearms and knives in the Alaska State Legislature and its offices before they are permitted at the University of Alaska. It is important for the Legislature to lead in issues of safety, particularly in areas where public employees must deal with angry and/or unstable constituents in public buildings. I'm sure you'll agree that leadership by example is highly effective.

Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to your response.

David Valentine

Dear Rep. LeDoux, please vote no on this bill. I work in the student union at UAF -- many people here are opposed to having guns on campus and I am wholeheartedly so.

Thank you for your consideration.

Carrie

--

Carrie McGee

Wood Center Fiscal Officer

PO Box 756640

Fairbanks AK 99775

SB 174 will FORCE the University of Alaska to allow concealed guns on campus.

This legislature is CUTTING teachers and lots of other "silly" things that schools claim they need, but they're ADDING GUNS.

Oh...and KNIVES too. It is (honest to God!), the "Firearms and Knives Bill."

Bzzzzzzzzz—that's Jefferson spinning in his grave.

Tell me this is just a nightmare and I'll wake up.

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE VOTES TO ADD GUNS (and knives!) AND CUT TEACHERS, SOMETHING IS WAY THE HELL OUT OF WHACK.

Is there something in the water down there? You guys are taking us back to the 90s....

The 1890s!

Please, please STOP. Take a long, deeeeeeep breath. Come to your senses people.

Susan Todd

Dear Representatives,

I am a resident in Alaska for over 13 years, and I came here because it is peaceful, and I stayed due to having a performance-based modern society.

I LOVE Alaska, I really do and I care. I wish to stay here the next 20 years, or longer; if I can.

Guns on campus will not achieve any of our goals, and just present us internationally as mindless morons taken over by other's people's agendas for no reasons. It's a massive policy mistake!

Our campus will loose reputation and performance in many ways if guns were allowed.

As a university professor, and who came here BECAUSE this great campus and community, I am against guns on campus. It flips all what we did, and what we ever did and want to achieve for this great state.

Please do NOT allow guns on campus. It serves nobody, in my view and from all I know and see (+30 years of experience worldwide).

THANKS.

Please feel free to follow up with me as needed.

Kind regards

Falk Huettmann PhD, Associate Professor

Please vote no on Senate Bill 174. Guns on our university campuses will make us less safe, not more. In addition, those who manage the university need to be able to institute rules to keep students and staff safe. Legislating this issue from Juneau is wrong and dangerous.

Thank you for your service,

Diane Herrmann
Fairbanks, Alaska

Campus police chiefs, college presidents, college faculty and 79% of students do not want concealed guns on their campuses. The UA Board of Regents has opposed this bill. We should listen to their voices of reason and vote no on this bill.

Thank you. Elizabeth Thompson

--
PO Box 1631
Petersburg, AK 99833
907-772-2775

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I apparently (and unfortunately) missed the discussion in the House (and Senate) education committees on the intersection of SB174 and the Gun Free Schools Act of 1990 as amended.

As I read the Act, it would prohibit firearms, for example, in most of UAA's West Campus (in as much as UAA property is not "private" property and lies within 1000 feet of a series of public schools (Lake Otis Elementary and KCC).

It seems pretty clear that there needs to be an extended fiscal note to address the full and true cost of this legislation, from the hundreds of thousands the Legislative Council would have to spend to attempt to challenge the federal Act, to the hundreds of thousands that the

University system has indicated it will take to implement the Bill (should it be adopted over the objections of the UA system.)

Of course, there are other questions besides those of a pecuniary nature. For example, how will UA students know when they are in a Gun Free School Zone, and what might happen when Law Enforcement attempts to apprehend a person on UA campus in possession of a firearm within such a School Zone. Is the Legislature going to try and bar APD, AST, and the FBI from enforcing federal law on UA property? And how would the legislature actually manage that. Of course, it gets messier by the minute, because with a right to stand one's ground and make a citizen's arrest, it is only a matter of time before we have a shoot-out on West Campus, with stray bullets whizzing through elementary classroom windows. Yes, I am sure that all those Lake Otis students will feel much safe with the adoption of SB174 (though I am concerned that some unpatriotic bozos might well try to set up a defensive perimeter at the extent of the Gun Free School Zone and man that perimeter with armed guards - some people!)

While I do understand that the House majority is willing to invest time and energy in any proposition that avoids addressing the critical need to adopt at least a 15% nominal top rate graduated income tax, I am sure that in your eagerness to promote your legislative agenda you will, as always, act diligently, rationally and deliberately to address ALL the ramifications of such legislation, and, in the event that you don't manage that, at least make it clear how you are going to fund both sides of the extended litigation and havoc you will otherwise be creating.

Marc Grober

I oppose Senate Bill 174. Please vote no to guns on campus.
Janet Bailey

Please oppose SB174 which allows concealed weapons on University of Alaska campuses. A learning institution is no place for guns!! I strongly oppose this legislation, and am very disappointed this bill has been approved by other committees.

Thank you.

Linda Swiss
907-229-6687

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.

Molly Tarby

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Seth Skogstad
PO Box 4707
Palmer, AK 99645-4707

Dear Elected Representatives,

I am writing in opposition to changing University of Alaska policy on firearms and weapons on campus.

SB 174 is an absurd and evil suggestion for many reasons. I will list just a few.

1. Alaska has the highest suicide rate in the country. Some who wish to take their own lives lack the courage to shoot themselves so they shoot others until they are in turn shot by the police. Commonly known as "suicide by cop".
2. If you have ever been to Alaska you might know that it is not a bastion of mental stability and sound choices. And in this I am not referring to those with treatable organic mental illness but rather those with fragile emotions and a sense of entitlement. (Remember 2-4-1?)
3. I have been an Alaska resident for 54 years. So, I have a well informed impression of my fellow citizens. The vast majority of them are sane, reasonable people. And a sizable minority are not.
4. Alaska has a "Stand Your Ground Law". Perpetrators can seek shelter from legal consequences by claiming they felt threatened. Which in turn lowers the threshold for homicidal behavior.
5. I have to take off my shoes at the airport. I have survived the humiliation. But once on board, I only worry about the performance of the aircraft. Students should only have to worry about their grades.

If this bill were to pass, I would actively encourage parents not send their children to our universities. I am a UAF alumnus.

Sincerely,
Garry Utermohle

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

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 you for your representation.

J. Paige Ruesch
Fairbanks, Alaska

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 raised so dramatically by the bill?

Of course, the university is also a workplace as fraught with the ordinary tensions of the working world as any other. But there are additional areas of contention, too. Grades are disputed (in professor's offices or in formal hearings), faculty are reviewed (and sometimes denied) for promotion and tenure, hearings are held regarding inappropriate behavior (under Federal Title IX or other statutes). Denying the ability of the Board of Regents to regulate carrying weapons into those sorts of situations is simply irresponsible. It is also very likely illegal under federal statutes (hence the likelihood of litigation).

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 alter 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

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 7th 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 knee-jerk reactions to harm themselves and others.

My siblings and I grew up knowing that the guns were always locked away in the gun cabinet and my dad kept the key hidden. When my sister attempted suicide, she knew not to even bother looking for a gun since they would be secured away. I think she is alive today because the household guns were not immediately available.

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 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-campus>. 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

Dear Judiciary committee--

I strongly encourage you to not support SB 174. As an employee of the university, I do not believe that allowing weapons on campus would improve my security or the security of my students. Weapons on campus, in dorms and in classrooms would only increase the possibility of accidents, self harm and/or spur-of-the moment aggression.

I should also note that weapons are not allowed in other federal or state facilities where emotions often run high. And neither are weapons allowed at political conventions. So why are they are they a good idea at our educational institutions?

Please help keep our university a place of discussion and learning. Vote no on SB 174.

Cathy Hanks

709 Sparrow Court
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

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

Chris Turletes
3010 Admiralty Bay Dr
Anchorage AK 99515

April 10, 2016

Greetings My Name is Chris Turletes, I live in Anchorage, I am a retired Army officer of 23 years and now work at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Thank you for this opportunity to testify on SB 174.

I don't agree with SB 174 and hope you don't either. SB 174 would preclude the Board of Regents and university from effectively managing student and employee safety on campus. 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 the University's 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. These students are young and still being shaped, still vulnerable. College is a zone of freedom, away from parents but still within the boundaries of some supervision, rules and discipline. It is a place to grow and explore.

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

The policy in place now allows those that carry weapons around town to leave them in their vehicles when they come to campus, or at home.

As a part of the Campus Emergency Response team I think concealed carry compounds any event involving student, faculty, staff safety on campus. What's going on? Who's got a gun? Who's the friendly? Who's the hostile? You just don't know.

On campus on any given day we have students from K-12 in the planetarium, in the science labs, library, attending ANSEP middle school or various college bridging programs, testing, participating in engineers week, Model UN, taking AP tests,

participating in a play or folk festival or in the Wells Fargo skating or in the Alaska Airlines Center for state playoffs, a wide variety of summer camps, or attending some event. It's mind numbing that the people of Alaska think this is a good place to allow concealed carry and possibly storage (in dorms) of weapons.

Why carry a weapon on campus in the library (we have a Federal Section of the Library—no guns allowed in there) at the gym or the Arena or at the coffee shop or bookstore or in a classroom? Personal protection? Self Confidence? Intimidation? I can't think of a good reason.

I have been around guns my whole life; guns don't scare me people with guns do. I think University campuses are learning, exploring environments and concealed carry make them much less utopic.

SB 147 is a bad idea. I strongly encourage you to vote against it.

Sincerely,
Chris Turletes

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

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

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.

6) A well planned mass killing can never be eliminated, and even trained people cannot prevent it. How many accidental deaths and injuries do we accept and promote on the way of preparing for that statistically rare catastrophic event.

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

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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,

Taryn Lopez
2638 Doc John Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Dear Representatives:

I implore you to reject SB174 and instead vote to fund education in the state of Alaska. We need faculty, staff and programs in our schools and universities. Not guns.

Thank you,

Adrainne Thomas

Members of the Judiciary Committee,

Like many Alaskans who work during the day, I am unable to testify in person (LIO/phone) during your meeting regarding SB174. So let me say now that i think this is one of the most inane pieces of legislation ever to come before my eyes!!! Just like with other scientifically-based facts, that this legislature tends to ignore, the Judiciary Committee seems to be unaware that the decision-making part of the brain is not mature until the age of 25—an age beyond many of the UAA students!

Even if API patients were not allowed on campus as students (which they are), many young people only understand drama to make a point. That may be fine if it is verbal, theatrical, peaceful, but add a gun to this equation and you are asking for TRAGEDY!

ON YOUR HEADS WILL BE THE DEATHS THAT ARE ALMOST CERTAIN TO FOLLOW AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THIS INANE BILL. STOP NOW BEFORE SOME UPSET STUDENT DECIDES TO END HIS/HER OWN LIFE, OR THAT OF SOMEONE ELSE, WHILE ON CAMPUS. I WILL HOLD YOU ACCOUNTABLE.

Kate Finn
POBox 3364
Homer, AK 99603
907-235-5329

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 confrontations. For University of Alaska students, faculty, and staff, SB 174 is no less discomfoting than it would be for constituents, legislators, and staff if SB 174 brought firearms into their workplace. We all hope that you agree with that 2008 Supreme Court decision in which Justice Scalia wrote that doubt should not be cast "on longstanding prohibitions ... forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings."

Thank you for your consideration.

Art Petersen, Professor of English, Emeritus, University of Alaska Southeast

I am strongly opposed to guns on any college campus. Please vote NO on HB174.

Joe Hackenmueller
Eagle River, AK
907 854-4385

Hello,

Please vote no on Senate Bill 174. As a former UAF counselor and the mother of two teens, I am adamantly opposed to this bill and believe it will make students, faculty and staff less safe. I will not be sending my teenagers to a UA campus if this bill passes.

Thank you.

Diane Preston
P.O. Box 81177
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Hi Kalyssa,

I was down in Juneau with Mike David in January. I've been keeping up with what is going on down there. I'm concerned about SB 174- weapons on Campus. I am a recent grad from UAF, and this new bill frightens me. I have been considering going to grad school and continuing my education. I've just heard about this bill, it discourages me to continue my education. I believe that in the state of Alaska it is necessary and required to have a gun to go hunting and for other survival reasons. There is a time and a place to allow guns and a university campus is not one of them. If this bill passes I would be frightened to step foot on campus property/grounds. A campus is a place to get an education, not to be worried about if your neighbors are carrying a concealed weapon.

Thank you,
Deven Lisac

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 s 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 on the budget, health care, and education. You have a tough job, I wouldn't want it. Thank you for doing it. I come from cherished years ((i965) as a nurse - ICU, ER, bedside, women's health, and yes, the last position was at UAF Health Center as a Nurse Practitioner. Please heed this mature woman's thoughts on this very serious matter.

Sincerely,
Anne Harrison
HD 5

Dear House Judiciary 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

Dear Representative LeDoux,

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.

The ability to carry concealed guns into the classroom will result in the loss of excellent faculty and staff. For many faculty, the thought of interacting with a classroom of students or conducting one-on-one interviews with students knowing that some of them may be carrying a deadly weapon is disquieting at best. Staff persons whose positions oftentimes involve dispute resolution are also unnerved at the thought of a deadly weapon becoming part of the interaction.

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.

Best Regards,

Abel Bult-Ito, Ph.D.

President, United Academics AAUP/AFT Local 4996

Phone: 907-474-2461

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

Representative LeDoux,

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 aged 15–24 years. 60% of students in our dorms are under 21. Though suicide is far less common on our campuses than in the community, suicide attempts do occur. Adding guns will ensure that more attempts are successful.

As Alaskans, we understand and respect the use of firearms for personal protection, hunting and recreation. Current University regulation does not prevent all weapons from coming onto campus, but violence on campus 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

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

Dear Members of the House Judiciary 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.

Respectfully,

Marsha Sousa
3523 Kreb Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dear House Judiciary Committee Members,

I am unfortunately unable to testify in person Tuesday afternoon 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 Judiciary 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 to ladder use and walking on ice....those risks pale in comparison to armed, stressed, sleep deprived students in the classroom or halls after having taken or perhaps failed a difficult exam. Dealing with safety issues will certainly cost the University money which in the current budget situation does not exist. In a real sense this bill would be another unfunded mandate for the university.
6. Students are by definition exploring, they make mistakes and hopefully learn from them. They often wait until the last minute to do their work and then stay up all night (or multiple nights), many explore drinking and even drugs, they have relationships that then often end, they experience highs and lows, 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 sincerely 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

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee,

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

Please vote no for concealed weapons on campuses
Marianne Wieland

Dear Representatives of the House Judiciary Committee,

I am extremely concerned regarding a recent act SB 174 – Guns on Campus, "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska" I am *extraordinarily* concerned regarding any deregulation or loss of control to limit guns on UA campuses. I would be happy to discuss with anyone the three main reasons that I believe that UA campuses should not allow weapons of any sort. I have outlined them below;

1. Learning can only happen in a safe and open environment. Learning is effervescent, we try to measure, monitor and grow it. There is no method by which we can guarantee it is happening. However, from data obtained from countless education and behavioral neuroscience studies we know that our brains are only receptive to new information and processing of information when we feel safe. Any environment that includes weapons activates physiological changes in our bodies that inhibit learning.
2. Reduced executive functioning in people till into our mid-twenties (MIT-young adult brain). The component of our brains that is responsible for decision making (the frontal cortex) is not fully formed until we are about 21-25 years old. A majority of the population that we work with at UAA are within this age range. The schedules of our students are intense and sometimes that intensity further inhibits their rationale side of their brains. If hypothetically they might be unhappy about the grade that they received, or didn't like their group members, they may be inclined to show their displeasure with the use of a weapon.
3. Some mental disorders or brain chemistry dis-regulation become symptomatic in our late teen/early twenties. Due to the intensity of some student workloads, brain chemistry imbalance can become more prominent. One such disorder is schizophrenia where the peak age of onset for both males and females are between 20 and 25 years of age. Moreover, suicide is a leading cause of death in college aged people, with Native Americans between 15 and 24 years of age having the highest suicide rate of all people within this age range.

While I oppose Act SB 174. IF it must pass, please consider revisions that allow us to carve out "gun free zones" and let the students be able to decide if they what to have guns in UA campus buildings.

Thank you for your attention,
Rachael Hannah
2172 Stanford Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99508

Members of the House Judiciary 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 Judiciary 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

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

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

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.

Thank you for your consideration of this bill.

Your fellow Alaskan,

Jacqueline Polasky

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.

And thank you for serving.

Sincerely,

-Joanna Young

YIKES!! All's I can say is, UNDO this. I bet if it went to a vote of the people of Alaska, this would be soundly defeated.

Carol Kleckner

Dear Members of the Judiciary 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?

In the same vein, why not place similar requirements on other venues? Guns in the classroom? Church? Courtrooms?

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.

Sincerely,

Kirk Wickersham
B.A. University of Alaska, 1966
Regent 2007-2015

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

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 ensure.

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,
Barbara Bechtold
John Tomaro

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

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 ensure.

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

To the Alaska State Judiciary Committee:

As a faculty member at the University of Alaska Southeast for the past 14 years, I am writing to express my deep concerns about SB174. UAS is a small, intimate campus that provides a safe environment for its students, staff, and faculty. In this

safe space, students engage in living and learning experiences that shape them into thoughtful and competent citizens of Alaska and the U.S.

In its current form SB174 would introduce a new element of potential harm into the UAS community. It may be a safe space, but it is not free of tensions. Sensitive topics get broached in classrooms, grades that don't meet student expectations are sometimes given out, relationships in dorms and other campus situations go through rocky periods, counseling often involves distraught or emotional people. Well documented studies have shown that the young adult brain – particularly in males – is still undergoing development, and does not always respond to stressful situations in rational ways.

Adding weapons to this mix does not seem like a responsible thing to do. Where we have worked to make our campus a safe environment, we will now always have in the backs of our minds the very real possibility of some individual deciding to pull a firearm instead of talking to someone about their problems. Yes, this can happen anywhere and in the U.S., it frequently does. But there is no reason to offer the kind of carte blanche for violent responses that is SB174.

If this bill is passed as it currently stands, I will no longer feel safe on my campus. While the majority of our students are rational, upstanding people, we have all encountered some whose behavior was a cause for concern, if not outright alarm. As a parent, I would also not want my child attending a school where anyone, including their roommate, could be packing a gun.

Passing SB174 is a bad decision for the University of Alaska system. I have heard no rational arguments in its favor, only reasons – even from gun owning conservatives – for why it should not become law. I urge the Judiciary Committee to do whatever it can to stop it.

Sincerely,
Nina Chordas

Dear Members of the House Judiciary Committee, Representatives LeDoux, Keller, Foster, Lynn, Millett, Claman, and Kreiss-Tomkins:

I am writing to ask you to vote against SB 176. When this was first raised in February, I wrote to my local senator and representative, opposing the measure (see below). I was encouraged by Representative Muñoz's reply, "I do not support legislation that would remove the authority of the Board of Regents to make the best determination of safety for the UA campuses."

The State Senate did not agree and passed SB 176 anyway, against the concerns of the UA Board of Regents. I sincerely hope that you concur with your House colleague and respect the wishes of the Regents. At a minimum this means incorporating their proposed limitations into the bill. Better still, keep SB 176 off the House floor.

Sincerely,
Robin Walz

--
Robin Walz
Professor of History
University of Alaska Southeast
11120 Glacier Hwy
Juneau, AK 99801

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 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 Maier

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.

As so often happens when we listen to the news on the radio, I patiently explained as best as I could. I began by suggesting that sometimes people feel the need to carry guns for protection, sort of like when we are fishing remote salmon streams in the summer, and worry that brown bears might be interested in pushing us out of our fishing spots. He quickly noted that we don't really do that anymore, as we've transitioned from 12-gauges to pepper spray when we fish in brown bear country. Indeed, convinced by the peer review literature on the efficacy of pepper spray, I've increasingly been carrying canisters of bear spray instead of my trusty Mossberg 500. In fact, this past summer while guiding daily fly-out fly fishing trips on remote streams in Southeast Alaska, I can count on one hand the times I packed a firearm.

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.

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 lose \$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

Dear Members of the House Judiciary 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

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

Re.: SB 176

Dear House Judiciary Committee

Thank you for considering my remarks. I am an Allied Health Professor for UAF CRCD Kuskokwim Campus and a Health Sciences Instructor for UAA. I do not support SB 176 and have serious concerns about its potential impacts throughout the UA system and its campuses. I am in agreement with the comments of UA leadership and commitments to revise the bill to it can be implemented appropriately.

I have resided in both rural and urban Alaska. Prior to my work as a public health nurse in Bethel, I was an ER Nurse in Baltimore, Seattle and the Bay Area. I have seen and touched gun injuries up close. I have helped families grieve over the loss of a loved ones to gun violence. Therefore, I think it is critical you review all the scientific evidence available to inform any decision or recommendations you might be making. From the data I reviewed available from the National Academies Press and the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research I have highlighted two key points.

1. Right to carry laws do not make us safer, and likely increase aggravated assaults.
2. States, regions, and countries with higher rates of household gun ownership have higher rates of gun suicide.

Although I can only guess why Representative Coghill and Senator Kelly are choosing this moment, using classic conservative language around second amendment rights, as it appears that any potential rationales secondary to improving safety are not supported by research.

In other words, more guns does not make us safer and in fact might increase the number of aggravated assaults, suicides, injury and death particularly for this college age group. Perhaps you should ask to see the peer reviewed scientific evidence that suggests more guns make us safer. The data and research I have reviewed so far contradict the language in this bill. Last time I checked democracies formulate bills and laws based on sound judgement, evidence and objective data. Not the political rantings of those seeking re-election.

As a teacher, I need to feel safe at work. I need to know my students, colleagues and myself have all made a commitment to come together for the purpose of learning and debating in a safe space, unarmed. If SB 176 goes forward, I would expect to see more aggravated assaults, homicides and more suicides.

I urge you not to pass SB 176. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Meyer RN, MPH, CPH

Representative Gabrielle LeDoux,

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,

Suzan Hahn
1908 Jack Street
Fairbanks, Alaska

Dear Rep. LeDoux -

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.

Sincerely,
Kate Govaars
Ketchikan, AK

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
Alaska Center for Energy and Power
University of Alaska Fairbanks
814 Alumni Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775

To members of the Alaska Legislature.

I have been an Alaskan and a UA faculty member since 1981.

I am opposed to this bill. Weapons do not belong on university campuses.

Sincerely,

Katy Spangler, Ph.D.
Professor of Education
University of Alaska Southeast

I am opposed to SB 174 relating to weapons on campus. There is no evidence that allowing weapons will make anyone safer, it will deter student enrollment, and a University campus is no place for weapons.

If you believe that some sort of freedom is at stake and therefore must support the bill, then for consistency you must insert an amendment to also allow weapons in the judicial buildings in Juneau and in courtrooms across the state.

--

Dr. Mark Johnson, Professor of Oceanography Institute of Marine Science School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks

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

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Clarke Hemphill
10969 Iditarod Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8239

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Carol Licho
1118 Chugach Way
Anchorage, AK 99503-5610

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Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,
Robert Nielsen
6831 Crooked Tree Dr
Anchorage, AK 99507-7006

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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.

I believe it would be a more prudent action to require all incoming students to obtain a State of Alaska Hunters Safety Card and to complete an 8 hour basic handgun safety class.

Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,
Serena O'Donnell
8241 Dimond Hook Dr
Unit C
Anchorage, AK 99507-3154

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Stephen Rubright
140 Sells Ln
Bird Creek, AK 99540-1220

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

As a fellow resident of Alaska, and former UA student, 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. The ability to exercise my rights as a student would have increased my safety, my opportunities to participate in recreational activities, my and ability to concentrate on my studies. Claims that this legislation would prevent the university's ability to govern are contrived at best, and not applicable to the rights of students at a public university. This legislation also supports women's safety on campus.

I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Yuhas
1150 Merganser St
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2560

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Justin Herrin
1900 Meander Cir
Anchorage, AK 99516-7312

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Eugene Kallus
279 Stacy Dr
Soldotna, AK 99669-7836

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Thomas Low
4951 Murphy Dome Rd
Fairbanks, AK 99709-5974

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Paul Lorentz
326 4th St
Juneau, AK 99801-1179

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Don Smith
55195 Tracy Ave
Homer, AK 99603-9501

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Orion Kincaid
4204 Taku Blvd
Juneau, AK 99801-9221

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Justin Arnold

4765 Early Spring St
Homer, AK 99603-7326

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Cable Wells
PO Box 333
Klawock, AK 99925-0333

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Johnson
2017 Cascade Creek Rd
Sitka, AK 99835-9670

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
John Kelleher
200 A St
Clear, AK 99704-5360

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Steve Johnson
37655 Old Sterling Hwy
Anchor Point, AK 99556-9450

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Darrin Dunn
1301 Kellum St
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4188

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
John Pakan
7350 E Twin Lakes Dr
Wasilla, AK 99654-4690

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
BUD KNOX
428 E 10th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99501-3704

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jeff Vaughn
3500 Loc Sault Ave
Anchorage, AK 99516-4014

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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 your'e consideration of this bill.
Mike n Deb LaMagdeleine

Sincerely,
Michael LaMagdeleine
1816 Dimond Dr
Anchorage, AK 99507-1308

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Patrick Filbin
1118 Trianon Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99712-2759

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Lawrenre Murray
38405 Whispering Ln
Sterling, AK 99672-9639

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
George Dowle
720 Ridge Loop Rd
North Pole, AK 99705-5344

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ronald Drozdick

19025 Man O War Rd
Eagle River, AK 99577-7206

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

As a fellow Alaskan, I respectfully and strongly encourage your support of Senate Bill 174. As you know, this legislation will 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. The People should not be prevented from exercising their right to self-defense simply because they choose to seek a college education.

As an Alaskan, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,
Dan Kiley
3001 Madison Way
Anchorage, AK 99508-4416

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Karla Tyler
2992 Summer Wind Ct
Anchorage, AK 99507-1876

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
David Neetz
1584 Heather Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2638

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Haley
PO Box 2024
Valdez, AK 99686-2024

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jerry Wood
1295 Mission Rd
Homer, AK 99603-9312

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Clare
PO Box 671265
Chugiak, AK 99567-1265

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Max Sisneros
607 Old Steese Hwy
Ste b
Fairbanks, AK 99701-3163

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Joshua Robinson
PO Box 56643
North Pole, AK 99705-1643

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Neil DeWitt
PO Box 672024
Chugiak, AK 99567-2024

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Thomas Jensen
PO Box 873093
Wasilla, AK 99687-3093

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
sandy stevens
35260 Betty Lou Dr
Sterling, AK 99672-9459

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ryan Keel
20261 Riverside Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-8856

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
William Quayle
415 Willoughby Ave
Juneau, AK 99801-1756

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Patrick Murray
5175 E Iroquois Ct
Wasilla, AK 99654-6710

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Judith C L Smith
3149 Cassius Ct
Anchorage, AK 99508-3333

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Steven Brown
47130 Harvard Ave
Soldotna, AK 99669-8244

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
PAUL WILLIAMS
27803 old parks highway
WILLOW, AK 99688

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Johnson
108 Horseshoe Bend Rd
Jackson, GA 30233-6253

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Larry Bigalke
4200 Victoria Cir
Anchorage, AK 99502-4295

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Abel Veldkamp
4430 Johnny Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-9480

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

As a fellow resident of Alaska, student, and veteran of the armed forces, I urge you to support SB 174. As things stand now, the only measure preventing someone from carrying weapons into UAA facilities is a sticker on the window. Those who wish to do harm will do so, while those who wish to follow the law will be defenseless against them. Private entities should have the right to determine what sorts of activities they will allow on their property, but UAA is not a private entity. I have heard from faculty who oppose campus carry because they believe it would stifle discourse and debate, or present danger to a faculty member if there was a disagreement with a student. As I said before, there is nothing protecting faculty or students from someone intent on doing harm, so I believe the counterarguments are rather weak. I would also like to point out that many, many Alaskans go about their daily lives armed or around others who are armed and their interactions are perfectly cordial. Thank you for your time. Again, as a resident of Alaska, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174.

Sincerely,
Ian Tompkins
1661 N Charlene St
Wasilla, AK 99623-0944

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Doug Brotherton
3137 E 84th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99507-3611

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ross Nagamine
3321 Ohana Ct
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5459

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
David Dominguez
901 E Klatt Rd
Anchorage, AK 99515-3493

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
dan cork
876507
wasilla, AK 99687

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Albert Dordan
P.O. Box 77345
Eagle River, AK 99577

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Alexander
17939 Birchtree St
Chugiak, AK 99567-6745

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Esther Fouts
17110 Laoana Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-8505

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Rusty Rubeck
2537 E Coles Rd
Wasilla, AK 99654-0416

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
GERALD PETERSON
1601 N. Loop
Wasilla, AK 99654

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Leon Bridges
3026 Eaglek Bay Cir
Anchorage, AK 99515-2427

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Lee Underwood
PO Box 877161
Wasilla, AK 99687-7161

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Lars Gleitsmann
4621 Caravelle Dr
Anchorage, AK 99502-2721

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Travis Harper
PO Box 1726
Kodiak, AK 99615-1726

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ricky Blackwell
3100 N Charley Dr
Wasilla, AK 99654-4365

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
David Barnwell

2901 Gladys Marie Cir
Anchorage, AK 99516-1407

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Kristen Mack
HC 33 Box 32941
Nenana, AK 99760-9304

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

As a fellow resident of Alaska and student at UAA, 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. As a student at UAA, my personal safety on campus highly concerns me. Knowing that responsible citizens are not prevented from carrying by a university policy will go a long way toward making campus a safe place to study.

Again, as a resident of Alaska and student of UAA, I urge you to support Senate Bill 174 in its current, un-amended form.

Sincerely,
Kyle Anderson
16686 E Knik River Rd
Palmer, AK 99645-8218

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Hubert Brown
PO Box 240435
Douglas, AK 99824-0435

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jim Plaquet
1444 2nd Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4233

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Mark Melson
PO Box 876313
Wasilla, AK 99687-6313

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Crystal Borstad
2131 Sundew Cir
Anchorage, AK 99502-2263

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Karla Tyler
2992 Summer Wind Ct
Anchorage, AK 99507-1876

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Brian Hughes
PO Box 2235
Bethel, AK 99559-2235

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Spackman
805 W 80th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99518-2418

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Michael Merrington
2150 N Biltmore Ct
Wasilla, AK 99654-4534

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Gregory Smith
11161 Ridgecrest Dr
Anchorage, AK 99516-1800

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Tyler Wharton
8509 Jennifer Dr
Juneau, AK 99801-9099

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
David Stone

6810 Howard Ave
Anchorage, AK 99504-1870

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Steven Cowles
9141 Granite Pl
Anchorage, AK 99507-3946

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Stephen Smith
PO Box 874806
Wasilla, AK 99687-4806

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Garry Ervin
PO Box 242402
Anchorage, AK 99524-2402

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Mark Miller
PO Box 2690
Homer, AK 99603-2690

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
william milwicz
PO Box 299006
Wasilla, AK 99629-9006

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
OLEN MOYER
PO Box 433
Kenai, AK 99611-0433

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Lloyd Ludwigsen
508 Canyon Rd
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5326

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ryan Nelson
1925 Melanie Ln
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2834

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Thomas Scarboro
PO Box 55506
North Pole, AK 99705-0506

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Cameron McFarlane
PO Box 91
Girdwood, AK 99587-0091

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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

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,
Steve Johnson
37655 Old Sterling Hwy
Anchor Point, AK 99556-9450

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

As a fellow resident and student at the University of Alaska Anchorage, 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,
Kevin Coons
17720 Beaujolais Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-7517

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Christopher Custer
2904 Simpson Ave
Juneau, AK 99801-2052

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Antoine Feemster
263 Juniper Ln
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-1971

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Ricky Blackwell
3100 N Charley Dr
Wasilla, AK 99654-4365

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
john Yenason
35455 anchor river air park
anchor point, AK 99556

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Timothy Emerick
3006 Melvin St
Rosamond, CA 93560-6342

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jeremy Cotton
7362 W Parks Hwy
Wasilla, AK 99623-9300

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Scottie Riffle
2521 E Mountain Village Dr
Wasilla, AK 99654-7373

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jason Miller
2745 Newby Rd
North Pole, AK 99705-6602

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Patrick Mccord
110 Bowker St
Ashland City, TN 37015-1304

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Thomas Scarboro
PO Box 55506
North Pole, AK 99705-0506

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Steven Wolf
1660 Peger Rd
Fairbanks, AK 99709-5129

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
John Doyle
PO Box 879640
Wasilla, AK 99687-9640

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Bruce Richardson
PO Box 114
Aniak, AK 99557-0114

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Simon Howell
1910 Christine Dr
North Pole, AK 99705-7301

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Lee Ketron
13234 Rosser Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-6731

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Cindy Rau
PO Box 1006
Skagway, AK 99840-1006

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Walter Jackson
PO Box 402
Haines, AK 99827-0402

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Roger Post
1525 Golden View Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99709-6219

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Kathy Davis
PO Box 4206
Sonora, CA 95370-4206

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
gerald morrison
PO Box 1754
Homer, AK 99603-1754

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Jacob Booth
14095 Buffalo St
Anchorage, AK 99516-4202

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Gary Saunders
106 N Jessica Ln
Palmer, AK 99645-8414

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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. Our society is becoming more dangerous. We need to have the ability to defend ourselves, and others, from attacks by persons more powerful or numerous than we are..

Sincerely,
Sera Baxter
PO Box 182
Seldovia, AK 99663-0182

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Charles Standridge
PO Box 353
Kasilof, AK 99610-0353

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Karri Crosley
3381 N Kings Ridge Cir
Wasilla, AK 99654-2804

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Levi Jenkins
1333 Esro Rd
Fairbanks, AK 99712-3054

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Cathy Herrin
I prefer to not share
Wasilla, AK 99654

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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 (in effect acting as defacto legislators), 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,
Harold Anderson
5821 Jordan Cir
Anchorage, AK 99504-4343

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Preston Williams
PO Box 3233
Kenai, AK 99611-3233

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Stephen Lee
7020 W Wellington Dr
Wasilla, AK 99623-9842

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Brad Rogers
PO Box 872936
Wasilla, AK 99687-2936

From: Matthew Miller <mjldaj@gmail.com>
Date: April 8, 2016 at 13:18:30 AKDT
To: <Representative.Gabrielle.LeDoux@akleg.gov>
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174
Reply-To: <mjldaj@gmail.com>

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Matthew Miller
6587 W Reiner Cir
Wasilla, AK 99623-0651

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Richard Powalski
308 Grange Hall Rd.
Two Rivers, AK 99716-0214

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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 Wallis
23326 Glacier View Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577-9617

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Kenny Kelsch
3670 Worrell Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99709-5451

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Glenn Moyer
11101 E Yarrow Rd
Palmer, AK 99645-9423

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Randall Kelsch
3254 Riverview Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4740

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
James Mcfarlin
1040 N Pittman Rd
Wasilla, AK 99623-0601

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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. 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

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Brett Hill
PO Box 366
Palmer, AK 99645-0366

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Travis Harper
PO Box 1726
Kodiak, AK 99615-1726

Dear Representative Gabrielle Ledoux:

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,
Kenneth Bullman
17316 E Lake George Dr
Palmer, AK 99645-7531

Hello

I am writing to express my heartfelt support for SB 174.

"Gun -free zones" only create convenience and opportunities for criminals and psychopaths. We the law abiding citizens are sitting ducks in such areas.

It is absurd to compare the capitol with UAF campus, as done by some who oppose the bill. Entering the capitol requires one to go through security screening. Entering UAF does not require any security screening. So, how do I know that I am safe??

Thank you and I hope this bill becomes the law.

Sincerely

Santanu Khataniar
Professor

To the House Judiciary Committee,

I am writing to ask you to please support this bill.

I have worked at the University for over 26 years.

Regent policies or signs on our doors that say no guns allowed to not make our buildings gun free or safe.

There are students and staff and even faculty who carry on campus now but with no ill intent. They should be able to do so without any burden of punishment hanging over them.

It is the law of the state that we have the right to defend ourselves as well as the Second Amendment which was also upheld by the supreme court recognizing the individuals right to bear arms.

Our buildings on campus are not secure and are open to the public.

Anyone with ill intent can walk right in. The University has a active shooter protocol but it does not work in the building that I work in, Duckering. Our classroom doors do not lock from the inside, they open to the outside so cannot be barred, if you turn off the lights then the emergency exit lights come on. The police cannot be expected to arrive in time to save anyone. It would be a very sad day to stand by and watch fellow employees or students being taken out or harmed and be rendered helpless to step up and help.

We have the right to defend ourselves and or others and should not be required to run or hide.

I do not believe that faculty teaching or administrators would be in any more danger than they are now. If anyone wanted to do harm there is absolutely nothing the University is doing to deter them. In fact they would be safer.

The campus will with this bill be a safer place and will not rely on statistics to make us safe. The odds are that nothing will happen. God forbid if it ever did , we should be able to stand our ground.

I have a fire extinguisher in my home that has been there for probably

30 years. I have never used it and don't intend to but don't feel that I want to be without it. Same thing.

Again I'm asking to find the wisdom to support this bill. It is the right thing for the campus and the people.

Thank you.

Gary Porter

Please support SB 174 with no amendments.

Thank you,

Jim E. Gallagher

Ms. LeDoux,

I would just like to ask you your opinion on SB174?

Also if you have not, I would ask you to support

SB 174.

Thank you
Abel Veldkamp

Please support SB174. I've testified before Judiciary and Finance already so this is getting 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 but unfortunately what should have been unnecessary law.

Thank you,
Greg Stoddard

Hello,

My name is Stephen K. Springer Jr. and I am a staff member at UAF, and I am writing to you in support of SB 174. I do agree with some of the Board of Regents amendments, but not all. I'll let you debate the merits of each amendment. I would like to right to defend myself and feel that is protected by our constitution and have no fear of others who wish to do the same. Please pass SB 174.

Thank you for considering my voice,

Steve Springer

Dear Alaska Representatives,

Please support and vote positively for SB 174.

Thank you in advance

Very Respectfully,
William Crabtree

Honorable Representative Gabrielle LeDoux

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 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