

SB

174

<TARGET><BILL>SB 174</BILL><SUBJECT>SB
174</SUBJECT><COMM>SFIN29</COMM></TARGET>

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/9/16

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 174

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

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

and recommends:

- be replaced with CS SB 174 (FIN) [] Same Title New Title
- [] adopt previous CS _____ (_____) [] Same Title [] New Title
- [] attached amendment(s)
- [] adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- [] further referral to _____ Committee

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

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
<u>SPIN/UA</u>			✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

[] APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	MICCICHE			✓	
	Duane Ray Olson	✓	Ⓚ mds		
	Hoffman			✓	
	Kelly	✓			
CO-CHAIR:	Annal Mackinnon				✓

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PETE KELLY

SESSION:

Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-3709
Fax: (907) 465-4714



INTERIM:

1292 Sadler Way Suite 308
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 451-4347
Fax: (907) 451-4348

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 N

“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. When the behavior of a student or an employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others
3. In student dormitories or other shared living quarters
4. In university facilities where health services, counseling services, or other services related to sexual harassment or violence are provided
5. In university facilities during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues

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

The University is prohibited from creating a database or registry of persons who possess firearms on campus.

The University must establish a process allowing a person, who is prevented from carrying a concealed handgun or knife (after being determined by the University to be a threat to themselves or others), to regain the ability to carry a concealed handgun or knife on university property.

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

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Fax: (907) 451-4348

Summary of Changes Version H to Version N

Senate Bill 174

“An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska”

Page 2, Lines 3-12

Under AS 14.40.173(b) adds to the exceptions of how the Board of Regents may regulate the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives by incorporating the recommendations from the University of Alaska Board of Regents

- (b)(2) when the behavior of a student or an employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others [lines 5-6]
- (b)(3) in student dormitories or other shared living quarters [line 7]
- (b)(4) in university facilities where health services, counseling services, or other services related to sexual harassment or violence are provided [lines 8-9]
- (b)(5) in university facilities during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues [lines 10-11]
- (b)(6) in restricted access areas under (c)(3) [line 12 referencing lines 21-23]

Page 2, Lines 24-26

Adds a subsection (d) that requires the University to establish a process to allow a person who is prevented from carrying a concealed handgun or knife under (b)(2) [lines 5-6] to regain the ability to carry a concealed handgun or knife on university property.

Page 3

Removes the transition language [previously in Section 3] giving the Board of Regents 30 days following the effective date to implement conforming policies.

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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Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2016 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSSB 174(EDC)
Fiscal Note Number:	1
(S) Publish Date:	2/26/2016

Identifier: CSSB174-UA-SYSBRA-2-23-16-Reg Firearms
 Title: REG. OF FIREARMS/KNIVES BY UNIV. OF AK
 Sponsor: KELLY
 Requester: Senate 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 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services	1,300.0		800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	1,300.0	0.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1004 Gen Fund	1,300.0		800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0
Total	1,300.0	0.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0

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:	Michelle Rizk	Phone:	(907)450-8187
Division:	University of Alaska	Date:	02/25/2016 10:50 AM
Approved By:	Michelle Rizk	Date:	02/25/2016
Agency:	University of Alaska		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

CSSB 174 would limit 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. This would limit the Board of Regents and University administration from effectively managing campus safety issues where concealed weapons are involved. There is significant uncertainty, fiscal and otherwise, associated with the downstream effects of CSSB 174. Below is a known fiscal impact.

1. Cost to review existing and establish new secure access points, with an emphasis on Facilities and areas housing K-12 programs. Estimate: \$1,300,000

The University of Alaska would hire a consultant to conduct a facilities and program inventory and security analysis. The University is responsible for over 400 facilities at 3 universities, 12 community campuses and numerous outreach centers. Based on the analysis, UA would determine: 1) what new areas need a secure access point as defined in CSSB 174; 2) the appropriate type of screening at that point; and, 3) what improvements are needed, if any, to existing secure access points to ensure compliance with CSSB174 (for example, secure access is currently required to access sensitive infrastructure and research labs. It is unclear if concealed handguns would be permitted beyond current access points).

Although the final cost of installing and upgrading secure access points is unknown, the following cost data is helpful to understand the impact:

Metal detector - \$2,500 to \$5,000

Wand style metal detector - \$160

Secure card access - \$2,000 to \$12,000 per door, depending on whether the door is interior or exterior, whether it is ADA compliant, and whether it is an initial or subsequent installation.

Annual salary for unarmed or armed security guard to screen visitors: \$88,000 - \$123,000

In Idaho, the institutions projected spending \$3.7 million in expenses to increase campus security following the passage of the law allowing concealed carry.

There are additional costs that are indeterminate at this time. UA's insurer, United Educators, has notified UA that it will require risk mitigation if CSSB 174 is enacted. Depending on the final bill and the available risk mitigation, UA insurance premiums may increase. Out year costs will be refined based on consultant study.

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							
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 174(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS KELLY, Dunleavy, McGuire, Giessel, Stoltze

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

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

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

4 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 **FINDINGS AND INTENT.** The legislature finds that the individual right to keep and
7 bear arms is a constitutionally protected right under art. I, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of
8 Alaska, and may not be abridged by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. The
9 legislature reserves to the state the authority to regulate firearms, except as specifically
10 provided in AS 14.40.173.

11 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

12 **Sec. 14.40.173. Regulation of firearms and knives.** (a) The authority to
13 regulate firearms and knives is reserved to the state, and, except as specifically
14 provided by statute, the Board of Regents may not enact or enforce a policy regulating

1 the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of
2 firearms or knives.

3 (b) The Board of Regents may not regulate the possession, ownership, use,
4 carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives,
5 except

6 (1) in a manner identical to state law;

7 (2) in student dormitories or other shared living quarters; or

8 (3) in restricted access areas under (c)(3) of this section.

9 (c) The Board of Regents may adopt and enforce policies

10 (1) regulating the carrying of openly carried firearms;

11 (2) restricting the discharge of firearms on any portion of university
12 land where there is a reasonable likelihood that people, domestic animals, or property
13 will be jeopardized; policies adopted or enforced under this paragraph may not abridge
14 the right of the individual guaranteed by art. I, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of
15 Alaska, to bear arms in defense of self or others; and

16 (3) prohibiting the possession of firearms or knives in the restricted
17 access areas of university buildings, which may include university-designated rooms
18 where sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence are investigated and
19 victim assistance is provided and in university-designated rooms during adjudication
20 of staff or student disciplinary issues and disputes; the university shall post notice of
21 the prohibition against possession of firearms or knives at each entrance to the
22 restricted access area.

23 (d) If the Board of Regents adopts a policy under (b)(2) of this section, the
24 policy must require that, if the owner of a concealed handgun

25 (1) is not a resident of the dormitory, the owner shall carry the
26 handgun at all times;

27 (2) is a resident of the dormitory, the owner

28 (A) shall store and secure the handgun in a lockbox provided
29 by the owner of the handgun when the owner is not carrying the handgun; the
30 owner is responsible for ensuring that the lockbox and the storage of the
31 handgun meet all requirements under state law;

1 (B) may not leave a handgun in a lockbox unattended in a
2 dormitory room for more than one day; and

3 (C) shall declare to the university that the owner intends to
4 keep a weapon in the owner's dormitory room.

5 (e) The university may collect and store for not more than one year
6 information regarding a student who intends to keep a weapon in the student's
7 dormitory room. The university may only use this information when making a student
8 housing decision for a student who has expressed that the student does not want to
9 share a dormitory room with a person who possesses a firearm. The university shall
10 make efforts to maintain the privacy of a student who intends to keep a weapon in that
11 student's dormitory room. The university may not segregate students who intend to
12 keep a weapon in a dormitory room to a separate building, floor, or area of the
13 university.

14 (f) The Board of Regents, the University of Alaska, and any officers,
15 employees, or agents of the University of Alaska may not

16 (1) except as provided in (e) of this section, create a database or
17 registry of persons who possess a firearm on campus;

18 (2) require written permission before a person may possess a firearm
19 on campus; or

20 (3) adopt an implied consent policy regarding restricted possession of
21 concealed handguns or knives.

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

28 (h) In this section,

29 (1) "concealed handgun" has the meaning given in AS 18.65.790;

30 (2) "firearms" includes firearms or other elements relating to firearms
31 or parts of a firearm, including ammunition and reloading components;

1 (3) "lockbox" means a metal, hard-sided container designed to enclose
2 or encase handguns with a built-in locking mechanism;

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

6 * **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect August 1, 2016.

1 read:
 2 ~~TRANSITION. If the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska adopts policies~~
 3 ~~under sec. 2 of this Act, the Board of Regents shall adopt the policies within 30 days after the~~
 4 ~~effective date of this Act.~~

#1

Conceptual amend to make effective date
August 1, 2016 ✓

#2

P. 3, Line 13
 except as provided for in section e ✓
 after
 "may not"

adopted 4/4/16

29-LS1306/I
Martin
3/29/16

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 174(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS KELLY, Dunleavy, McGuire, Giessel, Stoltze

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

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

2 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

3 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
4 to read:

5 FINDINGS AND INTENT. The legislature finds that the individual right to keep and
6 bear arms is a constitutionally protected right under art. I, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of
7 Alaska, and may not be abridged by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. The
8 legislature reserves to the state the authority to regulate firearms, except as specifically
9 provided in AS 14.40.173.

10 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

11 **Sec. 14.40.173. Regulation of firearms and knives.** (a) The authority to
12 regulate firearms and knives is reserved to the state, and, except as specifically
13 provided by statute, the Board of Regents may not enact or enforce a policy regulating
14 the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of
15 firearms or knives.

1 (b) The Board of Regents may not regulate the possession, ownership, use,
2 carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives,
3 except

- 4 (1) in a manner identical to state law;
- 5 (2) in student dormitories or other shared living quarters; or
- 6 (3) in restricted access areas under (c)(3) of this section.

7 (c) The Board of Regents may adopt and enforce policies

8 (1) regulating the carrying of openly carried firearms;

9 (2) restricting the discharge of firearms on any portion of university
10 land where there is a reasonable likelihood that people, domestic animals, or property
11 will be jeopardized; policies adopted or enforced under this paragraph may not abridge
12 the right of the individual guaranteed by art. I, sec. 19, Constitution of the State of
13 Alaska, to bear arms in defense of self or others; and

14 (3) prohibiting the possession of firearms or knives in the restricted
15 access areas of university buildings, which may include university-designated rooms
16 where sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic violence are investigated and
17 victim assistance is provided and in university-designated rooms during adjudication
18 of staff or student disciplinary issues and disputes; the university shall post notice of
19 the prohibition against possession of firearms or knives at each entrance to the
20 restricted access area.

21 (d) If the Board of Regents adopts a policy under (b)(2) of this section, the
22 policy must require that, if the owner of a concealed handgun

23 (1) is not a resident of the dormitory, the owner shall carry the
24 handgun at all times;

25 (2) is a resident of the dormitory, the owner

26 (A) shall store and secure the handgun in a lockbox provided
27 by the owner of the handgun when the owner is not carrying the handgun; the
28 owner is responsible for ensuring that the lockbox and the storage of the
29 handgun meet all requirements under state law;

30 (B) may not leave a handgun in a lockbox unattended in a
31 dormitory room for more than one day; and

1 (C) shall declare to the university that the owner intends to
2 keep a weapon in the owner's dormitory room.

3 (e) The university may collect and store for not more than one year
4 information regarding a student who intends to keep a weapon in the student's
5 dormitory room. The university may only use this information when making a student
6 housing decision for a student who has expressed that the student does not want to
7 share a dormitory room with a person who possesses a firearm. The university shall
8 make efforts to maintain the privacy of a student who intends to keep a weapon in that
9 student's dormitory room. The university may not segregate students who intend to
10 keep a weapon in a dormitory room to a separate building, floor, or area of the
11 university.

12 (f) The Board of Regents, the University of Alaska, and any officers,
13 employees, or agents of the University of Alaska may not

14 (1) create a database or registry of persons who possess a firearm on
15 campus;

16 (2) require written permission before a person may possess a firearm
17 on campus; or

18 (3) adopt an implied consent policy regarding restricted possession of
19 concealed handguns or knives.

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

26 (h) In this section,

27 (1) "concealed handgun" has the meaning given in AS 18.65.790;

28 (2) "firearms" includes firearms or other elements relating to firearms
29 or parts of a firearm, including ammunition and reloading components;

30 (3) "lockbox" means a metal, hard-sided container designed to enclose
31 or encase handguns with a built-in locking mechanism;

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

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PETE KELLY

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Fax: (907) 465-4714



INTERIM:

1292 Sadler Way Suite 308
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 451-4347
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Summary of Changes Version N to Version I

Senate Bill 174

“An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska”

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 8

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,” and “transportation”

Page 2, Lines 15-18

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 21-31 and Page 3, Lines 1-2

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 3-11

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 16-19

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 3, Lines 30-31

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

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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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)

Department of Public Safety

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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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Sen. Kelly

Department of Public Safety

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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.

Sen. Kelly

The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:

Document Title: Draft Final Technical Report: The Impact of Victim Self Protection on Rape Completion and Injury

Author(s): Gary Kleck and Jongyeon Tark

Document No.: 211201

Date Received: September 2005

Award Number: 2004-IJ-CX-0046

This report has not been published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To provide better customer service, NCJRS has made this Federally-funded grant final report available electronically in addition to traditional paper copies.

Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

**Draft Final Technical Report:
The Impact of Victim Self-Protection
on Rape Completion and Injury**

The Analysis of Existing Data Program,
National Institute of Justice

Gary Kleck and Jongyeon Tark

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Florida State University

Tallahassee, FL 32306-1127

April 2004

Abstract

Rape and other sexual assault is prevalent and inflicts serious trauma on its victims, yet prior researchers and law enforcement agencies have failed to provide practical and consistent self-protection advice to potential victims. Researchers have generally agreed that female victims' resistance is effective for preventing the completion of a rape attempt. Controversy remains, however, concerning the impact of resistance, especially forceful resistance, on whether the victim suffers any additional injuries other than rape itself.

Variation in the findings of these studies is due in part to defects of methodology and data. The problems include using small non-probability sample, failing to consider the temporal sequence of victim protective actions and injury, lumping various victim protective action into two or three broad categories, and not controlling for relevant circumstances. The current research avoids or reduces these flaws.

We analyzed the largest probability sample of sexual assault incidents available, derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1992-2002. In order to provide comparative insights, assault cases involving female victims were also analyzed. The sample consisted of 733 rapes, 1,278 sexual assaults, and 12,235 assault incidents involving female victims.

Logistic regression analysis revealed that most self-protection (SP) actions, both forceful and non-forceful, significantly reduce the risk of rape completions, and that the effects of SP actions on rape completion did not vary depending upon conditions such as whether the offender was a sexual intimate, whether the offender was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, whether there were multiple offenders, whether incidents

occurred at home, or at night. We did not find significant effects of specific SP actions on injury or serious injury, in part because injuries, particularly serious injuries, beyond rape itself, are rare.

Cross tabulation findings indicated that victim resistance was not associated with nonsexual injury (injury besides rape or attempted rape) compared to nonresistance, and was associated with only very slightly more risk of serious injury. Even if one made the extreme assumption that SP actions alone caused the slightly higher rate of serious injury than no SP, the difference is very small, especially considering the large favorable effects of SP on rape completion. Further, the results of the multivariate analyses of general assault incidents (including both sexual and nonsexual assaults) involving female victims showed that most SP tactics, both forceful and non-forceful, appear to reduce the risk of injury and serious injury compared to nonresistance.

Taken together, we believe that rape victims' self-protection actions significantly reduce the probability of rape completion and do not significantly increase the risk of serious injury.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR PETE KELLY

SESSION:

Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-3709
Fax: (907) 465-4714




INTERIM:

1292 Sadler Way Suite 308
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 451-4347
Fax: (907) 451-4348

Memorandum

February 21, 2016

TO: Senator Mike Dunleavy, Chair
Senate Education Committee

FROM: Senator Pete Kelly 

RE: Questions raised during February 16, 2016 Hearing

Senator Gardner inquired whether a person charged multiple times of domestic violence, but not convicted, would be able to lawfully conceal carry a firearm.

According to the Alaska Department of Public Safety, a person charged with domestic violence, but not convicted, is not federally prohibited from possessing a firearm (assuming he or she is otherwise qualified to possess a firearm). A judge may require the forfeiture of a firearm as a condition of release. As a result of the ruling in *US v. Nobriga*, the Alaska Attorney General's Office has determined that Alaska's misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence do not qualify as prohibitors for possession or transfer of a firearm.

The State of 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. 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.
 - Felony convictions don't include convictions for crimes other than person crimes (violations of AS11.41) if more than ten years has elapsed since the person was unconditionally discharged from all aspects of the imposed sentence.
 - 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.

The Alaska Department of Public Safety has offered to answer further related questions should they be raised.

LEGAL SERVICES

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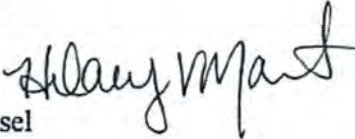
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MEMORANDUM

February 17, 2016

SUBJECT: Immunity from civil liability
(SB 174; Work Order No. 29-LS1306\H)

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.


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

203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
legal@alaska.edu



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of ALASKA
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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.

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.

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



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of ALASKA
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203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
legal@alaska.edu

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 4, 2016
TO: Senator McGuire, Chair
Senate Judiciary Committee
FROM: Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel
University of Alaska
RE: Programs Dedicated to Serving Minors on University of Alaska Campuses

Attached to this memorandum are three spreadsheets identifying programs specifically for preschool, elementary, junior high and secondary students held on University of Alaska campuses.

I requested and received broad program information from each of the three main universities along with their rural campuses and community colleges. I received information on the program, the facilities used for the program, and the general dates for the program.

I then applied two criteria to the program information to identify those programs that are most analogous to K-12 programs at the University:

- 1) Does the university assume responsibility for the minor such that it is *in loco parentis*, or is the program of a general, open nature where parents and members of the public participate?
- 2) Is the area where the program takes place used exclusively for the program, or is it generally open to the public?

The programs included in the attached spreadsheets are only those programs where the university is responsible for the minors and only in places used exclusively for the program. I have excluded all other programs. The programs identified in the attachments represent those K-12 programs where the University requests authority to regulate concealed carry of handgun and knives.

University of Alaska Anchorage

BP Summer Engineering Academies	Engineering and Industry Building; Matsu Campus	Summer (2016 schedule not yet available)
Kids2College	Campus buildings - at UAA, Prince William Sound College; Kenai Peninsula College, Kodiak College, and Mat Su College	1 day annually
ANSEP	ANSEP building; Alaska Airlines Center; Wells Fargo Center; West Hall dorms; Natural Sciences Building	Year round
Alaska Piano Competition	Fine Arts	April 30, May 1
4-H	University Center; Rasmussen Hall	Year round
Culinary Bootcamp	Cuddy Hall	June and July
Summer Culinary and Bakery Boot Camp	Cuddy Hall	June and July
Mat Su Middle College	Eagle River Campus	Academic year
Della Keats Health Science program	North Hall, Commons, Health Sciences Bulding, Library	July 10 - August 5
Kids College	Eagle River Campus; University Center	June 6 - July 28
Alaska Theatre of Youth	Arts buildings	June 20 - 25
Model United Nations	Wendy Williamson; Professional Studies Building	At times during spring semester
Kodiak - Kids to College	Kodiak Campus	Spring
Kodiak - STEM activity	Kodiak Campus	Summer - 1 day
Mat Su - Summer Science Academy	Jalmar Kerttula Building	May 26 - June 12
Mat Su - Mini Med School	Jalmar Kerttula Building	June 6 - 10; 22 - 26
Mat Su - Crime Scene Investigation	Jalmar Kerttula Building	June 13 - 17; July 7 - 24
Mat Su - Summer Art Academy	Fred & Sara Machetanz Building	June 6 - 10

University of Alaska Anchorage

Mat Su - Mini Med School II	Jalmar Kerttula Building	June 20 - 24
Mat Su - Environmental Science	Jalmar Kerttula Building	August 1 - 5
Mat Su - UAA Engineering - Arduino Robots	Fred & Sara Machetanz Building	July 11 - 15
Mat Su - UAA Engineering - Robotics	Fred & Sara Machetanz Building	July 18 - 22
Mat Su - UAA Engineering - Structure Design	Fred & Sara Machetanz Building	July 25 - 29

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Rural Alaska Honors Institute (RAHI)	Macintosh Hall; Duckering 252; Brooks 103; Brooks 302; Brooks 104; Brooks offices; Bunnell 402; Bunnell 406; UA Museum classrooms; Murie Auditorium and Conference Room; Patty Gym; Student Recreation Center; Reichardt 165; West Ridge Reaearch Building (WRRB) labs	May 31- July 15
Alaska Summer Research Academy	Reichardt; Akasofu; Patty pool; Murie; WRRB; Geophysical Institute; museum; Wood Center	July 18 - 29
ASRA Saturdays	Bunnell and Duckering	Saturdays, year round
UAF Summer Sessions Kid Camps (Archaeology; Art; Bugs; Cooking; Dinosaurs; Geocaching; Geology; Junior Authors; Law & Order; Math; Music; Photography; Pottery; Storytelling)	Museum classrooms; Fine Arts Building; Hutchison Career Center Kitchen; Bunnell; Reichardt; Community and Technical College; Old U-Park	Various dates, June through August
Summer Music Academy	UAF Music Building; Gruening	June 6 - 17
Fairbanks Summer Arts Festival	Fine Arts; Davis Concert Hall; various other UAF buildings	July 17 - 31
UAF Math Day	Wood Center Ballroom	April
Kids2College	Various locations	April
Nanook Basketball Camp	Patty Center	May - June
Fairbanks Suzuki Institute	Music Building; Great Hall; Davis Concert Hall; Gruening; Wood Center class rooms	May 31- June 5
Visual Arts Academy	Fine Arts; Bunnell	June 6 - 17
Alaska Youth Academy	Wood Center Ballroom; Stevens Hall; Fire Station; Patty Center	July 25 - 29
Colors of Nature Summer Academy	Murie	July 7 - 18
Winter Break Rec Camp	Student Recreation Center	December
Alaska Cello Intensive	Music Building; Great Hall; Davis Concert Hall	August 1 - 15
Nome Kids to College	UAF - Northwest Campus - Nome	May / June

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Girls on Ice	Reichardt	June 17 - 28
GeoFORCE	Reichardt	May 27 - June 4
Upward Bound	Nerland	May 16 - July 3
WEIO	MacLean House	July 20 - 23

University of Alaska Southeast

Kids to College	Egan classrooms	May - 1 day
Sealaska Heritage Institute Summer Camp	On campus apartments / residence halls; REC center; Egan classrooms *Program run by outside entity on UAS campus	Two weeks - dates change
Goldbelt Heritage Foundation Summer Camps	On campus apartments / residence halls; REC center; Egan classrooms *Program run by outside entity on UAS campus	Two weeks - dates change
Early Scholars	Egan classrooms	One day a week for 8-10 weeks

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.nraila.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

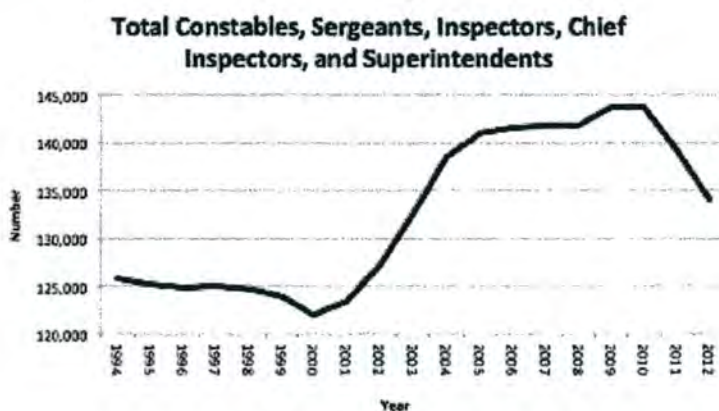
MURDER AND HOMICIDE RATES BEFORE AND AFTER GUN BANS

1 DEC . 2013

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

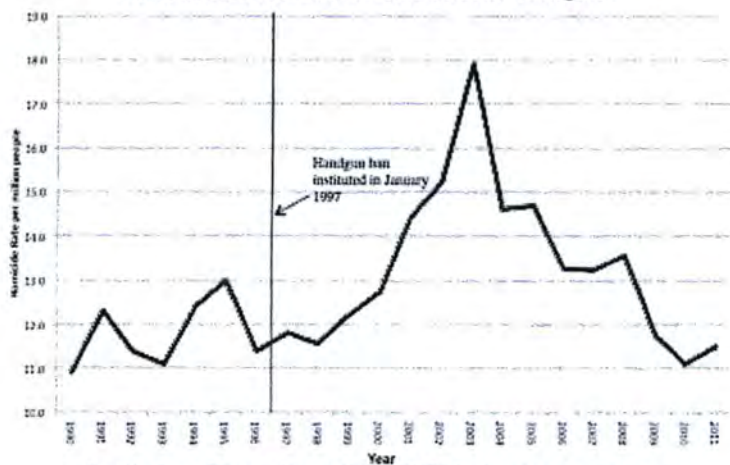
Original post: Every place that has been banned guns (either all guns or all handguns) has seen murder rates go up. You cannot point to one place where murder rates have fallen, whether it's Chicago or D.C. or even island nations such as England, Jamaica, or Ireland.

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.



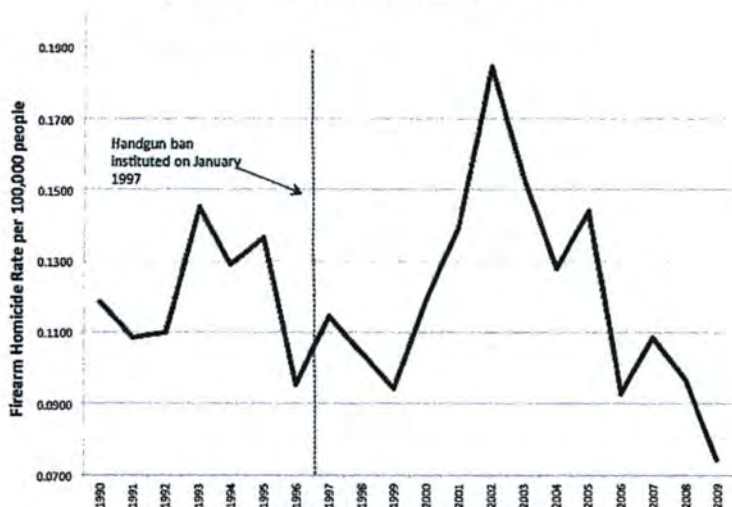
Police Service Strength England and Wales,
Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 2007 and 2012

Did Homicide Rate Fall After Britain Banned Handguns?



Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11: Supplementary Volume 2 to Crime in England & Wales 2010/11 (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb0212/hosb0212?view=8in>)

Firearm Homicide Rate for England and Wales



<http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01940.pdf>

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.

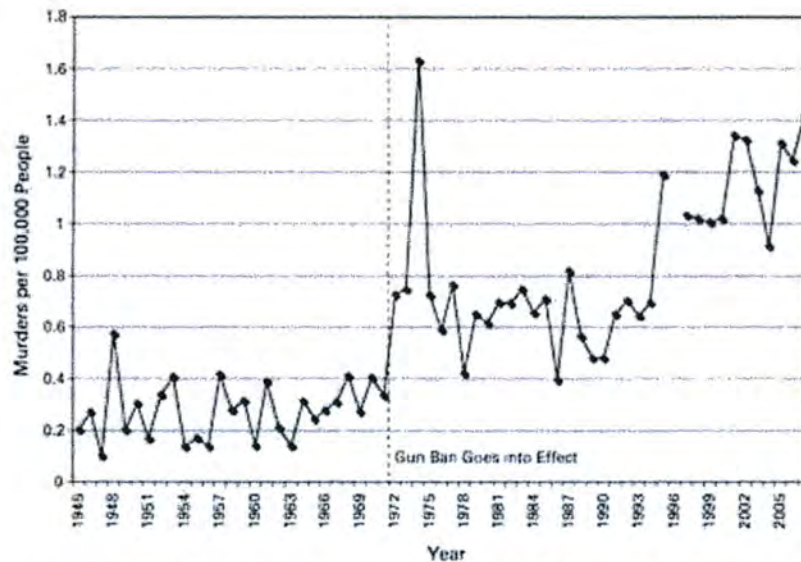


Figure 10.18. Ireland's murder rate. While murder rates in the United States and Jamaica include both murders and manslaughter, Ireland's numbers include only murder. Including manslaughter would probably roughly double the measured murder rate for Ireland for most years. (Murder rate data are not available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

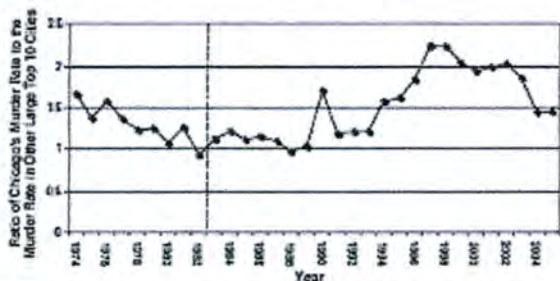


Figure 10.14. Chicago's murder rate relative to the other nine largest cities (weighted by population)



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



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

Feb 2007	May 2007	Jul 2007	Sep 2007	Mar 2008	May 2008	Nov 2008	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Nov 2009
Michael Hood	Jason Hamilton	Terrance Hough	Guillermo Zarabozo	Charles Johnston	Aaron Jackson	Troy Brake	Frank Garcia	Michael McLendon	Jiverly Wong
Nov 2009	Feb 2010	Nov 2010	Nov 2010	Jan 2011	Apr 2011	May 2011	Aug 2011	Nov 2011	Mar 2012
Richard Poplawski	George Sodini	Paul Merhige	William Maxwell	Justin Matern	Christopher Soeicht	Gerardo Regalado	Omar Thornton	Tan Do	Jan Stawski
May 2012	Feb 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2013	Apr 2013	Apr 2013	Jul 2013	Nov 2013	Nov 2013
Paul Moore	Kevin Cioeves	Andrew Engeldinger	Ferdarius Shine	Dennis Clark III	Pedro Vargas	Aaron Alexis	Kenneth Keith	Craig Hicks	

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[http://www.wonkblog.com](#)

By [Lester Kinslow](#) and [John Lott](#)

- 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, propaqanda, 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.

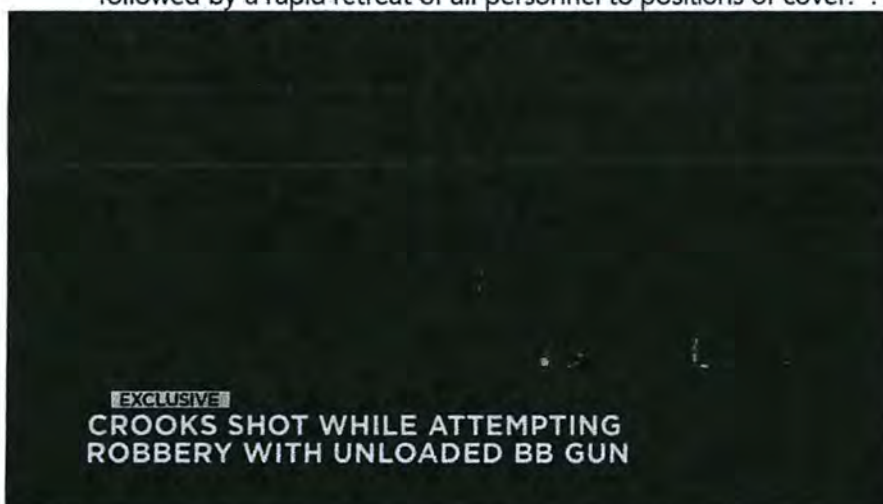
A witness said he heard people arguing outside, heard four or five gunshots and saw a man running through back yards heading south on Turner Avenue, according to police. . . .

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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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 unkind to the misfortunate.
- Method: Bombing X (too regulated & suspicious)
- Biological Warfare X (too important, requires extensive knowledge, chemicals, 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, both were expediting catalysts not the reason. The causation being any state of mind for the past 30 years.



Guns on Campus: Overview

10/5/2015



In the wake of several campus shootings, the most deadly being the 2007 shooting at Virginia Tech University, states are considering legislation about whether or not to permit guns on 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 tighter restrictions to keep guns off campuses.

In 2013, at least 19 states introduced legislation to allow concealed carry on campus in some 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 a 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 regulations. In 2013, five states introduced legislation to prohibit concealed carry weapons on campus. None of these bills passed.

Concealed Carry Weapon Laws and College Campuses

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

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

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

Utah remains the only state to have a 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



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	1	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**

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

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

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

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

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

- Juneau
- Ketchikan
- Sitka

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

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

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

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

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



Juneau	Ketchikan	Sitka
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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

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 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.

	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CRIMES												
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.

	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES *			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
CRIMES												
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.

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.

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
CRCD										
Bristol Bay	166	83	76	96	53	137		611	40.8	29
Chukchi	32	40	46	49	45	83	1	296	24.3	37
Interior-Aleutians	121	39	41	71	46	57	1	376	42.6	29
Kuskokwim	86	125	71	105	72	50	1	510	41.4	28
Northwest	83	42	47	61	34	47		314	39.8	28
Rural College	358	217	111	120	67	63		936	61.4	22
UAF CTC	704	972	433	491	248	257		3,105	54.0	24
Juneau	534	469	348	554	414	353		2,672	37.5	30
Ketchikan	56	165	122	136	72	58		609	36.3	28
Sitka	244	197	134	201	91	87		954	46.2	26
UA Anchorage	3,826	5,844	3,042	2,963	1,547	1,406	21	18,649	51.9	25
UA Fairbanks	1,927	2,759	1,588	1,724	944	1,046	4	9,992	46.9	26
UA Southeast	750	661	511	775	525	478		3,700	38.1	29
UA System	6,430	9,037	4,968	5,273	2,933	2,856	25	31,522	49.1	25
% of UAA	20.5	31.3	16.3	15.9	8.3	7.5	0.1	100.0		
% of UAF	19.3	27.6	15.9	17.3	9.4	10.5	0.0	100.0		
% of UAS	20.3	17.9	13.8	20.9	14.2	12.9		100.0		
% of UA System	20.4	28.7	15.8	16.7	9.3	9.1	0.1	100.0		

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

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.



UAF FACULTY SENATE

312B Signers' Hall, University of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 757500, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7500 • (907) 474-7964 • Fax (907) 474-5213

www.uaf.edu/uafgov/faculty-senate/

March 23, 2016

TO: Honorable Members of the Alaska Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Debasmita Misra, President, UAF Faculty Senate

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Debasmita Misra'.

RE: SB 174 – Regulation of Firearms / Knives

Thank you all for your service to our state.

I am writing on behalf of the Faculty Senate of the University of Alaska Fairbanks that the Senate expresses serious concerns about Senate Bill 174 – Regulation of Firearms/Knives by University of Alaska.

While we understand that the individual right to keep and bear arms is constitutionally protected, such rights are suspended in certain circumstances (such as the state legislature, courts of law, police stations and airports) for ensuring safety and security. We feel that the University of Alaska should be treated as a place where safety and security are absolutely critical. In this context, we strongly believe that the existing Board of Regents Policy on Possession of Weapons is in the best interest of the university community. We firmly oppose Senate Bill 174.



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

Staff Alliance

Resolution 2016-02

Opposing SB 174 “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska”

Whereas, the University of Alaska Staff Alliance is comprised of eight elected representatives of UA staff, from all three UA campuses and from UA statewide offices;

Whereas, the University of Alaska presented its position on SB 174 via a position paper issued on February 12, 2016 (attached);

Whereas, the University of Alaska affirmed the Constitutionality of its policies in a 2016 letter from UA General Counsel to the Senate Finance committee (attached);

Whereas, the University of Alaska outlined its clear concerns with regard to campus safety and concealed carry handguns on campus in the 2016 letter from General Counsel to Senate Finance;

Whereas, the Staff Alliance agrees that the University of Alaska’s policies regarding weapons on campus are reasonable and prudent;

Whereas, the Coalition of Student Leaders of the University of Alaska voted to oppose SB 174 and provided testimony in opposition during their legislative advocacy event;

Whereas, SB 174 would make it more difficult for the University of Alaska to proactively take measures to prevent violence on its campuses;

Now, therefore be it resolved that, the Staff Alliance opposes SB 174, “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska.”

Adopted by Staff Alliance the 16th day of March 2016.



Faye Gallant, Chair

Voting results as attested by Morgan Dufseth, Executive Officer:

Yes - 6

No - 0

Abstained - 2

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
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
Legal@alaska.edu

February 12, 2016

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

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska, &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Hostina".

RE: University Concerns Regarding SB 174 & Request for Changes

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on SB 174. 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. We are writing to express the University's concerns about the proposed legislation and to request changes.

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

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that would prohibit possession of concealed weapons in shared student residences would be 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.

Thank you for your consideration.

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.

Michael Hostina
General Counsel
Matthew Cooper
Associate General Counsel
Ardith Lynch
Associate General Counsel
Michael O'Brien
Associate General Counsel
Larry Zervos
Associate General Counsel

Attachment A



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
Legal@alaska.edu

March 31, 2014

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

THROUGH: Pat Gamble, President, University of Alaska

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: Legal Issues Posed by the Judiciary CS for SB 176

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael B. Hostina".

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input regarding the legal issues posed by the Judiciary Committee Substitute for SB 176 (hereafter CS), a bill relating to the regulation of firearms by the University of Alaska.¹

The CS would require that the university permit concealed carry of handguns by permit holders on all parts of campus (other than in university pubs and in day care centers where other laws restrict possession). The CS provides that in student housing, the University could require the permit holder to provide proof of the permit and keep the handgun in a lock box when not concealed and within the person's immediate control.

The CS (and the original bill) create numerous practical and legal issues, but as discussed below, **neither are required to effectuate the constitutional right to bear arms.** In addition, both bills create compelling safety and risk management issues.

A. There Is No Constitutional Right To Carry Firearms On Developed University Premises

Supporters of the CS (and the original bill) argue that a bill is required because the University's present policy of limiting firearms on the developed premises of the University is unconstitutional. While they acknowledge that the University's policy addresses a compelling state interest in safety and prudent risk management, they argue that there is a constitutional right at issue, a "strict scrutiny" standard applies and that UA must use the least restrictive alternative to meet these compelling interests.

¹ Many of the issues raised by the CS overlap with issues raised by the original bill. Because the original bill was analyzed in a March 5, 2014, memo to Senate Majority Leader John Coghill and is part of the record, this memo will focus on the issues posed by the CS.

However, this analysis is based on a clearly flawed assumption, i.e., that there is a constitutional right to bear arms on developed University premises. That is not the case. The argument concludes with an additional error: that the CS is an alternative that would actually allow the University to address the compelling state interests of safety and prudent risk management.

1. The US Supreme Court Has Clearly Stated That Restrictions On Firearms On School Property And In Government Buildings Are “Presumptively Lawful”

The assumption that there is a constitutional right to carry firearms on school property or in government buildings is erroneous. If there was such a right, the legislature presently would be violating that right by **banning** firearms in the Capitol Building, on K-12 property, and in court system facilities.²

In *Heller*,³ the US Supreme Court case confirming the individual right to bear arms under the US Constitution, the majority stated that “[N]othing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on . . . laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings . . .”⁴ According to the *Heller* majority, such regulations are “*presumptively lawful*.”⁵ University premises are indisputably schools and/or government buildings. In addition, UA campuses are home to numerous partnerships and programs with K-12 that results in thousands of K-12 students being present on campus every day. Thus an individual has no constitutional right to carry a firearm on developed University premises.

Despite hundreds of cases contesting firearms restrictions since the 2008 decision in *Heller*, **there are no reported state or federal cases striking down university or college firearm regulations on constitutional grounds.**⁶ To the contrary, in a case⁷ contesting firearms restrictions imposed by George Mason University,⁸ the Virginia

² Federal case law is clear that a complete ban on firearms-related conduct that is in fact protected by the Second Amendment is unconstitutional. Thus for a ban to survive constitutional scrutiny, it must involve conduct not protected by the second amendment. Per *Heller* then, “presumptively lawful” firearms bans in schools and government buildings are not protected by the Second Amendment.

³ *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).

⁴ *Id.* at 626– 627.

⁵ *Id.* at 627. “We identify these presumptively lawful regulatory measures only as examples; our list does not purport to be exhaustive.”

⁶ Supporters confuse cases involving conflicts between university policy and state law (University of Utah, University of Colorado, University of Florida) with cases questioning the constitutionality of university regulations in light of the Second Amendment or state analogues . The former involve questions of legislative authority, not constitutional rights.

⁷ *Digiacinto v. George Mason University*, 281 Va. 127, 704 S.E.2d 365 (Virginia 2011).

⁸ The George Mason regulation states: “Possession or carrying of any weapon by any person, except a police officer, is prohibited on university property in academic buildings, administrative office buildings,

Supreme Court held that George Mason University was both a government entity and a school and thus a “sensitive place”⁹ where under *Heller*, firearms restrictions are presumptively valid. The challenge to George Mason’s regulation was brought on both state and federal constitutional grounds. Though the appellant could have sought review of the federal constitutional issue by the US Supreme Court, no request for US Supreme Court review was filed.¹⁰

The same analysis holds true under the Alaska Constitution. In 1994 the voters of Alaska amended Alaska’s constitution to add the second sentence of Article I, Section 19, thus establishing an individual right to bear arms under Alaska’s Constitution. In *Wilson v. State*,¹¹ the Alaska Court of Appeals looked at whether the 1994 amendment to Article I, Section 19 invalidated Alaska law prohibiting felons from possessing firearms. Since voters had approved the amendment to the constitution, the Court of Appeals determined the breadth of the right by examining the “meaning placed on the amendment” by the voters. Because the voters had been assured that existing laws would not be affected by the amendment, the Court concluded that the voters had not intended to invalidate existing Alaska laws regulating firearms. Thus the voters who passed the amendment did not intend to create a constitutional right that extends, for example, to carrying firearms in schools, to concealed carry under 21, to courts or other government buildings, all of which were restricted in 1994.

2. Because Regents’ Policy And University Regulation Only Apply To Developed University Premises Which Are defined By The Courts As “Sensitive Places,” No Constitutional Right Is Implicated And Strict Scrutiny/Narrow Tailoring Requirements Do Not Apply

Since *Heller*, courts typically have adopted a two-step analysis in Second Amendment cases. The first step is to determine whether a challenged policy or law is outside the scope of the Second Amendment’s protection.

To determine whether a challenged law falls outside the historical scope of the Second Amendment, we ask whether the regulation is one of the “**presumptively lawful** regulatory measures” identified in *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 627 n. 26, . . .¹² (Emphasis in original.)

student residence buildings, dining facilities, or while attending sporting, entertainment or educational events. Entry upon the aforementioned university property in violation of this prohibition is expressly forbidden.” The court also held, presumably in the alternative, that this regulation was narrowly tailored.⁹ *Digiacinto* 704 S.E.2d at 370. “The fact that George Mason is a school and that its buildings are owned by the government indicates that George Mason is a ‘sensitive place.’”

¹⁰ The National Rifle Association participated in the case as an amicus.

¹¹ 207 P.3d 565 (Alaska App. 2009).

¹² *Jackson v. San Francisco*, 2014 WL 1193434 (C.A.9 (Cal.), decided March 25, 2014).

If the restriction is presumptively lawful, as is the case with sensitive places including schools and government buildings, the analysis stops there and the restriction is considered presumptively constitutional.

However, even if the law is within the scope of the Second Amendment, there is no default to strict scrutiny. The appropriate level of scrutiny still must be determined. Whether “strict scrutiny” applies depends on two factors:

If a prohibition falls within the historical scope of the Second Amendment, we must then proceed to the second step of the Second Amendment inquiry to determine the appropriate level of scrutiny. *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1136. When ascertaining the appropriate level of scrutiny, “just as in the First Amendment context,” we consider: “(1) ‘how close the law comes to the core of the Second Amendment right’ and (2) ‘the severity of the law’s burden on the right.’” *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1138 (quoting *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 703). . . .

As we explained in *Chovan*, laws which regulate only the “*manner* in which persons may exercise their Second Amendment rights” are less burdensome than those which bar firearm possession completely. 735 F.3d at 1138.¹³

Even if there were a constitutional right to bear arms in schools and government buildings, strict scrutiny would not apply in a case involving government regulation of firearms on government premises. The University’s policies do not restrict firearms in the broader community or constitute a ban, even on University premises. The University regulates firearms **only on University-controlled premises, in those limited areas for which it is responsible**.¹⁴ The University’s policy does not intrude into the community at large or into private homes to broadly restrict firearms possession or use. University restrictions apply only in a part of the broader community, i.e., on the University’s developed premises, and even then with exceptions. *Heller*’s broad declaration that firearms restrictions in sensitive places are presumptively lawful makes clear that it would be error (and perhaps disingenuous) to focus on a restriction’s impact in a limited area rather than on its impact in the community at large or in private homes. Otherwise the most narrowly tailored restriction could be shown to be unduly burdensome in that narrow area.

The University’s developed premises and buildings have been defined by both the courts and the Alaska legislature as sensitive places in which firearms regulation is

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Such a restriction is analogous to permissible time, place and manner restrictions in First Amendment speech cases.

presumptively lawful and outside the scope of the Second Amendment's protections.¹⁵ As a result, no further constitutional analysis is appropriate, much less an analysis applying strict scrutiny.

B. Concealed Carry By Permit Is Not Less restrictive Or More Effective Than Current University Policy

For the reasons discussed below, the concealed carry permit system in the CS is not less restrictive than current policy in certain circumstances. The CS would potentially intrude on the rights of everyone who brings a firearm to campus while preventing the University from addressing the acknowledged compelling interests of safety and prudent risk management on UA campuses.¹⁶

1. UA's Current Policy Is Minimally Restrictive But Effective

UA's current policy does not ban long guns from campus, or require everyone bringing a handgun to campus to have a concealed carry permit. Absent special arrangements, weapons are not permitted in UA buildings, including student dorms, classrooms, labs and meeting places. Weapons are permitted: at approved and supervised activities, including rifle ranges, gun shows, etc.; in cars on streets and in parking lots; by faculty or staff in residences; on undeveloped and uninhabited land. Thus members of the public who are merely transiting campus or who cross undeveloped land currently face no constraints on their Second Amendment rights.

Bill supporters argue that the University's current policy does not prevent concealed guns on campus and thus creates safety and liability problems. This argument ignores the fact that a permit requirement also could be ignored and will create other difficulties. It also is based on a flawed assumption that rules only have value if they are followed. Even criminal law does not prevent all crimes from occurring. Nor does the CS simply preserve the status quo.

¹⁵ The Virginia Supreme Court put it this way: "Further, the statutory structure establishing GMU is indicative of the General Assembly's recognition that it is a sensitive place, and it is also consistent with the traditional understanding of a university. Unlike a public street or park, a university traditionally has not been open to the general public, "but instead is an institute of higher learning that is devoted to its mission of public education." Moreover, parents who send their children to a university have a reasonable expectation that the university will maintain a campus free of foreseeable harm." *Digiacinto* 704 S.E.2d at 370. (Citations omitted.)

¹⁶ If strict scrutiny applied, a court would consider whether the compelling government interest actually could be met by a less restrictive means. The test is thus two parts: is a less restrictive alternative available; and does the alternative still meet the compelling state interest. The CS does not meet those interests and thus does not demonstrate that there is a less restrictive alternative for the University's policy. Again, restrictions that apply only to schools and government buildings like the University's restrictions are excepted from Second Amendment coverage.

UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take action when it becomes aware of a violation, in this case, the presence of any weapon on developed premises.¹⁷ This is particularly important in problematic circumstances common on University campuses and described in more detail below. The CS, however, would prohibit any UA response even in circumstances when UA knows of a threatening situation and thus is likely to be held liable for failure to act.

C. The CS Prevents the University From Meeting Applicable Standards Of Care While Increasing The Potential For Foreseeable Harm and Liability

Generally the University only may be held liable for harm that occurs on campus if its actions have not met the standard of care that applies to a particular incident. However, if a crime or injury is "legally caused" by the University's breach of a standard of care it owes to the injured party, the University will be liable. The foreseeability of harm is an important factor in determining legal causation, particularly with respect to third-party acts.

1. A University Is In A Unique Position of Responsibility For Its Students

The standard of care imposed on the University with respect to students and other invitees on campus is quite high compared to the standard of care imposed, for example, on a municipality for public streets or open spaces like parks. This is due to a variety of factors, including that UA is deemed to be in control of its developed property, invites young people onto its property, educates, feeds and houses them under its supervision and is treated by parents, federal law and state common law as responsible to a significant degree for the well-being and safety of students.

2. The CS Prevents The University From Meeting Standards In State Law

The CS increases the likelihood that UA will be held liable for weapons-related crimes, as well as accidents and injuries relating to firearms. It does so by preventing UA from regulating firearms consistent with the standards in current state law. The CS would require that UA allow concealed carry permit holders to carry handguns in sensitive areas and situations on UA campuses when state law criminalizes firearms possession in similar circumstances off-campus. These situations include:

- Possession of a firearm on the grounds of a K-12 school is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in areas where K-12 students are regularly on UA's 16

¹⁷Supporters discount the potential for identifying concealed carry. However, 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.

campuses in large numbers, sometimes in extended residential, enrichment and college prep programs, often daily after school.

- Concealed carry under 21 is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in dorms where 60% of UA residential students are under 21, and where, unlike private housing, UA is the "adult" – UA retains authority and responsibility for dorms, and hires Resident Assistants to maintain safety, order and provide counseling;
- Possessing a loaded firearm in a place where intoxicating liquor is served is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in dormitories where liquor is present;
- Possession of a firearm in a child care facility or adjacent parking lot is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in nearby locations since both UAA and UAF have child care facilities integrated on campus;
- Possession of a firearm in a court facility is a crime, but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in potentially contentious adjudications of staff and student disciplinary and academic issues;
- Possession of a firearm on the grounds of a domestic violence shelter is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in health and counseling centers as well as sexual harassment offices.

Supporters of the CS state that UA will be able to take action with respect to any crimes that are committed under these statutes. That is true, but misleading. UA will be placed in a situation where it cannot act before harm occurs where the harm is foreseeable, or apply the standard of care suggested by these statutes in analogous but non-criminal situations. However, UA will still be held to those higher standards.

The CS also would not allow UA to meet the standard of care related to the permit requirement. Other than in the dorms, the CS provides no authority for UA to determine whether someone who carries concealed actually has a permit. Thus while UA would be expected to ensure that only permit holders carry firearms on campus, it will be unable to do so.

3. The CS Does Not Meet Standards In The Report To The NRA By The National School Shield Task Force

Supporters of the CS argue that UA could be liable for failing to permit weapons on campus in the event of a mass shooting. That argument is not supported by any legal standard of which we are aware, and is inconsistent in at least two respects with recommendations (standards) contained in the Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force.

That report recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. Under present policy, UA can respond promptly to reports of any weapons possession on developed property and take appropriate action. Under the CS, that would no longer be the case. The CS would prevent restrictions on permit holders who have committed or who later commit certain crimes. The permit law allows one class A misdemeanor in the past 6 years. So UA could not restrict concealed carry if a permit holder: is convicted once, for example, of violating a protective order, stalking in the second degree, assault in the 4th degree, or is convicted of an Attempt or Solicitation of a Class C Felony.

The CS also would prohibit UA from restricting weapons of permit holders whose behavior indicates risk apart from convictions. For example, someone who is known to possess firearms on campus and who is involuntarily hospitalized for psychological evaluation (which often ends without a formal finding of mental illness or formal commitment for treatment), or who exhibits warning signs including depression, suicidal ideation or gestures, or overt hostility or aggression (everyday occurrences on residential college campuses) could not be deprived of his/her weapons.¹⁸ That's because no state law prohibits possession of weapons by those with psychological disturbances; federal law prohibits possession by those "adjudicated as a mental defective" or "committed to a mental institution." These formal mental health adjudications are relatively rare. Foreseeability of harm creates an expectation and standard that UA will respond when troubling events occur.

The same NRA-sponsored report recommends 60-80 hours of training for selected school employees who are authorized to be armed. By contrast, a concealed carry permit requires only 12 hours of self-defense, legal and weapons handling training. Permittees self-select.

Thus under the CS or the original bill, UA's policy could not meet the NRA's recommended standard for possession of firearms on school grounds or for responding to indicators of threats.

D. Summary And Conclusion

UA's policies are presumptively constitutional because they apply to "sensitive places" identified in federal and state law, i.e., schools and government buildings, and involve circumstances analogous to longstanding prohibitions. Even if that were not the case,

¹⁸ Jared Lee Loughner was suspended from Pima County Community College for bizarre behavior three months before he killed six people at a constituent's meeting with Representative Gabrielle Giffords. Despite evidence of mental illness he apparently was never formally adjudicated and remained eligible to possess weapons under state and federal law. He thus would have been eligible for a concealed carry permit applying Alaska standards.

The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
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strict scrutiny would not be applicable to restrictions that are time, place and manner oriented and that do not apply to broader communities or private homes.

The University's current policy is constitutional, minimally restrictive, and, in contrast to the proposed legislation, effective. Current policy allows the University to take action precisely when harm is foreseeable. By contrast, the proposed legislation would prevent the University from taking action with respect to weapons in problematic circumstances that are commonplace on university campuses. As a result, the rationale for this legislation is fundamentally flawed.

Taken together these limitations will result in inability to remove offenders with weapons from campus, loss of control over conduct on UA premises, and dramatically limit UA's ability to intervene early in conflicts or unsafe behavior. This creates greater potential for situations in which UA is unable to act to prevent foreseeable harm to third parties and greater potential for liability.

Because UA owes a duty of care to students and invitees on campus, and because the CS as well as the original bill would prohibit UA from meeting the standard of care suggested by existing state law and other sources of applicable standards, in circumstances where harm is foreseeable, this legislation will lead to an increased potential for liability in the event of weapons-related crimes or accidental injuries on campus.

Violence on campus is extremely rare. However, legislation that forecloses the possibility of proactive response to behavior that places the University on notice of foreseeable harm is not sound public policy and should be avoided, particularly where it solves no other problem.

University of Alaska Fairbanks
Staff Council
Resolution 2016-E-1
Approved
March 11, 2016

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Staff Council approved the following resolution by online vote on March 11, 2016.

Resolution 2016-E-1:

Resolution in Opposition to SB 174 “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska”

Whereas, the UAF Staff Council is the elected representative body of the staff of the University of Alaska Fairbanks; and

Whereas, the University of Alaska presented its position on SB 174 via a position paper issued on February 12, 2016 (attached); and

Whereas, the University of Alaska affirmed the Constitutionality of its policies in a 2014 letter from UA General Counsel to the Senate Finance committee (attached); and

Whereas, the University of Alaska outlined its clear concerns with regard to campus safety and concealed carry handguns on campus in the 2014 letter from General Counsel to Senate Finance; and

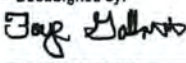
Whereas, the UAF Staff Council agrees that current University of Alaska’s policies regarding weapons on campus are reasonable and prudent; and

Whereas, the Coalition of Student Leaders of the University of Alaska voted to oppose SB 174 and provided testimony in opposition during their legislative advocacy event; and

Whereas, SB 174 would make it more difficult for the University of Alaska to proactively take measures to prevent violence on its campuses; and

Whereas, a March 2016 survey concluded that the majority of UAF staff oppose SB 174; now

Therefore, be it resolved that, the UAF Staff Council opposes SB 174, “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska.”

DocuSigned by:

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Faye Gallant, President, UAF Staff Council

March 21, 2016

Date

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
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
Legal@alaska.edu

February 12, 2016

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

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska, &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Hostina".

RE: University Concerns Regarding SB 174 & Request for Changes

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on SB 174. 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. We are writing to express the University's concerns about the proposed legislation and to request changes.

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

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.

that would prohibit possession of concealed weapons in shared student residences would be 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 Coghil'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.

Thank you for your consideration.

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.

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Attachment A

203 Butrovich Building
P.O. Box 755160
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5160
Telephone: (907) 450-8080
Facsimile: (907) 450-8081
Legal@alaska.edu



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

March 31, 2014

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

THROUGH: Pat Gamble, President, University of Alaska

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: Legal Issues Posed by the Judiciary CS for SB 176

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael B. Hostina".

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input regarding the legal issues posed by the Judiciary Committee Substitute for SB 176 (hereafter CS), a bill relating to the regulation of firearms by the University of Alaska.¹

The CS would require that the university permit concealed carry of handguns by permit holders on all parts of campus (other than in university pubs and in day care centers where other laws restrict possession). The CS provides that in student housing, the University could require the permit holder to provide proof of the permit and keep the handgun in a lock box when not concealed and within the person's immediate control.

The CS (and the original bill) create numerous practical and legal issues, but as discussed below, **neither are required to effectuate the constitutional right to bear arms**. In addition, both bills create compelling safety and risk management issues.

A. There Is No Constitutional Right To Carry Firearms On Developed University Premises

Supporters of the CS (and the original bill) argue that a bill is required because the University's present policy of limiting firearms on the developed premises of the University is unconstitutional. While they acknowledge that the University's policy addresses a compelling state interest in safety and prudent risk management, they argue that there is a constitutional right at issue, a "strict scrutiny" standard applies and that UA must use the least restrictive alternative to meet these compelling interests.

¹ Many of the issues raised by the CS overlap with issues raised by the original bill. Because the original bill was analyzed in a March 5, 2014, memo to Senate Majority Leader John Coghill and is part of the record, this memo will focus on the issues posed by the CS.

However, this analysis is based on a clearly flawed assumption, i.e., that there is a constitutional right to bear arms on developed University premises. That is not the case. The argument concludes with an additional error: that the CS is an alternative that would actually allow the University to address the compelling state interests of safety and prudent risk management.

1. The US Supreme Court Has Clearly Stated That Restrictions On Firearms On School Property And In Government Buildings Are “Presumptively Lawful”

The assumption that there is a constitutional right to carry firearms on school property or in government buildings is erroneous. If there was such a right, the legislature presently would be violating that right by **banning** firearms in the Capitol Building, on K-12 property, and in court system facilities.²

In *Heller*,³ the US Supreme Court case confirming the individual right to bear arms under the US Constitution, the majority stated that “[N]othing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on . . . laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings . . .”⁴ According to the *Heller* majority, such regulations are “*presumptively lawful*.”⁵ University premises are indisputably schools and/or government buildings. In addition, UA campuses are home to numerous partnerships and programs with K-12 that results in thousands of K-12 students being present on campus every day. Thus an individual has no constitutional right to carry a firearm on developed University premises.

Despite hundreds of cases contesting firearms restrictions since the 2008 decision in *Heller*, **there are no reported state or federal cases striking down university or college firearm regulations on constitutional grounds.**⁶ To the contrary, in a case⁷ contesting firearms restrictions imposed by George Mason University,⁸ the Virginia

² Federal case law is clear that a complete ban on firearms-related conduct that is in fact protected by the Second Amendment is unconstitutional. Thus for a ban to survive constitutional scrutiny, it must involve conduct not protected by the second amendment. Per *Heller* then, “presumptively lawful” firearms bans in schools and government buildings are not protected by the Second Amendment.

³ *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).

⁴ *Id.* at 626– 627.

⁵ *Id.* at 627. “We identify these presumptively lawful regulatory measures only as examples; our list does not purport to be exhaustive.”

⁶ Supporters confuse cases involving conflicts between university policy and state law (University of Utah, University of Colorado, University of Florida) with cases questioning the constitutionality of university regulations in light of the Second Amendment or state analogues. The former involve questions of legislative authority, not constitutional rights.

⁷ *Digiacinto v. George Mason University*, 281 Va. 127, 704 S.E.2d 365 (Virginia 2011).

⁸ The George Mason regulation states: “Possession or carrying of any weapon by any person, except a police officer, is prohibited on university property in academic buildings, administrative office buildings,

Supreme Court held that George Mason University was both a government entity and a school and thus a “sensitive place”⁹ where under *Heller*, firearms restrictions are presumptively valid. The challenge to George Mason’s regulation was brought on both state and federal constitutional grounds. Though the appellant could have sought review of the federal constitutional issue by the US Supreme Court, no request for US Supreme Court review was filed.¹⁰

The same analysis holds true under the Alaska Constitution. In 1994 the voters of Alaska amended Alaska’s constitution to add the second sentence of Article I, Section 19, thus establishing an individual right to bear arms under Alaska’s Constitution. In *Wilson v. State*,¹¹ the Alaska Court of Appeals looked at whether the 1994 amendment to Article I, Section 19 invalidated Alaska law prohibiting felons from possessing firearms. Since voters had approved the amendment to the constitution, the Court of Appeals determined the breadth of the right by examining the “meaning placed on the amendment” by the voters. Because the voters had been assured that existing laws would not be affected by the amendment, the Court concluded that the voters had not intended to invalidate existing Alaska laws regulating firearms. Thus the voters who passed the amendment did not intend to create a constitutional right that extends, for example, to carrying firearms in schools, to concealed carry under 21, to courts or other government buildings, all of which were restricted in 1994.

2. Because Regents’ Policy And University Regulation Only Apply To Developed University Premises Which Are defined By The Courts As “Sensitive Places,” No Constitutional Right Is Implicated And Strict Scrutiny/Narrow Tailoring Requirements Do Not Apply

Since *Heller*, courts typically have adopted a two-step analysis in Second Amendment cases. The first step is to determine whether a challenged policy or law is outside the scope of the Second Amendment’s protection.

To determine whether a challenged law falls outside the historical scope of the Second Amendment, we ask whether the regulation is one of the “**presumptively lawful** regulatory measures” identified in *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 627 n. 26, . . .¹² (Emphasis in original.)

student residence buildings, dining facilities, or while attending sporting, entertainment or educational events. Entry upon the aforementioned university property in violation of this prohibition is expressly forbidden.” The court also held, presumably in the alternative, that this regulation was narrowly tailored.
⁹ *Digiacinto* 704 S.E.2d at 370. “The fact that George Mason is a school and that its buildings are owned by the government indicates that George Mason is a ‘sensitive place.’”

¹⁰ The National Rifle Association participated in the case as an amicus.

¹¹ 207 P.3d 565 (Alaska App. 2009).

¹² *Jackson v. San Francisco*, 2014 WL 1193434 (C.A.9 (Cal.), decided March 25, 2014).

If the restriction is presumptively lawful, as is the case with sensitive places including schools and government buildings, the analysis stops there and the restriction is considered presumptively constitutional.

However, even if the law is within the scope of the Second Amendment, there is no default to strict scrutiny. The appropriate level of scrutiny still must be determined. Whether “strict scrutiny” applies depends on two factors:

If a prohibition falls within the historical scope of the Second Amendment, we must then proceed to the second step of the Second Amendment inquiry to determine the appropriate level of scrutiny. *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1136. When ascertaining the appropriate level of scrutiny, “just as in the First Amendment context,” we consider: “(1) ‘how close the law comes to the core of the Second Amendment right’ and (2) ‘the severity of the law’s burden on the right.’” *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1138 (quoting *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 703). . . .

As we explained in *Chovan*, laws which regulate only the “*manner* in which persons may exercise their Second Amendment rights” are less burdensome than those which bar firearm possession completely. 735 F.3d at 1138;¹³

Even if there were a constitutional right to bear arms in schools and government buildings, strict scrutiny would not apply in a case involving government regulation of firearms on government premises. The University’s policies do not restrict firearms in the broader community or constitute a ban, even on University premises. The University regulates firearms **only on University-controlled premises, in those limited areas for which it is responsible**.¹⁴ The University’s policy does not intrude into the community at large or into private homes to broadly restrict firearms possession or use. University restrictions apply only in a part of the broader community, i.e., on the University’s developed premises, and even then with exceptions. *Heller*’s broad declaration that firearms restrictions in sensitive places are presumptively lawful makes clear that it would be error (and perhaps disingenuous) to focus on a restriction’s impact in a limited area rather than on its impact in the community at large or in private homes. Otherwise the most narrowly tailored restriction could be shown to be unduly burdensome in that narrow area.

The University’s developed premises and buildings have been defined by both the courts and the Alaska legislature as sensitive places in which firearms regulation is

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Such a restriction is analogous to permissible time, place and manner restrictions in First Amendment speech cases.

presumptively lawful and outside the scope of the Second Amendment's protections.¹⁵ As a result, no further constitutional analysis is appropriate, much less an analysis applying strict scrutiny.

B. Concealed Carry By Permit Is Not Less restrictive Or More Effective Than Current University Policy

For the reasons discussed below, the concealed carry permit system in the CS is not less restrictive than current policy in certain circumstances. The CS would potentially intrude on the rights of everyone who brings a firearm to campus while preventing the University from addressing the acknowledged compelling interests of safety and prudent risk management on UA campuses.¹⁶

1. UA's Current Policy Is Minimally Restrictive But Effective

UA's current policy does not ban long guns from campus, or require everyone bringing a handgun to campus to have a concealed carry permit. Absent special arrangements, weapons are not permitted in UA buildings, including student dorms, classrooms, labs and meeting places. Weapons are permitted: at approved and supervised activities, including rifle ranges, gun shows, etc.; in cars on streets and in parking lots; by faculty or staff in residences; on undeveloped and uninhabited land. Thus members of the public who are merely transiting campus or who cross undeveloped land currently face no constraints on their Second Amendment rights.

Bill supporters argue that the University's current policy does not prevent concealed guns on campus and thus creates safety and liability problems. This argument ignores the fact that a permit requirement also could be ignored and will create other difficulties. It also is based on a flawed assumption that rules only have value if they are followed. Even criminal law does not prevent all crimes from occurring. Nor does the CS simply preserve the status quo.

¹⁵ The Virginia Supreme Court put it this way: "Further, the statutory structure establishing GMU is indicative of the General Assembly's recognition that it is a sensitive place, and it is also consistent with the traditional understanding of a university. Unlike a public street or park, a university traditionally has not been open to the general public, "but instead is an institute of higher learning that is devoted to its mission of public education." Moreover, parents who send their children to a university have a reasonable expectation that the university will maintain a campus free of foreseeable harm." *Digiacinto* 704 S.E.2d at 370. (Citations omitted.)

¹⁶ If strict scrutiny applied, a court would consider whether the compelling government interest actually could be met by a less restrictive means. The test is thus two parts: is a less restrictive alternative available; and does the alternative still meet the compelling state interest. The CS does not meet those interests and thus does not demonstrate that there is a less restrictive alternative for the University's policy. Again, restrictions that apply only to schools and government buildings like the University's restrictions are excepted from Second Amendment coverage.

UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take action when it becomes aware of a violation, in this case, the presence of any weapon on developed premises.¹⁷ This is particularly important in problematic circumstances common on University campuses and described in more detail below. The CS, however, would prohibit any UA response even in circumstances when UA knows of a threatening situation and thus is likely to be held liable for failure to act.

C. The CS Prevents the University From Meeting Applicable Standards Of Care While Increasing The Potential For Foreseeable Harm and Liability

Generally the University only may be held liable for harm that occurs on campus if its actions have not met the standard of care that applies to a particular incident. However, if a crime or injury is "legally caused" by the University's breach of a standard of care it owes to the injured party, the University will be liable. The foreseeability of harm is an important factor in determining legal causation, particularly with respect to third-party acts.

1. A University Is In A Unique Position of Responsibility For Its Students

The standard of care imposed on the University with respect to students and other invitees on campus is quite high compared to the standard of care imposed, for example, on a municipality for public streets or open spaces like parks. This is due to a variety of factors, including that UA is deemed to be in control of its developed property, invites young people onto its property, educates, feeds and houses them under its supervision and is treated by parents, federal law and state common law as responsible to a significant degree for the well-being and safety of students.

2. The CS Prevents The University From Meeting Standards In State Law

The CS increases the likelihood that UA will be held liable for weapons-related crimes, as well as accidents and injuries relating to firearms. It does so by preventing UA from regulating firearms consistent with the standards in current state law. The CS would require that UA allow concealed carry permit holders to carry handguns in sensitive areas and situations on UA campuses when state law criminalizes firearms possession in similar circumstances off-campus. These situations include:

- Possession of a firearm on the grounds of a K-12 school is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in areas where K-12 students are regularly on UA's 16

¹⁷Supporters discount the potential for identifying concealed carry. However, 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.

campuses in large numbers, sometimes in extended residential, enrichment and college prep programs, often daily after school.

- Concealed carry under 21 is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in dorms where 60% of UA residential students are under 21, and where, unlike private housing, UA is the “adult” – UA retains authority and responsibility for dorms, and hires Resident Assistants to maintain safety, order and provide counseling;
- Possessing a loaded firearm in a place where intoxicating liquor is served is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in dormitories where liquor is present;
- Possession of a firearm in a child care facility or adjacent parking lot is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in nearby locations since both UAA and UAF have child care facilities integrated on campus;
- Possession of a firearm in a court facility is a crime, but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in potentially contentious adjudications of staff and student disciplinary and academic issues;
- Possession of a firearm on the grounds of a domestic violence shelter is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in health and counseling centers as well as sexual harassment offices.

Supporters of the CS state that UA will be able to take action with respect to any crimes that are committed under these statutes. That is true, but misleading. UA will be placed in a situation where it cannot act before harm occurs where the harm is foreseeable, or apply the standard of care suggested by these statutes in analogous but non-criminal situations. However, UA will still be held to those higher standards.

The CS also would not allow UA to meet the standard of care related to the permit requirement. Other than in the dorms, the CS provides no authority for UA to determine whether someone who carries concealed actually has a permit. Thus while UA would be expected to ensure that only permit holders carry firearms on campus, it will be unable to do so.

3. The CS Does Not Meet Standards In The Report To The NRA By The National School Shield Task Force

Supporters of the CS argue that UA could be liable for failing to permit weapons on campus in the event of a mass shooting. That argument is not supported by any legal standard of which we are aware, and is inconsistent in at least two respects with recommendations (standards) contained in the Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force.

That report recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. Under present policy, UA can respond promptly to reports of any weapons possession on developed property and take appropriate action. Under the CS, that would no longer be the case. The CS would prevent restrictions on permit holders who have committed or who later commit certain crimes. The permit law allows one class A misdemeanor in the past 6 years. So UA could not restrict concealed carry if a permit holder: is convicted once, for example, of violating a protective order, stalking in the second degree, assault in the 4th degree, or is convicted of an Attempt or Solicitation of a Class C Felony.

The CS also would prohibit UA from restricting weapons of permit holders whose behavior indicates risk apart from convictions. For example, someone who is known to possess firearms on campus and who is involuntarily hospitalized for psychological evaluation (which often ends without a formal finding of mental illness or formal commitment for treatment), or who exhibits warning signs including depression, suicidal ideation or gestures, or overt hostility or aggression (everyday occurrences on residential college campuses) could not be deprived of his/her weapons.¹⁸ That's because no state law prohibits possession of weapons by those with psychological disturbances; federal law prohibits possession by those "adjudicated as a mental defective" or "committed to a mental institution." These formal mental health adjudications are relatively rare. Foreseeability of harm creates an expectation and standard that UA will respond when troubling events occur.

The same NRA-sponsored report recommends 60-80 hours of training for selected school employees who are authorized to be armed. By contrast, a concealed carry permit requires only 12 hours of self-defense, legal and weapons handling training. Permittees self-select.

Thus under the CS or the original bill, UA's policy could not meet the NRA's recommended standard for possession of firearms on school grounds or for responding to indicators of threats.

D. Summary And Conclusion

UA's policies are presumptively constitutional because they apply to "sensitive places" identified in federal and state law, i.e., schools and government buildings, and involve circumstances analogous to longstanding prohibitions. Even if that were not the case,

¹⁸ Jared Lee Loughner was suspended from Pima County Community College for bizarre behavior three months before he killed six people at a constituent's meeting with Representative Gabrielle Giffords. Despite evidence of mental illness he apparently was never formally adjudicated and remained eligible to possess weapons under state and federal law. He thus would have been eligible for a concealed carry permit applying Alaska standards.

The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
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strict scrutiny would not be applicable to restrictions that are time, place and manner oriented and that do not apply to broader communities or private homes.

The University's current policy is constitutional, minimally restrictive, and, in contrast to the proposed legislation, effective. Current policy allows the University to take action precisely when harm is foreseeable. By contrast, the proposed legislation would prevent the University from taking action with respect to weapons in problematic circumstances that are commonplace on university campuses. As a result, the rationale for this legislation is fundamentally flawed.

Taken together these limitations will result in inability to remove offenders with weapons from campus, loss of control over conduct on UA premises, and dramatically limit UA's ability to intervene early in conflicts or unsafe behavior. This creates greater potential for situations in which UA is unable to act to prevent foreseeable harm to third parties and greater potential for liability.

Because UA owes a duty of care to students and invitees on campus, and because the CS as well as the original bill would prohibit UA from meeting the standard of care suggested by existing state law and other sources of applicable standards, in circumstances where harm is foreseeable, this legislation will lead to an increased potential for liability in the event of weapons-related crimes or accidental injuries on campus.

Violence on campus is extremely rare. However, legislation that forecloses the possibility of proactive response to behavior that places the University on notice of foreseeable harm is not sound public policy and should be avoided, particularly where it solves no other problem.



**A Resolution of the Kenai Peninsula College Community Council
Urging the Alaska Legislature to Reject Senate Bill 174.**

Whereas, members of the Kenai Peninsula College Council are decades-long community members seeking to further quality higher education within the State of Alaska, are generally owners and users of firearms, and are in some instances University of Alaska graduates and the parents of current and past University of Alaska students; and

Whereas, Alaska consistently has among the highest rates of gun-crime violence and deaths of any state in the country; and

Whereas, in the interest of general public safety and civilized debate of controversial issues, the Alaska Legislature has provided for a variety of areas, such as legislative and administrative offices, in which the possession of firearms is already prohibited; and,

Whereas, campus gun violence has increased greatly in recent years and threatens the safety and constructive learning environment of our Alaska campuses; and

Whereas, substance abuse concerns have likewise increased markedly in recent years, particularly among younger adults, rendering regular campus firearm possession by such persons to be an increased threat to general safety and damaging to civil discussion of controversial issues; and,

Whereas, recent forensic reaction-time studies conducted by national police organizations demonstrate that even highly trained and experienced police officers cannot consistently deploy and accurately fire their own firearms in shooting situations fast enough to protect themselves and prevent gun-related crimes, even though the reaction-time of trained police officers is several times faster than less-well-trained gun owners; and,

Whereas, this generally results in situations where armed innocent civilians would be unlikely to react appropriately to sudden campus shooting situations without in fact causing increased danger to themselves and others innocent persons; and,

Whereas, police reacting to a campus active-shooter situation where other armed civilians are visible cannot quickly discern who is the active shooter and which innocent armed civilians were reacting to a potential active shooter, thereby greatly increasing the danger to both innocent armed students and to police, as well as potential civil liability for police and State Troopers; and,

Whereas, national police associations have, as a result, generally taken positions supporting the prohibition of concealed weapons on school and college campuses by students; and,

Whereas, under such circumstances, the suggestion that encouraging concealed weapons on campus might curb campus violence is contrary to recent police studies and recommendations, particularly given the rise of substance abuse, and would be unlikely to reduce campus violence; and

Whereas, many senior University of Alaska leaders are, or have been, retired career military personnel, persons who are well-trained and experienced in the appropriate use of force and in dealing with young personnel, and such UA leaders have consistently urged the prohibition of firearms and other weapons on University of Alaska campuses;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Kenai Peninsula College Community Council that the Council urges the defeat of Senate Bill 174, which affects the University of Alaska's ability to regulate and prohibit the carrying of weapons on UA college campuses. The Council takes this action in the belief that passage of SB 174 would likely increase the risk of death and injury on University campuses.

This Resolution was adopted on the 11th Day of March, 2016



Hal V. Smalley, Council Chair

P. O. Box 957
Homer, Alaska 99603
March 10, 2016

Senator Anna Mackinnon
Co-Ch: Finance Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: SB 174

Dear Senator Mackinnon:

My wife, Cathy and I both strongly oppose SB 174. We are both retired and have 78 years of combined Alaskan residency. Cathy is a retired Kodiak elementary school principal and I am a retired police officer with 24 years of experience in the criminal justice system in both Oregon and Alaska. I hold a Master's Degree in Administration of Criminal Justice. I have lived and worked as a police officer in Arctic bush Alaska and Kodiak, and in Portland, Oregon as a patrolman and a detective.

Let me congratulate all of you for passing SB 23, (the naloxone bill) in a positive cooperative effort that puts the lives of Alaska's citizens first, forget partisan politics. Please continue in that same spirit and stay focused on the BUDGET CRISIS facing our State. Some Legislators are working hard while others appear to be hardly working.

There are several bills being presented which are a waste of Legislative time and effort. I believe that upon closer scrutiny there are nothing more than diversions to dilute the effort to resolve Alaska's budget crisis. We don't need SB 174 that will waste time and money in a legal battle if passed into law.

The bill I can address from an expert's platform is SB 174. Firearms and knives have no place in a university classroom setting where the focus should be on learning, not fear. There are two kinds of fear present in an armed classroom. The first fear is for personal safety for both students and teaching staff. The second fear is from the perspective of the armed person because their primary thought must be the safety of their weapon and who might try to take it. Both of these fears are counter-productive to learning and teaching and therefore needs to be stopped from becoming law. Please vote no on SB 174.

Lastly, move to stop the frivolous Medicaid expansion lawsuit and save \$150,000 in litigation fees that will be paid to a Washington D.C. law firm. Please move this issue for an up and down floor vote so that the Legislature can focus fully on the budget crisis. We are strongly in favor of restoring an Individual Income Tax as presented in SB 134. Thank you for your public service and consideration.

Sincerely,

Mike and Cathy McCarthy

Doniece Gott

From: mary garrett <mgarrett_2000@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 12:57 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB174

Respectfully consider my request to vote against SB 174. It is the responsible thing to do and is in the best interest of our state and our people. In a state where alcohol and drug issues are so high, we need, rather, to curb the availability of deadly weapons, such as guns, rather than increasing it. I pray that you will give this much thought, then act in the best interest of all Alaskans not just the few.

thank You,
Mary Garrett,
Anchorage

Doniece Gott

From: Cindy Westergaard <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 3:31 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Cindy in Sitka: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Cindy Westergaard
300 Harbor Drive
Sitka, AK
Cindy.kw@live.com

Doniece Gott

From: Patti Saunders <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 9:56 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Patti in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

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Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Patti Saunders
3733 Henderson Loop
Anchorage, AK
saunders.patti@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Robert P. Rinehart <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 10:03 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Robert P. in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

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Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Robert P. Rinehart
9410 Eris Drive
Anchorage, AK
brinehart@gci.net

P. O. Box 957
Homer, Alaska 99603
March 15, 2016

Senator Anna Mackinnon
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: SB 174

Dear Senator Mackinnon:

My wife, Cathy and I both strongly oppose SB 174. We are both retired and have 78 years of combined Alaskan residency. Cathy is a retired Kodiak elementary school principal and I am a retired police officer with 24 years of experience in the criminal justice system in both Alaska and Oregon. I hold a Master's Degree in Administration of Criminal Justice. I have lived and worked as a police officer in Arctic bush Alaska and Kodiak, and in Portland, Oregon as a patrolman and a detective.

The March 14th Alaska Dispatch News Commentary by UAA professor Dan Kline was both a thorough and reasonable argument why SB 174 should not be passed into law. However, he omitted the most salient reason why firearms and knives have no place in a university classroom setting where the focus should be on learning, not fear. There are two kinds of fear present in an armed classroom. The first fear is for personal safety for both students and teaching staff. The second fear is from the perspective of the armed person because their primary thought must be the safety of their weapon and who might try to take it. Both of these fears are counter-productive to learning and teaching and therefore needs to be stopped from becoming law. Alaska does not need SB 174, because it will waste time and money in a legal battle if passed into law. Please vote no on SB 174.

Sincerely,

Mike and Cathy McCarthy

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 9:27 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Letter in Opposition to SB174
Attachments: SB174 Cindy Moore Letter.docx; Attachment SB174 studies and statistics_Cindy Moore letter.docx

From: Cindy Moore [mailto:moorecindy1@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 11:58 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>
Cc: Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>; governor@alaska.gov
Subject: Letter in Opposition to SB174

Dear Senator Kelly,

I have attached my letter of opposition to SB174, along with an attachment to the letter with supporting documentation.

Please distribute this letter to all the members of the Senate Finance Committee and submit it as part of the record of SB174.

Thank you,

Cindy Moore

Attachment: (Attachment SB174 studies and statistics_Cindy Moore letter)

Following are studies and statistics regarding concealed carry of firearms on college campus and why it is bad policy that endangers our young adults:

1) Guns on campus do not stop sexual assaults! A recent study by David Hemenway of Harvard examined data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and found that women, armed with a firearm, almost never successfully fend off a would-be rapist. Of the more than 300 cases of sexual assault in the NCVS data from 2007-11, a firearm did not stop even one from happening. A similar study examining NCVS data from 1992-2001 turned up only one case of defensive gun use out of 1,119 reported sexual assaults in the survey. [The epidemiology of self-defense gun use: Evidence from the National Crime Victimization Surveys 2007–2011](#)

Since concealed carry legislation passed in Colorado, the rate of forcible rape increased by 25 percent in 2012 and 36 percent in 2013. In Utah, campus rape increased nearly 50 percent between 2012 and 2013. By contrast, sexual assaults nationwide have been decreasing each year by approximately 3 percent. These statistics totally refute the idea that 'more good guys with guns' are deterring sexual assaults on campus. [FBI Uniform Crime Statistics and Clergy Act data from 2004-2013](#)

2) Good Guys with guns rarely stop bad guys with guns! An FBI report detailing 160 active shooting incidents from 2000-2013 found that a concealed carry permit holder only stopped one incident, and he happened to be a Marine. (Armed guards, and two more by off-duty police officers stopped four others.) By comparison, *unarmed citizens — good guys without guns, stopped 21 active shooters*. In several cases, when a 'good guy with a gun' has attempted to intervene, he has either been killed, injured, or nearly shot the wrong person. [A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013](#)

The (NGVAC) study analyzed 77 participants of varying skill levels who went through three different self-defense scenarios. In the first scenario, 7 of the 77 participants shot an innocent bystander, and overall, in scenarios one and two, most of the participants, regardless of skill level, were killed. In the third scenario, where the suspect was not a threat, 23 percent of the participants fired anyway. As the NGVAC study highlights, none of the participants came close to the accuracy or judgment required to stop an active shooter or a criminal. [Does the Quality and Frequency of Training Determine the Realistic Use of Firearms by Citizens for Self Defense? Facts and Evidence for Policy Considerations](#)

In the New York City police department, for example, officers involved in gunfights typically hit their intended targets only 18% of the time, according to a Rand study. When they fired 16 times at an armed man outside the Empire State Building last summer, they hit nine bystanders and left 10 bullet holes in the suspect—a better-than-average hit ratio.

In the case of the 1999 Columbine High School shooting in Colorado, for example, the attacking students were aware that their school had an armed sheriff's deputy in the school parking lot. (The deputy exchanged fire with one of them but missed.) [TIME: Your Brain in a Shootout: Guns, Fear and Flawed Instincts](#)

Chipman, a former SWAT team, said, "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."

3) What happens in the human brain during a gunfight? And how much training would armed students or teachers need to prevail? "Under sudden attack, the brain does not work the way we think it will.

In life-or-death situations, human beings often lose basic motor skills that we take for granted under normal conditions. In moments of extreme stress, the brain does not allow for contemplation; it does not process new information the way it normally does. The more advanced parts of the brain that handle decision making go off-line, unable to intervene until the immediate fear has diminished.

Do you really believe the gun-toting student will be calm and collected enough to make safe and rational decisions in a split second?

Even highly trained police officers involved in shootings experience a kaleidoscope of sensory distortions including tunnel vision and a loss of hearing. Afterward, they are sometimes surprised to learn that they have fired their weapons at all.

Bill DeWeese, a veteran police officer and head of the National Ranger Training Institute, says the best training includes much more than firing a gun. "I'm an avid firearms person and always have been," he says. "The one thing I've learned is that it's not about possessing firearms. It's about possessing the skills to read a situation—learning how to adapt and maneuver, to respond to an unexpected, fluid situation." [TIME: Your Brain in a Shootout: Guns, Fear and Flawed Instincts](#)

Experts who study human performance in gunfights generally agree that people can train to perform better, but only through ongoing, highly realistic, dynamic simulation training.

4) More guns more suicides! The Brady Report points out; "Most suicides are impulsive actions, with 71 percent of suicide attempts occurring within an hour of the decision to commit the act. This means that even small barriers can help prevent suicides, and prevent them for good: Ninety percent of people who survive an attempt do not try again.

But few people survive a suicide attempt with a firearm. Such attempts are successful more than 85 percent of the time, compared with a success rate of 3 percent or less for overdosing and wrist-cutting, two of the most common suicide attempt methods.

States with the highest firearm ownership rates have the highest firearm suicide rates. The evidence that greater access to guns results in more suicides is nearly unanimous. As we have written previously, every single case study done in the United States has found the presence of a firearm in the home is a strong risk factor for suicide. (That's 24 separate studies)." [More Guns, More Suicides: Why Suicide Prevention Depends on Gun Restriction](#)

As Harvard's Dr. Miller emphasizes, "If every life is important, and if you're trying to save people from dying by gunfire, then you can't ignore nearly two-thirds of the people who are dying."

5) College is extremely safe for students – without guns! "It is useful to remember that the odds of a U.S. student's being killed at school are about 1 in 3 million, lower than the odds of being struck by lightning. Schools are safer now than they have been in 20 years. Kids do become victims of gun violence far too often in the U.S.—but almost always outside school, far from gun-free zones or teachers with pistols." [TIME: Your Brain in a Shootout: Guns, Fear and Flawed Instincts](#)

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 9:27 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: SB174 Amendments-Please make this part of the record

From: Butch Moore [mailto:sushores@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 12:40 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>
Cc: Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>; governor@alaska.gov; Sen. Kevin Meyer <Sen.Kevin.Meyer@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB174 Amendments-Please make this part of the record

Senator Pete Kelly,

For all the reasons that you support SB174, allowing the concealed carry of weapons on UAA Campus's, please amend the document to include language that permits the same for other Alaska locations.

This would include concealed carry of weapons in and on all State of Alaska properties including; offices, parks, open spaces, the Capital, all LIO's, court houses and all public places/areas.

I'm sure you agree, as the below is your language from SB0174B Page 2 Line 18:

"policies adopted 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"

ALL Alaskan's should have this right to bear arms, anywhere in Alaska. Certainly in the Capital and LIO's, not just in schools.

If you believe in the Law you sponsor, you must be willing to be subject to it. How can you sponsor a Law that that applies only to others at their workplace and excludes yourself at yours?

I understand with all the "mass shootings" we have experienced at UAA in the last many years, why you are concerned and want to add more guns to the campuses. WHAT ABOUT MASS SHOOTINGS? Alaska has had very few of them, by a common definition, at least four fatalities carried out by a lone shooter in a brief

period of time, not including himself and not including domestic violence. Alaska has not had a mass shooting **since 1984, 32 years.**

What should concern you is the gun deaths in Alaska that we do have. In 2014, my daughter Bree, 20 years old and a UAA student, was killed, shot in the head by her boyfriend, Josh Almeda age 21. If he had no gun, she would be alive today, Josh told us this.

Alaska leads all 50 states in gun deaths at 145 in 2014, which is more than all transportation-related deaths combined. Suicide 79%, Homicide 14% (Bree was one of them), Accident/other 6%. Alaska also leads the nation in men killing women and in most cases, with a firearm.

Tell me again why SB174 is a good idea???? STOP THIS BILL BEFORE IT LEAVES THE FINANCE COMMITTEE and quit wasting our time on this.

Thank you,

Butch Moore, Bree's Dad

You may find beneficial to your decision making process some facts in the article: Alaska: Gun death capital of the US by Egan Millard March 10, 2016 (link below)

<https://www.adn.com/article/20160310/alaska-gun-death-capital-us>

Doniece Gott

From: Nalinaksha Bhattacharyya <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 7:02 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Nalinaksha in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Nalinaksha Bhattacharyya
9010 Rocky Cove Drive
Anchorage, AK
nalinaksha@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Roberta Rinehart <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 6:42 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Roberta in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Roberta Rinehart
16461 Saint James Cir
Anchorage, AK
Bobi.michael@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Georgiann Crosta <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2016 6:34 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Georgiann in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Georgiann Crosta
6827 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, AK
ganncrosta@gmail.com

Forrest Wolfe

From: Anne Stone <annestoneak@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 09, 2016 12:12 AM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Bill Wielechowski; Sen. John Coghill; Rep. Mike Chenault; Rep. Matt Claman; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Les Gara; Rep. Mike Hawker; Rep. Craig Johnson; Rep. Andy Josephson; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux; Rep. Bob Lynn; Rep. Charisse Millett; Rep. Lance Pruitt; Rep. Lora Reinbold; Rep. Dan Saddler; Rep. Geran Tarr; Rep. Chris Tuck; Rep. Liz Vazquez
Subject: SB 174

I have not talked to one person in the last week who understands or agrees with SB 174. To encourage and enable students to bring firearms and other deadly weapons into classrooms is beyond comprehension.

Do law enforcement officials at the universities think this is a good idea?

Where is the respect for law and order and the opinions of those sworn to ensure the safety and security of students and faculty in university classrooms and buildings?

In the current budget crisis, will the legislature add money to the university budget to monitor the carrying of weapons into campus facilities?

I just can't believe that this is a good idea, or even an idea that deserves consideration. Walk around UAA and its many buildings and then imagine students and faculty and administrators there carrying weapons ready to be used in any kind of altercation, disagreement, or perceived slight. Or weapons being drawn to intervene in any situation that could be misconstrued as an altercation or disagreement - when it is merely a difference of opinion which should happen on a campus where learning is taking place.

Please focus on the budget and how it will be funded this year and in the years to come. Demonstrate to the citizens of Alaska that you can come to agreement on budgets and taxes, and restore our belief in democracy and civility and compromise.

Respectfully,

Anne Stone

4159 Raspberry Road, Anchorage 99502

Forrest Wolfe

From: Becky Chan <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2016 3:01 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Becky in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Sen. McGuire,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Becky Chan
11721 Spyglass Cir.,
Anchorage, AK
beckymychan@gmail.com

Forrest Wolfe

From: Brad Chadsey <weatherreport322@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 10:52 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Subject: SB 174

I wanted to at least send a quick note off to my state politicians voicing my opposition to senate bill 174. More eloquent people than myself have made lengthy arguments. But I feel it my responsibility to tell the people who are elected to represent me, that I do not believe firearms have a place in our schools.

Brad Chadsey,
Juneau Alaska

Forrest Wolfe

From: Catherine Hawn <hawn-vet@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2016 10:11 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Guns on campus SB174

Guns on campus SB174

Dear Lawmaker,

I am writing you to vote NO on SB174.

This bill is absurd, dangerous and opens the door for more gun violence at my child's school. I find it hard to believe it is even being considered.

With the national crisis of gun violence at all levels of schools, I find it irresponsible, imprudent and reckless to even consider this bill.

At a state of fiscal crisis, it is also unreasonable to require Alaska colleges to pay for the additional security required. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law. As a result, five state schools had to spend over \$\$3.7 million to increase security the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six Texas Universities \$\$59 million over 6 years. In Arizona, the State board of Regents estimates the allowing of guns on its three campuses will cost \$\$13.3 million to initiate then \$\$3.1 million annually in operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is putting my kids in danger. It is upsetting to me that legislatures can have the power to put my kids at an increased risk of being shot at school.

I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB174.

Sincerely,
Catherine Hawn

Forrest Wolfe

From: Erin Harrington <erinfish@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 10:09 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Subject:

Senators—

Thank you for your service. I'd like to provide feedback on SB174, which currently resides in your committee.

As a gun-owning Alaskan, I oppose SB174.

I was raised shooting guns and hunting. I also was raised in a household where we all knew where to find the loaded shotguns and handguns intended for self-defense.

As I've aged and have learned more about rates of gun violence in the United States as compared to other countries, I've learned that all data supports the truth that guns cause gun violence. When and where a gun is available, a suffering, confused, angry, mentally ill or otherwise hurting people can reach for it when their conflict resolution skills break down. I no longer keep loaded weapons in my home, and know that all the evidence shows that a conflict is more likely to become a deadly conflict when people are armed.

As neuroscientists, behavioral development researchers, spiritual leaders, and others informed in these subjects can attest, young people—the majority of students at our universities in Alaska—lack emotional skills and life perspective that comes with age and brain development. The challenges that seem overwhelming or dire at 19 are very different from those we experience at 39 or 59 or 80.

The UA Regents and the professionals at the universities are the best positioned to assess the capacities and needs of students and professors with respect to safety. The legislature should not restrict their ability to put policies in place that serve those stakeholders.

I encourage you to hold SB174 in committee.

Thank you,
Erin Harrington
Kodiak

Forrest Wolfe

From: Erin K Shea <eshea2@alaska.edu>
Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2016 2:32 PM
To: Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Bill Stoltze
Subject: SB 174

Dear Senators,

As a professor, parent, and someone who has experienced a campus shooting, I am writing to express my disapproval for SB 174. I am currently a professor at UAA and I was a resident on the MIT campus during the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013 and associated shooting of a campus police officer, which happened less than 200 meters from my home at the time. For those of you not familiar with the incident, the bombers obtained Officer Sean Collier's weapon and shot him multiple times. In this case the officer, who had a weapon, extensive training in how to use it, and every intention to use it in a protective manner, was the victim. I use this example, despite the many unlikely events that brought it about, to illustrate that even in the best of cases with the best of intentions, a weapon can be used for evil purposes.

There are many students in my classes that are responsible gun owners. However, there are some students in my classes who are mentally unstable and are also gun owners. It is these students, should they bring a weapon to campus, who concern me. The passage of SB 174, which has an honest objective, will ultimately result in a less safe campus community for the students, faculty, staff, and visitors of the UA system. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Erin

--

Dr. Erin Shea
Assistant Professor
Dept. Geological Sciences
University of Alaska, Anchorage
3211 Providence Dr
Anchorage, AK 99508
eshea2@alaska.edu

Forrest Wolfe

From: Page Brannon <brannon.page@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2016 12:12 PM
To: Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Subject: Vote against SB 174 Concealed Weapons on Campus

Senators,

Please vote against SB 174 concealed weapons on campus. Faculty and students do not want this to occur. We do not understand why the legislature would allow and force this when the legislature is not prepared to allowed weapons in its own buildings, chambers, and discussions.

This bill runs the risk of negatively impacting relationships between faculty and students, students and students, and pretty much everyone on campus. The student government has made a statement against this bill. The faculty senate has made a statement against this bill. The faculty union has said it does not want this bill. The prior University President was against the bill as referenced in his article in the newspaper which can be found here: <http://www.adn.com/article/20140314/bill-allow-guns-campus-poses-catch-22-university-alaska>

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

Leave the weapons at home or in the cars where they belong, rather than in our buildings and classrooms. The librarians who work the reference desk at the Library have indicated that they will feel vulnerable and at risk working the reference desk if this passes. None of us wants to face having a weapon in our face while trying to serve the Alaskan community. There is significant dialogue and concern on our campus right now about the weapons on campus and I have met very few people who want to see this happen.

Please stop this runaway bus. It is unnecessary legislation, particularly in a time of great budget crisis. It is very upsetting to people on campus who are already concerned about what will happen to the university. I would rather see our legislature focus on the biggest issue which is creating a sustainable set of revenue streams for a sustainable state budget. Why are we focusing on weapons when our state's economy is on the line and our university is on the line financially. Why would the legislature add upwards of \$1 million dollars per year if not more once the insurance companies get involved to our expenses.

This document estimates the fiscal impact of allowing weapons on UA campuses:

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/PDF/29/F/SB0174-1-2-022616-UA-Y.PDF>

Why is the legislature proposing to create a hostile and threatening work and learning environment for those of us working at the university when the legislature itself is unwilling to allow weapons into its halls and discussions.

Page Brannon

Forrest Wolfe

From: Phillip Terry <phillipwterry@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2016 10:12 PM
Subject: SB174- NO

As an Alaska resident, I'm writing to let you know I oppose SB 174.

--
Phillip Terry

Forrest Wolfe

From: Ruth Terry <ruthdterry@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 7:10 PM
To: Sen. Bill Wielechowski; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Peter Micciche
Subject: SB 174

Hello Senators,

I'm writing to let you know I am opposed to SB 174. I am a faculty member with the University of Alaska Anchorage, and the passage of this bill would directly affect me as well as colleagues and students who I care about.

I work in the UAA campus library, a building that is open to all. If you walk through our halls on any given day, you will see college students, K-12 students, children, and local community members. Because we are open to all, my colleagues and I regularly encounter people who are in distress or under the influence of drugs/alcohol, and these people act out accordingly. I hate to think how these encounters might escalate in severity if people are allowed to bring firearms into the building.

This bill would not make me feel safer; it would have the opposite effect. Please imagine how you would feel if members of the public could freely and legally enter your workplace with firearms. Regulating the possession of weapons in places such as university campuses and legislative buildings is simply common sense. The right to bear arms does not include the right to bear arms anywhere, anytime.

Thank you for your consideration of my position.

Sincerely,

Ruth D. Terry

Senate District H, Represented by Bill Wielechowski

Forrest Wolfe

From: Seth Weaver <sweaver@gci.net>
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 2:10 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: SB174

Senator McGuire-

I am writing you today in opposition to SB174. I hope you can have a common sense of decency and see that this bill is misplaced in the culture of today. Not only would allowing students to carry a gun into a classroom cause undue harm to the learning environment, it would also invariably deal a blow to what higher education stands for: open and unfettered dialogue between peers. As both the product of ASD and UA alike, i fear that the passing of this bill would create such a 'brain drain' in Alaska that it could not ever recover. just look at Texas for this valid point. that state passed a smilier bill and has experienced some of the worst brain drain this nation has ever faced. please don't lead us in that direction.

I have called your office many times to express my regret for this bill and have looked for your opinion but to no avail. last time i called, a young man named Forest answered the phone and stated that you are in no way a sponsor of this bill, however through research i see that you are listed as a cosponsor. whichever the case, i testified before the senate judiciary committee on Tuesday to express my defeat for the bill.

if the senate must pass this bill, i would urge you to insert an amendment that allows the same provisions that are to be injected into the classroom to likewise be inserted into the state capitol: concealed carry. i see this as the only rational solution. the same reason why guns are not allowed into the state capitol is the same reason guns ought not be allowed in institutions of higher learning. this is why UA employs a police force and the capitol a force of its own. the underlying fear that will be sewn into the classroom with the bill would undeniably result in the inhibition to freely exert my first amendment: freedom of speech.

i beseech you to convenience your colleagues to lead this bill to defeat or with the amendment i have stated above. Lets be practical here. as a gun owner who indeed "checks his gun at the door" when entering a school, this only makes sense. I hope i can count on your support. your children will thank you.

Seth Weaver
your constituent
1010 Fairwood Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99518

Forrest Wolfe

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

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear Senator McGuire,

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

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

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

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

Best Regards,

t

Tara Smith, M.Ed.

President, UAA Faculty Senate

Professor of ESL

University of Alaska Anchorage

Forrest Wolfe

From: Toby Widdicombe <twiddicombe@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2016 2:55 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Vote against SB 174

I am opposed to SB 174 for three reasons:

1. Cost. It is estimated that passage of SB 174 will cost the university \$1.7 million in 2017 and \$800,000 annually thereafter. These are lean times in Alaska and at UA. This is hardly the time for such an Act.

2. Inequity. It's okay to have guns on campus but not in the legislature or the courts. This reasoning is shortsighted and illogical.

3. Disruption. The presence of guns in the classroom taints the educational environment and destroys the sacred relation between educator and students.

Please vote against SB 174.

Richard Toby Widdicombe

--

Skickat från min iPhone

Forrest Wolfe

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Friday, March 04, 2016 2:35 PM
To: Terence Reilly
Cc: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: RE: SB-174

Thank you for your email regarding SB 174, University regulation of firearms and knives.

SB 174 resolves a conflict between the Alaska Constitution and the University of Alaska Board of Regents' weapons ban. Article I, Section 19 of the Alaska Constitution states: "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.**" [Emphasis added]

There is no provision in state law that allows the Board of Regents to enact a policy restricting weapons on campus. While Alaskans' democratically elected and accountable members of the legislature have promulgated in law place and manner restrictions for the possession of firearms in bars, court houses, K-12 schools and daycares, and domestic violence shelters, they never made the decision to declare our public university campuses off-limits to firearms. Yet the Board of Regents, an unelected public administrative body, took it upon themselves to restrict an explicit constitutional right. With the provision in the Constitution that states that neither the State nor a political subdivision of the state may not infringe upon the individual right to keep and bear arms, and without express authorization in law, the Regents have strayed into tenuous territory. Constitutional rights require a very high level of scrutiny before they can be limited. The government's reasoning for limiting a constitutional right must meet a very high threshold. Students do not relinquish their Constitutional rights by simply stepping on campus. In like manner students' rights to free speech and assembly aren't surrendered. The current policy not only lacks the legitimate authority to be enacted, but even if it did, it is not the least restrictive means of limiting that right.

Beyond the constitutional issues, the Regent's policy creates a "gun-free zone" around campus. Gun-free zone policies have never afforded their occupants any protection from violence and worse yet, they denied law-abiding citizens the option of exercising their constitutionally protected right to self-defense with a firearm. Since 1950, all but two public mass shootings have occurred in places where the general population has not been allowed to carry a firearm. I agree that classrooms are not places for guns. However, violent actors do not respect our rules and disarming law-abiding citizens is failed policy.

Deciding to carry a firearm for personal protection is a heavy responsibility. Over 150 college campuses have enacted policies that allow campus carry and 8 states now have laws requiring public universities to allow concealed carry on campus. These places saw no resulting increases in suicides or violence. I do not suggest persons go out and become amateur one-man SWAT teams. But allowing murders to proceed uncontested until law enforcement arrives to clean up the mess is unacceptable.

Our bill mirrors in many respects Alaska's municipal regulation of firearms statutes which contain the same language for restricted access areas that require persons to enter through a screening process before being allowed access. It ensures that secure areas are actually secure, rather than simply having the appearance of security.

My reasoning behind sponsoring SB 174 extends beyond concern for active shooters. The problem of sexual assaults on our university campuses has become increasingly highlighted recently. For those who are preyed upon, a firearm can be an equalizing mechanism against a more physically formidable aggressor. It is little consolation to a victim that the university was trying to protect him or her from injury from misuse of a firearm when the mere act of brandishing a firearm might have deterred an attack. Many of these issues are linked back to alcohol which is a contributing factor to unintentional injuries, the leading cause of death among college age students. Despite this danger, there is no plan contemplated to ban alcohol from campus, a substance for which there is no constitutional protection to possess. However, there is an explicit constitutional protection to possess a firearm for self-defense. Disarming law-abiding students and faculty does not promote campus safety and only creates the illusion of safety.

Through the committee process, our office hopes to reveal any weaknesses in the bill. It is our desire to not hurt the university and we are open to hearing solutions that strengthen the rights of our students balanced against the University's interest in creating a safe campus environment.

Pete

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

Dear Senators McGuire and Kelly,

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

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

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

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

My brother just returned from 3 1/2 years in Afghanistan where he was a civilian contractor, and when I told him about this situation, he couldn't believe it. He said that there's no way those people should be allowed to

handle guns anywhere, let alone a college classroom, and he pointed out the murder rate in Fort Collins Colorado since returning soldiers have been going there for debriefing.

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

Anyway, I'm rather proud of what I've accomplished in my almost 20 years at UAF, especially bringing some of my former students back to Alaska as doctors, educators, legislators, engineers, tribal leaders, etc. If SB-174 passes and guns are allowed in my classrooms, I might be considering retirement a few years earlier than I anticipated.

--

Terry Reilly
Professor of English
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:

Subject:

Dear Senators,

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

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

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

SB 174 is unnecessary legislation, particularly in a time of great budget crisis. It's a classic example of a solution to a problem that doesn't exist, a solution which will just create further problems. If SB 174 passes there will be one or more serious "shooter on campus" incidents on UA campuses in the coming years. *You know that and I know that.* And the legislature will wring its hands and say: "How did this happen!" Well, it will have happened because of your actions if you pass this bill. So, don't. Please don't.

Instead, focus on the biggest, the *only* issue: creating a sustainable future for the Alaskan economy. Why are we focusing on weapons when our state's economy is in an iron lung and our university is in triage? Why would the legislature add upwards of \$1 million dollars per year if not more once the insurance companies get involved to the university's costs?

Why is the legislature proposing to create a hostile and threatening work and learning environment for those of us working at the university when the legislature itself is unwilling to allow weapons into its halls and discussions.

Leave the weapons at home or in the cars where they belong, rather than in our buildings and classrooms. Please vote against SB 174.

Richard Toby Widdicombe

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:

Subject:

Senators,

Please vote against SB 174 concealed weapons on campus. Faculty and students do not want this to occur. We do not understand why the legislature would allow and force this when the legislature is not prepared to allowed weapons in its own buildings, chambers, and discussions.

This bill runs the risk of negatively impacting relationships between faculty and students, students and students, and pretty much everyone on campus. The student government has made a statement against this bill. The faculty senate has made a statement against this bill. The faculty union has said it does not want this bill. The prior University President was against the bill as referenced in his article in the newspaper which can be found here: <http://www.adn.com/article/20140314/bill-allow-guns-campus-poses-catch-22-university-alaska>

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

Leave the weapons at home or in the cars where they belong, rather than in our buildings and classrooms. The librarians who work the reference desk at the Library have indicated that they will feel vulnerable and at risk working the reference desk if this passes. None of us wants to face having a weapon in our face while trying to serve the Alaskan community. There is significant dialogue and concern on our campus right now about the weapons on campus and I have met very few people who want to see this happen.

Please stop this runaway bus. It is unnecessary legislation, particularly in a time of great budget crisis. It is very upsetting to people on campus who are already concerned about what will happen to the university. I would rather see our legislature focus on the biggest issue which is creating a sustainable set of revenue streams for a sustainable state budget. Why are we focusing on weapons when our state's economy is on the line and our university is on the line financially. Why would the legislature add upwards of \$1 million dollars per year if not more once the insurance companies get involved to our expenses.

This document estimates the fiscal impact of allowing weapons on UA campuses:

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/PDF/29/F/SB0174-1-2-022616-UA-Y.PDF>

Why is the legislature proposing to create a hostile and threatening work and learning environment for those of us working at the university when the legislature itself is unwilling to allow weapons into its halls and discussions.

Page Brannon

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:
Attachments:

Dear Senator Kelly,

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

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

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

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

Best Regards,

t

Tara Smith, M.Ed.

President, UAA Faculty Senate

Professor of ESL

University of Alaska Anchorage

907-786-6873

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:

Subject:

I have written in opposition of SB 174, and appreciate the responses I have received, especially from Senator Dunleavy.

I am wondering if I were to come to Juneau carrying my licensed concealed Smith and Wesson, if I would be allowed to enter the building or attend open legislative session and offices?

If carrying concealed is prohibited, how can you impose such rights on others who work and live in locations shown to be vulnerable, and perhaps even more so than Legislative offices/meeting rooms.

Sincerely,

Connie Stricks

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject:

Attachments: Alaska."
ias.pdf

Dear Senator Kelly,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours

Gerhard Kramm

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

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Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Alaska."

This email is in opposition of this bill.

Sec. 2

(b) The Board of Regents may not regulate the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives, except

(1) In a manner identical to state law;

How does section 2.b.1 not conflict with section 2.c.1? State law now says I can carry a firearm or knife in almost any building with no registration but sec 2.c.1 allows the adoption of registration and prohibition in contravention of state law. Can is regulate the possession of knives and firearms as terms of employment too?

Sec. 2

(c) The Board of Regents may adopt and enforce policies

(1) Regulating the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, and transportation of openly carried firearms and knives;

Do you mean to tell me that my 2.5" knife is now illegal and can get me expelled from school because I brought it to cut my summer sausage or my salmon? Don't cop out and leave the implementation of the law up to the organization writing the regulations. This leads to all sorts of unintended consequences. Have the fortitude to put specifics into this law if you're going to stand behind it. Commit to it.

This is Alaska, every other person carries a knife on them; ask for a knife in any room in this state and half a dozen people will pull one from their pocket.

Sec 2.

(f) 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 claim arising from the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, or transportation of firearms or knives by any person.

At no point should an organization be exempt from the consequences of its actions. The state of Alaska is not exempt, individuals in this country are not, and businesses are not so why would we allow the university to be exempt, especially because their policies and procedures could result in the death of a student or faculty.

This is in direct contravention of the Supreme Court's *Heller* decision, which held that possession of a working handgun in one's home was a fundamental Constitutional right. This applies to those people who have apartments or houses on campus. How could the University violate the U.S. constitution because it chooses to and how can the AK legislature write a law that supports that violation?

The UA system should be held to the same standard of the law as everyone else. If an exception is made for them when is the next exception going to be made, or the next one after that? If exceptions like this are made then they should be put into the constitution as amendments.

If a law such as this is to be considered then have some documentation of evidence that gun free zones increase the safety of people. In recent times it's been shown that the only targets for shootings are gun free zones because criminals know that they won't have completion. Some of the worst shootings in recent memory have taken place on campuses that are gun free zones, but campuses that allow conceal carry have no shootings.

The police may complain that their job is made more difficult. Tough, the Supreme Court also said they're not responsible for the safety of citizens [*Castle Rock v. Gonzales*, 545 U.S. 748 (2005) D.C. court of appeals **Warren v. District of Columbia** ^[1] (444 A.2d. 1, D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1981)]

Since they're not responsible for my safety and this bill removes responsibility from UA, then who is responsible for my safety? I am, the individual is. As such removing tools that can make me safer is criminally negligent and dictatorial like in behavior.

When the AK legislature passes a law which states that campus police and the UA system will be held responsible both civilly and criminally for its policies and regulations, then maybe a law that fly's in the face of the U.S. Constitution and the Alaska Constitution, such as this one does, would be worth the paper it's written on. Until such time as that occurs, the only thing being accomplished is the endangerment of people

Removing guns so people can feel safe doesn't actually mean they are safe.

Remember the bad guys don't care about these rules and policies they'll do what they want when they want. The only action being accomplished with this bill is to put the lives of law abiding citizens in jeopardy.

Thank you,

Dean Ash

1305 morning glory loop

North Pole, AK 99705

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To: ua-outreach@alaska.edu
Cc:

Subject:

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status: Flagged

I am a retired UAF employee and have taken occasional courses at UAF for the past 30 years...the last in January 2016. I believe the University should oppose SB 174, not acquiesce to changes to it to make it more palatable to the University.

Yes, debates about firearms can and often do reduce to peoples' feelings and values, but that does not preclude there being valid reasons for positions taken.

To assume that those who have a concealed permit are 'safe' because they have had "some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law...", and that it would therefore "...exclude individuals with certain criminal convictions from carrying concealed on campus..." is at best naive. It would be a more impressive argument if some statistics had been cited to back this up. Sorting the 'wheat from the chaff', until something happened to make it clear to all, will be challenging, if not impossible.

I also think the university has demonstrated that it cannot always judge those students whose behavior, "...is a risk to themselves or others." Isolating certain areas, e.g., Health & Counseling, Title IX areas as if they are more vulnerable than a classroom, faculty office, library or parking lot, also seems quite naive.

If we have reached a point where students, faculty and staff feel they have to 'pack' to be safe at the University than we have problems larger than SB 174 can begin to address. The fact that our legislators feel this need, is the point upon which the University's opposition and challenge should be based.

Sincerely,
Constance Stricks

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject: SB-174

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Senators McGuire and Kelly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anyway, I'm rather proud of what I've accomplished in my almost 20 years at UAF, especially bringing some of my former students back to Alaska as doctors, educators, legislators, engineers, tribal leaders, etc. If SB-174

passes and guns are allowed in my classrooms, I might be considering retirement a few years earlier than I anticipated.

--

Terry Reilly
Professor of English
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Joseph Byrnes

From:

Sent:

To:

Giessel

Subject:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator McGuire,

Thank you for reading my testimony. I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local – not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom.

It was one of the proudest days of my life when I received my acceptance letter to the English Master of Arts program at the University of Alaska Anchorage—should SB-174 go into effect, I will be embarrassed to be a student of the University of Alaska system. The University does not want this (and has opposed this bill), faculty does not want this bill, and many students do not want this bill.

Please do not do this.

-Andrew Mullins, University of Alaska Anchorage

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject: SB-174

I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. As a librarian at the University of Alaska, Consortium Library, sitting at the reference desk and interacting with many patrons each day, as well as interacting with a multitude of students in class each year, I can not see the benefit of this bill. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local universities and not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom.

Regards,

Anna Bjartmarsdottir

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

I wanted to at least send a quick note off to my state politicians voicing my opposition to senate bill 174. More eloquent people than myself have made lengthy arguments. But I feel it my responsibility to tell the people who are elected to represent me, that I do not believe firearms have a place in our schools.

Brad Chadsey,
Juneau Alaska

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Hello,

I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local universities and not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom

--

Craig Dionne
Professor of Literature
Eastern Michigan University
<http://www.emich.edu/english/faculty/facultypages/cdionne.php>

<http://www.literatibookstore.com/event/craig-dionne-posthuman-lear>

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator McGuire and Members of the 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.

Finally, 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

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.

As I have taught at the college level since 1987, SB-174 would needlessly harm my ability to do my job effectively.

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

Respectfully,

Dan Kline
University of Alaska Anchorage

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

Dear Senator McGuire,

Costs of implementing SB 174 in the UA system are estimated at 1.3 million for year one and 800K annually thereafter.

Given that UA is likely facing a 50 million dollar budget cut, how can this cost be justified?

It's embarrassing.

Thanks for considering this angle.

David Stevenson

--
David Stevenson

Director and Professor,
University of Alaska Anchorage MFA Program
<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/cwla/>
<http://www.facebook.com/daviddstevenson>
<http://ddstevenson.blogspot.com/>

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Senators—

Thank you for your service. I'd like to provide feedback on SB174, which currently resides in your committee.

As a gun-owning Alaskan, I oppose SB174.

I was raised shooting guns and hunting. I also was raised in a household where we all knew where to find the loaded shotguns and handguns intended for self-defense.

As I've aged and have learned more about rates of gun violence in the United States as compared to other countries, I've learned that all data supports the truth that guns cause gun violence. When and where a gun is available, a suffering, confused, angry, mentally ill or otherwise hurting people can reach for it when their conflict resolution skills break down. I no longer keep loaded weapons in my home, and know that all the evidence shows that a conflict is more likely to become a deadly conflict when people are armed.

As neuroscientists, behavioral development researchers, spiritual leaders, and others informed in these subjects can attest, young people—the majority of students at our universities in Alaska—lack emotional skills and life perspective that comes with age and brain development. The challenges that seem overwhelming or dire at 19 are very different from those we experience at 39 or 59 or 80.

The UA Regents and the professionals at the universities are the best positioned to assess the capacities and needs of students and professors with respect to safety. The legislature should not restrict their ability to put policies in place that serve those stakeholders.

I encourage you to hold SB174 in committee.

Thank you,
Erin Harrington
Kodiak

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Dear Senators,

As a professor, parent, and someone who has experienced a campus shooting, I am writing to express my disapproval for SB 174. I am currently a professor at UAA and I was a resident on the MIT campus during the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013 and associated shooting of a campus police officer, which happened less than 200 meters from my home at the time. For those of you not familiar with the incident, the bombers obtained Officer Sean Collier's weapon and shot him multiple times. In this case the officer, who had a weapon, extensive training in how to use it, and every intention to use it in a protective manner, was the victim. I use this example, despite the many unlikely events that brought it about, to illustrate that even in the best of cases with the best of intentions, a weapon can be used for evil purposes.

There are many students in my classes that are responsible gun owners. However, there are some students in my classes who are mentally unstable and are also gun owners. It is these students, should they bring a weapon to campus, who concern me. The passage of SB 174, which has an honest objective, will ultimately result in a less safe campus community for the students, faculty, staff, and visitors of the UA system. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Erin

--

Dr. Erin Shea
Assistant Professor
Dept. Geological Sciences
University of Alaska, Anchorage
3211 Providence Dr
Anchorage, AK 99508
eshea2@alaska.edu

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator McGuire,

I am writing to you in support of students, faculty, and staff at the University of Alaska. As an educator myself, I am writing to urge you to oppose wholeheartedly the passage--indeed, the very intent--of SB-174. It may seem strange for me, an assistant professor at a university far from Alaska, to write to you. But I have a personal stake, as does everyone connected with higher education today.

On the one hand, my stake is that of all Americans connected with higher education: I want the people at our universities to be safe. Forcing guns into classrooms does not aid that goal.

On the other hand, my stake is somewhat more personal. Having spent significant time in Alaska on a couple different occasions, my wife and I have long considered seeking positions at UAA. She is a neuroscientist and clinical psychologist, and I am a social theorist and writing center director; we have both had the good fortune to contribute consistently to knowledge-production in our fields, as also to innovative classroom teaching and substantive development of our institutions. We could see ourselves continuing our careers at University of Alaska Anchorage, and feel that in such event we would be able to serve Alaskans well.

Like many other fine educators, we would not seek employment at University of Alaska if the State Legislature forced guns into the classrooms of the university.

Naturally, I don't expect you to give special weight to my experience. After all, I am not currently an Alaskan, and am moreover only one professor. I think, though, that the experience I am sharing with you now is one that many professors, students, and potential administrators and staff around the country are having.

For the sake of the University of Alaska, and for the sake of the state it serves, and for the safety and wellbeing of all UA community members, I urge you to do all that is in your power to block passage of SB-174. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Ira Allen, PhD
Director, Writing Center and Writing in the Disciplines Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Composition Department of English American University of Beirut

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

Dear Senator McGuire,

I am writing to ask you to oppose SB-174. I write as a citizen and as a faculty member at UAA. I know you care about the learning of young people and about the economic interests of our state. I've seen you speak to the youth working with AYEА more than once, and I've admired your leadership with PNWER. I also know you are not seeking re-election and are in a position to think broadly about the issue of guns on our college campuses.

First, keep in mind that the university communities have determined from within that they do not want guns on campus. There is strong consensus and the reasons are many. Primarily, we care about the safety of all, we don't want an environment infused with fear because fear is not conducive to learning, and we prefer the power of language and argument over the force of weapons in resolving differences. With our diverse student body, we intentionally engage different perspectives because we think that different perspectives spark critical questioning and critical thinking, even when the issues become heated. We had a multi-year grant from the Ford Foundation for our Engaging Controversy initiative, and many of our faculty have been trained to use discussion techniques effectively. The Ford Foundation funded the effort nationally because they were worried about ideological polarization and the campus fear of controversy to the point that faculty were avoiding many important issues and limiting academic freedom. Those very issues that lead to polarization and the breakdown of dialogue are the ones we need to address because they are the big questions people care about and that disciplined study can inform. We strive to discuss such issues within the boundaries of disciplinary expertise so that they contribute to learning goals. Let us be free to choose the rhetorical arts in our institutions over the coercive threat of possible violence.

We have not come to this consensus on our campus without rigorous debate. If you look at civil dialogue events on our campuses, I think they serve as evidence that we foster civic engagement and respect divergent views. In fact, our Cabin Fever debate event used a proposition in its final round several years ago to address this very issue, and after that an event at the Bear Tooth debated the merits of the 2nd amendment. Efforts to push this legislation through is coming from a minority perspective and pushed from a national organization, not a majority local constituency.

Second, to go against that consensus and force our campuses to allow guns openly carried, the legislature would be undermining the authority of those who lead programs and guide learning in classrooms. While we strive to empower students to take charge of their learning, we also need some authority in the classroom to uphold policies and apply criteria in judging performance. This legislation would send a clear message that regents, administrators, and faculty have no authority when it comes to safety policies.

Third, I have not seen compelling empirical evidence that having lots of armed people on a campus enhances safety, though I have seen lots of reports of accidents involving firearms. I even have a cousin who shot and killed his brother while they were teenagers while playing with a gun. My dissertation advisor was shot and killed by a disgruntled student who was failing to make adequate progress toward a degree. A board decided to revoke his enrollment status. My advisor abstained from that otherwise unanimous vote, yet he was the one killed. All this is anecdotal, but my point is that the evidence isn't compelling on either side. Have you stopped

to ask why we don't want to know more about gun violence by studying it empirically? Why we have handcuffed the CDC from putting it in their research agenda? I suspect that perhaps people who want to carry guns everywhere without limitation don't want to know. They want to be content with a "feeling" of safety as they carry. Until we know more, I ask you to default toward institutional self-determination.

Fourth, I am not as opposed to those carrying guns who are adequately trained and know how to behave in a crisis. I've taken a few first aid courses, one very extensive, but I wouldn't head up triage in the event of a natural disaster. I'd look to medical professionals to do that. Lots of untrained people running around with AEDs and using them on unconscious injured persons might cause more harm than good.

Finally, if my rhetorical arts and my argument are wanting and ineffective to this point, and if you plan to support the bill, I ask for two amendments:

First, open up the legislation to all limits. Allow open carry of firearms in the courthouse and in the halls of the legislature. Demonstrate that the presence of guns really does make you and others feel safer. The legislation would be more honest that way.

Second, require rigorous training for those who want a permit to carry a weapon on a campus. The difference between a police officer with a gun and my neighbor or student with a gun is the police academy where these individuals practice in stressful, crisis-oriented situations and where they have to make split-second reactive decisions that don't allow for cognitive processing.

If anyone has actually read my letter through, thank you for listening.

Please oppose SB-174.

Jackie Cason
4107 Balchen Drive
Anchorage, AK 99517

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator McGuire,

I am writing to you to express my opinions regarding SB-174. As a proud alumna of University of Alaska Anchorage and the daughter of a former police officer, I am deeply concerned about the introduction of firearms and concealed-carry onto campus. I believe this would not only create the potential for dangerous altercations between students, staff, and campus police, but with the resident wildlife as well. Students have had run-ins with moose on campus that would be significantly more deadly if firearms were involved.

Another point I would like to make is that I began attending UAA when I was 14 years old and earned college credits towards my degree while I was still in high school. This was a phenomenal opportunity for me, and I am grateful for it. This still continues today, and allows many gifted young Alaskans a jump start on their education and careers. The presence of guns in these same classrooms would be not only a danger but a serious detriment to learning.

I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska of the ability to self-regulate, creates potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. I can tell you, having experienced being both a student and a teacher, that weapons in the classroom would create an atmosphere of fear, not safety, and in order to learn students must feel safe. Thank you for your time and opening this issue to public comment.

Sincerely,

Jessica La Belle
Bachelor of Arts, English (2007), University of Alaska Anchorage

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

Dear Senator McGuire,

I am Professor Emerita at Ursinus College in Pennsylvania. I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. You need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to your local universities and not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom. Although I am not an Alaskan resident, I am concerned that the spread of concealed-carry legislation will negatively impact higher education across the United States.

Sincerely,
Joyce T. Lionarons

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Dear Senate Judiciary Committee Members,

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 a dozen guns, I'm writing to voice my strong opposition to 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 we might encounter. 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 he heard that the Alaska Senate was considering a bill that would encourage students to carry firearms, he 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. I urge you to do the right thing and kill this bill in your committee.

Irrespective of the concessions and amendments negotiated with the Board of Regents, almost nobody who actually works on a UA campus thinks it's a good idea, as I'm sure you are hearing loud and clear from the testimony. My hunch is that the majority of the hunters in your constituencies will similarly find the posturing inherent in this bill as absurd as my eight year old son finds it. In short, from my perspective as

hunter, gun-owner, father, and most importantly voter in Juneau, you should drop these senseless bills and do the job we elected you to do: insuring a bright future for our state.

Sincerely,

Kevin Maier
Juneau AK
kevinkmaier@gmail.com
907-957-0357

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Dear Senate Judiciary Committee:

On Thursday, February 18th, I provided oral testimony during the Senate Education Committee public hearing in opposition to Senate Bill 174, "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska." This is an expansion of that testimony and a response to some issues raised by Committee members at that hearing.

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. Almost every person providing testimony in opposition to SB 174 at the February 18th 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 causality rates could quickly escalate as innocent people are caught in the crossfire.

I absolutely reject the newest version of the bill. These changes *do not* protect the vast majority of university employees, students, or visitors in classrooms, libraries, hallways, or offices.

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.

Will these sorts of activities be covered by law? Because these are the sorts of behaviors that I, and many other professors, regularly engage in as part of our jobs and because we care.

Certain members of the legislature seems to think there is no reason that universities should have the right to restrict or deny concealed carry on campuses. I find that absolutely baffling given the unique cultural and educational climate of the UA system as described in the breadth of testimony from those of us who work, teach, learn, and visit University of Alaska campuses on a regular basis.

I **strongly** urge the legislature to reject SB 174.

Respectfully,

Lora Vess, PhD

Juneau, Alaska

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: AK

Dear Hon. Sen. Lesil McGuire,

I have never spoken before the Assembly and rarely written to legislative representatives about issues of concern. This week, I find myself doing both. I testified on Saturday before the Anchorage Legislative Caucus. Today, I write you to implore you to vote against SB-174. I opposed this proposed legislation because it would imperil the lives of students, faculty, staff, and community members who visit campus (including children). The bill would remove the University of Alaska Board of Regents' ability to regulate firearms on campus and make potentially dangerous situations more lethal. I also think it would impact recruitment and retention of both students and faculty. My comments are not anti-gun. I come from a family of hunters and know the uses of a gun.

Thank you for your time and attention this is critical issue.

Regards,
Paola Banchemo
UAA faculty member, Anchorage resident and mother
2441 Glenwood Street
Anchorage AK 99508

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
Subject:

As an Alaska resident, I'm writing to let you know I oppose SB 174.

--
Phillip Terry

Thank you to the members of the Judiciary Committee for the opportunity to submit my testimony on Bill SB 174.

My name is Robert Bundy. I am a lawyer who has practiced law in Alaska since 1972. I have hunted, shot targets and owned firearms since I was a child. I served as District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, Chief Assistant District Attorney in Anchorage and United States Attorney for the District of Alaska. It is an understatement that I have had extensive experience with the aftermath of violent crimes involving firearms.

Right now I represent a young woman UAA student who was shot in the head and left for dead by an acquaintance last October. She met her assailant through friends at UAA. She did nothing to initiate, cause in any way, or create the situation that resulted in the violence against her (as if that really matters anyway).

Today, you have the power to determine the fate of SB 174, a bill that would force the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to allow guns on campus.

Because of the help of a Good Samaritan and excellent medical care, my client survived and will make a full recovery minus her left eye. Despite often severe pain and disability (her jaw was wired shut for weeks), by dint of great courage and determination she was able to return to classes just 5 weeks after she was shot. But if there were guns allowed on campus she would not have made that brave decision as her post-traumatic stress would have been too great to allow her to return. Campuses should be a safe place for all students and faculty; if SB 174 is passed my client will not feel safe to attend classes and events at the University.

Every day in this country, 91 Americans are killed by gun violence and hundreds more are injured. And too many of these shootings are happening on our college campuses. Since 2013, there has been a staggering 170 school shootings – and this year alone, there have been 10 shootings on school grounds. With each of these shootings, the lives of the victims, survivors and their families and the college community at large is changed irrevocably.

If passed, Alaska would join the ranks of only two other states that force colleges to allow all permit holders to carry guns on campus. The reason that most states don't have these laws on the books is because it's a

dangerous policy. This is echoed by the very community responsible for maintaining public safety – University police chiefs – 89% of University police chiefs oppose policies that allow guns on campus. It is also echoed by the student community – seventy-nine percent of whom said that they would not feel safe if faculty, students or visitors were allowed to bring concealed guns on campus. My client is part of that 79%.

Law enforcement, our college administrators, and the student body all know far better than anyone that allowing guns on college campus won't make students safer. Adding guns on our college campuses – where there is often a mix of alcohol, drug use, and highly stressful situations – goes against common sense.

This dangerous bill would put our University students and staff at risk. It will increase students' and parents' worries about safety. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

"I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local universities and not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom."
Your consideration of this position is appreciated; the position of the University of Alaska affects students everywhere.

Thank you.
Roberta Allen
2 Acorn Lane
Fairport, NY 14450

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Hello Senators,

I'm writing to let you know I am opposed to SB 174. I am a faculty member with the University of Alaska Anchorage, and the passage of this bill would directly affect me as well as colleagues and students who I care about.

I work in the UAA campus library, a building that is open to all. If you walk through our halls on any given day, you will see college students, K-12 students, children, and local community members. Because we are open to all, my colleagues and I regularly encounter people who are in distress or under the influence of drugs/alcohol, and these people act out accordingly. I hate to think how these encounters might escalate in severity if people are allowed to bring firearms into the building.

This bill would not make me feel safer; it would have the opposite effect. Please imagine how you would feel if members of the public could freely and legally enter your workplace with firearms. Regulating the possession of weapons in places such as university campuses and legislative buildings is simply common sense. The right to bear arms does not include the right to bear arms anywhere, anytime.

Thank you for your consideration of my position.

Sincerely,

Ruth D. Terry

Senate District H, Represented by Bill Wielechowski



March 4, 2016

Dear Senators,

I am writing in regards to SB 174 to allow guns on UA campuses. I strongly **oppose** this bill. Like, many university affiliates I sent this letter originally back in February, however, our voices (the voices of those who work in academia) have unfortunately not been heard. My opposition comes from years of research in my field of social psychology that scientifically shows a *causal* effect of the mere presence of guns on aggressive behavior, thoughts, and on violent norm formation. In addition, personally, as an academic committed to student learning and growth in safe environments I cannot support this bill. I am an assistant professor at the University of Alaska Southeast. I have been at UAS 2011, and came from the University of Kansas where I obtained my PhD in psychology. I outline my reasoning for my opposing below.

In my field of social psychology the phenomenon of the weapons effect has been studied and been well-documented for quite some time (original work by Berkowitz and LePage, 1967). The weapons effect is the idea that the mere presence of weapons (or knowledge that they are there) leads to increased aggressive behavior and thoughts. As noted, this is a well-documented effect, in which I urge you to consider. *As leaders and authority figures we should be using data to drive our ideas and arguments, not opinions.* There is data here and it states that allowing weapons will *not* increase safety, but instead it will do just the opposite—it will increase aggression especially for those who are already aroused. The mere presence of weapons does not only directly influence aggressive behavior and thoughts, but it creates a normative environment that condones violence (guns are automatically and implicitly associated with violence for Americans) and states that our campuses are a places in which you need to carry a gun—a place where you are not safe.

In addition, to the well-documented scientific research that states the mere presence weapons increase aggressiveness, I urge you to consider the environment to which this bill would be applied. A campus environment is a place where young adults (and often students under 18) are learning for the first time how to navigate life on their own and find their identities. Their boundaries of thought are being challenged, they often fail (and hard) for the first time, and importantly are under high levels of stress (again often for the first time). While typically, universities are safe places, it is the case that often students push the boundaries of respect and safety of their peers, faculty, and staff. Recently, I personally experienced an incident in which I was fearful of a student. This student had not encountered a course like mine before, and was overwhelmed with the workload. The student did not agree with much of content, and while doing extremely well in the class, the student became increasingly aggravated, erratic and ultimately aggressive with me and other students. To add a layer to this scenario the student deals with mental health issues. Unfortunately, while non-normative (i.e., the average student does not behave this

way), this happens regularly. I reported the situation to all the relevant sources, we worked together as best we could, and tried to get the student support (which was ultimately refused by the student). While many may think we can just expel students in these situations—it is not that easy. Often these situations are somewhat ambiguous. For example, perhaps given the students mental health issues they just did not understand the social situation or their behavior. Does it make sense to kick them out and deny them an education, etc.? The point is, giving access to guns does *not* increase safety, it makes situations like this even more dangerous. It creates an environment where this student is allowed to bring a gun to class, even if he or she does not plan on using it. But what happens on the day that the student is particularly aggravated? Note, that the experience I laid out above is an extreme one, however, what is more normative is for students to get quite angry about a grade, or style of teaching, or a conversation we have had in class. Allowing guns only allows these situations to potentially get out of hand.

A university is a place for growth and learning. *Importantly, it relies on a climate that fosters mutual respect and trust for its community members.* Please note that I am not against the right to own a gun. My husband and I in fact own guns and carry them when we hike and camp. This is about the environment that I work in. Guns are not allowed in government buildings because of potential threats, and these very reasons apply to universities. I urge you to seriously consider the scientific data that do not support this bill, and also importantly to listen to those of us that work and live in this educational space. We know what is best for our community—please let us make that decision.

I thank you for your time and consideration.



Amanda K. Sesko, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Psychology
University of Alaska Southeast
11120 Glacier Hwy.
Juneau AK, 99801
Office: 216 Soboleff
Email: aksesko@uas.alaska.edu
Phone: 907-796-7636

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB174

Senator McGuire-

I am writing you today in opposition to SB174. I hope you can have a common sense of decency and see that this bill is misplaced in the culture of today. Not only would allowing students to carry a gun into a classroom cause undue harm to the learning environment, it would also invariably deal a blow to what higher education stands for: open and unfettered dialogue between peers. As both the product of ASD and UA alike, i fear that the passing of this bill would create such a 'brain drain' in Alaska that it could not ever recover. just look at Texas for this valid point. that state passed a smilier bill and has experienced some of the worst brain drain this nation has ever faced. please don't lead us in that direction.

I have called your office many times to express my regret for this bill and have looked for your opinion but to no avail. last time i called, a young man named Forest answered the phone and stated that you are in no way a sponsor of this bill, however through research i see that you are listed as a cosponsor. whichever the case, i testified before the senate judiciary committee on Tuesday to express my defeat for the bill.

if the senate must pass this bill, i would urge you to insert an amendment that allows the same provisions that are to be injected into the classroom to likewise be inserted into the state capitol: concealed carry. i see this as the only rational solution. the same reason why guns are not allowed into the state capitol is the same reason guns ought not be allowed in institutions of higher learning. this is why UA employs a police force and the capitol a force of its own. the underlying fear that will be sewn into the classroom with the bill would undeniably result in the inhibition to freely exert my first amendment: freedom of speech.

i beseech you to convenience your colleagues to lead this bill to defeat or with the amendment i have stated above. Lets be practical here. as a gun owner who indeed "checks his gun at the door" when entering a school, this only makes sense. I hope i can count on your support. your children will thank you.

Seth Weaver
your constituent
1010 Fairwood Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99518

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

I oppose SB-174 because it strips the University of Alaska Board of Regents of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local universities and not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom.

Additionally, I will say that as a new professor in Alaska, I have already had several moments in my classrooms where I feared for my safety and the safety of my students. I cannot say for certain that if a gun had been available in those situations that an agitated student might not have used it. I have been threatened verbally and through email by students who have mental health issues, and a student once threw a book at my head in a fit of temper. Please, please do not make it easier for them to reach for a gun rather than a book.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sharon Emmerichs

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject: SB-174

Dear Senators McGuire and Kelly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anyway, I'm rather proud of what I've accomplished in my almost 20 years at UAF, especially bringing some of my former students back to Alaska as doctors, educators, legislators, engineers, tribal leaders, etc. If SB-174 passes and guns are allowed in my classrooms, I might be considering retirement a few years earlier than I anticipated.

--
Terry Reilly
Professor of English
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB-174

Dear Senator McGuire,

I am writing to voice my opposition of SB-174. My daughter attends UAA, so I feel very strongly about this issue. I do not want to see the Board of Regents stripped of the ability to meaningfully manage potentially dangerous situations on campus and expose students, faculty, staff, and visitors to increased risk. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will also have a negative impact on recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We need to draw Alaska's best and brightest to our local universities, not drive them away in fear for their safety in the classroom.

We must ask ourselves what kind of environment we want for our universities. The idea that more guns on campus will make us safer is absurd to me. Please oppose this bill.

Traci Pedersen
Wasilla, AK
907-355-1056

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator McGuire,

I am a UAA professor and I am writing to tell you why I am opposed to concealed weapons on campus. My feelings aren't based upon an anti-gun stance but rather my experiences in the classroom. I teach physics classes that are difficult and stressful. Passing my classes is required by many who aspire to jobs in engineering and the sciences. But many of my students fail because physics is, frankly, hard. Scientists and engineers wouldn't paid what they are if it was easy.

This stress can boil over in the classroom. I have had students blame and yell at me because of their bad grades. I've had students despair that they would lose their scholarships if they didn't do better in my class. I once had a student get so angry his face turned beet red- and it was only because I didn't use the correct muzzle velocity for a .30-06 rifle in an example physics problem. That sure as hell got my attention! And even last week I had a student storm out of my class because he thought I was being unfair. My first thought was, of course, would he return with a gun?

You might think that having concealed weapons in a classroom might make my students and me safer but it's not true. All it does is make it easier for someone to get angry, and make a bad decision before they've had a chance to cool off and think about it. And someone who is so full of anger and despair that they would bring weapons on campus to kill will not be deterred by the presence of other concealed weapons. But seeing them on campus with weapons could give campus security and staff the time to react before it is too late.

We don't let people take guns into K-12 schools, airplanes, and legislative offices because we recognize these are not safe places for them. A college campus is the same.

Thank you for listening.

Regards,

Travis A. Rector
Professor
Physics & Astronomy
University of Alaska Anchorage

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

I oppose SB-174 because it takes the University of Alaska Board of Regents ability to manage potentially dangerous situations on campus. Further, this bill needlessly exposes students, faculty, staff, and visitors like myself to increased and unnecessary risk to injury and death. The introduction of concealed-carry into the university will negatively impact recruitment, retention, and above all student learning and success. We have a duty to draw Alaska's best to our local universities, and allowing concealed carry (or open or any other kind) of firearms to classrooms will cost us students, faculty, staff, and respect. Our state has real concerns right now, and this bill is sadly among them.

I am a combat veteran myself, with 4 years as an Infantry team leader and two tours in hostile environments: one in Iraq in 2006-7, and one in Afghanistan in 2004-5. I have been witness to the violence and practical use of weapons my whole life, and in no place but a fever-dream is there a need for weapons in our schools. They will not protect those who fear mass shootings. All evidence points to the opposite, in fact, and the reality is that in a very real way we would be endangering our students (some of whom are minors trying to take university courses) and causing mental and physical distress in persons like myself. I have been a student at UAA since 2008, I have seen death at the hands of firearms, and I have no intention of witnessing such things again. Please do not be fooled by gun culture rhetoric. We need common sense approaches to gun safety and limitation of accidents and shootings, this bill is the polar opposite to that. You do not allow guns in legislative halls, the NRA does not allow them in meetings, and now we are supposed to allow them in classrooms where we debate and have structured argument? How does that make any sense?

Thank you for not passing a bill that will drive me and so many others from both Alaska's schools and from supporting your office.

Zebadiah Kraft

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senators Dunleavy and McGuire,

I am writing to express my absolute disapproval of SB 174. I am faculty at the University of Alaska Southeast, and fully believe that the Board of Regents has the right and authority to regulate the possession and use of firearms on UA campuses. I do not want firearms on campus, in our classrooms, in our cafeterias, in our gyms, in our libraries, or in our outdoor spaces. The safety and security of our students, faculty, and staff will NOT be increased by more firearms (especially concealed ones); to the contrary, our freedom from fear will be severely reduced if at all times we are wondering who is carrying a firearm and what they intend to do with it. My right to bear arms is not impinged by common-sense rules and regulations, just as my right to free speech is not impinged by noise ordinances that do not allow me to yell at my neighbors through a megaphone at three in the morning. I am asking you as a long-time Alaskan, a gun owner, and a hunter to remove your support from this bill.

Sincerely,
Allison Bidlack
Juneau

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Wielechowski
SB174

Honorable Senators, regarding SB174 I have the following observations and recommend the bill be modified appropriately;

First, my Son is, and my Daughter will soon be, a Student of UA. My son lives in the dorms. He is a responsible gun owner, has had training (including a course from the University!), and is an expert shot. My Daughter is also a responsible gun owner, has had training, and has qualified with the rating of Distinguished Expert. I am retired military with 20 years of service, have law enforcement experience, training, and am also qualified as a Distinguished Expert.

In keeping with the "right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed" as written in the State and US Constitution, I believe that essentially the entire bill would be:

Sec. 14.40.173. 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, the Board of Regents may not enact or enforce a policy regulating the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of firearms or knives.

PERIOD. End of Bill.

While other portions of the bill may seem reasonable, some do not or are contradictory with the basic right.

1 (b) The Board of Regents may not regulate the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, or transportation of concealed handguns or knives, except (1) in a manner identical to state law;
I agree with this, except it should be period; no other arguments/exceptions

(2) when the behavior of a student or an employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others;
Who determines what behavior constitutes a risk? For anti-gun people, the fact that a firearm even exists constitutes risk to self and others. The regents could say that anyone that has a firearm is automatically mentally unstable and prohibited from possession etc. State law should be followed regarding who is a risk to self or others.

(3) in student dormitories or other shared living quarters;
I believe firearms shall not be infringed. This is the student's home and they have a right to self defense, I believe this falls under castle doctrine and AS 11.81.335, specifically (b) (1) (B) and (b) (5)

(b) A person may not use deadly force under this section if the person knows that, with complete personal safety and with complete safety as to others being defended, the person can avoid the necessity of using deadly force by leaving the area of the encounter, except there is no duty to leave the area if the person is

(1) on premises

(A) that the person owns or leases;

- (B) where the person resides, temporarily or permanently; or**
- (C) as a guest or express or implied agent of the owner, lessor, or resident;
- (2) a peace officer acting within the scope and authority of the officer's employment or a person assisting a peace officer under AS 11.81.380;
- (3) in a building where the person works in the ordinary course of the person's employment;
- (4) protecting a child or a member of the person's household; or
- (5) in any other place where the person has a right to be.**

8 (4) in university facilities where health services, counseling services, or other services related to sexual harassment or violence are provided; (5) in university facilities during adjudication of staff or student disciplinary issues; or (6) in restricted access areas under (c)(3) of this section.

I don't have a problem with these things except that they violate the right to keep and bear arms and other premises as previously discussed above.

13 (c) The Board of Regents may adopt and enforce policies (1) regulating the possession, ownership, use, carrying, registration, storage, and transportation of openly carried firearms and knives;

This one HAS TO GO. To say they cannot adopt policies for concealed weapons but that they can for open carry weapons is ludicrous. This paragraph directly contradicts Sec. 14.40.173, the Alaska and US Constitution, and the very idea behind SB174. The Board of Regents can regulate ownership? Really? I don't think so! If my son were to check his firearm out of the university armory, and carry it to his car, he would then be in violation - "sorry, you were open carrying on campus and that's illegal so off to jail you go".

I hope that you find these opinions helpful and will incorporate them into the legislation.

Respectfully,

*Bart O'Connor
Wasilla*

Forrest Wolfe

From: bonniewanat@gmail.com
Sent:
To:
Subject:

To the members of the Judiciary Committee,

My name is Bonnie Wanat 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. 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. We should listen to their voices of reason and vote no on this bill.

Sincerely,
Bonnie Wanat

Sent from my iPhone

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Thank you to the members of the Judiciary Committee for the opportunity to submit my testimony on Bill SB 174.

My name is Caia Delavergne,

Today, you have the power to determine the fate of SB 174, a bill that would force the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to allow guns on campus.

I am testifying on this bill today because I know firsthand the dangerous consequences of a gun in the wrong hands. I was shot in the head by an acquaintance this past fall while I was a student at the University of Alaska – Anchorage. Thankfully, I survived and made a full recovery minus my left eye, but on October 23, 2015 – the day I was shot -- my life changed forever. I was able to return to classes just 5 weeks after being shot. But if there were guns allowed on campus I would not have made that brave decision as her post-traumatic stress would have been too great to allow her to return. Campuses should be a safe place for all students and faculty; if SB 174 is passed I will not feel safe to attend classes and events at the University.

Every day in this country, 91 Americans are killed by gun violence and hundreds more are injured. And too many of these shootings are happening on our college campuses. Since 2013, there has been a staggering 170 school shootings -- and this year alone, there have been 10 shootings on school grounds. With each of these shootings, the lives of the victims, survivors and their families and the college community at large is changed irrevocably.

If passed, Alaska would join the ranks of only two other states that currently force colleges to allow all permit holders to carry guns on campus, and six others that require guns to be allowed in limited circumstances. The reason that most states don't have these laws on the books is because it's a dangerous policy. This is echoed by the very community responsible for maintaining public safety – University police chiefs – 89% of University police chiefs oppose policies that allow guns on campus. It is also echoed by the student community -- seventy-nine percent of whom said that they would not feel safe if faculty, students or visitors were allowed to bring concealed guns on campus.

Law enforcement, our college administrators, and the student body all know far better than anyone that allowing guns on college campus won't make students safer. Adding guns on our college campuses – where there is often a mix of alcohol, drug use, and highly stressful situations -- goes against common sense.

This dangerous bill would put our University students and staff at risk. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Caia Delavergne (Survivor)

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Thank you to the members of the Judiciary Committee for the opportunity to submit my testimony on Bill SB 174.

My name is Chelan Scheifels and I'm a volunteer with the Alaska chapter of Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America. Moms is a grassroots movement of American parents in Alaska and across the country fighting for public safety measures that respect the Second Amendment and reduce gun violence. I joined this group because I am a multiple incident gun violence survivor and I have been affected by gun violence too many times!

Today, you have the power to determine the fate of SB 174, a bill that would force the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to allow guns on campus.

I am testifying on this bill today because I know firsthand the dangerous consequences of a gun in the wrong hands. My daughter, Caia Delavergne, was shot in the head by an acquaintance this past fall while she was a student at the University of Alaska – Anchorage. Thankfully, my daughter survived and will make a full recovery minus her left eye, but on October 23, 2015 – the day she was shot -- my life changed forever. Thankfully, my daughter is still here today – but too many other Americans are not. Caia was able to return to classes just 5 weeks after she was shot. But if there were guns allowed on campus she would not have made that brave decision as her post-traumatic stress would have been too great to allow her to return. Campuses should be a safe place for all students and faculty; if SB 174 is passed Caia and I will not feel safe to attend classes and events at the University.

Every day in this country, 91 Americans are killed by gun violence and hundreds more are injured. And too many of these shootings are happening on our college campuses. Since 2013, there has been a staggering 170 school shootings -- and this year alone, there have been 10 shootings on school grounds. With each of these shootings, the lives of the victims, survivors and their families and the college community at large is changed irrevocably.

If passed, Alaska would join the ranks of only two other states that currently force colleges to allow all permit holders to carry guns on campus, and six others that require guns to be allowed in limited circumstances. The reason that most states don't have these laws on the books is because it's a dangerous policy. This is echoed by the very community responsible for maintaining public safety – University police chiefs – 89% of University police chiefs oppose policies that allow guns on campus. It is also echoed by the student community -- seventy-nine percent of whom said that they would not feel safe if faculty, students or visitors were allowed to bring concealed guns on campus. My daughter is part of that 79%.

Law enforcement, our college administrators, and the student body all know far better than anyone that allowing guns on college campus won't make students safer. Adding guns on our college campuses – where there is often a mix of alcohol, drug use, and highly stressful situations -- goes against common sense.

This dangerous bill would put our University students and staff at risk. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Thank you.

Sincerely a concerned mother and citizen,
Chelan Schreifels

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Dear Judiciary Committee Members:

I know you are busy so I will keep this brief. I am a gun owner, but would implore you ***not*** to allow concealed weapons on UA campuses. Especially troubling are the thought of guns in dorms. I am getting old, but not so old I don't remember what it was like to be 18 and living in a dorm, with many other young people, often away from home for the first time, and going through an important and often difficult transition. It was a crazy time, students constantly in crisis, and I have no doubt, if there had been firearms added to this volatile mix, there would have been bloodshed. Adding weapons in this as well as classroom and counseling situations, does not make the situation safer, it makes it much more dangerous, and I hope you can live with the possible consequences.

Thank you for your time.

Dave Atcheson
Box 145
Sterling Ak 99672
907-398-4216

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Regarding SB 174, the bill that would allow students to carry concealed weapons on UA campuses, I want to voice my opinion AGAINST this bill. I deserve to be listened to, because I work at the UAA campus in Homer, and I will be directly affected and endangered by this bill, if it passes.

Would you please consider the following couple of scenarios:

1. Say you pass this bill, and we are now allowing people to walk around campus carrying guns. Sure, there are a few people who are probably carrying them illegally anyway. But if this bill passes, **there will be more**. I'm the person on our campus who takes payments, and sometimes I have to inform students that they have late payment fees, or holds on their accounts, or large unpaid balances that financial aid didn't cover. So, say one of these students walks up to me, and he has a gun, and I have to pass on this type of unpleasant news. He gets pissed off and shoots. How stupid is that? By passing this bill, you have gone *almost* all the way towards letting this guy shoot me, you've given him everything he needs, the only thing you didn't do is pull the trigger. Everything up to that moment is totally legal. It's only in that nano-second, when he makes the decision (spur of the moment, probably without thinking too hard about it) that he commits a crime. And we, with our permissive gun laws, have let him get SO far towards committing that crime, committing a horrible act of violence, changing lives forever. Do we really want to give him THAT much help?
2. In the above situation, I'm sure proponents of this bill will say that I need to defend myself. I have no problem with other people owning guns, etc. But I personally have no interest in buying a gun or carrying a gun. Is it really up to ME to do that? Is that really my only option, if I don't want the student in the above scenario to kill me in a moment of anger? To me, that is the opposite of a civilized society, that is lawlessness.
3. I'm sure that some people who support this kind of bill are envisioning some great hero moment, when someone walks in to shoot up a roomful of people, and you (hero) grab your concealed weapon and shoot him and save all those lives. How often do you think that will actually happen? What if you (the hero) are away from your desk at that particular moment? What if you locked the gun in your desk and the key is in your coat pocket on the coat hanger? What if you leave your desk unlocked and someone ELSE gains access to your gun and commits a crime with it? What if you make a mistake? What if another "good guy" is also pointing a gun, and you shoot him? In all the panic and stress and noise of a moment like that, I just doubt that you heroes will always know what to do. One thing that we can always count on is that humans are fallible, we will occasionally get careless or forgetful. All of these accidents happen, and are likely to increase if this bill passes. And I seriously doubt this wonderful hero moment that you envision will compensate for ALL the lives lost due to such accidents.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I hope you will respect the UA Board of Regents' position on this issue, and not allow this bill to pass.

Respectfully,

Jenny Rasche

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

Dear Members of the Senate Judicial Committee:

I write as a mother, grandmother, and retired Associate Professor at UAS in response to SB 174. I am against this bill as I believe it will create campuses that are far less safe for students. The law of averages teaches us that when there are more guns, there are more victims, whether they be from accidental shootings, anger-driven shootings, or suicides.

I find myself wondering if I should ever find myself in an adjunct position, as retired faculty sometimes find themselves, if I would spend much time, should this bill pass, wondering who might be carrying a concealed weapon in my classroom. Might it be the two students in the back who have yet to turn in any work and spend much time looking at their cell phones and I find myself having to give them midterm evaluations soon. Or might it be the student who has loudly proclaimed that I am just one of those liberal professors who thinks she knows it all and I should be apologizing to the students for something I just said (which was something about critical thinking with no political overtones). Or is it that moody student in the second row who, rumor has it, has just broken up with his/her lover. I certainly would be taking a different slant on these situations, all of which and more I have faced as a college faculty member.

College is a stressful period for many students as it involves more rigorous academics than most have had in high school, it involves being on one's own for the first time, and it involves a wide variety of new social experiences. I am not sure this is the time to arm a goodly number of those students and expect that campuses will somehow be made safer. As a parent, I worry that a student would get into a situation where drinking is involved and be placed in danger by an armed student who is drunk and suddenly pulls out a concealed weapon and either accidentally or deliberately shoots. This would be a devastating tragedy for the shooter and an unbearable one for the victim's family. As parents we can caution our children against underage drinking, but we can't go back in time and change the tragic outcome of an alcohol-driven shooting. As a parent, I would think twice about sending my child to a campus where concealed-carry is allowed.

I hope that it is decided to let University administrators, faculty, and the Board of Regents make policy on this issue. They have the most experience with the college scene and the problems that students face as college students. They are the people who are directly involved with students and whose role it is to assure the safest campus possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

--

Judy Andree
5985 Lund Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

907-780-6767 (home)
907-321-1559 (cell)

Forrest Wolfe

From: kenaigary@yahoo.com
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject:

Dear Senators Dunleavy, Huggins, Giessel, Stevens, Gardner, McGuire and Stoltze,

Thank you in advance for reading my letter. I am the Director/CEO of Kenai Peninsula College, a community campus system of the University of Alaska Anchorage. I am taking this opportunity to personally weigh in on SB 174 and provide you my thoughts as to why I do not support this bill. This letter does not constitute an official position by the University of Alaska.

In order to provide context to my comments, I believe you should know the following about my background. I was raised in a family that used guns for hunting and I shot my first squirrel when I was six years old. Since that time, I have hunted across many states for big and small game and have been quite successful in my pursuits. I also on occasion shoot trap and visit a target shooting range. I presently own four rifles, three shotguns and three handguns. I've been a NRA member for 30+ years and when Alaska required people to take the concealed carry course, I took and passed the program. I am a retired Air Force officer and was an expert marksman.

I have raised my son as I was raised, teaching him how to handle a firearm safely and how to hunt. He too, has been quite a successful hunter and marksman. I now have two grandsons and we will soon be teaching them in the same tradition.

As the director of a college with almost 2,500+ students enrolled each semester, I cannot support concealed carry of weapons on University of Alaska campuses. Since the bill's introduction I have heard from a number of faculty and staff who say they will either retire or resign. Why? Because they feel they will be in potential danger each time they come to one of our campuses.

I believe if a legislator introduced a bill to allow concealed carry in the capitol many of your staffers and fellow legislators would fear coming to work. And the capitol is much more secure with only one access point for visitors and armed security guards roaming the halls.

By the same token, Alaska oil and gas companies on the North Slope do not allow their employees to bring weapons or alcohol to the job site. These companies want to ensure the safety of their employees and their hard assets.

I believe our assets—students, faculty, staff and the public—deserve the same consideration as those like you that work in the capitol or your neighbors that work on the Slope. Are Alaska college students, our future, a less valuable commodity to our state than pump stations and drilling platforms?

Each semester, KPC has about 170 high school students taking our regular college level courses for dual credit. This does not account for all the other high school and younger students we have on campus throughout the

year. Over the next six months we will host more than 200 high school age students for various college orientation programs with many of them staying in our residence hall.

Weapons are not permitted on K-12 premises and they should not be allowed on UA campuses for the same and even more reasons.

It's possible your committee might not receive a lot of public comments opposed to your bill, but understand the following as a very possible reason: Alaska prides itself on being a pro-gun state, having a last frontier mentality and defending our families and friends from humans and animals in defense of life or property, so going against this bill can be perceived as being against motherhood and apple pie. Some of my faculty and staff have said they fear retribution or ridicule if they go on the record opposing the bills. Keep this in mind when you hear or read testimony.

One of our faculty members submitted a letter when a similar bill was introduced by Senator Coghill in 2014 and she summed it up well: *"This would do nothing to make me feel safer. It also would make it impossible for me to shoulder responsibility for the safety of those in my class. The effect would be quite the opposite, by putting 'authority' in the hands of those carrying guns regardless of their maturity, stability, or current frame of mind."*

I would appreciate your reconsideration of the necessity of this bill that will negatively change the face of postsecondary education in our state forever.

Sincerely,

-signed-

Gary J. Turner

Forrest Wolfe

From: coldness@acsalaska.net
Sent:
To:
Subject: SB174

Dear Honorable Senator McGuire,

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

I urge you to reconsider your support of SB174.

Sincerely,

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Sen. McGuire,

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

Alaska's public universities already allow qualified security officials and certain law enforcement officers to carry firearms on campuses -- and there's no evidence that letting kids bring handguns to class makes anyone any safer.

The majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose this legislation. Alaska will be one of the only states in the country with such a dangerous policy.

Allowing guns on campus is not only a dangerous choice, it's an expensive one. Schools in states with these policies have seen their security and insurance costs skyrocket.

I hope you will take a stand for public safety and vote NO on SB 174.

Thank you,

Margaret McNeil
84- 75th
Anch, AK
cobaltmcneil@yahoo.com

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Importance: High

RE: Campus Carry Legislation Senate Bill 174.

“Yes” to faculty and staff being allowed to carry concealed weapons on campus.

“No” to students being allowed to carry concealed weapons on campus.

I am a full professor at one of the UA main campus’ and have been for 18 years with a career in the field of education of 43 years. I don’t want students to be allowed to carry concealed weapons anywhere on campus. However, faculty and staff should be allowed to carry concealed weapons provided they volunteer to do so and have received the state required training for concealed carry permitting.

Faculty in particular but also staff are viewed by students as being in positions of authority which is correct and that makes us targets for the irate, upset, disgruntled, and emotionally unstable student. Virtually every campus shooting, including at one of my alma maters, has included a faculty member as one of the fatally injured.

From time-to-time, in the course of our responsibilities we have to give students failing grades and provide advice the student refuses to accept. Without the right to carry concealed weapons, we have no way to protect ourselves and other innocent students and colleagues.

Please modify SB 174 to allow faculty and staff to carry concealed weapons while prohibiting students from doing so.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Madden

244-9365

mmadden@gci.net

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

To the members of the Judiciary Committee,

My name is Maureen (Mo) Haddock, I am a registered voter in Anchorage and I'm a supporter of the Alaska chapter of Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America/Everytown for Gun Safety. They are a grassroots movement of Americans fighting for public safety measures that respect the Second Amendment and protect people from gun violence. They 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 friend of Chelan Scheifels whose daughter Caia Delavergne was shot in the head at a home in downtown Anchorage October 23, 2015. She jumped out of a second floor window to escape from her shooter. It is by the grace of God that she is alive to continue with her life, minus her left eye. I am an RN that has worked for many years in one of the largest Emergency Departments in Anchorage. There are too many times I have watched families grieve over the damage done to their family members by guns and other weapons. This must stop! I believe that this bill will not pass. I know you will make the right decision.

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. We should listen to their voices of reason and vote no on this bill. I thank you for taking the time to read this email and vote NO on SB 174.

Sincerely,

Mo Haddock

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator McGuire and the members of the Judiciary Committee,

My name is Megan Byers and I'm a supporter of the Alaska chapter of Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America/Everytown for Gun Safety. We are 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 am 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 graduate from the University of Alaska Anchorage, and I am also an aunt to the survivor of gun violence. I hope that nobody goes through my niece and my family went through during that traumatic time.

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.

We should listen to their voices of reason and vote no on this bill.

Sincerely,

Megan Byers

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Sen. McGuire,

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

Alaska's public universities already allow qualified security officials and certain law enforcement officers to carry firearms on campuses -- and there's no evidence that letting kids bring handguns to class makes anyone any safer.

The majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose this legislation. Alaska will be one of the only states in the country with such a dangerous policy.

Allowing guns on campus is not only a dangerous choice, it's an expensive one. Schools in states with these policies have seen their security and insurance costs skyrocket.

I hope you will take a stand for public safety and vote NO on SB 174.

Thank you,

Jacqueline Horner
6361 Nielsen Way
Anchorage, AK
jdwhorner@gmail.com

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject: SB174

Thank you to the members of the Judiciary Committee for the opportunity to submit my testimony on Bill SB 174.

My name is Mike Byers I am a lifelong Alaskan and a graduate of UAA. I graduated in 2002 with a BS in Civil Engineering.

The good intentions of this bill will allow aggressive gun owners the ability to brandish guns on university property without penalty. This will make the on campus troopers unable to remove any one who is carrying a weapon on campus. I believe that this will lead to a major incident on campus.

The current law offers a significant and effective deterrent to all who may bring a gun to the school. Removal of this deterrent will effectively give the green light to anyone who wishes to brandish a weapon at the school with no penalty. This deterrent must be kept in place. Guns have no place at the University with the exception of law enforcement.

The psychological effects of this bill will be damaging and far reaching. This bill creates a hostile environment by allowing radical people the right to expressing themselves with their weapons with out penalty. This is not a good environment for learning or working. This Bill undermines law enforcement by promoting vigilante justice.

The University is going to loose many of their many of their best professors and other personnel if Bill SB 174 passes.

Today, you have the power to determine the fate of SB 174, a bill that would force the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska to allow guns on campus.

I know firsthand the dangerous consequences of a gun in the wrong hands. My step-daughter, Caia Delavergne, was shot in the head by an acquaintance she made this past fall while she was a student at the University of Alaska – Anchorage. Thankfully, my daughter survived and will make a full recovery minus her left eye, but on October 23, 2015 – the day she was shot -- my life changed forever. Thankfully, my daughter is still here today – but too many other Americans are not. Caia was able to return to classes just 5 weeks after she was shot. But if there were guns allowed on campus she would not have made that brave decision as her post-traumatic stress would have been too great to allow her to return. Campuses should be a safe place for all students and faculty; if SB 174 is passed Caia and I will not feel safe to attend classes and events at the University.

If passed, Alaska would join the ranks of only two other states that currently force colleges to allow all permit holders to carry guns on campus, and six others that require guns to be allowed in limited circumstances. The reason that most states don't have these laws on the books is because it's a dangerous policy. This is echoed by the very community responsible for maintaining public safety – University police chiefs – 89% of University police chiefs oppose policies that allow guns on campus. It is also echoed by the student community -- seventy-

nine percent of whom said that they would not feel safe if faculty, students or visitors were allowed to bring concealed guns on campus. My daughter is part of that 79%.

Law enforcement, our college administrators, and the student body all know far better than anyone that allowing guns on college campus won't make students safer. Adding guns on our college campuses – where there is often a mix of alcohol, drug use, and highly stressful situations -- goes against common sense.

This dangerous bill would put our University students and staff at risk. I urge the committee to vote no on SB 174.

Thank you.

Sincerely a concerned father and citizen , Mike Byers



To: USUAA General Assembly
Relevant, Interested Parties

From: Jonathon Taylor - President, USUAA Student Government

DS
JT

Date: February 24, 2016

SIGNING STATEMENT - RESOLUTION #16-18

At a time when the state—and the university—faces a fiscal crisis of unique proportions, it is perplexing that the Alaska Senate Majority sees it necessary to consider SB174, which would eliminate the ability of the UA Board of Regents to regulate the possession of concealed knives and firearms on university campuses. Legislative action would be one thing if it were put forth after a demonstrable failure by University of Alaska administrators to balance the right to bear arms and the concern for campus safety. But conflicts between students, staff, or faculty and established UA policy regulating the possession of weapons are exceedingly rare. On the contrary, the University has struck a balance that allows law-abiding citizens to protect themselves whilst ensuring all students can benefit from a safe learning environment.

The legislation as it currently stands has deep, practical problems. Time in the legislature spent on a divisive social issue is time not spent on crafting a long-term solution that addresses Alaska's budgetary future, arguably a situation that requires attention, care, and consistent dialogue so that all constituent voices are heard. Upon passage, staff hours at the Statewide and Major Academic Unit (MAU) level will be required to draft, review, and finalize policy to meet the new requirements. Those are hours that could be spent on things like Title IX Compliance, fiscal management, and student services that are lost. Student resident advisors (RAs) and other housing personnel will now need training on how to de-escalate student conflicts that could involve firearms—presuming that 19- and 20-year-old students will actually still want to be RAs should the legislation pass.

We also fail to see how removing the Board's ability to regulate weapons on UA campuses contributes positively to the educational environment. Given that this legislation strips the Board's ability to make policy, but not its responsibility to manage and regulate the University System, we would hope that at least some consideration would be given to the purpose of higher education. Thus far, no reasoning has been given as to how this policy creates a safer, more positive learning environment on campus. On the contrary, we believe it does the opposite.

Ultimately, consideration of SB174 comes down to a weighing of practical impacts. Supporters say the legislation re-affirms the Constitutionally-enshrined right to bear arms. We believe this claim is tenuous at best: rights are never absolute, and current University policy strikes a balance between preserving that right and protecting the campus environment. Conversely, guaranteed practical harms would occur with the passage of this legislation - the inability of the Board to regulate the University, the potential for conflict to escalate violently more easily, the perception of decreased safety by UA stakeholders, potential loss of administrators and others who would rather leave the University than attempt to endure under such a model, and the loss of staff hours towards vital university business in favor of crafting regulation to name just a few. We fail to see how a tenuous claim of principled consistency outweighs the practical harms nearly guaranteed to occur. Current policy is more than sufficient. As representatives of over 18,000 UA students, we firmly oppose SB174.

JT



Union of Students of the University of Alaska Anchorage

**Resolution #16-18
Opposing SB-174**

SPONSORED BY: Genevieve Fayette, *Senator*

WRITTEN BY: Genevieve Fayette, *Senator*; Student & Academic Affairs, *Committee*

ENDORSED BY: Jonathon Taylor, *President*; Matthieu Ostrander, *Vice President*; Student & Academic Affairs, *Committee*

DATE: February 19, 2016

WHEREAS: Gun violence has become a significant issue on college campuses, particularly in recent years, with over 23 shootings at colleges across the US in 2014 alone¹; and,

WHEREAS: Senate Bill 174 "An Act Relating to the Regulation of Firearms and Knives by the University of Alaska" seeks to overrule the Board of Regents policy relating to weapons on campus, making it permissible to carry concealed weapons on university grounds; and,

WHEREAS: The presence of weapons on campus would drastically reduce the ability of the university to ensure the safety of its students, staff, faculty, and visitors, as university staff and security personnel would have to consider every situation as one that could potentially escalate into violence; and,

WHEREAS: The on-campus housing environment is particularly unsuited to the presence of firearms, as the primary individuals on-duty that would be expected to respond to potential incidents involving firearms are residence hall student staff that currently have no firearms training; and,

WHEREAS: The frequent presence and consumption of alcohol, as well as the large population of legal minors in residence halls, makes the on-campus environment further unsuited to the introduction of firearms; and,

WHEREAS: Suicide is the second leading cause of death among American college students, and suicide attempts made with firearms are disproportionately lethal as compared to other means; and,

¹ Sanburn, Josh. "These Are All The College Campus Shootings In 2015". *TIME.com*. N.p., 2015. Web. 17 Feb. 2016.

- WHEREAS: The known presence of weapons on campus would compromise the educational environment of the University, which relies upon a shared understanding of safety for and among all students; and,
- WHEREAS: The University of Alaska is a veteran-friendly organization with a large proportion of current and former service members among its student body; and,
- WHEREAS: The environment created by the known presence of weapons on campus could prove especially disconcerting to individuals with a history of combat or other military service; and,
- WHEREAS: Current Board of Regents policy is in alignment with Alaska state law, as it restricts the use and possession of weapons only within university boundaries, allows them to be kept safely in locked containers in vehicles, does not extend to the general public, and allows for special petition to the chancellor; and,
- WHEREAS: This policy from the Board of Regents successfully balances the rights of individuals to possess firearms, the expectation of safety that students enjoy on campus, and the obligation of the University to provide such safety, and,
- WHEREAS: The University Police Department, in addition to nearby APD and Alaska State Trooper Headquarters, provide extensive protective services, including response times under three minutes and escort services upon request, mitigating the need for students to arm themselves on campus;

THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED

The Union of Students of the University of Alaska Anchorage stands firmly in opposition of SB 174 as it is currently written; and,

THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY FURTHER RESOLVED

The Union of Students of the University of Alaska Anchorage implores that the Alaska State Senate give credence to the voices of students who do not wish their educational institution to be open to firearms; and,

THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY FURTHER RESOLVED

That a copy of this legislation be forwarded to Alaska Senate President Kevin Meyer, Alaska State Senator Mike Dunleavy, Alaska State Senator Charlie Huggins, Alaska State Senator Cathy Giessel, Alaska State Senator Gary Stevens, Alaska State Senator Berta Gardner, the University of Alaska Board of Regents, the University of Alaska Coalition of Student Leaders, University of Alaska Anchorage Chancellor Tom Case; Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Dr. Bruce Schultz; Dean of Students and Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Development Dr. Dewain L. Lee; Director of Student Life and Leadership Annie Route; and Assistant Director of Student Leadership Paula Fish.

The Assembly has passed the attached legislation by a 13-0-1 vote. This legislation required a majority vote of the Assembly, and has been through all of the Assembly's legislative processes. This requires the President's signature of approval or disapproval seven days from its receipt.

DocuSigned by:
Samuel Doepken February 24, 2016 1:03
Speaker of the Assembly Samuel Doepken Date Time

Approved Vetoed

DocuSigned by:
Jonathon Taylor February 24, 2016 1:08 PM
President Jonathon Taylor Date Time

For Office Use Only

Date of Meeting and Approval: _____ Date of Receipt: _____ Scan Web Binder

Forrest Wolfe

From: POMS@akleg.gov
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Page Brannon
9523 Victor Rd

Anchorage 99515,pbrannon
pbrannon@uaa.alaska.edu
9077861873
9077861873

Weapons are counter-productive to good classroom discussion. Imagine you're a professor guiding students through a difficult dialogue on a controversial topic in class. one or more students comment on the weapons in their bag. quiet falls over the classroom, discussion over. class may as well be dismissed.

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:

Subject:

I think I have a much better, and simpler, idea as an alternative to SB 174. The nerve of the University to blatantly defy State law and, as a reward, get a new law just for them that is more restrictive than existing law which is already applicable to them

From: paul [mailto:pshunter@gci.net]
Sent: Sunday, February 14, 2016 7:06 PM
To: 'Senator.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov'
Subject: SB 174

Not only do I not see a need for SB 174, I believe that this law sets a precedent that approves the idea of a State agency ignoring existing State law and pressuring the Legislature to carve out an exception for them. By prohibiting open carry on University property (yes, I carry concealed) SB 174 is allowing for a restriction which does not exist relative to any other State property (except for very limited exceptions such as court buildings and the restricted areas in airports).

Rather than allowing the University of Alaska to ignore the State Constitution and accompanying law why not simply make it simple and introduce clarity to them. Why not a clarifying law that states the University is a political subdivision of the State and, as such, must comply with State law in that they cannot have any policy which is more restrictive than State laws relative to firearms.

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

I am deeply disappointed that you are co-sponsoring this bill. Guns have no place at Universities. I do not know why you would even consider it particularly when you don't allow guns in the legislative buildings. It is hypocritical.

Your priority needs to be our fiscal crisis. Funding our government is the work that Alaskans want to see done. Please do not get distracted with other bills. The Senate should focus!!!

Sincerely, Robin Smith

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Cc:

Subject:

I am Russ Newell, at 1832 Loose Moose Loop, North Pole, AK. I am an alumni of the University of Alaska with a Masters of Business Administration. I am writing against the proposed Senate Bill 174 to allow guns in the Statewide University campuses.

The Utah legislators passed such a law. As such, Utah State University allows guns on campus. In 2014, that university became a national embarrassment/laughingstock when a scheduled visiting lecturer cancelled in the face of specific death threats. The local police said that the law prevented them from keeping guns out of the lecture area where the speaker was threatened to be shot dead if she gave her talk. The threats also mentioned mass murder. The police were hamstrung by the Utah legislators from protecting the speaker and the public. The invited lecturer never left the Salt Lake City airport and fled in fear.

Is this what Alaska's legislators want for the State of Alaska? And why do this in times of fiscal crisis?

The Utah State story not only made the front page of the New York Times. This story made the cover of Business Week, the cover of Rolling Stone, and was in many other national publications. I have included the Business Week, New York Times, and Rolling Stone links below as well as other. Please read about Utah's experience. Ask yourselves if you want to embarrass the State and the University by passing such legislation. Had the invited speaker given the talk and been killed, the blood would have been on the hands of the Utah legislators.

This is the cover story of Business Week.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/bw/articles/2014-11-26/anita-sarkeesian-battles-sexism-in-games-gamergate-harassment>

The first two paragraphs read:

"One night in October, before the media critic Anita Sarkeesian was scheduled to give a speech at Utah State University, someone e-mailed the school, threatening to commit mass murder. "This will be the deadliest school shooting in American history, and I'm giving you a chance to stop it," the message read. "I have at my disposal a semiautomatic rifle, multiple pistols, and a collection of pipe bombs," it went on. "I will write my manifesto in her spilled blood, and you will all bear witness to what feminist lies and poison have done to the men of America." The message mentioned Marc Lépine, a man who shot and killed 14 women at an engineering college in Montreal in 1989 before killing himself.

"Sarkeesian had been invited by the university's Center for Women and Gender to give a talk about sexism in the video game industry, which has lately become the kind of topic that generates death threats, in large part

because of Sarkeesian's work. As her plane made its way toward Salt Lake City, school officials quickly discussed the e-mail with police and decided it was safe for the talk to go on—it wasn't the first time someone had promised to create havoc at one of her appearances, they reasoned, and nothing too terrible had happened before. The "terror threat," as it was called, was reported in a local newspaper, and Sarkeesian learned about it after she got off the plane and checked Twitter. Her friends were e-mailing: "Are you OK?" She was too scared to leave the airport and called the school. After learning that the event staff couldn't screen for weapons because of Utah's concealed-carry laws, she canceled her talk, got back on a plane, and returned to California."

The New York Times front page article is here:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/16/technology/gamergate-women-video-game-threats-anita-sarkeesian.html>

The Rolling Stone cover story is here:

<http://www.rollingstone.com/culture/features/anita-sarkeesian-gamergate-interview-20141017>

The response of the main Mormon newspaper in Utah is here:

<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865613500/Utah-gun-law-that-canceled-USU-speech-is-an-embarrassment.html>

Here is CBS News:

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/gamergate-guns-and-threats-against-women-collide-in-utah/>

Here are some articles from the Salt Lake Tribune:

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/58528113-78/sarkeesian-threats-threat-usu.html.csp>

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/58521856-78/sarkeesian-usu-video-feminist.html.csp>

<http://www.sltrib.com/blogs/stateofdebate/1709935-155/utah-sarkeesian-threat-anita-feminist-cancels>

<http://www.sltrib.com/home/1734484-155/utah-gun-law-sarkeesian-speech-amend>

Here is the Guardian:

<http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/oct/22/utah-state-university-defends-handling-gamergate-anita-sarkeesian-threat>

And some other salient links on the Utah State University example:

<http://www.standard.net/Our-View/2014/10/20/Our-View-Amend-Utah-s-gun-law.html>

http://www.salon.com/2014/10/15/when_gun_rights_trump_public_safety

<http://aattp.org/feminist-cancels-speech-after-threats-because-open-carry-laws-make-it-impossible-for-police-to-protect-her/>

Do we want the University of Alaska to be in the same position as Utah State University? As an alumnus, I do not. I would hope the Alaska Senate and House view the state's university campuses as a place of learning for our youths and not a place to embarrass our state nationally over petty politics as has happened in Utah.



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

February 17, 2016

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

Dear Senators McGuire and Dunleavy:

I am writing in regards to SB 174 to allow guns on UA campuses. I strongly **oppose** this bill. My opposition comes from years of research in my field of social psychology that scientifically shows a direct effect between the mere presence of guns and aggressive behavior, thoughts, and on violent norm formation. In addition, personally, as an academic committed to student learning and growth in safe environments I cannot support this bill. I am an assistant professor at the University of Alaska Southeast. I have been at UAS 2011, and came from the University of Kansas where I obtained my PhD in psychology. I outline my reasoning for my opposing below.

In my field of social psychology the phenomenon of the weapons effect has been studied for quite some time (original work by Berkowitz and LePage, 1967). The weapons effect is the idea that the mere presence of weapons (or knowledge that they are there) leads to increased aggressive behavior and thoughts. This is a well-documented effect, in which I urge you to consider. *As leaders and authority figures we should be using data to drive our ideas and arguments, not opinions.* There is data here and it states that allowing weapons will *not* increase safety, but instead it will do just the opposite—it will increase aggression especially for those who are already aroused. The mere presence of weapons does not only directly influence aggressive behavior and thoughts, but it creates a normative environment that condones violence (guns are automatically and implicitly associated with violence for Americans) and states that our campuses are a places in which you need to carry a gun—a place where you are not safe.

In addition, to the well-documented scientific research that states the mere presence weapons increase aggressiveness, I urge you to consider the environment to which this bill would be applied. A campus environment is a place where young adults (and often students under 18) are learning for the first time how to navigate life on their own and find their identities. Their boundaries of thought are being challenged, they often fail for the first time, and importantly are under high levels of stress (again often for the first time). While typically, universities are safe places, it is the case that often students push the boundaries of respect and safety for their peers, faculty, and staff. Recently, I personally experienced an incident in which I was fearful of a student. This student had not encountered a course like mine before, and was overwhelmed with the workload. The

student did not agree with much of content, and while doing extremely well in the class, the student became increasingly aggravated, erratic and ultimately aggressive with me and other students. To add a layer to this scenario the student deals with mental health issues. Unfortunately, while non-normative (i.e., the average student does not behave this way), this happens regularly. I reported the situation to all the relevant sources, we worked together as best we could, and tried to get the student support (which was ultimately refused by the student). While many may think we can just expel students in these situations—it is not that easy. Often these situations are somewhat ambiguous. For example, perhaps given the students mental health issues they just did not understand the social situation or their behavior. Does it make sense to kick them out and deny them an education, etc.? The point is, giving access to guns does *not* increase safety, it makes situations like this even more dangerous. It creates an environment where this student is allowed to bring a gun to class, even if he or she does not plan on using it. But what happens on the day that the student is particularly aggravated? Note, that the experience I laid out above is an extreme one, however, what is more normative is for students to get quite angry about a grade, or style of teaching, or a conversation we have had in class. Allowing guns only allows these situations to potentially get out of hand.

A university is a place for growth and learning. It relies on a climate that fosters mutual respect and trust for its community members. Please note that I am not against the right to own a gun. My husband and I in fact own guns and carry them when we hike and camp. This is about the environment that I work in. Guns are not allowed in government buildings because of potential threats, and these very reasons apply to universities. I urge you to seriously consider the scientific data that do not support this bill, and also importantly to listen to those of us that work and live in this educational space. We know what is best for our community—please let us make that decision.

I thank you for your time and consideration.



Amanda K. Sesko, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Psychology
University of Alaska Southeast
11120 Glacier Hwy.
Juneau AK, 99801
Office: 216 Soboleff
Email: aksesko@uas.alaska.edu
Phone: 907-796-7636

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator McGuire,

SB 174—allowing concealed weapons on university property—is truly frightening. I work at UAA, and as school and campus shootings become more common across the nation I have started to worry about my personal safety to an extent. However, if everyone around me at my workplace were allowed to pack a concealed weapon my worry would escalate to where I would not feel safe at all, ever. Universities should be safe places, and It's preposterous and irresponsible to suggest that guns will make universities safer.

Please reconsider your sponsorship of this troublesome bill.

Sigrid Brudie, Anchorage

Gayle Keller

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

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

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

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

Diane Erickson

Gayle Keller

From: Carol Kaynor <carol@carolkaynor.com>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 10:52 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: please, no guns on University of Alaska campuses

Dear Senator Kelly,

Please add my name to those who oppose allowing guns on University of Alaska campuses. I am a staff member at UAF. I work in the Elvey Building at West Ridge. I feel safe here. I would no longer feel safe if guns were allowed on campus.

You write that the answer to a bad man with a gun is a good man with a gun. But this is not the Wild, Wild West, where whoever wins is whoever can draw fastest. Will I feel safer knowing anybody in my building might be carrying? No.

And that's my main point: Prohibiting guns on campuses is a *safety* issue, not a gun-rights issue. Are guns allowed where you work in Juneau? Why not? I imagine it's because you wish to feel safe while you're working for the people of Alaska. The same is true for those of us on campus. We don't want guns here because we wish to feel safe while we're working, studying, teaching.

Please reconsider your bill for the sake of those of us who do, truly, want to feel safe.

Thank you very much,

Carol Kaynor
1125 Cartleb Rd
Fairbanks, Alaska 99712

Gayle Keller

From: Chris M Turletes <cmturletes@uaa.alaska.edu>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 11:56 AM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Pete Kelly; Senator.Lesie.Maguire@akeg.gov
Subject: SB 174 testimony

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

Chris Turletes

UAA AVC Facilities and Campus Services

Gayle Keller

From: Kathrin W McCarthy <kwmccarthy@uas.alaska.edu>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 6:59 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: packing

Dear Senator Kelly,

I am writing to let you know that I am completely opposed to UA students carrying concealed or openly displayed guns on campus. Isn't this a Texas thing? I am sorry that you feel that you must distract and obfuscate using this guns on campus rather than dealing with the much more pressing concerns our state has to deal with -- our financial problems.

Sincerely,
Kathrin McCarthy

Gayle Keller

From: Glenn Gambrell <ggambrell@alaska.edu>
Sent: Thursday, February 18, 2016 2:13 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Daniel Ortiz;
representativewes.keller@akleg.gov; Sen. Mike Dunleavy
Subject: SB-174 and support for UAs current position

Dear Senator Kelly and Education Committee Members,

I am writing to express my support of the current University of Alaska's policy on handguns/weapons on all UA campuses and expressing my opposition to SB-174

I am a retired Army Officer, ardent support of the Constitution and the Second Amendment and, currently enrolled as a full time Masters Student in Northern and Arctic Studies at UAF.

The majority of students enrolled in the UA system are not eligible to own handguns and conceal carry in the State of Alaska. The UA system has enough day to day issues to include under age drinking and sexual assault that guns do not to be included as another issue.

The current policy is the right fit for the the UA System. Allow UA to be the parent. Do not allow outlier situations be the cause of knee jerk legislation.

Sincerely
Glenn J Gambrell
LTC (R)
NORS '17

Sent from my iPhone

Gayle Keller

From: uaafac@alaska.net
Sent: Thursday, February 18, 2016 1:09 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Mia Costello;
senator.Petter.Micciche@akleg.gov; Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Cc: Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Bill Stoltze
Subject: SB174-Judiciary Committee

SB174 is not necessary. Current UA Policy does not ban all weapons and Alaska Gun Law allows restrictions on people and places for concealed carry including restrictions for people under the age of 21. The constitutional right to bear arms is not compromised when restrictions apply only to sensitive locations such as schools, courts, legislative offices, and government buildings. SB174 is inconsistent in restricting Board authority for concealed weapons yet allowing the Board of Regents to regulate open carry, discharge of firearms, and in "restricted access areas".

SB174 prevents UA from properly managing know high risk situations including
when the behavior of students or employees demonstrates a risk of harm to themselves or others.
In shared student housing where they otherwise would be accessible to underage roommates and guests,
where alcohol is readily available at sporting events
During adjudication of staff or student disputes, disciplinary or academic actions commonly involving
combative and highly stressed students or employees
During confrontations with unstable and aggressive people in campus spaces such as libraries, museums, or
during public events
In university health and counseling centers and Title IX compliance offices where allegations of sexual assault,
sexual harassment and domestic violence are investigated and assistance provided to alleged victims and alleged
perpetrators.

SB174 does not help the University fulfill its mission.

Steve Rollins
UAA Faculty and Staff Association



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

February 16, 2016

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

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

Dear Senators McGuire and Dunleavy:

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

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

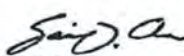
This isn't about being pro or anti guns. UA allows weapons on campus in a reasonable way, such as in secure storage, at special events and in locked cars. SB 174 creates a situation where UA is responsible for conduct in shared student housing but is unable to do what makes sense.


The availability of weapons on campus could also have an adverse impact on the student suicide rate. Suicide is the second leading cause of death for American college students¹, and thousands more attempt suicide but do not succeed. Add to this that the State of Alaska's suicide rate is nearly twice the national average and the leading cause of death in Alaska for people ages 15 to 24² and our collective concern deepens.


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


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

Sincerely,


Saichi Oba
UA
Associate VP
Student & Enrollment


Dr. Bruce Schultz
UAA
Vice Chancellor
Student Affairs


Dr. Michael Sfraga
UAF
Vice Chancellor
University & Student
Advancement


Joe Nelson
UAS
Vice Chancellor
Enrollment Mgmt. &
Student Affairs

¹ Suicide Prevention Resource Center, <http://www.sprc.org/collegesanduniversities/campus-data/prevalence>

² <http://www.sdn.com/2013/11/23/3193331/study-suggests-connection-between.html>



USUAS-JC

University of Alaska Southeast

United Students of the University of Alaska Southeast

**Priority Reading
Resolution - 1516 -10**

Sponsored By: President Callie Conerton

Date of Introduction: February 16th, 2016

Purpose: To oppose SB 174 Guns on Campus

Whereas:

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

Whereas:

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

Whereas:

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

Whereas:

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

Whereas:

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

Whereas:

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

Be It Resolved That:

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

Be it Further Resolved That:

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

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


x Callie Conerton President



**University of Alaska Southeast
Staff Council
Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka Campus**

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

TO: Jim Johnsen
President, University of Alaska

VIA: Faye Gallant
Chair, Staff Alliance

CC: Richard Caulfield
Chancellor, University of Alaska Southeast

Maren Haavig
President, Faculty Senate/Alliance

DATE: February 16, 2016

RE: Oppose Senate Bill 174 Guns on Campus

Whereas:

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

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

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

Be It Resolved That:

UAS Staff Council opposes Senate Bill 174 Guns on Campus

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kolene James', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Kolene James
President, UAS Staff Council

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

The mission of the University of Alaska Southeast is student learning enhanced by faculty scholarship, undergraduate research and creative activities, community engagement, and the cultures and environment of Southeast Alaska.

Gayle Keller

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

Dear Honorable Senator Pete Kelly,

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

I urge you to reconsider your support of SB174.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Pete Kelly
Alaska State Senate
Senator.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov
907-465-3709

Dear Senator,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colin Osterhout
Juneau, AK

Sheila Peterson

From: Russ Newell <mrfreeze_ak@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 14, 2016 1:40 PM
To: Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Bill Wielechowski
Cc: marizk@alaska.edu; ua.president@alaska.edu; dlmilke@alaska.edu
Subject: Against SB 174 - please do not force guns onto the University's campuses

I am Russ Newell, at 1832 Loose Moose Loop, North Pole, AK. I am an alumni of the University of Alaska with a Masters of Business Administration. I am writing against the proposed Senate Bill 174 to allow guns in the Statewide University campuses.

The Utah legislators passed such a law. As such, Utah State University allows guns on campus. In 2014, that university became a national embarrassment/laughingstock when a scheduled visiting lecturer cancelled in the face of specific death threats. The local police said that the law prevented them from keeping guns out of the lecture area where the speaker was threatened to be shot dead if she gave her talk. The threats also mentioned mass murder. The police were hamstrung by the Utah legislators from protecting the speaker and the public. The invited lecturer never left the Salt Lake City airport and fled in fear.

Is this what Alaska's legislators want for the State of Alaska? And why do this in times of fiscal crisis?

The Utah State story not only made the front page of the New York Times. This story made the cover of Business Week, the cover of Rolling Stone, and was in many other national publications. I have included the Business Week, New York Times, and Rolling Stone links below as well as other. Please read about Utah's experience. Ask yourselves if you want to embarrass the State and the University by passing such legislation. Had the invited speaker given the talk and been killed, the blood would have been on the hands of the Utah legislators.

This is the cover story of Business Week.

<http://www.bloomberg.com/bw/articles/2014-11-26/anita-sarkeesian-battles-sexism-in-games-gamergate-harassment>

The first two paragraphs read:

"One night in October, before the media critic Anita Sarkeesian was scheduled to give a speech at Utah State University, someone e-mailed the school, threatening to commit mass murder. "This will be the deadliest school shooting in American history, and I'm giving you a chance to stop it," the message read. "I have at my disposal a semiautomatic rifle, multiple pistols, and a collection of pipe bombs," it went on. "I will write my manifesto in her spilled blood, and you will all bear witness to what feminist lies and poison have done to the men of America." The message mentioned Marc Lépine, a man who shot and killed 14 women at an engineering college in Montreal in 1989 before killing himself.

"Sarkeesian had been invited by the university's Center for Women and Gender to give a talk about sexism in the video game industry, which has lately become the kind of topic that generates death threats, in large part

because of Sarkeesian's work. As her plane made its way toward Salt Lake City, school officials quickly discussed the e-mail with police and decided it was safe for the talk to go on—it wasn't the first time someone had promised to create havoc at one of her appearances, they reasoned, and nothing too terrible had happened before. The "terror threat," as it was called, was reported in a local newspaper, and Sarkeesian learned about it after she got off the plane and checked Twitter. Her friends were e-mailing: "Are you OK?" She was too scared to leave the airport and called the school. After learning that the event staff couldn't screen for weapons because of Utah's concealed-carry laws, she canceled her talk, got back on a plane, and returned to California."

The New York Times front page article is here:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/16/technology/gamergate-women-video-game-threats-anita-sarkeesian.html>

The Rolling Stone cover story is here:

<http://www.rollingstone.com/culture/features/anita-sarkeesian-gamergate-interview-20141017>

The response of the main Mormon newspaper in Utah is here:

<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865613500/Utah-gun-law-that-canceled-USU-speech-is-an-embarrassment.html>

Here is CBS News:

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/gamergate-guns-and-threats-against-women-collide-in-utah/>

Here are some articles from the Salt Lake Tribune:

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/58528113-78/sarkeesian-threats-threat-usu.html.csp>

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/58521856-78/sarkeesian-usu-video-feminist.html.csp>

<http://www.sltrib.com/blogs/stateofdebate/1709935-155/utah-sarkeesian-threat-anita-feminist-cancels>

<http://www.sltrib.com/home/1734484-155/utah-gun-law-sarkeesian-speech-amend>

Here is the Guardian:

<http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/oct/22/utah-state-university-defends-handling-gamergate-anita-sarkeesian-threat>

And some other salient links on the Utah State University example:

<http://www.standard.net/Our-View/2014/10/20/Our-View-Amend-Utah-s-gun-law.html>

http://www.salon.com/2014/10/15/when_gun_rights_trump_public_safety

<http://aattp.org/feminist-cancels-speech-after-threats-because-open-carry-laws-make-it-impossible-for-police-to-protect-her/>

Do we want the University of Alaska to be in the same position as Utah State University? As an alumnus, I do not. I would hope the Alaska Senate and House view the state's university campuses as a place of learning for our youths and not a place to embarrass our state nationally over petty politics as has happened in Utah.

Sheila Peterson

From: Jenny Jones <jbjones@alaska.edu>
Sent: Saturday, February 13, 2016 6:09 PM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Berta Gardner
Subject: Letter Opposing SB 174 Guns on Campus

Dear Honorable Members of the Senate Education Committee; I am writing today to urge you to observe your duty to the public and all those who use our University Campuses and **oppose SB 174** in the interest of the safety of all Alaskan citizens. Any efforts to increase the carrying of guns in urban public spaces are ill advised but suggesting that they be carried on University campuses, whether concealed or not, is especially irresponsible. I have been a gun owner for over forty years and I am increasingly alarmed by the line of thinking that civilians carrying guns in public spaces will make anyone or anything safer. The opposite is true and we are made aware of this almost on a daily basis as people, often young children, are injured or die as a result of firearms being discharged in residential areas and buildings. Even the children of our law enforcement personnel are not immune to this scourge. Scared civilians "returning fire" is the last thing we need on campus.

A hand gun is not a weapon of self defense; it is a weapon of offense and those who carry them around in public are presenting a threat to all of the rest of us. Very few civilians are proficient enough shooters to be able to pull a gun out of a holster or a purse and hit the target with the first round. They are even less able to do this in stressful situations where there is a lot of action. Many of these gun carriers have bought weapons for self protection but do not have a history as target-shooters. They do not put in the time at the range needed to be consistently accurate, so the likelihood of them actually being able to hit an assailant is extremely low, and even lower if the assailant shot or attacked first. If they shoot first then they are pre-empting an attack which they supposed was going to happen; this is a very questionable form of self-defense and most of us would call it aggression instead.

There is absolutely no useful reason for a person to bring a gun onto one of our campuses unless they belong to the rifle team or a branch of law enforcement. As an educator and an administrator, it is my duty to try to make sure that students and staff are safe and that becomes next to near impossible if people are carrying guns. Imagine if you will this scenario: a student makes an inappropriate comment to another student and the instructor takes the student aside after class and warns him or her not to repeat the comment. The instructor explains why it is inappropriate to talk that way to another student and warns that if it happens again she will make a report to the Dean. The next class meeting the student shows up armed and sits down in front of the instructor's desk. The student who was the recipient of the rude comment in the previous class is visibly afraid even though the armed student makes no aggressive moves or comments this time. The other students are also nervous and yes, the instructor is less than comfortable with an armed student who may have not enjoyed being reprimanded sitting six feet away from her. I hope you will all agree this does not create a good learning environment for anyone. To make things worse, the armed student has scheduled a meeting with the instructor in her office later the same day to discuss a low grade; perhaps you can imagine how that meeting might proceed? The student arrives at the front desk and our Admin sees the gun concealed under the student's coat and comes to my office shaking to tell me there is a student with a gun who says they have an appointment with a faculty member so at this point fear has spread throughout the office area. The faculty member requests that I attend the meeting with the student because she is afraid for her safety. The end result; a lot of people on edge and intimidated but nothing we can do because the student, while obviously armed, has not taken any action against anyone. This may be different than what you are anticipating by promoting concealed carry (or any carry) of firearms on campus, but I will tell you it is far more likely to occur than the scenario where some young hero "protects" the rest of us from an active shooter.

People carrying guns around instill fear in other people because the primary purpose for a hand-gun is aggression; most of us do not feel safer because a stranger near to us has a gun. If students feel threatened by other students carrying guns then they are likely to start carrying themselves thus increasing the risk to others. You may think it will just be the "good guys" carrying the guns but the reality is that everyone is a "good guy" until they do something bad and we all may have very different ideas about who the good guys are. No one in our classrooms or offices is going to be able to tell a good guy carrying a gun from a bad guy carrying a gun until the bad stuff starts happening. In the ensuing chaos they will still not be able to tell who is who and the job of the police will be made that much harder.

I do not personally know any students or staff who are so afraid for their safety on campus that they feel the need to carry a loaded gun to school. If indeed someone is that afraid or paranoid on a daily basis we have counseling services available that would probably be far more helpful than carrying a gun in terms of increasing a sense of safety. At UAF we have Community Service Officers who will provide escorts for people needing to get to vehicles at times when someone is concerned about walking to their vehicle. We have an excellent campus police force and I would very much prefer to count on them for protection than some armed student in a classroom or corridor. They are trained for that purpose and, in the event that there is a shooting event on campus, they should not be endangered in doing their duty by students or others joining into the fray.

Please do your duty and keep the public safe on our campuses rather than giving in to the demands of a small minority who are very paranoid about the world they live in and have a warped understanding of their "gun rights" and their abilities. Responsible gun owners like myself know that those rights come with responsibilities and one of those responsibilities is the exercise of common sense. Carry guns where they can be used safely; hunting or at the shooting range, and keep them out of public spaces where their use will endanger others.

Thank you for your consideration.
J Bell-Jones

--

Jenny Bell-Jones
Assistant Professor/Program Coordinator
Dept of Alaska Native Studies & Rural Development
College of Rural and Community Development
University of Alaska Fairbanks
P.O. Box 756500, Fairbanks, AK 99775
907 474 6842
FAX 907 474 6325

Sheila Peterson

From: David Tallmon <dtallmon42@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 13, 2016 3:46 PM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy
Subject: Oppose SB 174

Dear Senator Dunleavy-

I write to express my firm opposition to SB 174. I am from Juneau and work at the University of Alaska Southeast and feel strong that SB174 is unnecessary and destructive. It is a solution in search of a problem.

Thanks for your time and consideration,

David Tallmon

Sheila Peterson

From: Claudia Markham <claudiamarkham313@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 13, 2016 7:30 AM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy
Subject: No guns on campus

Dear senator,

I STRONGLY oppose allowing guns on campus.

Claudia Markham
Fairbanks

Envoyé de mon iPad

Sheila Peterson

From: Lili Misel <lmisel@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 13, 2016 7:24 AM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Cathy Giessel
Subject: SB 174- Oppose Guns on University of Alaska Campuses

Dear Senate Education Committee Members,

I read about Pete Kelly's recently introduced bill, SB-174, which takes away the UA Board of Regent's ability to regulate the carrying of concealed handguns at the university, even by persons who do not have a concealed carry permit.

I strongly oppose this bill for a number of reasons- three of which I will list here.

First, the Senate should be focusing only on fixing the budget for the state of Alaska. Institute an income tax, adjust the dividend, and insure that the people who stay in the state have public services to support them.

Second, the current gun policy the BOR has is working. We have not had a major shooting on campus, students are not afraid to attend with their fellow students, teachers are not afraid of grading appropriately because there is not a threat of weapons on campus.

The idea of allowing guns on campus is a ridiculous one. Currently, a person can have a weapon but it must remain in their car and cannot be brought into buildings. To allow weapons into the classroom where tempers can grow hot because of bad grades, Financial Aid has been denied because of not meeting satisfactory academic progress, a strong debate between classmates over an ethical subject, or because of mental instability would but more people in harm's way. What about the dorms? Alcohol is a part of weekends on campus and the idea of having weapons easily available to drunk students is a recipe for disaster for not only violence against each other but suicide attempts.

I have worked for UAF for 15 years. During that time, I supervised the Graduation Office. I cannot tell you the number of times where my staff and I spoke with students who were not able to graduate because they'd failed a class. They were not mad at themselves for not completing the work, they were mad at us - the staff- because we told them they were not graduating. We had incidents where the staff were personally afraid for themselves because of the emotional reaction of the non-graduating student. My staff had worked out a plan on what to do if they were faced with active shooter because of this issue. Again, to allow guns in a university building - with a person who is already angry and blames the university for not "allowing" them to graduate rather than themselves is not safe and not necessary.

The Board of Regents has a current policy that is working.

Stop SB-174. Do not support this short sighted bill.

Sincerely,

Lillian Anderson-Misel
Fairbanks, AK

This email has been sent from a virus-free computer protected by Avast.
www.avast.com

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Ann Watts <anneem123@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 2:12 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

As an Alaska resident, 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.

No-gun zones are really killing-opportunity zones. The bad guys have them, why can't we?

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

Sincerely,
Ann Watts
1940 E 56th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99507-1609

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Bruce Mosher <moosemosher@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 8:47 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Bruce Mosher
1015 Woodstock Dr
Palmer, AK 99645-7100

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Christopher Custer
<luckycuster@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 4:39 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

As an Alaska resident, 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.

There are few areas in public life that should be off limits to concealed firearms by law-abiding citizens. Unless you can assure the safety of a 21-year old junior female walking alone on campus in the dark, she deserves the right to protect her body from a larger male attacker with the most efficient means of self defense that is legally justified. That same woman deserves the right to protect her life in the classroom if it is threatened by a deranged attacker intent on taking innocent lives until someone with a gun stops him.

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

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

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Frank Tomazsewski <fetoma@comcast.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 4:31 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Frank Tomazsewski
205 Dutch Rd
Marlton, NJ 08053-4143

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of John Klaysmat
<john@wildwoodsalaska.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 1:34 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
John Klaysmat
37001 Beau Cir
Soldotna, AK 99669-8671

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Ken Thynes <kenjthynes@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 03, 2016 9:02 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Ken Thynes
PO Box 992
P.O. Box 992
Petersburg, AK 99833-0992

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Larry Moyer <treadplate@aol.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 06, 2016 9:46 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Larry Moyer
8110 Easy St
Juneau, AK 99801-9124

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Lars Gleitsmann
<LarsGleitsmann@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 1:10 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Do not deny them the basic right to self defense. Do not make Campus a free range easy target for terrorists! The number of Muslims in the USA is exploding and we now have 4 Mosques here in Anchorage, we have to fear Terrorists in our future and the only help against the "lone wolf Terror" is an armed populace and the second amendment!

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

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Lawrenre Murray
<lgmurray@acsalaska.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 06, 2016 2:45 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Max Sisneros <macke4s@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 12:15 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of OLEN moyer <ogem55@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 7:31 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
OLEN moyer
PO Box 433
Kenai, AK 99611-0433

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Priscilla Flores <pafloros002@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 03, 2016 12:54 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Priscilla Flores
PO Box 871093
Wasilla, AK 99687-1093

From: Gary Porter <gdporter@alaska.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2016 9:38 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: SB 174

Senator McGuire,

I'll keep it short though I could go on for a long time.

As an employee of the University of Alaska Fairbanks for over 25 years I would as you to please vote yes on SB 174 considering firearms on campus.

The board of regents should never override state and federal law.

The campus is safer by far with those who have no ill intent and who carry legally within the law. They should never face retribution for doing so because of regent policies.

Thank you for your time and service.

Gary Porter

College of Engineering and Mines

From: Jack August <august.alaska@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 07, 2016 2:07 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: SB-174

Ma'am,

If I saw correctly on the AK legislature site, you are a sponsor for the SB-174 allowing concealed carry on UA campus. Despite the outcry and emails sent out by the school condemning this bill I implore you and your fellow leaders to push forward with this bill. Despite that not only the Bill of Rights but our own state laws allow for open and conceal carry, the University of Alaska ignores such laws and rights and create their own "law" to disarm myself and fellow law abiding citizens.

This must be stopped and those who claim to have "power" to be shown that they to must obey the law and not be able to create an illegal one in its place. If not they will continue to create rules that violate my personal freedoms. I can only hope we do not get as terrible as some colleges were I do not even have the right of freedom of speech in fear of offending someone's feelings.

Thank you for your time and I apologize if I rambled a bit in this email. Know that there are plenty of individuals, veterans and civilians alike, who are behind this bill to allow conceal carry on campus.

V/r
Jack Davis

From: POMS@akleg.gov
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2016 12:24 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: New Pom:SB 174 Reg. Of Firearms/knives By Univ. Of Ak

John Gimarc
11155 BLUFF CREEK CIR

ANCHORAGE 99515 ,agimarc
agimarc@ak.net
345-0629
345-0629

I strongly support passage of SB174, to allow concealed carry on campus. It is long past time that our university campuses be changed from the free fire zones that a ban on concealed carry ensures they are. it is only a matter of time before a Bad Actor opens fire.

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Larry Moyer <treadplate@aol.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 06, 2016 9:46 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Larry Moyer
8110 Easy St
Juneau, AK 99801-9124

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Lawrenre Murray
<lgmurray@acsalaska.net>
Sent: Sunday, March 06, 2016 2:45 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of lindsey stofleth
<lindseystofleth@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 05, 2016 4:58 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
lindsey stofleth
PO Box 791
Homer, AK 99603-0791

From: advocacy@mylegislators.com on behalf of Michael Smith <ammrMike@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 12, 2016 5:30 PM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: Alaska: Support Campus Carry legislation, Senate Bill 174

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Michael Smith
7536 Pasito Ave
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-1431

From: pkbrown <pkbrown@alaska.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, March 09, 2016 10:47 AM
To: Sen. Lesil McGuire
Subject: SB 174

Honorable Senator McGuire

I am not sure if you are the person I should contact about the proposed SB174 Guns and knives on campus but I would like to express my concerns to someone. First of all I am in favor of the 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 required by state and federal law in protection of ones self and others.
- 4) The law enforcement officers can not protect us if we have a active shooter on campus. They can only clean up the aftermath.
- 5) The ability of the Board of Regents or President can not protect us or anyone else, how can they say we will be protected; they can't protect themselves.
- 6) Since when does the Board of Regents have the power to undermine the United States Constitution and the Alaska Constitution.

All the Board of Regents have done is to give you a bone to chew on, 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

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Kelly,

My name is Thomas Glenn Perkins, and I am your constituent. I support SB 174 which is about having a firearm on a college campus.

I support this bill because people have the right to protect themselves if they feel threatened by someone or something. They should have the common courtesy to do so. In doing my research I found that since guns have been banned on campus crime rates went up. I would still support this bill if it were changed to make taking a training class to carry a concealed weapon part of the bill.

Sincerely: Thomas Perkins

Joseph Byrnes

From: alcrab@earthlink.net
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator Kelly,

I just saw on the internet this morning an article about Senate Bill 174 concerning 2nd Amendment rights on college campuses that you initiated. I applaud you on this.

What can we do as citizens to get it's final passage?

Thanks
V/R
William Crabtree

"NE DESIT VIRTUS"
(Let Valor not Fail)
(907)350-6016

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status: Flagged

Honorable Senator Kelly

I am not sure if you are the person I should contact about the proposed SB174 Guns and knives on campus but I would like to express my concerns to someone. First of all I am in favor of the 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 required by state and federal law in protection of ones self and others.
- 4) The law enforcement officers can not protect us if we have a active shooter on campus. They can only clean up the aftermath.
- 5) The ability of the Board of Regents or President can not protect us or anyone else, how can they say we will be protected; they can't protect themselves.
- 6) Since when does the Board of Regents have the power to undermine the United States Constitution and the Alaska Constitution.

All the Board of Regents have done is to give you a bone to chew on, 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

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Pete;

I am a traditional college student at UAA and I saw in the newspaper that you are one of the advocates for allowing guns on UA campuses. I just wanted to say thank you for that. I am a CCW holder and every time I walk onto campus and see signs banning guns, I read them as saying: "Attention criminals: Gun-Free Zone. All law-abiding citizens have been disarmed for your convenience."

Something that seems to always be missing from the gun debate is that criminals will carry guns wherever they want and completely disregard a "gun-free zone". In addition, places like UAA that tout a no gun policy are basically welcoming criminals to commit crimes there, because they know that most of the "good guys" will follow the law.

I know this is a controversial issue and will be a hard fight, but I thank you for your efforts.

Joe Sandstrom

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Pete Kelly:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Albert Dordan
PO Box 770345
Eagle River, AK 99577-0345

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator McGuire,

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

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

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

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

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

Thank You,

Barrie Greenfield

Fairbanks, Alaska

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Barry Corbin
289.5 Parks Highway
Clear, AK 99704-0152

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To: gremlin1@fastmail.us
Subject: SB174

Senator,

I support SB174. It doesn't go far enough but it's a step in the right direction. The University of Alaska is out of bounds as far as I'm concerned. They have no right to restrict peoples rights. They want the taxpayers money to support what they do but won't comply with the law. I say cut off all funding to them for this. How much of the bill of rights do they think they are entitled to violate? I'm angry with UA if you can't tell. Please support SB174.....Tks

--

Charles Hunter
gremlin1@fastmail.us

--

<http://www.fastmail.com> - Email service worth paying for. Try it for free

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Chris Grooms
3323 First St
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5604

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Christopher Miceli
1651 Elcadore Dr
Anchorage, AK 99507-4520

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator,

I want you to know I support SB174, the carry on campus bill. I don't understand why we need to have legislation to make UA conform to the law but so be it. Personally I think all agencies and NGO's should be cut off from any government funding if they think they have the right to violate our civil liberties. I've said my piece so make a check mark in support of SB174 from me.....

Chuck Green

1916 Columbine St.

Anchorage, 99508

907-276-2003

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
David Edwards
4100 polar fox loop
Salcha, AK 99714

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Dawni Corbin
PO Box 40152
Clear, AK 99704-0152

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Debbie Gozdor
8836 July Creek Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8557

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Duane Hallman
PO Box 5
Seldovia, AK 99663-0005

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Edward Carson
580 W Roy Rd
Wasilla, AK 99654-3258

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Frank Monfrey
12200 Rockridge Dr
Anchorage, AK 99516-2433

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Hello,

I'm writing to request your support for SB 174.

As with nearly all gun control legislation, restricting a citizen's 2nd Amendment right simply creates an opportunity for those who don't care if they break the law. Gun free zones create an opportunity for criminals to conduct whatever crime they choose in an environment where they don't have to worry about others being armed.

The idea of a gun free zone sounds good. It sounds safer. But it not. It's actually less safe.

Allowing guns on campus, or anywhere people congregate, sounds less safe. But, the belief that it is safer doesn't make sense. Such a conclusion is based upon how it sounds, not how it actually is. One only needs to think it all the way through to see the truth.

You see, there is no such thing as a gun free zone. Anyone willing to break the law can and will carry a gun into any "gun free" zone they want – making it a gun occupied zone. There are no gun free zones. For them to exist, everyone would have to obey the law. Unfortunate, only law abiding citizens obey the law, and they are not the ones we need protection from on campus ... or elsewhere.

Gun free zones do not exist. They never will. Trying to create them only makes those in "the zone" less safe because the deterrent of others being armed is gone. The criminal will always have a gun ... if he wants. You cannot pass a law that will stop the criminal, and such restrictions only make law abiding citizens less safe.

Please support SB 174 and make our campuses safer.

Thank you,

Greg Smith

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

Subject: SB174

Dear Senator,

I want you to know I support SB174, the carry on campus bill. I don't understand why we need to have legislation to make UA conform to the law but so be it. Personally I think all agencies and NGO's should be cut off from any government funding if they think they have the right to violate our civil liberties. I've said my piece so make a check mark in support of SB174 from me.....

Forrest Wolfe

From:

@gmail.com>

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,

James M Carson

HC 1 Box 1700

Glennallen, AK 99588-9602

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Blessings upon you.

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
John Powers
10230 Schuss Dr
Anchorage, AK 99507-5937

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

SB174

Please support SB174!

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject:

Thank you Senator Kelly for sponsoring SB174 and thank you Senators Dinleavy, Giessel, Stoltze and McGuire for co-sponsoring this bill. We are reminded almost daily of the consequences of "Gun Free Zones" and I am glad that you are doing something about this.

I will be contacting other Senators to urge the passage of this bill.

Regards,
Katherine Hicks

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Kirk Radach
PO Box 210774
Auke Bay, AK 99821-0774

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
Cc:

Coghill

Subject:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Lauchlan Ford <ljfmah@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, Feb 15, 2016 at 5:40 PM
Subject: SB 174
To: Bill Wielechowski <Senator.Bill.Wielechowski@akleg.gov>

I am a constituent. I support SB 174 because: a) The State constitution provides no exception and the Univ of AK is in violation of the constitution both State and federal. b) No problem has been identified and documented that justifies denying fundamental rights, and in fact, the usual "blood in the streets" arguments are ridiculous fabrications of overactive imaginations of job-nervous bureaucrats. c) Political correctness gone wild as in educators' safeguarding their careers with "Zero Tolerance" policies in the name of caring for the children. d) Dermot Cole envisions wild dorm parties leading to bloodshed without mentioning any such problem before dorms were built. e) My home is surrounded by at least seven gun free zones within within four football fields' distance, and since gun free zones are proven killing zones I am very concerned.

L J Ford

4928 Mills Drive, 99508

Forrest Wolfe

From: <scrapsofdarkness@yahoo.com>
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Melinda Kelly
PO Box 474
Delta Junction, AK 99737-0474

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Michael Hanrahan
PO Box 92843
Anchorage, AK 99509-2843

Forrest Wolfe

From: <michael.merrington@gmail.com>

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Wielechowski

Subject:

My name is Mike Coons from Palmer and I support SB 174. I have been in situations whereby there was a deadly threat poised. In two of those, my weapon was produced to stop the threat and the other two, I was armed but because of training did not have to present the weapon.

Three issues I want to address: 1) the comments from the UA Lawyers 2) Requiring a Permit for CCW 3) K-12 on campus.

On the first. The lawyers contend that UA is a Constitutional Corporation and don't have to allow carry of a firearm as present law is for business". So, on that, I have called key Finance members to zero out funding for UA since they are not a State entity! Another reason to de-fund is that they have no regard for our freedoms, 1st Amendment and 2nd Amendment. They have Free Speech Zones, like Berkeley, USC, and the other extremist liberal socialist universities! So, UA if you want to be a private university, do it on your dime! However, you demand and take our money, then you play by the State and US Constitutions!

On the second issue. Because Alaska has a Constitutional Carry, which means that if one is 21 and older, no criminal record, thus has and will continue to pass the NCIS check on purchasing a firearm, then no permit is needed. To require a student or faculty to subject themselves to a permit to be on campus, makes them a second class citizen. Students and faculty now are third class citizens by being disallowed to exercise their rights under the US, State Constitutions, as well as State Statutes. The other red herring in this is that supposedly, getting a permit requires training that will make the person more "safe" vs those whom do not have a permit. The CCW class goes over the law, situational awareness, what to do after the threat is stopped and that's about it. I and many others encourage people to take the course even though not required. However, there is no training on tactics, shoot/don't shoot, weapons retention, etc. That training is what we take on our own, without a government mandate. Why? Simple, we want to be as responsible in any given situation as we can and to be able to not only survive a deadly threat but to be able to survive the aftermath as well. I find it insulting that those without any training state that we don't know what we are doing.

Third issue. The concern is that having people armed around the children, mainly 16-18 on campus is dangerous to the children. First, those that would be armed are all 21 years old and older, that is the law. Second outside of the campus those same children are surrounded by the armed citizen already, i.e. WalMart, Carrs etc.. So since on a day to day basis the children are being protected by the armed citizens, all adults. To object to the same as outside campus is a red herring and not a viable argument. I also find it very offensive to hear legislators call

adults children. 18 and older are adults, period. Same hold true calling me, age 63, a “child” because I’m a student!

I encourage members to look past the anti-gun rhetoric see the facts and realities and to support all Alaskans whom choose to carry a firearm in protection of themselves their loved one and others.

Mike Coons

5200 Dorothy Drive

Palmer, AK 99645

745-6779

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Giessel

Subject:

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

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

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

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

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

Michael B. Smith
Concerned University Employee

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Nicole Phillips
PO Box 55102
North Pole, AK 99705-0102

Forrest Wolfe

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,

Orion Kincaid

4204 Taku Blvd

Juneau, AK 99801-9221

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Russell Mills
46120 Birch Ln
Kenai, AK 99611-9605

Forrest Wolfe

From:

@hotmail.com>

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

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,

Shay Klingbiel

16140 Old Glenn Hwy

Chugiak, AK 99567-6943

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:

Cc:
Subject:

Dear Sirs,

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

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

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

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

carried her handgun which she could, and did, legally carry elsewhere during her daily life. Why are we allowing the University to limit individuals to only protecting themselves from harm once they have actually been assaulted?

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

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

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

Simon Gilliland - Former UA Student and 17 year Alaskan Resident

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Stacey Thurman
HC 89 Box 1442
Willow, AK 99688-9604

Forrest Wolfe

From:

<springstever@gmail.com>

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Stephen Springer
4975 Kathys Ln
Fairbanks, AK 99709-2090

Forrest Wolfe

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Sent:
To:
Subject:

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

Sincerely,
steven strube
9235 Commons Pl
Anchorage, AK 99502-1580

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

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

Forrest Wolfe

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator McGuire,

I am writing to ask you to support the passage of Senate Bill 174. It is the right of law abiding Alaska residents to exercise their second admendment rights when on University of Alaska property. Your actions to see this bill pass will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

Trevor Thompson

Forrest Wolfe

From: <blinddogroofer@aol.com>
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Dear Senator Lesil McGuire:

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

Sincerely,
Wayne McManus
PO Box 715
Kenai, AK 99611-0715

Forrest Wolfe

From:

@gmail.com>

Sent:

To:

Subject:

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

Sincerely,
William Stinson
7141 Weimer Rd
Anchorage, AK 99502-2962



Tau Kappa Epsilon

Phi-Alpha Chapter
University of Alaska, Anchorage

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

MEMORANDUM FOR: Senator Kelly AND Alaska State Legislature

SUBJECT: Student Support for Senate Bill 174

Resolution to Support Senate Bill 174

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

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

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

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

Adopted by unanimous consent 28 February 2016.

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

5201 W 11th St Apt 1202
Greeley, CO 80634
Cell: 410.924.2813
Email: phillip.harding@concealedcampus.org

February 25, 2016

Senator Pete Kelly
State Capitol Room 518
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Kelly,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

To: Whom it may concern

From: James Wall

Date: 02/28/2016

Re: Support for SB 174

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

Petition of Support for SB No. 174

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

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Rosario Sheets	Rosario Sheets	[REDACTED]	I think Campus would be safer	2/17/16
Caitlin Hawthorne	Caitlin Hawthorne	[REDACTED]	I want to carry on campus I want to carry on campus	2/17/16
Amanda Wae	Amanda Wae	[REDACTED]	I want to carry on campus	2/17/16
Arrestacia Brown	Arrestacia Brown	[REDACTED]	I'd feel safer with a gun	2/17/16
James G. Christ	James G. Christ	[REDACTED]	I love Guns	2/17/16
Zachary Wall	Zachary Wall	[REDACTED]	It would help prevent sexual assault	2/17/16
Ryan Smith	Ryan Smith	[REDACTED]	make them safe for those on campus	2/18/16
Paul Brown	Paul Brown	[REDACTED]	It's about time	2/18/16
Greg Lester	Greg Lester	UAF	Make campus safer	2/18/16
Sean McFee	Sean McFee	UAF	Reasonable and educated people	2/18/16
Walter E. Cary	Walter E. Cary	UAF	Proper training, reduced available crime rate	2/18/16
DARRELL ALMON	DARRELL ALMON	UAF	SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA	2/18/16
Andrea Erskin	Andrea Erskin	[REDACTED]	Benefits students-staff	2/18/16
Luciel Keton	Luciel Keton	[REDACTED]	this is needed	2/18/16
Janis Witt	Janis Witt	[REDACTED]	2nd Amendment	2/18/16
Megan Colley	Megan Colley	[REDACTED]	should be able to conceal carry	2-18-16
Jessica Madallum	Jessica Madallum	[REDACTED]	conceal carry is safe due to most taking class	2/18/16
James Wall	James Wall	[REDACTED]	make campus a non-safe target	2/18/16
Kelsey Snell	Kelsey Snell	[REDACTED]	prevent school/physical assault	2/18/16
Mike Pence	Mike Pence	UAF	Personal safety	2/18/16
Jake Kenny	Jake Kenny	UAF	Personal Defense	2/18/16

Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
Holly Hillsman	Holly Hillsman	[REDACTED]	I would feel safer	2-17
Gavin Rogers	Gavin Rogers	[REDACTED]		2-18
Ricky Galt	Ricky Galt	[REDACTED]	Make physical social again!	2-18
JODY LETTER	Jody Letter	[REDACTED]	WHY BE A VICTIM	2-19
Tyler Ludwig	Tyler Ludwig	[REDACTED]	Increase security	2-19
Michael Moore	Michael Moore	[REDACTED]	I would feel safer	2-19
Shelby Eod	[REDACTED]	UAF	It would reduce sexual assaults!	2-19
Samuel Janske	Samuel Janske	UAF	I would carry	2/19
Mark Velasco	Mark Velasco	UAF	I would feel safer	2/19
Kesha Parker	Kesha Parker	UAF	would feel safer	2/19
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	It's a fight	2/19
Suzie Gettrick	Suzie Gettrick	[REDACTED]	It's the right thing to do	2/19
Virginia [REDACTED]	Virginia [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	I would feel safer	2/19
Megan [REDACTED]	Megan [REDACTED]	UAF	I would carry	2/19
Christian [REDACTED]	Christian [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		2/19
Foyle [REDACTED]	Foyle [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		2/19
Amy Tuzzolin	Amy Tuzzolin	[REDACTED]		2/19
BETH KERR	BETH KERR	[REDACTED]	Yes	2/19
Irene Anderson	Irene Anderson	[REDACTED]		2/19
Nick Foster	Nick Foster	UAF		2/19
Ethan Tricky	Ethan Tricky	[REDACTED]	Reduces sex assault	2/20
Taylor Leit	Taylor Leit	[REDACTED]		2/20
Robert Modica	Robert Modica	[REDACTED]	safer campus	2/20
Dalton Gray	Dalton Gray	UAF	I would carry	2/20
Brandon [REDACTED]	Brandon [REDACTED]	UAF	Feel safer	2/20
Allyssa Goss	Allyssa Goss	UAF	I would be able to protect myself	2/20
Michael Mancill	Michael Mancill	[REDACTED]	I would carry	2/21
Josh McNeal	Josh McNeal	[REDACTED]		2/21



Printed Name	Signature	Address	Comment	Date
W. St. Ray	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	Carriers would be safer	22 Feb 2016
Michael Jones	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		22 Feb 2016
Thomas Anke	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	UAF	22 Feb
ELLIOT ANDERSON	Elliott R. Anderson	[Redacted]	I would carry	22 Feb
GARY PORTER	Gary Porter	[Redacted]	I support 174	22 FEB
GARY TINDALL	Gary C. Tindall	[Redacted]		22 FEB 16
Joel Bailey	Joel P. Bailey	[Redacted]	Keep us safe	22 Feb 16
Kim M. Fadden	Kimberly M. Fadden	[Redacted]		2/22/16
Zach Goeden	Zach Goeden	[Redacted]		2/22/16
McKell Harris	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		2/22/16
Steve Gebriksen	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	America!	22 Feb 2016
Jason Stets	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		22 Feb 2016
Isaac J. Fleh	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		
Chris Turner	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		22 Feb
Henry Muntz	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		2/22
Sydney Pace	Sydney Pace	[Redacted]	Licensed CCW holder	2/22/16
Jason Pace	Jason Pace	UAF		2/22/16
Matthew Timmerman	<i>[Signature]</i>	UAF	Self defence needed second ammendment right	2/22/16
Tommy Matthews	<i>[Signature]</i>	UAF	Self defense	2/23/16
Jasmine Stibbs	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		2/23
Benjamin Casser	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	Self defense	2/23/16
Keegan Bowman	<i>[Signature]</i>	UAF		2/23/16
Sarah Jackson	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	Reduces sex Assault	2/23/16
Thomas Abby	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]		2/23/16
William Hemmen	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	I'd carry	2/23/16
Kyran Stahl	<i>[Signature]</i>	UAF		2/23/16
John McGehee	<i>[Signature]</i>	[Redacted]	Would carry in self defense	2/23/16
Ella Van Stegman	Ella Van Stegman	[Redacted]	Reduces sexual assault	2/23/16

Gayle Keller

From: abelaska@mtaonline.net
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2016 8:34 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: S.B. 174

Hello,

I want to thank you for introducing S.B174. (Campus Carry) I.E. The protection of and reinforcement of our god given second amendment rights of self preservation. I have searched the State web site looking for the complete wording of this bill as it is written now, but can not find it. Could you please provide me with a copy of it or a link where I can find it.

Thank you

Abel Veldkamp

907 223 8169

abelaska@mtaonline.net

My name is Tom Boutin. I live here in Juneau. Thank you for having this hearing, and thank you for allowing me to call in to this hearing. I am speaking just for myself of course.

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

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

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

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

Gayle Keller

From: Simon Gilliland <simongilliland@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 18, 2016 3:36 PM
To: Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Click Bishop; Sen. Mia Costello; Sen. Johnny Ellis; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Dennis Egan; Sen. Berta Gardner; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Lyman Hoffman; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Peter Micciche; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Bill Stoltze; senator.bill.wielochowski@akleg.gov; Sen. Donny Olson; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. John Coghill
Cc: ua.president@alaska.edu; dlmilke@alaska.edu; marizk@alaska.edu
Subject: Support for SB 174

Dear Sirs,

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

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

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

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

carried her handgun which she could, and did, legally carry elsewhere during her daily life. Why are we allowing the University to limit individuals to only protecting themselves from harm once they have actually been assaulted?

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

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

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

Simon Gilliland - Former UA Student and 17 year Alaskan Resident

Gayle Keller

From: Richard Hughes <rahughes@gci.net>
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2016 4:29 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: SB 174 - Gun Bill

Senator Kelley:

I fully support your bill for arms approval on UA campuses. I instruct at UAF and am continually reminded that there have been numerous slayings on gun-restricted campuses. We have to recognize that restricting gun/weapons access provides those with nefarious intention to do exactly as they wish with no exposure. A question: where would you do maximum devastation if there were no controls? The answer, as in other universities is UA; WE DON'T WANT THAT.

The testimony from UA Administration has some credits, but can't be supported entirely. We have to move forward, and back to my support.

Regards,



Richard A. Hughes, PE

H2T Mine Engineering Services, LLP

318 Juneau Ave.

Fairbanks, AK 99701-3768

(907) 347-1521, Fax: 451-6537

<http://www.h2tmes.com>

Gayle Keller

From: michael mooradian <moravius1@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2016 5:51 PM
To: Michael Mooradian
Subject: SB174

Dear Senator,

I want you to know I support SB174, the carry on campus bill. I don't understand why we need to have legislation to make UA conform to the law but so be it. Personally I think all agencies and NGO's should be cut off from any government funding if they think they have the right to violate our civil liberties. I've said my piece so make a check mark in support of SB174.

Sincerely,

Michael Mooradian
907-830-2318

Gayle Keller

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

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

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

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

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

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

Michael B. Smith
Concerned University Employee

Gayle Keller

From: Michael McGowan <mgmcoo@alaska.net>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 8:48 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Cc: Sen. John Coghill; Sen. Click Bishop; Rep. Steve Thompson; Rep. Tammie Wilson; representatative.scott.kawasaki@akleg.gov
Subject: UA Gun Control

I support your legislation to enable law abiding citizens to protect themselves with concealed weapons on all UA campuses. Just about every mass shooting in the U.S. and internationally has occurred in gun free zones where innocent people are prohibited from carrying firearms to protect themselves. It's only a matter of time before such tragedy occurs in Alaska.

Your legislation should be expanded to include all government and public facilities that prohibit people from protecting themselves with concealed weapons. It should require them to post the weapons prohibition at every entrance AND provide sufficient armed guards on the premises to protect people in the event of an armed attack. This should not only be required at UA campus facilities but any other places such as schools, bars, court houses, airlines, the state legislature, etc. where firearms are prohibited.

There should be no place within the State of Alaska that prohibits innocent people from protecting themselves from mass shootings unless the facility provides sufficient armed guards to ensure the safety of the public. My wife works at a public school that could easily have an attack similar to Sandy Hook. Door locks and the prohibition of weapons within our schools does nothing to protect victims when mass shootings occur. We need to be proactive rather than reactive to enable law abiding citizens to be the first responders.

We teach kids how to stop, drop and roll. We teach adults how to use fire extinguishers. Why not teach everyone how to dog pile on armed attackers and let the building occupants protect themselves with concealed weapons until law enforcement arrives on the scene.

Thanks for your time to make Alaska a safer place to live.

MGM

This email has been sent from a virus-free computer protected by Avast.
www.avast.com

Gayle Keller

From: Lauchlan Ford <ljfmah@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 15, 2016 6:05 PM
Cc: Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Cathy Giessel; Sen. Pete Kelly; Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Bill Stoltze; Sen. Kevin Meyer; Sen. Charlie Huggins; Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. John Coghill
Subject: Fwd: SB 174

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Lauchlan Ford <ljfmah@gmail.com>
Date: Mon, Feb 15, 2016 at 5:40 PM
Subject: SB 174
To: Bill Wielechowski <Senator.Bill.Wielechowski@akleg.gov>

I am a constituent. I support SB 174 because: a) The State constitution provides no exception and the Univ of AK is in violation of the constitution both State and federal. b) No problem has been identified and documented that justifies denying fundamental rights, and in fact, the usual "blood in the streets" arguments are ridiculous fabrications of overactive imaginations of job-nervous bureaucrats. c) Political correctness gone wild as in educators' safeguarding their careers with "Zero Tolerance" policies in the name of caring for the children. d) Dermot Cole envisions wild dorm parties leading to bloodshed without mentioning any such problem before dorms were built. e) My home is surrounded by at least seven gun free zones within within four football fields' distance, and since gun free zones are proven killing zones I am very concerned.

L J Ford

4928 Mills Drive, 99508

Gayle Keller

From: Greg Stoddard <grg.stoddard@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 14, 2016 1:43 PM
Subject: SB174

Dear Senator,

I want you to know I support SB174, the carry on campus bill. I don't understand why we need to have legislation to make UA conform to the law but so be it. Personally I think all agencies and NGO's should be cut off from any government funding if they think they have the right to violate our civil liberties. I've said my piece so make a check mark in support of SB174 from me.....

Gayle Keller

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

Senator Kelly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Erica Nardella

Gayle Keller

From: Dan McIntosh <danmcintosh90@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 1:43 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly

Sen Kelly,

I am contacting you about SB 174, the expansion of concealed carry to college campuses. I have personal knowledge of this topic as while attending Gonzaga University (Spokane, WA) I had to use a pistol to deter a potential break in to my apartment in Oct 2013. Unbeknownst to me the school had a no firearms policy that covered my apartment and they attempted to have me expelled for these actions even though Spokane Police who responded and apprehended the suspect said that true violence was deterred. The long and short of it is enough outrage was caused and the school kept both me and my roommate. I can say being whiteness first hand to how legal gun ownership can deter crime I fully support you efforts and if there is any further testimony you would like or explanation I am more than willing.

<http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/11/gonzaga-students-hit-with-probation-for-pulling-gun-on-intruder/>

Best Regards,

Dan McIntosh
Cordova, AK
907.232.0342

Dear Alaska State Legislature,

22 February 2016

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

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

Best regards,

Daniel McIntosh
Cordova, AK

Gayle Keller

From: Charles Hunter <gremlin1@fastmail.us>
Sent: Sunday, February 14, 2016 1:02 PM
To: gremlin1@fastmail.us
Subject: SB174

Senator,

I support SB174. It doesn't go far enough but it's a step in the right direction. The University of Alaska is out of bounds as far as I'm concerned. They have no right to restrict peoples rights. They want the taxpayers money to support what they do but won't comply with the law. I say cut off all funding to them for this. How much of the bill of rights do they think they are entitled to violate? I'm angry with UA if you can't tell. Please support SB174.....Tks

--

Charles Hunter
gremlin1@fastmail.us

--

<http://www.fastmail.com> - Email service worth paying for. Try it for free

Gayle Keller

From: Barrie Greenfield <barrie_greenfield@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 12:55 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly
Subject: Bill 174 - Guns on Campus

Dear Senator Kelly,

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

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

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

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

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

thank You,

Barrie Greenfield

Fairbanks, Alaska

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

From: Katherine Hicks [mailto:akhix49@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 13, 2016 10:27 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>
Cc: Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; Sen. Cathy Giessel <Sen.Cathy.Giessel@akleg.gov>; Sen. Bill Stoltze <Sen.Bill.Stoltze@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lesil McGuire <Sen.Lesil.McGuire@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB 174

Thank you Senator Kelly for sponsoring SB174 and thank you Senators Dinleavy, Giessel, Stoltze and McGuire for co-sponsoring this bill. We are reminded almost daily of the consequences of "Gun Free Zones" and I am glad that you are doing something about this.

I will be contacting other Senators to urge the passage of this bill.

Regards,

Katherine Hicks

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

From: Chuck Green [mailto:chuckg@gci.net]
Sent: Friday, February 12, 2016 7:19 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB174

Dear Senator,

I want you to know I support SB174, the carry on campus bill. I don't understand why we need to have legislation to make UA conform to the law but so be it. Personally I think all agencies and NGO's should be cut off from any government funding if they think they have the right to violate our civil liberties. I've said my piece so make a check mark in support of SB174 from me.....

Chuck Green

1916 Columbine St.

Anchorage, 99508

907-276-2003

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Cc:
Subject:

To the Legislature:

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

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

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

Thanks,

Lance Roberts
Fairbanks, AK

February 15, 2016

Dear Senator Kelly,

I am happy to respond and give my testimony in support of SB174. I look forward to this bill passing on the account of my testament to the freedom and right to keep and bear Arms.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Herman Schliesing
Student University of Alaska Anchorage

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Senator Kelly:

Recently I was made aware of a bill being introduced into the Alaska State Legislature. If the above mentioned bill passed it would permit law abiding citizens to carry a concealed firearm on the university campus. Before I express my opinion about the bill I would like to briefly list my credentials.

I am a retired police officer from a well known police agency in the Los Angeles area. My career encompassed 30 years. Assignments included: Patrol, traffic, canines and SWAT. My last 12 years of service were devoted to FBI, DEA and state, county and local task forces.

Drawing from my experience it seems that when an incident occurred there was always a time delay. Normally the police must be notified of an incident, and then police units must be dispatched. A reasonable person should be able to deduce that many precious seconds can pass leading into several minutes before the arrival of police units. The logical conclusion is that the longer a crime continues the more victims that result.

Therefore, I support the passage of the bill to permit law abiding citizens to ccw on the university campus. In past incidents many lives might have been spared in the United States had a policy of this kind existed at other universities.

Sincerely,

Harry Dexter
Cell: 818 918 1849
Email: harry.dexter@yahoo.com

Joseph Byrnes

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

RE: SB174

FROM: Kelsi Pulczinski 2/11/2016

Good afternoon,

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a young woman, I have little to no recourse against a potential assailant due to this BOR policy. I am unable to defend myself. There are stories of women who were on their campus, just meters away from their University Police office, who were not packing their weapon due to the university policy, that were violently

raped and assaulted. This is terrifying to me...due to an arbitrary and unconstitutional law, I am unable to protect myself from would-be attackers.

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

Respectfully,

Kelsi Pulczinski

Joseph Byrnes

From: robert clift <robcliftalaska@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 11, 2016 13:40
To: Joseph Byrnes
Subject: S.B. 174

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

We strongly support this bill.

Rob Clift
Chair Alaska Libertarian Party

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

I support Bill SB 176 which would allow students to conceal carry firearms and knives on UAA campus. It is the right of all students to carry and protect themselves while attending school. Knowing that this is a gun free zone attracts people who have intentions of doing harm to students and teachers, knowing people can not defend themselves is not safe for anyone on campus.

Thank you

Mark Frazure
7141 E. 34th Ave
Anchorage, AK 99504

907-351-1210

Joseph Byrnes

From: POMS@akleg.gov
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Emily Kimball
1721 S University Ave #c59

Fairbanks 99709,

I am currently a senior at UAF and although this will be my last semester, I believe it is important to express my opinion that allowing students to carry on campus is an Act that should be passed. Feeling safe on campus is extremely important.

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Hi: A little info. You may find interesting. First of all, I support the bill but also have reservations about it. This is because I think it's unnecessary. Both the Alaska Constitution, and accompanying law makes very clear, relative to the right to keep & bear arms, that no political subdivision of the State can have an ordinance or policy that's more restrictive than State law. The University of Alaska is a State institution that qualifies as a political subdivision of the State. The University has a regents policy that prohibits firearms on campus except in a locked vehicle or, if you live in student housing on campus, in a locked locker that you have to have campus security retrieve if you want to take it off campus. This regents policy is illegal. In fact, a couple of years ago I spoke with UAA's attorney and after a lively discussion she acknowledged they could not issue a citation or make an arrest for carrying a gun on campus, however, she said they would trespass anyone who refused to leave campus because they had a firearm on their person. I informed her that would be interesting in court since I've never heard of someone being trespassed for doing what is legal. In fact, I told her I had a firearm on my person and I would prefer they not cite me, but arrest me, since I would be out within hours and believe the lawsuit would easily pay my mortgage off. Suffice it to say the University did not act on my dare. There was also a protest a couple of years ago involving a number of people who open carried on campus so this matter could be tested in court. I don't recall the University taking the bait because I think they realized they would lose. State law is so clear concerning this issue that's it's unlikely the most liberal judge in Alaska would go against it.

SB 174 would impose a restriction on open carry which does not currently exist. I question why we would want to set a precedent like this when it doesn't apply to any other State facility that is not a day care center, court house or restricted area such as beyond the security area at the airport. My preference is to try and get the University to issue someone a citation, take it to court and win. Then State law prevails and University property remains in conformity with every other State property except for the referenced exceptions. And, again, we don't set a precedent we may regret.

Joseph Byrnes

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

I am in support of the campus carry bill. Being a female that attended UAA for six years and not being allowed to carry was concerning to me. I had a schedule that varied and some semesters I was on campus as early as 6am and some semesters as late as 9pm. As I write this email I can't think of a time I saw campus security when I was walking to or from my car. So I would have had to rely on myself for protection. My backpack was heavy but I am pretty sure it would not have been much help against anyone wanting to do harm or take away my wallet. Thank you for your time in reading my testimony.

Linda Frazure
Anchorage, AK 99504

Doniece Gott

From: Sky Phoenix <myeye99@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 6:40 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB 174

Dear Committee,

You are stupid to even be considering this bill.

My expectation to be safe on campus supersedes any right to carry under the 2nd amendment.--PERIOD!!

Keep the current laws in place -Thanks

Doniece Gott

From: David Wartinbee <davidwartinbee@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 9:07 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Senate Bill 174

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am writing to you to protest this idiotic bill that allows anyone to carry a firearm on our university campuses. There is absolutely no reason for guns to be carried on campus except by trained peace officers. Universities are not places for armed combat and confrontation but the site of reason, discussion, and resolution. Adding guns to this arena is the opposite of what needs to happen on our campuses. Who can possibly feel that free and open discussion will happen on campus when participants come to the table armed for mortal combat? Will you personally be comfortable having an emotional discussion with someone carrying a gun? Only those who want to bully others will be carrying weapons onto a University campus along with those who are not mentally stable. This is simply foolishness and ignorance on the part of the sponsors. It must be stopped immediately.

So you don't think I am simply a pacifist who might be afraid of guns, I have been a hunter, shooting sports competitor, and life member of the NRA for 50 years.

David C. Wartinbee PhD, JD
P.O. Box 157
Soldotna, AK 99669
907 260-1935

Doniece Gott

From: Robert Hartley <pbaybob@icloud.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:54 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Gun and knives on college campuses,

Finance Committee Members,

As a former secondary teacher, I find it is difficult to find a reason for a student to be armed in a classroom or on a college campus. The greater probability is that there will be much greater harm caused by the proliferation of guns on campus. This is a nutty idea sponsored by an ideologue trying to gain favor with the NRA. Please don't allow this bill to pass out of your committee.

Bob Hartley, Homer

Doniece Gott

From: Carole Jaffa <carole@jaffaconstruction.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 5:39 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: firearms in class

People should not take their guns to school. Period.

--
Carole Jaffa
Jaffa Construction Inc.
carole@jaffaconstruction.com
907-224-8002

Doniece Gott

From: Diane DiSanto <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 11:39 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Diane in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Diane DiSanto
2246 Susitna Dr
Anchorage, AK
Dianedisanto@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Jennifer Glenn <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 11:38 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Jennifer in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Jennifer Glenn
11100 Trails End Rd
Anchorage, AK
mtbikejen@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Rita Brown-Martin <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 10:02 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Rita in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Rita Brown-Martin
100 Oklahoma St
Anchorage, AK
ritabrownmartin@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: David Ianson <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 10:35 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: David in Palmer: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

David Ianson
12350 East Drift Lane #12
Palmer, AK
oplopanax@gci.net

Doniece Gott

From: sidney swerman <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 10:26 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: sidney in Fairbanks: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

sidney swerman
522 Farewell Ave
Fairbanks, AK
sidsprojects@yahoo.com

Dear Senators,

The Residence Hall Association (RHA) at the University of Alaska Anchorage serves as the student government body for the UAA residential community. The function of RHA is to offer a unified voice to the nearly 1,000 residents living on campus at UAA on issues that impact them as students. After extensively discussing SB 174 with our assembly members and our constituents and putting it to a vote at a recent forum, we submit this letter **opposing** SB-174 in its current form.

The safety of the various members of residential campus is the foremost concern of the assembly, and we worry about the additional risks SB 174 would present. Two years ago, the 2014-2015 RHA Assembly sent a letter expressing similar concerns about a similar bill, SB 176/HB 335. We send this letter with the goal of affirming our position that student safety must take priority.

The recent alarming rise in shootings at college campuses were addressed during our forum by several concerned residents. The body does not believe that an armed campus makes UAA a safer campus. During an active shooting, the addition of students using their concealed firearms will only add to the chaos and ambiguity of the crisis. We risk exponentially increasing the danger of the situation for both the students and the emergency responders. We should instead place our trust in University Police Department, who are the best equipped, trained, and prepared to handle such a crisis.

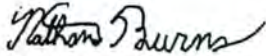
We are also concerned about the additional challenges that Resident Advisors (student staff members), will face when confronting residents that may be armed. De-escalation is the first priority of staff and officers during any altercation with residents, and these situations becomes more difficult with the constant possibility of the resident being armed. We worry the atmosphere that SB 174 creates will make it more difficult to recruit, train, and retain student staff members.

The Assembly did however look favorably upon the amendments to clauses (b)(4)-(7), which prohibit concealed carry with the on campus living areas themselves as well as health services and conduct meetings. The assembly was initially concerned that the bill would see an increase in the proliferation of firearms in high risk and highly concentrated areas, especially the residence halls, and during high risk situations and as such, would encourage the creation additional considerations towards the safety of students at UAA.

We affirm the constitutional right of Alaskans to keep and bear arms, and we have a substantial population of passionate gun owners, hunters, recreational shooters amongst our on campus population, many of whom made their voices heard at the recent forums. We believe that the current system successfully accommodates them, wherein all residents may store their firearms in a gunsafe in the Gorsuch commons. They are capable of 24-hour access to them by contacting UPD, and are also free stow their firearms, unloaded and out of sight, in their vehicles in the parking lots.

The UA system is dedicated to the growth and development of its students, and we feel that this goal is only achievable in an environment in which everyone feels safe. For this reason we formally submit our **opposition** to SB-174

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathan Burns". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "N".

Nathan Burns
President of the UAA Residence Hall Assembly

We have attached the testimony from our forum for your perusal. We began the forum with a reading of the 2/26/16 version of the bill. Following are the comments made by each speaker limited to two minutes of testimony on the issue.

Doniece Gott

From: john sonin <sojohn61@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 4:21 PM
To: Sen. Anna MacKinnon; Sen. Pete Kelly; Senate Finance Committee; john sonin
Subject: Cost Prohibitive!

Dear AK Legislators,

If you honestly believe that a civil application of criminal justice can be bestowed through private hands; believing "good guys with a gun" are consistently good, unfailing in their purity, and "bad guys with a gun" are overt, obvious, evident, blatantly criminal, then you better prepare for a devastation of Alaska's already tumultuous financial straits.

I really hope I won't need to reason through the contraries inculcated in elementary school when I say that, a society working together, under general laws of behavior, is a more effective producer than any atomized group laboring apart.

Synergy in and of production, but this same concept also applies to enforcement of a society's laws, norms, and/or its cultural torts. If this SB 174 Bill intends to require Alaska educators, teachers, administrative staff, need stand posture behind a handgun and an evanescent badge, contending they are always "the good guys," are you ready to construe all the potential "bad guys" (the student body - and realistically - every other teacher and administrator!) should be addressed with suspicion? And worse yet for the economy. How do you think liability will play-out in the courts?

And here is a contrary for you...bestowing learning while holding some part of that knowledge/information from dispensation to others, to insure one maintains intellectual control. That's how "suspicion" works, giving the informing-one a modicum of protection.

Never being true, while expecting the culture to continue its eternal pursuit growing in truth, when the prior generation doesn't give the entire "recipe" to the ones' that follow. When one makes the same mistakes and expects that this time they'll succeed, all the energy/money/effort invested is wasted!

With SB 174, Alaska will be condemning itself to wasted energy and a future of cultural inefficiency! Do not "Do Pass" this Machiavellian inanity, PLEASE!

John S. Sonin
329 Fifth Street, #1
Juneau, AK 99801

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 10:25 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Opposition to SB 174 Regulation of Firearms and Knives by the Board of Regents

Kristen Pratt

Legislative Aide
Office of Senator Anna MacKinnon
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol | Room 516
(907) 694-8944

From: Denise Carl [mailto:denise.m.carl@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 10:08 AM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>; Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>
Subject: Opposition to SB 174 Regulation of Firearms and Knives by the Board of Regents

Hello Senate Finance Committee Members,

I am writing in hopes that this email can be considered as my testimony against SB 174, I am unable to testify in person or via the phone during the hearing times.

As an employee of the University of Alaska Southeast, I am extremely disappointed that SB 174 is on the table. My role is that of an academic advisor, sometimes I have wonderful positive conversations with the students I meet with, but unfortunately I am the person students speak with when they are disappointed in their academic performance, the university or just life in general. These are never easy conversations, but wondering if the student is carrying a weapon would only amplify the difficulty of these conversations.

While I was an employee of the University of Idaho, a faculty member shot and killed a student, and then killed himself sometime later. These events leave a lasting impression for all that were touched by them. I can't help but think that increasing access to guns will only prove to create more opportunities, not fewer, for incidents like these.

Several national higher education organizations have taken well reasoned stances against guns on campus. Here is NASPA's (Student Affairs Administrator in Higher Education) statement on guns on campus

[http://www.naspa.org/images/uploads/main/NASPA_Gun_Statement_\(2\).pdf](http://www.naspa.org/images/uploads/main/NASPA_Gun_Statement_(2).pdf). NASPA has over 15,000 individual members and 2,100 institutions are members of this organization. The American Association of University Professors, American Federation of Teachers, Association of American Colleges and Universities and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges have compiled this joint statement against "campus carry <http://www.aaup.org/file/CampusCarry.pdf>" laws.

I have been surprised to hear during testimonies that people seem to believe that sexual assaults are frequently committed by a stranger AKA "stranger danger", per Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN <https://rainn.org/get-information/statistics/sexual-assault-offenders>) approximately 4/5 of rapes were committed by someone known to the victim and 82% of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a non-stranger. To assume that students carrying guns is going to decrease or prevent sexual assaults, I believe is a false assumption.

What limited positive outcomes of people having weapons on campus are significantly outweighed by the negatives. My hope is that you will vote against this bill. Places of learning and discourse are no place for guns and knives.

Sincerely,

Doniece Gott

From: Linda Schandelmeier <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:42 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Linda in Fairbanks: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Linda Schandelmeier
PO Box 81781
Fairbanks, AK
lindaschandelmeier@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Dordie Carter <dordiecarter@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 3:03 PM
To: House Finance; Senate Finance Committee
Subject: reinstating OWL Legislature funding

To the Finance Committee Members,

I am asking on behalf of the Hollis Public library and as a patron for the legislature to reinstate the \$761,800 OWL budget. Please remember the partnership that was forged between the legislature, local libraries, E-rate, and AKLA when Alaska's libraries and in turn their patrons were brought forward into 21 century internet access through the OWL Program in 2010.

Internet access under this program revolutionized our library and brought what we offered to our patrons in line with their needs: completing taxes, filing PFDs, researching, checking their emails, accessing educational sites and videos, working online, etc. It is the source for WIFI in our town and many patrons update their devices at the library. The unlimited usage aspect of the contract is one of the most beneficial parts for our town. This last fiscal year (2014/2015) our library had 1,433 patron usages with an estimated 850 internet usages during those visits to the library. Some of our patrons do not have any other way to access the internet and rely on our library's service.

If the legislature's portion of our financing is removed, our 30 year old, volunteer run library will have to annually provide \$1,200 in addition to our current \$840 for the same internet service. By choosing to stay with the Alaska State Master OWL Internet Contract, the additional money needed will impact our other services negatively. We already have an average budget of around \$12,000 a year that we provide for via multiple ways. We will have a very hard time raising additional money to cover this added cost to our internet. Our other option is the locally provided service which has usage limitation and overage charges and is more expensive than what we pay now as well.

We appreciate the hard choices that you have to make and ask that you consider how the \$761,800 of OWL Funding benefits a wide audience across the entire state of Alaska. Please reinstate it in the Alaska State Budget.

Thank you,
Dordie Carter
907-530-7112
hollispubliclibrary@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Genevieve Mina <minagenevieve@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 11:09 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB 174 Testimony - Genevieve Mina

Chairman Kelly and members of the Committee, my name is Genevieve Mina. I am here today to express my strong opposition to SB 174, which will force the University of Alaska to allow guns on its campuses.

I am proud to be a student at UAA, and even I'm just a sophomore, I plan to pursue my master's here. However, I'm concerned about how SB 174 is going to affect my future years on campus.

Today, I'd like to address how this bill will impact my experience as a student in and out of the classroom.

Let's take a look at Texas, where a similar bill was passed last year. At the University of Houston, faculty senate told fellow academics that after campus carry was implemented, they may want to, and I quote:

- Be careful discussing sensitive topics
- Drop certain topics from your curriculum
- Not "go there" if you sense anger
- Limit student access off hours

Because of the fact that SB 174 does not assure safety, there is a strong possibility that professors will have to change their curriculum, or even leave the university because of this bill.

That's frightening. How can we learn if we cannot discuss controversial topics? How will this help us attract out-of-state professors and students? Our country has a proud tradition of intellectual freedom. At the point of which our education stifles in the name of safety, this bill has failed in protecting the university.

This bill will also put us all at more risk outside of the classroom. College is, for most of us, the first time we are on our own, independent of our parents. We're learning how to deal with the stresses of midterms and papers-- and, as most of you can probably remember-- alcohol and drug abuse happens all too often. Adding guns into the mix is dangerous and misguided.

Alaska and the UA system already faces significant budget cuts this year, and the school has already indicated that this bill will cost over one million dollars to implement and more every year to keep the policy in place. Idaho passed a similar campus carry bill in 2014, and 5 state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone.

This is an expensive choice that will diminish the quality of UA education and add unnecessary risks to university functions, athletic games, and our campus life.

I respectfully urge you to listen to your constituents who attend and work at UA—please vote no on SB 174.

Doniece Gott

From: Chris Prussing <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 6:51 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Chris in Juneau: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Chris Prussing
4655 Thane Road
Juneau, AK
beadiste@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Sharlyn Smith <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:04 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Sharlyn in Juneau: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Sharlyn Smith
PO Box 20674
Juneau, AK
sharlyn13@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Joan Deering <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:08 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Joan in Juneau: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Joan Deering
9351 glacier hwy
Juneau, AK
paradisecafejuneau@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Patricia Cue <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:14 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Patricia in Soldotna: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Patricia Cue
35360 Robinwood Dr
Soldotna, AK
pcue@acsalaska.net

Doniece Gott

From: katrina seater <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:20 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: katrina in anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

katrina seater
13250 staephenson st
anchorage, AK
katseater@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Janice Swiderski <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:21 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Janice in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Janice Swiderski
16900 Stone Ridge Rd
Anchorage, AK
tswider@ak.net

Doniece Gott

From: Chanda Meek <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:23 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Chanda in Fairbanks: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Chanda Meek
804 Cranberry Ridge Dr
Fairbanks, AK
chanda_meek@yahoo.ca

Doniece Gott

From: Polly Wirum <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:34 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Polly in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Polly Wirum
1240 S St
Anchorage, AK
pwirum@gci.net

Doniece Gott

From: martin niemi <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:37 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: martin in Douglas: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

martin niemi
616 Alta Court
Douglas, AK
cmniemi@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Jamieson McLean <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:41 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Jamieson in Juneau: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Jamieson McLean
1007 Bonnie Doon
Juneau, AK
gjmclean52@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Jim Frei <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:50 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Jim in Wasilla: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Jim Frei
PO Box 875102
Wasilla, AK
jimfrei@mtaonline.net

Doniece Gott

From: Sharon Fisher <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:51 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Sharon in Juneau: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Sharon Fisher
4496 Hillcrest Ave
Juneau, AK
Fisher.sharone@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Linda Fraley <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:52 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Linda in Valdez: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Linda Fraley
7505 Richardson Hwy
Valdez, AK
lindafraley58@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Adelle R Fuller <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:59 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Adelle in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Adelle R Fuller
6310 Kalmia Cir
Anchorage, AK
adellefuller@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Bob Gengler <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 8:38 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Bob in Eagle River: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Bob Gengler
18625 S Kanaga Lp
Eagle River, AK
goatb@mtaonline.net

Doniece Gott

From: Arlene Ronda <jaronda51@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:47 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: HB 174. Guns on campus

I am AGAINST allowing guns on campus.

I am for armed security personnel ONLY having thorough and proper training to do their jobs.

I am FOR local entities to restrict guns in their areas of responsibility.

Arlene Ronda

Homer

Sent from my iPhone

Doniece Gott

From: Mike Cutter <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:52 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Mike in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Mike Cutter
1200 W Dimond Blvd 108
Anchorage, AK
akmac61@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Susan Sullivan <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:12 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Susan in Anchorage, AK: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Susan Sullivan
11324 Discovery View Drive
Anchorage, AK, AK
susan.sullivan.1946@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Robert Winckler <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:17 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Robert in Wasilla: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Robert Winckler
P.O. Box 877378
Wasilla, AK
winckler@mtaonline.net

Doniece Gott

From: Megan Byers <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:23 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Megan in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Megan Byers
6727 Winchester Street
Anchorage, AK
meganbyers7@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:33 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: SB 174 Testimony - Genevieve Mina

From: Genevieve Mina [mailto:minagenevieve@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 11:10 PM
To: Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB 174 Testimony - Genevieve Mina

Chairman Kelly and members of the Committee, my name is Genevieve Mina. I am here today to express my strong opposition to SB 174, which will force the University of Alaska to allow guns on its campuses.

I am proud to be a student at UAA, and even I'm just a sophomore, I plan to pursue my master's here. However, I'm concerned about how SB 174 is going to affect my future years on campus.

Today, I'd like to address how this bill will impact my experience as a student in and out of the classroom.

Let's take a look at Texas, where a similar bill was passed last year. At the University of Houston, faculty senate told fellow academics that after campus carry was implemented, they may want to, and I quote:

- Be careful discussing sensitive topics
- Drop certain topics from your curriculum
- Not "go there" if you sense anger
- Limit student access off hours

Because of the fact that SB 174 does not assure safety, there is a strong possibility that professors will have to change their curriculum, or even leave the university because of this bill.

That's frightening. How can we learn if we cannot discuss controversial topics? How will this help us attract out-of-state professors and students? Our country has a proud tradition of intellectual freedom. At the point of which our education stifles in the name of safety, this bill has failed in protecting the university.

This bill will also put us all at more risk outside of the classroom. College is, for most of us, the first time we are on our own, independent of our parents. We're learning how to deal with the stresses of midterms and papers-- and, as most of you can probably remember-- alcohol and drug abuse happens all too often. Adding guns into the mix is dangerous and misguided.

Alaska and the UA system already faces significant budget cuts this year, and the school has already indicated that this bill will cost over one million dollars to implement and more every year to keep the policy in place. Idaho passed a similar campus carry bill in 2014, and 5 state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone.

This is an expensive choice that will diminish the quality of UA education and add unnecessary risks to university functions, athletic games, and our campus life.

I respectfully urge you to listen to your constituents who attend and work at UA—please vote no on SB 174.

Doniece Gott

From: Betty Jo Goddard <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:40 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Betty Jo in Anchor Point: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Betty Jo Goddard
34374 Chocolate Lily Lane
Anchor Point, AK
bettyjo@horizonsatellite.com

Doniece Gott

From: Katherine Dolma <katherinedolma.ak@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2016 7:23 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Gun Safety

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. 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 UAF student

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 5:06 PM
To: Doniece Gott
Subject: FW: Unreasonable fear equals unreasonable lies Support SB 174

-----Original Message-----

From: Mike Coons [mailto:mcoons@mtaonline.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2016 1:53 PM
To: Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; mjd_dunleavy@yahoo.com
Subject: Unreasonable fear equals unreasonable lies Support SB 174

To members of Senate Finance, the following is a Letter to the Editor, Frontiersman Newspaper that I wrote and was published Mar 5 2016.

I plan on testifying on 24 Mar as well. I will be talking about this and responding to the continuing lies of the far left, the UA facility, the students and most likely on their inane fear of or their fellow Alaskans.

The following is my letter:

I have been following SB 174 which will make UA conform to Article 1 Section 19, the right to keep and bear arms.

So many times it has been stated by those who oppose, of their fear of the armed citizen. They fear for their professors if a student doesn't get a good grade. They fear their fellow students in a heated debate. They fear that if a situation happens with a criminal with a gun that their fellow faculty or students will rise to the occasion to defend themselves.

These fears are beyond unreasonable, they are inane! Sadly, these same fearful people use their fears to lie and oppose the rest of us whom are not fearful, because we choose not to be fearful or a victim to crime or terrorist attack, on campus or off! They invent "reasons" like "gun owners aren't trained," "just because we are carrying a gun we will use it" or "we have K-12 children on campus and gun owners will endanger them!" I can't count the number of times those have been said.

Real quick truths. Armed citizens go through voluntary training at pretty steep prices. FBI and DOJ stats show that presenting, not firing a firearm, has stopped thousands of criminal acts. Not counting the number of times the armed citizen was armed but because of training didn't have to draw and stopped a criminal threat. Lastly the "children" in question are on average 16-18.

So, I propose to those students and faculty. Go to a private university, be a full time student or faculty and live on campus for your entire lives. Because in the real world outside of campus we Alaskans are a armed and polite society! Since you can't do that then I propose going to places like Paris France, Moscow Russia, or North Korea where the citizens are not armed! Of course in North Korea and Russia, there are different things to fear! BTW, for those who stay, a armed robbery, assault, rape, etc.

please let us, whom can come to your aid, that you don't want our protection. Of course the best thing to do is to face your fears and get over them and become part of a society that lives without fear.

Mike Coons
5200 Dorothy Drive
Palmer, AK 99645

--

Using Opera's mail client: <http://www.opera.com/mail/>

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 1:19 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: Further Opposition to SB 174

From: jondog92@gmail.com [mailto:jondog92@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Jonathon Taylor

Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 12:52 PM

To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>; Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>

Subject: Re: Further Opposition to SB 174

Dear Senate Finance Committee Members –

Yesterday, I presented USUAA Student Government's firm opposition to SB 174. However, following my testimony, I was advised that a member of UAA Greek Life indicated that all Greek organizations on the UAA Campus supported SB 174. After talking with members and advisors of the organizations on campus, I need to set the record straight.

1. USUAA Student Government is the locus of opinion of all UAA Students, and as President, I serve as the official voice of the student body. The opinion elucidated during my testimony and via our Resolution #16-18 reflects dialogue and engagement with all student stakeholders of the UAA campus. While individuals may represent themselves, the official position of USUAA Student Government as representative of all UAA students remains in firm opposition in SB 174.
2. Resolution #16-18 was passed unanimously by the USUAA Assembly, with a "yes" vote coming from the Greek Life representative. Upon further investigation, I have been advised that, not only have Greek organizations not taken an official position on SB 174, but also enough division exists within Greek Life ranks that there will not be any official position taken on the bill in its current form.

USUAA remains in firm opposition to SB 174. Current UA policy regarding weapons on campus is not merely "signs say no guns allowed", as some members of the committee claimed yesterday during the hearing. Rather, current policy prevents weapons from being so accessible and ubiquitous on UA campuses that they could be used to contribute to an already volatile situation. The University currently has the power to remove individuals for simply bringing firearms on campus; SB 174 removes that hurdle, making it more likely that a violent situation could take place.

Best,

JT



Jonathon Taylor
President | Union of Students of the University of Alaska Anchorage
taylor.jonathonm@gmail.com | 907-350-0168



Doniece Gott

From: Leslie Dodd <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Saturday, March 26, 2016 11:54 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Leslie in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Leslie Dodd
3436 Discovery Bay Drive
Anchorage, AK
lesliedodd@gci.net

Doniece Gott

From: Stephen MacLean <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Saturday, March 26, 2016 7:57 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Stephen in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Stephen MacLean
8231 Summerset Drive
Anchorage, AK
smaclea2@alaska.edu

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Anna MacKinnon
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 5:20 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: FW: SB 174-Regulation of firearms/knives

From: LeeAnne Carrothers [mailto:lcarrothers@uaa.alaska.edu]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 4:33 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>; Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>
Cc: Sen. Kevin Meyer <Sen.Kevin.Meyer@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB 174-Regulation of firearms/knives

Dear Honorable Members of the Alaska Senate Finance Committee:

First, let me express my gratitude for the hard work you do on behalf of the people of Alaska. I know that you have had a particularly arduous task this legislative year given the complexities and difficulties associated with this year's budget.

I am writing to express my concerns about Senate Bill 174 - Regulation of Firearms/Knives by University of Alaska. I have been an educator at public and private universities for the past 28 years, and have, over the course of those years had to deal with many students who are extremely stressed, sleep deprived, and/or facing an academic situation which they perceive to be something that could "ruin their lives." One of the things that has made dealing with these students easier is the knowledge that the campuses I worked on were weapon-free zones.

I understand that the right of an individual to keep and bear arms is constitutionally protected; that being said, there is precedent set for those rights being suspended in favor of the public safety, including places like hospitals/medical clinics, courts of law, police stations, airports, and ironically in this case the state legislature building. It is extremely difficult for me to comprehend why the lives of the students, faculty and staff at the University of Alaska campuses would be deemed less in need of safety and security than the individuals in the previously mentioned places. As such, I strongly oppose Senate Bill 174, and believe that the University of Alaska Board of Regents Policy on the Possession of Weapons is in the best interest of the campus communities.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

LeeAnne Carrothers, PT, PhD

PTA Program Director

University of Alaska Anchorage

3211 Providence Dr., PSB 146B

Anchorage, AK 99508

907-786-4769 phone

907-786-4440 fax

<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/alliedhealth/academics/physicaltherapistassistant/>

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Doniece Gott

From: Randy Stauffer <mount10man@alaskan.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 7:32 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Cc: mountainlady@alaskan.com; Marianna Keil; 'mailto:sen.peter.micciche@akleg.gov'
Subject: Public Comment on SB174
Attachments: SB174.doc

Attached are our comments on SB174.

In addition, we have these additional comments:

1. A Legislative Update was transmitted via email by Senator Micciche to the Seward Legislative Information Office on March 22, 2016 at 5:30 PM informing them of the availability of public comment on SB128, SB114 and SB174. This message was then re-transmitted on March 23, 2016 by the Seward LIO to various interested parties. We did not see the message until March 24, 2016. We did not have enough time to comment on any other proposed legislation except SB174 and we did not find out about the comment times at the Seward LIO until it was too late to attend. Giving the public little more than 24 hours to make public comment is not really conducive to generating good feedback. It would appear that if the State Legislature was really interested in hearing from the public on important legislative issues there would be a much more efficient and time sensitive method to inform the public that comment is welcome.
2. One additional comment on SB174: Currently the State of Alaska is in the middle of the worst financial/budget crisis in many years. For the Legislature to be wasting time on absurd pieces of (politically motivated) legislation such as SB174 seems very counter-productive considering the huge budget issues facing the state. We urge the current legislature to keep on task as Gov. Walker has asked and prioritize your efforts on the important budget/tax/PFD issues that need immediate attention.

Sincerely,

Randall and Christina Stauffer

P.O. Box 683

Seward, AK 99664

Doniece Gott

From: Martin Antuna <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 5:37 AM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Martin in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Martin Antuna
5504 Big Bend Loop
Anchorage, AK
martinantuna@hotmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Lisa Bishop <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 9:19 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Lisa in Fairbanks: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Lisa Bishop
3741 Frenchman Road
Fairbanks, AK
bishoplisa1@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Laurie Montano <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 8:24 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Laurie in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Laurie Montano
11250 trails end rd
Anchorage, AK
lmlalderson@gmail.com

From: Randall and Christina Stauffer, P.O. Box 683, Seward, Alaska 99664

Public Comment on SB174

March 24, 2016

I can sum up our comments on this proposed legislation in one word...**INSANITY!**

First, is the State Legislature now going to usurp the duties of the Board of Regents and other administration of the state educational institutions? Is the State Legislature now going to dictate university policy and rules? Is the State Legislature now going to run the daily activities of these educational institutions? Is the State Legislature now going to dictate curriculum content and what subjects can and cannot be taught? I'm sure some legislators would love to control the details of all aspects of public learning, but this is a dangerous precedent to set and one that is having disastrous consequences in other states.

More to the specific point; there is no place on a campus of higher learning for firearms except as may be required by campus police – and even that may be debatable. These institutions demand free speech, unencumbered thinking, absence of intimidation and coercion. As soon as firearms are introduced into this environment, whether concealed or open-carry by students, faculty or campus visitors, the environment for higher learning is irrevocably compromised.

The State of Texas has recently passed similar legislation opening up their state universities to “open-carry”. The results to date have included extreme negative publicity at the national level, local student protests, the resignation of distinguished faculty members and many comments by students in other states that they would never think about attending school in Texas. And to what end does this type of legislation serve? Does this make the campus safer? This has been debated and no evidence exists to support increased safety. Does it promote learning? You would be hard pressed to make that argument. Does it promote individual rights? Perhaps the rights of those who feel the need to always carry a weapon, but what about the rights of the many that don't share this need, particularly while they're trying to study and learn?

In paragraph (b)(2) the proposed legislation states that an exception may be made, “when the behavior of a student or employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others;” Exactly who is going to make this determination of behavior and how and when is it going to be made? The very presents of firearms on campus in the possession of untrained, unskilled students and other individuals can and will, “...pose a risk of harm to self or others.” Unfortunately, numerous student suicides and attempted suicides occur and college campuses every year throughout the nation. Occasionally student disagreements and disputes turn ugly and violent. Apparently our State Legislature wants to enable and facilitate the harm and lethality of these tragic statistics on our campuses!

We urge the State Legislature to adamantly reject SB174 as an insidious and ill-conceived piece of insane legislation.

Doniece Gott

From: john sonin <sojohn61@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2016 10:00 AM
To: Sen. Mike Dunleavy; Sen. Pete Kelly; Senate Finance Committee
Subject: SB 174 Good Guy or Bad Guy

Senators,

Was this story about a Good-guy, Bad-guy or just another intellectually-challenged mindless gun owner...and how many similarly-minded, impulse-driven children, yet firearm licensed, have not received the clear, unbiased, science-driven education to curtail their impulses here in Alaska? I know that one caller giving testimony yesterday in support of campus artillery reasoning a misconstrued Second Amendment guarantee reasoned his language use as if he required a better education!

I'm lucky that heavier than anticipated committee-room door didn't knock-me-out as departed Sen. Finance Comm. testimony, yesterday. It did draw blood! Thankfully, it wasn't from a self-inflicted gun-shot and has essentially healed with some Bacitracin over-night.

John S. Sonin, Juneau

I'm still curious as to where the Fiscal Note was attached to put SB 174 in Senate Finance? I can imagine multiple fiscal issues will arise for the State to deal with the lawsuits likely to follow if this Bill is enacted.

- [Tannerite](#)
- [secondamendment](#)

A 32-year-old man lost his leg after a piece of shrapnel took it off in a gun accident yesterday. The Walton Country Georgia Sheriff's office posted a notice to [their Facebook page](#).

Yes, it is legal and no, we can't make people stop doing it. But why, folks, just why?

The dangers of tannerite were more than words Saturday afternoon for a 32 year old resident of eastern Walton county. He was dangerously close to the object containing the tannerite when the final gun shot round caused it to explode sending a piece of shrapnel through his leg severing it below the knee. Yes, completely taking his leg.

If you search "tannerite" on YouTube, you will get a plethora of videos of (mostly) men blowing things up with the stuff—[using their guns to make things go "boom."](#)

Tannerite is the brand name of a binary explosive marketed primarily for making exploding targets for long range firearms practice. It is a patented combination of ammonium nitrate, which acts as an oxidizer, and aluminum powder for the fuel.

When the two separate powders are mixed and shaken, it produces an explosive material.

However, the explosion produced by the mixture is non-incendiary.

Last year [an eight-year-old boy died](#) as the result of some idiot blowing up a stove, outdoors, using the stuff. Is this something we can make a law to "control" or is also protected by the Second Amendment?

Doniece Gott

From: Sen. Pete Kelly
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 5:06 PM
To: Doniece Gott
Subject: FW: SB 174-Regulation of firearms/knives

From: LeeAnne Carrothers [mailto:lcarrothers@uaa.alaska.edu]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 4:33 PM
To: Sen. Pete Kelly <Sen.Pete.Kelly@akleg.gov>; Sen. Anna MacKinnon <Sen.Anna.MacKinnon@akleg.gov>; Sen. Donny Olson <Sen.Donny.Olson@akleg.gov>; Sen. Lyman Hoffman <Sen.Lyman.Hoffman@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Click Bishop <Sen.Click.Bishop@akleg.gov>; Sen. Mike Dunleavy <Sen.Mike.Dunleavy@akleg.gov>
Cc: Sen. Kevin Meyer <Sen.Kevin.Meyer@akleg.gov>
Subject: SB 174-Regulation of firearms/knives

Dear Honorable Members of the Alaska Senate Finance Committee:

First, let me express my gratitude for the hard work you do on behalf of the people of Alaska. I know that you have had a particularly arduous task this legislative year given the complexities and difficulties associated with this year's budget.

I am writing to express my concerns about Senate Bill 174 - Regulation of Firearms/Knives by University of Alaska. I have been an educator at public and private universities for the past 28 years, and have, over the course of those years had to deal with many students who are extremely stressed, sleep deprived, and/or facing an academic situation which they perceive to be something that could "ruin their lives." One of the things that has made dealing with these students easier is the knowledge that the campuses I worked on were weapon-free zones.

I understand that the right of an individual to keep and bear arms is constitutionally protected; that being said, there is precedent set for those rights being suspended in favor of the public safety, including places like hospitals/medical clinics, courts of law, police stations, airports, and ironically in this case the state legislature building. It is extremely difficult for me to comprehend why the lives of the students, faculty and staff at the University of Alaska campuses would be deemed less in need of safety and security that the individuals in the previously mentioned places. As such, I strongly oppose Senate Bill 174, and believe that the University of Alaska Board of Regents Policy on the Possession of Weapons is in the best interest of the campus communities.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

LeeAnne Carrothers, PT, PhD

PTA Program Director

University of Alaska Anchorage

3211 Providence Dr., PSB 146B

Anchorage, AK 99508

907-786-4769 phone

907-786-4440 fax

<http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/alliedhealth/academics/physicaltherapistassistant/>

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Doniece Gott

From: Rebecca Moran <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 1:36 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Rebecca in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Rebecca Moran
3701 w 43rd ave
Anchorage, AK
Moran_rebecca@yahoo.com

Doniece Gott

From: Frank Marineau <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 12:28 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Frank in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Frank Marineau
Box 92158
Anchorage, AK
hawgrdr@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Herb Bischoff <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 1:08 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Herb in Palmer: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Herb Bischoff
630B E. Primrose Circle
Palmer, AK
herbbischoff@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Peggy Hamner <plhamner@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 1:56 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: senate bill 174

I oppose this bill. I do not see any reason why a student, staff or visitor to a college campus should be able to carry a firearm. We need to be able to feel safe and respect each other without guns.

Peggy Hamner
30+ year voter from Seward Alaska

Doniece Gott

From: Corinne Ferre` <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 2:06 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Corinne in Kodiak: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Corinne Ferre`
1962 Three Sister's Way
Kodiak, AK
Corinnestelle77@gmail.com

Doniece Gott

From: Angela Ferrari <bounce@list.everytown.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2016 3:00 PM
To: Senate Finance Committee
Subject: Angela in Anchorage: Guns on campus is a dangerous and expensive choice for Alaska

Dear Senate Finance Committee,

I'm writing to urge you to vote NO on SB 174.

This bill would force Alaska's colleges to allow guns on campus -- even though the vast majority of campus police chiefs, college presidents, students and faculty oppose it. If passed, Alaska will be one of the few states in the country with such a dangerous policy, and here's why:

Colleges have traditionally prohibited guns on campus and have been relatively safe from gun violence. But campus life is rife with other dangers -- like binge drinking and increased levels of suicide attempts -- that have devastating consequences when mixed with guns.

Not to mention, these policies come with expensive costs for increased security and insurance. In 2014, Idaho passed a guns on campus law, and as a result, five state schools had to spend over \$3.7 million to increase security in the first year alone. Last year, Texas campus carry legislation was estimated to cost six of the major universities in Texas \$59 million over six years. In Arizona, the state Board of Regents estimated that allowing guns on its three campuses would cost \$13.3 million in one-time expenses and \$3.1 million in annual operating costs.

Allowing guns on campus is a dangerous choice and an expensive one for Alaska. **It's for all of the above reasons that I respectfully urge you to vote NO on SB 174.**

Thank you,

Angela Ferrari
2426 Lord Baranof Dr
Anchorage, AK
ferriangela@ymail.com