

SCOMM

127:25

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/20/01

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS Committee considered:
SJR 9

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

Relating to the development and deployment of the National Missile Defense System.

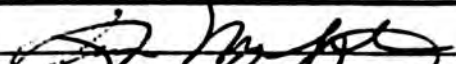
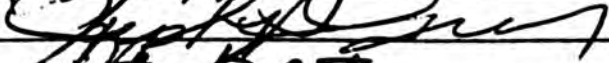
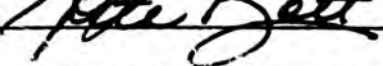
Recommends it be replaced with CS (MLV) ☒ Same Title ☐ New Title
For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR

☐ attach amendments
☐ add new referral to _____ Committee
☐ Letter of Intent _____ Committee

*List of
Abbrev.
For
Depts.:*
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
DOV

WF
VA
NR
PS
EV
OT
A

[illegible][illegible]

Signing with recommendations		Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
  		Murkowski	✓			
		Green	✓			
		Kott	✓			
Vice Chair: 		Chumak	✓			
Chair:						

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs Representative Mike Chenault, Chair

Committee Members

Representative Bev Masek
Representative Lisa Murkowski
Representative Joe Green
Representative Pete Kott
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Joe Hayes

Alaska State Capitol, Room 432
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone 907-465-3779
Fax 907-465-2833
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Representative Mike Chenault@legis.state.ak.us

AGENDA



February, 20 2001

Judiciary Room (120) 3:30 p.m.

- I. Call to order
- II. Roll call
- III. Introductions
- IV. SJR9- "National Missile Defense System."
- V. Committee Comments
- VI. Public Testimony
- VII. HB 98 - "An Act relating to the award of a high school diploma to certain World War II veterans."
- VIII. Committee Comments
- IX. Public Testimony
- X. Next meeting scheduled for February 27, 2001
- XI. Adjournment

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- I. Fiscal Note (front page)
- II. Request for hearing
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- IV. (SJR9) Senate Joint Resolution 9
- V. Support Documents
- VI. Witness list
- VII. Miscellaneous

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SJR 9
 (S) Publish Date: 2/7/01

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title: National Missile Defense System BRU: _____
 Component: _____
 Sponsor: Senator Leman _____
 Requester: _____ Component Number: _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE Phone 465-4522

Senator: /s/ SENATOR THERRIAULT Date 2/5/01
Committee Chair

Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs
Representative Mike Chenault, Chair

Committee Members
Representative Bev Masek
Representative Lisa Murkowski
Representative Joe Green
Representative Pete Kott
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Joe Hayes

Representative Mike Chenault
Alaska State Capitol, Room 432
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone 907-465-3779
Fax 907-465-2833
Email Representative_Mike_Chenault@legis.state.ak.us

MEMORANDUM

Date: February 15, 2001

To: Suzanne Lowell, Chief Clerk

From: Representative Mike Chenault, Chair 

Subject: Schedule for Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee Meetings

Please change the agenda as follows:

The House Special Committee on Veterans' Affairs will meet *Tuesday, February 20th*,
from 3:30-4:30 in the House Judiciary Room.

AGENDA

SJR 9 – National Missile Defense System.”

HB 98 – “An Act relating to the award of a high school diploma to certain
World War II veterans.”

Teleconference available for both.

Please feel free to contact Leona Oberts, the MVA committee aide, at #2811 if you have
any questions.

Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs
Representative Mike Chenault, Chair

Committee Members

Representative Bev Masek
Representative Lisa Murkowski
Representative Joe Green
Representative Pete Kott
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Joe Hayes

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Mike_Chenault@legis.state.ak.us](mailto:Mike_Chenault@legis.state.ak.us)

MEMORANDUM

Date: February 14, 2001

To: Suzanne Lowell, Chief Clerk

From: Representative Mike Chenault, Chair 

Subject: Schedule for Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee Meetings

The House Special Committee on Veterans' Affairs will meet *Tuesday, February 20th*,
from 3:30-4:30 in the House Judiciary Room.

AGENDA

HB 87 – "An Act establishing the Alaska Veterans Advisory council; and
providing for an effective date."

HB 98 – "An Act relating to the award of a high school diploma to certain
World War II veterans."

Teleconference available for both.

Please feel free to contact Leona Oberts, the MVA committee aide, at #2811 if you have
any questions.

During Session, January - May:
State Capitol, Room 115
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-2095
5-3810 FAX



During Interim, June - December:
716 W 4th Ave, Suite 520
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-0240
269-0242 FAX

Senator Loren Leman

Memorandum

To: Representative Mike Chenault, Chairman
House Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs
From: Senator Loren Leman *Loren Leman*
Date: February 12, 2001
Re: Request for hearing - SJR 9: National Missile Defense System

Please schedule SJR 9 for a hearing in the House Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs at your earliest convenience.

SJR 9 expresses the Legislature's support for the development and deployment of a National Missile Defense System.

I have attached a copy of the sponsor statement and the original resolution. Please contact my staff aide Paul Roetman at extension 3712 if you require additional information.

During Session, January - May:
State Capitol, Room 115
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-2095
5-3810 FAX



During Interim, June - December:
716 W 4th Ave, Suite 520
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-0240
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Senator Loren Leman

SJR 9 - National Missile Defense System

"Relating to the development and deployment of the National Missile Defense (NMD) System"

SJR 9 expresses the Legislature's support for the deployment of a missile defense system that will protect all 50 states. Though the proliferation of ballistic missile technology by foreign nations and organizations is a growing threat to the U.S., there currently is not a system in place to successfully defend the nation from this danger.

On January 10, 2001, Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen released a report entitled "Proliferation: Threat and Response." Commenting on the report Cohen stated, "our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel." Approximately 25 countries have developed or are in the process of developing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the means of delivering them to targets far away. This is a serious danger that demands an equally serious response.

Acting on this threat the Department of Defense has undertaken extensive planning efforts to develop a National Missile Defense System that will protect the United States from a ballistic missile attack. The resulting NMD system has been designed as a fixed, land-based, non-nuclear missile defense system. Alaska has been identified as the preferred location for locating the radar site and ground-based interceptors.

President Clinton had pursued development of an NMD system but put the deployment on hold. However in the first weeks of his Administration, President Bush has indicated he intends to go ahead with plans for building a nationwide missile defense.

SJR 9 calls upon President Bush to move forward with his intentions to make a National Missile Defense System a reality as soon as technologically possible.

Prepared by Paul Roetman, Staff Aide to Senator Loren Leman (907-465-3712)
Last updated: February 2, 2001

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

www.senate.gov/appropriations

February 5, 2001

Senator Loren Leman
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Loren:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify at the Alaska State Senate State Affairs Committee hearing on development and deployment of the National Missile Defense System. Unfortunately, pending business in the U.S. Senate requires that I remain in Washington, D.C. this week. However, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important initiative.

As you know, I have long advocated deploying a National Missile Defense (NMD) System. Most Americans now believe that we have such a system. However, the facts are that the United States cannot intercept a ballistic missile launched at one of our 50 states. Such a threat is real, in my judgement. Second, we do have the technological base to build and deploy an effective NMD system.

There are terrorist groups and nations which resent the role of the United States in world affairs and the global economy. They fully recognize that the U.S. is defenseless against these missiles. America cannot allow any adversary to dictate terms and conditions of U.S. behavior in a crisis.

The good news is that the United States can build a system to defeat ballistic missiles. The same relentless advance of technology that helps our adversaries has been harnessed by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) to build small hit-to-kill interceptors. While not all tests have totally succeeded, BMDO and industry demonstrated the system will work by the direct impact of an NMD kill vehicle with an ICBM warhead late last year.

Our state can serve the nation by being the host to our NMD system. The significant point to me is that without NMD the United States is defenseless against missile attacks. I cannot accept that our great nation should be vulnerable to any adversary. We must deploy an NMD system now—Alaska is the right place to build this system.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:

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ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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United States Senate

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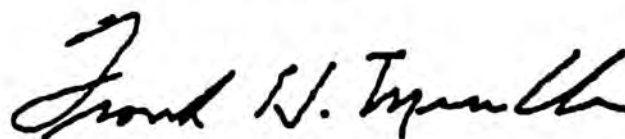
February 1, 2001

Senator Loren Leman
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Leman:

I read with interest your proposed resolution in support of moving forward with construction of a National Missile Defense. I could not agree more with the urgent need for defending our entire country against a possible rogue missile attack. Given the evidence that many nations could be ready to launch a missile attack against the United States in just a few years, I think any more delay in deployment is risky. I support wholeheartedly your efforts to encourage the President to make a decision to develop this system as soon as is technologically possible, and I will be working hard in the Senate to make this a reality.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator

**Report on SJR 9 National Missile Defense System and SB 39 Asst. Adjutant General for
Missile Defense (February 6, 2001 - 3:00 p.m.)**

**From Pete Hallgren
City of Delta Junction
Department of Economic Development
Director**

The City of Delta Junction is the Local Redevelopment Authority for the surplus areas of Fort Greely. The Delta Junction economy continues to suffer from the downsizing of Fort Greely.

The National Missile Defense Deployment Final Environmental Impact Statement issued December 8, 2000, designates Fort Greely as the preferred alternative for siting the Ground Based Interceptors and the Battle Management Command and Control element.

The City Council, and the overwhelming majority of Delta area residents have consistently supported siting of these elements of the National Missile Defense System at Fort Greely.

The EIS hearing in Delta had the largest turnout of any hearing in the Nation.

The City therefore supports both Senate Joint Resolution No 9 and Senate Bill 39 as being helpful to the ultimate economic recovery of the Delta area and the defense of our entire Nation.

Thank you.

PROLIFERATION: THREAT AND RESPONSE

January 2001

Office of the Secretary of Defense



Message of the Secretary of Defense

At the dawn of the 21st Century, the United States now faces what could be called a Superpower Paradox. Our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel. JK
dk

At least 25 countries now possess—or are in the process of acquiring and developing—capabilities to inflict mass casualties and destruction: nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons or the means to deliver them. For example:

- North Korea is building and selling long-range missiles, has chemical and biological warfare capabilities, and may have diverted fissile material for nuclear weaponry.
- Iran, with foreign assistance, is buying and developing longer-range missiles, already has chemical weapons, and is seeking nuclear and biological capabilities.
- Iraq—which prior to the 1991 Gulf War had developed chemical and biological weapons and associated delivery means, and was close to a nuclear capability—may have reconstituted these efforts since the departure of UN inspectors from Iraq in late 1998.
- Libya has chemical capabilities and is trying to buy long-range missiles.

Also looming on the horizon is the prospect that these terror weapons will increasingly find their way into the hands of individuals and groups of fanatical terrorists or self-proclaimed apocalyptic prophets. The followers of Usama bin Laden have, in fact, already trained with toxic chemicals.

Fears for the future are not hyperbole. Indeed, past may be prologue. Iraq has used chemical weapons against Iran and its own people. Those behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing also were gathering the ingredients for a chemical weapon that could have killed thousands here in the United States.

I have been concerned about the security threats posed by proliferation from the day I took office as Secretary of Defense. Completely halting proliferation is not possible, but stemming it is both vitally important and achievable. To that end, the Department of Defense (DoD) is playing an active role in technology transfer and export controls and in the implementation of arms control and nonproliferation regimes. DoD is participating in the on-going effort to improve transparency under the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, DoD is implementing inspection and monitoring requirements of several U.S. treaties. And under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, DoD is assisting the states of the Former Soviet Union in preventing the further proliferation of NBC knowledge and capabilities.

However, recognizing that proliferation has and will occur, it is also essential that we do our utmost to provide protection for our forces overseas, and indeed, to take steps to mitigate the consequences of a terrorist act using such weapons here at home. I strongly believe that preparation is itself a deterrent. That is why I directed in the 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review that an additional billion dollars be added over the subsequent five years to the Department of Defense Counterproliferation Initiative. Through this effort, we are making important strides in improving the preparedness of our troops to operate effectively despite the threat or use of NBC weapons by an adversary:

- Combatant commanders have adapted plans to account for the threat or use of such weapons.
- Efforts continue to further enhance the full range of theater missile defense systems.
- Significant strides have been made in developing and fielding improved chemical and biological (CB) detection and protection equipment.
- Military commanders are adapting training standards, doctrine and concepts of operations to ensure the readiness of U.S. forces to carry out their missions under chemical and biological weapons conditions.

Enhancing the capabilities of our Allies and international partners is also an integral part of this Initiative. We have a mature effort underway within the NATO Alliance, and a number of bilateral activities with specific NATO allies. We also have initiated programs with friends and allies in Asia and in the Middle East, including the Cooperative Defense Initiative with Persian Gulf states.

At the same time, as part of a federal interagency effort, the Defense Department is doing its part to assist and advise cities and communities across the nation in coping with the catastrophic consequences of an attack that unleashes these horrific weapons on U.S. soil.

This new edition of *Proliferation: Threat and Response* — the second since I became Secretary of Defense — updates information about the nature of the proliferation problem and describes the policies and programs the Defense Department is carrying out to counter this growing threat to American citizens, armed forces, and allies. The race is on between our preparations and those of our adversaries. There is not a moment to lose.

William L. B

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No. 010-01

January 10, 2001

IMMEDIATE RELEASE**DEPARTMENT RELEASES PROLIFERATION REPORT**

Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen today released the third edition of a report entitled "Proliferation: Threat and Response" - the second since he became secretary of Defense. The last report was released in November 1997. The new report details the nature of the security challenge posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons and their delivery systems and the Defense Department's response to the challenge.

The report contains updated information about countries that have or may be developing NBC weapons and the means to deliver them. It also provides updated information on the threat from NBC terrorism, and addresses, for the first time, threats to livestock and agriculture.

"Our unrivaled supremacy in the conventional military arena is prompting adversaries to seek unconventional, asymmetric means to strike what they perceive as our Achilles heel," said Cohen. "The race is on between our preparations and those of our adversaries. There is not a moment to lose."

The report describes DoD's efforts since the end of the Gulf War to ensure that U.S. forces are equipped and trained to fight and win in NBC-contaminated environments, including the Department's increased investments and reorganization in this area since the last Quadrennial Defense Review. It discusses DoD's contributions to international arms control and nonproliferation efforts and to enhancing the NBC defense preparedness of our allies and coalition partners. The report also newly addresses how DoD is preparing to provide support to U.S. civil authorities in managing the consequences of an NBC attack here in the United States. The full report may be viewed on the web at <http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/ptr20010110.pdf>.

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Bush Planning Missile Defense

By Robert Burns

AP Military Writer

Friday, Jan. 26, 2001; 5:05 p.m. EST

WASHINGTON — President Bush said Friday he intends to go ahead with plans for building a nationwide missile defense, despite Russian objections, and also for reducing U.S. nuclear weapons.

In comments at the White House, Bush recalled his pledge on those subjects during the presidential campaign, and he said, "I'm going to fulfill that campaign promise." He gave no details but stressed the importance of reducing U.S. nuclear forces, "commensurate with our ability to keep the peace."

"My point is I want America to lead the world toward a more safe world when it comes to nuclear weaponry," Bush said. "On the offensive side we can do so, and we can do so on the defensive side as well."

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said that although it was too early to discuss details of how the administration will proceed with the development of a national missile defense, "the president has not been ambivalent about this. He intends to deploy a missile defense capability for the country."

The Clinton administration had pursued development of such a system to protect all 50 states, but President Clinton decided late last summer that the technology was not sufficiently mature to make a firm commitment to deploy it. Clinton also said more time was needed to address the strong objections of Russia and China, as well as the misgivings of many of America's European allies.

During the campaign Bush said that if elected he would make missile defense a top priority and deploy it even if it meant abandoning the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty that prohibits nationwide missile defenses.

In Moscow on Friday, President Vladimir Putin spoke out against missile defenses and said Russia expects the United States to adhere to the ABM treaty. Putin has warned that Russia will scrap all existing arms control agreements if Washington backs out of the treaty. He did not repeat that warning Friday, but said "Russia is

actively working with our partners" and "counts on joint work" to preserve the ABM treaty.

Rumsfeld, in his Pentagon news conference, was asked about his comment at his Senate confirmation hearing that the ABM treaty is "ancient history," implying that it is no longer relevant.

"It was a long time ago that that treaty was fashioned," he said, noting that it predated his first term as defense secretary in 1975-77.

"We're in a very different world," he said. "The Soviet Union's gone. The principal threats facing the United States are not the fear of a strategic nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union. And it strikes me that we should accept the treaty in that sense. And I personally believe it ought not to inhibit a country, a president, an administration, a nation, from fashioning offensive and defensive capabilities that will provide for our security in a notably different national security environment."

Asked whether a decision would be made within the next few months on deploying such a system, Rumsfeld said, "I don't want to put a time limit on myself."

The next flight test of the missile interceptor under development is expected this spring, although no firm date has been set.

Rumsfeld said he supported Bush's view that a national missile defense is needed to deter missile attack.

"(Bush) has concluded that it is not in our country's interests to perpetuate vulnerability" to such attacks or threats of attack, Rumsfeld said. "And the Russians know – they have to know – that the kinds of capabilities that are being discussed are not capabilities that threaten them in any way."

The Russian government is concerned that while an initial U.S. missile defense system would be too thin to neutralize Russia's nuclear forces, it could form the basis for a more robust system later.

China, which has a much smaller nuclear missile force than Russia, is equally concerned. European countries have raised questions about the U.S. plan and want to preserve the ABM treaty.

Rumsfeld said he planned to attend a European security conference Feb. 3 in Munich, Germany, where he will meet with many of his counterparts for the first time to discuss missile defense and other issues.



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Rumsfeld Planning Missile Defense

By Robert Burns

Associated Press Writer

Friday, Jan. 26, 2001; 2:52 p.m. EST

WASHINGTON — President Bush intends to move ahead with a national missile defense plan despite objections from Russia and other countries, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said Friday.

"The president has not been ambivalent about this," Rumsfeld told a Pentagon news conference as he closed out his first week on the job.

Bush intends to follow through on his pledge during his campaign to build a national shield to protect against limited attack from ballistic missile, the secretary said.

As to the landmark 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty that rules out such defenses, Rumsfeld said, "we are in a very different world" than when the treaty was signed.

"It was a long time ago that that treaty was fashioned. Technologies were noticeably different. The Soviet Union, our partner in that agreement, doesn't exist any more."

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Senator Loren Leman

SJR 9 – NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

Witness List

3:30p.m. Tuesday, February 20, 2001
House Special Committee on Military & Veterans' Affairs

Senator Loren Leman, SPONSOR,

465-2095