

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
5045 HRIS HCR 12 (FILE 2) - HJR 4

617

1 (c) The chief clerk or secretary shall publish and distribute
2 each day the house is in session a [COPIES OF THE WEEKLY] schedule of
3 committee meetings scheduled for the next seven days.

4 (d) A scheduled meeting of a standing, special, or joint commit-
5 tee or consideration of a bill, resolution, or other subject may be
6 cancelled, postponed, or continued at any time. The place of a
7 scheduled meeting may be altered at any time. [AND OF THE FIVE-DAY
8 NOTICE OF HEARING. (b)] The person who chairs the [A STANDING,
9 SPECIAL, OR JOINT] committee shall provide the chief clerk or secre-
10 tary written notice of the change. Notice [IN THE TIME, PLACE OR
11 SUBJECT MATTER OF A MEETING. AT THE NEXT DAILY LEGISLATIVE SESSION,
12 NOTICE] of the schedule change shall be [ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEF CLERK
13 OR SECRETARY AND] published as a notice in the journal of the house
14 and, if a regular floor session occurs before the time of the changed
15 meeting, the schedule change shall be announced.

16 [(c) A SCHEDULED MEETING OF A STANDING, SPECIAL, OR JOINT COMMIT-

17 TEE MAY BE CANCELLED AT ANY TIME. IF POSSIBLE, NOTICE OF THE CANCEL-

18 LATION SHALL BE GIVEN IN THE SAME MANNER AS PROVIDED FOR NOTICE OF

19 CHANGE IN (b) OF THIS RULE.]

20 (e) [(d)] The requirements [PROVISIONS] of (a) - (d) [AND (b)]
21 of this rule do not apply to a standing, special, or joint committee
22 meeting scheduled after the date a conference committee has been
23 chosen to consider amendments to or differences between versions of
24 the general appropriation act. However, a person who chairs a stand-
25 ing, special, or joint committee shall post written notice of the
26 time, place, and subject [MATTER] of a meeting at least 24 hours
27 before the meeting.

28 (f) [(e)] The requirements [PROVISIONS] of (a) - (e) [(d)] of
29 this rule do not apply to meetings of

1 (1) the Rules Committee when it meets for the purpose of
2 preparing the daily calendar;

3 (2) the Committee on Committees referred to in Rule 1(e);
4 or

5 (3) standing, special, or joint committees during a special
6 session [WHEN THE COMMITTEE MEETS DURING THE INTERIM BETWEEN SES-
7 SIONS].

8 (g) [(f)] Each standing, special, and joint committee

9 (1) shall record its meetings electronically and prepare a
10 log of the recording adequate to locate specific testimony;

11 (2) shall prepare minutes of each meeting of the committee
12 on a standard form prescribed jointly by the Rules Committees of the
13 house and the senate; the minutes shall include

14 (A) a list of the names of each member present during
15 the meeting;

16 (B) a list of the name and affiliation of each witness
17 testifying before the committee;

18 (C) a brief statement of the position of the witness
19 on the subject testified upon; and

20 (D) each amendment formally considered by the commit-
21 tee, the name of the member moving adoption of the amendment, the
22 action taken on the amendment, and the yeas and nays if a com-
23 mittee member has requested a roll call vote on adoption of an
24 amendment;

25 (3) shall maintain a chronological file of minutes, copies
26 of which shall be made available upon request to committee members and
27 the public; committee minutes, tapes and other materials of research
28 value shall be delivered by the committee at the end of each session
29 or each legislature to the legislative reference library for

1 appropriate disposition;

2 (4) shall [MAY] make available to the Legislative Affairs
3 Agency a copy of all minutes of committee meetings during the session
4 for entry of the minutes as a data base on the legislative computer
5 system.

6 (h) The requirements of (a) - (g) of this rule do not apply to
7 subcommittees of standing, special, or joint committees. However,
8 reasonable notice of the time, place, and subject of a subcommittee
9 meeting shall be provided.
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Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

II

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

January 25, 1988

To: House Rules Committee Members

From: Mike Navarre, Chairman
House Rules Committee

Subject: HCR 12

I have outlined the changes made to the original version of HCR 12 below which are included in the new version, CS HCR 12.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF HCR 12:

PAGE 1, LINE 15,
PAGE 2, LINE 29, to PAGE 3, LINE 1,
PAGE 4, LINE 13 --DELETE:

[IF THE SUBJECT OF THE MEETING INCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF A BILL OR RESOLUTION, THE NOTICE SHALL IDENTIFY THE BILL OR RESOLUTION BY NUMBER]

NOTE - The current version of Uniform Rule 23 does not include this requirement - Legal interpretation of this added requirement would not allow the current practice of hearing the identical piece of legislation which has passed from the opposite body in place of the bill scheduled for hearing, I.E. HB 5 is scheduled for hearing in House Transportation and the Senate passes over SB 7 (which is identical to HB 5). The House Transportation Committee may currently change their schedule to include SB 7.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF HCR 12:

PAGE 2 SECTION D AND E -
Currently, Committee Chairman continue meetings to a later time in the day or week. We have added language to the Uniform Rules which clarifies current practice in relation to continuance of meetings. In adding this, the legal drafter felt that it would be easier to understand if we combined D and E into ONE SECTION which deals with cancellation, postponement, continuation, or a meeting place changed.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF HCR 12:

PAGE 2, LINE 22 change wording: delete:[provisions] add: requirements
PAGE 3, LINE 3 change wording: delete:[provisions] add: requirements
PAGE 4, LINE 10 change wording: delete:[provisions] add: requirements

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Proposing amendments to Rule 23 of the

6

Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-

7

lature relating to committee meetings.

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BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. Rule 23 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
10 ture is amended to read:

11 RULE 23. COMMITTEE MEETINGS. (a) At least five days before the
12 meeting, written [WRITTEN] notice of the time, place and subject
13 [MATTER] of all meetings of standing, special, and joint committees
14 [DURING A WEEK] shall be provided by the person who chairs the commit-
15 tee. ^{delete:} [If the subject of the meeting includes consideration of a bill
16 or resolution, the notice shall identify the bill or resolution by
17 number.] If the legislature is in session, notice shall be given to
18 the chief clerk or secretary by 3:00 [4:00] p.m. If the legislature
19 is not in session the notice shall be provided to a Legislative Infor-
20 mation Office. The office to which the notice is provided shall
21 distribute the notice to each other Legislative Information Office or
22 Legislative Teleconference Center that is open during the interim [ON
23 THE PRECEDING THURSDAY. THE PERSON WHO CHAIRS THE COMMITTEE TO WHICH
24 A BILL OR RESOLUTION IS FIRST REFERRED SHALL PROVIDE TO THE CHIEF
25 CLERK OR SECRETARY WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE FIRST
26 PUBLIC HEARING ON THE BILL OR RESOLUTION AT LEAST FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE
27 HEARING].

28 (b) The notice requirement of (a) of this rule [HOWEVER, THIS
29 REQUIREMENT] may be waived by motion of the person who chairs the

1 committee to which a bill or resolution is [FIRST] referred if con-
2 curred in by majority vote of the full membership of the house.

3 (c) The chief clerk or secretary shall publish and distribute
4 each day the house is in session a [COPIES OF THE WEEKLY] schedule of
5 committee meetings scheduled for the next seven days [AND OF THE
6 FIVE-DAY NOTICE OF HEARING].

7 (d) The place of a scheduled meeting of a standing, special, or
8 joint committee may be altered or the time or a subject postponed at
9 any time. [(b)] The person who chairs the [A STANDING, SPECIAL, OR
10 JOINT] committee shall provide the chief clerk or secretary written
11 notice of the change. Notice [IN THE TIME, PLACE OR SUBJECT MATTER OF
12 A MEETING. AT THE NEXT DAILY LEGISLATIVE SESSION, NOTICE] of the
13 schedule change shall be [ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEF CLERK OR SECRETARY
14 AND] published as a notice in the journal of the house and, if a
15 regular floor session occurs before the time of the changed meeting,
16 the schedule change shall be announced.

17 (e) [(c)] A scheduled meeting of a standing, special, or joint
18 committee may be cancelled or consideration of a scheduled bill,
19 resolution, or other subject may be cancelled at any time. Notice [IF
20 POSSIBLE, NOTICE] of the cancellation shall be given in the same
21 manner as provided for notice of change in (d) [(b)] of this rule.

22 (f) [(d)] ^{delete:} The ~~provisions~~ of (a) - (d) [AND (b)] of this rule do
23 ^{add requirements} not apply to a standing, special, or joint committee meeting scheduled
24 after the date a conference committee has been chosen to consider
25 amendments to or differences between versions of the general appro-
26 priation act. However, a person who chairs a standing, special, or
27 joint committee shall post written notice of the time, place, and
28 subject [MATTER] of a meeting at least 24 hours before the meeting.

29 ^{delete:} [If the subject of the meeting includes consideration of a bill or

1 resolution, the notice shall identify the bill or resolution by num-
2 ber.]

3 ~~(g)~~ ^{delete:} [(e)] The ~~provisions~~ of (a) - ~~(f)~~ [(d)] of this rule do not
4 apply to meetings of ~~add requirements~~

5 (1) the Rules Committee when it meets for the purpose of
6 preparing the daily calendar;

7 (2) the Committee on Committees referred to in Rule 7(e);
8 or

9 (3) standing, special, or joint committees during a special
10 session [WHEN THE COMMITTEE MEETS DURING THE INTERIM BETWEEN SES-
11 SIONS].

12 (h) [(f)] Each standing, special, and joint committee

13 (1) shall record its meetings electronically and prepare a
14 log of the recording adequate to locate specific testimony;

15 (2) shall prepare minutes of each meeting of the committee
16 on a standard form prescribed jointly by the Rules Committees of the
17 house and the senate; the minutes shall include

18 (A) a list of the names of each member present during
19 the meeting;

20 (B) a list of the name and affiliation of each witness
21 testifying before the committee;

22 (C) a brief statement of the position of the witness
23 on the subject testified upon; and

24 (D) each amendment formally considered by the commit-
25 tee, the name of the member moving adoption of the amendment, the
26 action taken on the amendment, and the yeas and nays if a com-
27 mittee member has requested a roll call vote on adoption of an
28 amendment;

29 (3) shall maintain a chronological file of minutes, copies

1 of which shall be made available upon request to committee members and
2 the public; committee minutes, tapes and other materials of research
3 value shall be delivered by the committee at the end of each session
4 or each legislature to the legislative reference library for appro-
5 priate disposition;

6 (4) shall [MAY] make available to the Legislative Affairs
7 Agency a copy of all minutes of committee meetings during the session
8 for entry of the minutes as a data base on the legislative computer
9 system.

10 ^{delete:} (i) The provisions of (a) - (h) of this rule do not apply to
11 subcommittees of standing, special, or joint committees. However,
12 reasonable notice of the time, place, and subject of a subcommittee
13 meeting shall be provided. ^{delete:} [If the subject of the subcommittee meeting
14 includes consideration of a bill or resolution, the notice shall
15 identify the bill or resolution by number.]



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

IV.
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1987

To: House Rules Committee Members

From: Rep. Mike Navarre^{MN}, Chairman
House Rules Committee

Subject: BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON UNIFORM RULE 23 - RELATING
TO THE WEEKLY COMMITTEE SCHEDULE PROVISION.

The two sentences which separate committee meeting notifications into a "5-day notice" and a "weekly committee schedule" requirement, create the largest problem area within the entire Uniform Rules. This proposed rules change would remove the current "weekly committee schedule" requirement and provide for a 5-day notice requirement.

It is extremely critical to note that no matter what day of the week the current weekly committee schedule would be maintained, it would cause the same situations which are outlined below.

The only current provision for adding a bill or a joint resolution which does not appear on this weekly schedule is by submitting a Concurrent Resolution suspending Rule 54 which allows for suspension of the Uniform Rules. (27 Vote Requirement for suspension of Rules for the House and 14 Vote Requirement for the Senate) This creates a tremendous amount of paperwork and must be passed with the bill or joint resolution on the Senate side also. In the final hours of adjournment, these resolutions become even more cumbersome and can get overlooked and separated from the bill they were originally passed with to the opposite body.

During the first session of each legislature in particular, a large turn-over of representatives in the House creates a lot of new staff members. A significant amount of time is lost within the committee process mainly attributed to these two separate notice requirements.

This proposal would allow bills to be scheduled for hearings from the first day of the session each year. Currently in order to legally comply with the Rules, a chairman would have to wait until Thursday to schedule their bills for hearings.

Under Rule 23(a), if a new bill is sent to a committee on a Friday, the chairman cannot give notice of a hearing on that bill until the following Thursday and could not hear the bill until the following Tuesday. This is a time frame of at least 12 days. A bill which has had a previous hearing in the same situation would require at least eleven days.

Senate Bills.....

The serious problems relating to Rule 23 occur when the 120-day session limit is close and the conference committee on the budget is not appointed (*by both bodies). We are unable to go into the 24-hour notice provision included within Uniform Rule 23(d). At this stage, Senate bills are impacted by the current version of Rule 23.

Senate bills which are referred to the House may require an 11-day time frame before they can be heard in a House committee. Because of this, house committees are not given adequate time to hear the senate bills.

May 15, 1983



Pages 9 - 10 below

2. The Alaska Legislature should maintain the five-day posting requirement for committee meetings and apply it to all meetings of committees. The provision that the notice be given to the chief clerk or secretary by 4:00 P.M. on the preceding Thursday should be eliminated.

The suggested language change for Rule 23(a) is: The person who chairs a standing, special or joint committee shall provide to the chief clerk or secretary written notice of the time, place and subject matter of all committee meetings at least five days before the meeting. However, this requirement may be waived by motion of the person who chairs the committee if concurred in by a majority vote of the full membership of the house. The chief clerk or secretary shall publish and distribute copies of the five day meeting notice.

Many members of the Alaska Legislature feel that Rule 23 is cumbersome. Several indicated that the five day posting requirement is too stringent and should be shortened. Part of the problem with the rule is that it specifies two different notice requirements which for some committees are not possible to meet. The notice requirements also refer to different types of meetings. The Thursday 4:00 p.m. requirement applies to all meetings of standing, special and joint committees, while the five day posting requirement applies only to public hearings. Also, because of the way the rule is written only the Thursday 4:00 p.m. requirement can be waived.

Given the large geographic size of the state of Alaska, the five-day notice is imperative. In order to make maximum use of the legislative teleconference network the lead time is essential. Alaska's teleconferencing network, consisting of forty-two in-state sites, is unique and affords the public an excellent opportunity to participate in the process.

Over two-thirds of the state legislative bodies require committees to give advance public notice of all committee meetings. Generally, 24 to 48 hours is required, however, lengthier notification requirements are not uncommon. Washington, Arizona and Connecticut all require five days, while Tennessee requires six days, Rhode Island seven days, and Massachusetts ten days. Nevada has established different posting requirements for public hearings and meetings. A five-day posting requirement is required for public hearings, and three days is required for all other meetings of committees.

The National Conference of State Legislatures has reviewed the changes proposed for Rule 23 recommended by the Special Joint Committee on Legislative Reform. The changes adequately address the technical problems with the rule and help to clarify the language and strengthen the rule.

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: _____
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: January 25, 1988
Title: Proposing amendments to
Uniform Rule 23
Sponsor: House Rules Committee
Requestor: Mike Navarro, Chairman

Agency Affected: none
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars) n/a

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS: n/a

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Rep. Mike Navarro, Chairman Phone: 465-3764
Division: House Rules Committee Date: 1/25/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

5-1412A ✓
Cook
10/26/87

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to Rule 37(a) of
6 the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State
7 Legislature relating to introduction and
8 sponsorship of measures.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. Rule 37(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
11 lature is amended to read:

12 (a) Any member, group of members, standing, special, or joint
13 committee may introduce a bill or resolution, subject to the pro-
14 visions of these Uniform Rules. A member of one house may co-sponsor
15 a measure introduced by a member of the other house. A measure [BILL]
16 must be introduced, in proper form as approved by the enrolling secre-
17 tary of the legislature, with the original and two carbon copies
18 delivered to the chief clerk or secretary. The measure [BILL] is then
19 assigned a number which it retains through subsequent changes and
20 substitutions. The measure [BILL] is considered formally introduced
21 when the clerk or secretary reads the heading and title aloud in open
22 session (first reading). Measures [BILLS] may be introduced through
23 the Rules Committees by the governor and the permanent interim commit-
24 tees pursuant to provisions of law.

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5-1418A ✓
Cook
10/26/87

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to Rule 24(a) of
6 the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State
7 Legislature relating to committee action
8 on referred bills.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. Rule 24(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
11 lature is amended to read:

12 (a) A committee may act [ACTS] on all bills referred to it and
13 shall report [REPORTS] its actions and recommendation: to the house as
14 soon as practicable. Committee reports must be in writing and the
15 report must be signed by a majority of the members of the committee.
16 The report will note the recommendation of each member signing the
17 report.

5-1411A ✓
Cook
10/26/87

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to Rule 30 of the
6 Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legis-
7 lature relating to reconsideration of
8 measures.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. Rule 30 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-
11 ture is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

12 (f) When a notice of reconsideration has been given with respect
13 to a vote on final passage of a bill or resolution the measure may not
14 be returned to a committee until reconsideration is taken up. Not-
15 withstanding (e) of this rule, a subsequent vote on final passage of a
16 measure that was returned to committee upon taking up reconsideration
17 may be reconsidered, subject to the limitations of (c) of this rule.
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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. Rules

1-26-88

TO: Jeannie Smith
Rules Committee Aide

FROM: Kris Gray
Chief Clerk's Office

DATE: 1/25/88

While posting the committee announcements into the computer last week, I was interested to see the Rules committee is having a hearing on HCR 12. As the person responsible for maintaining the House Committee Schedule I have seen the problems that arise from the Uniform Rules that dictate the scheduling of committee hearings on legislation.

From my prospective, the most dominate problem lies in Rule 23(a) pertaining to the weekly schedule that should be submitted to the Chief Clerk by 4:00 pm the preceding Thursday. The last two sessions the publish date has been generally moved back a day to accommodate the 'five day-first hearing' provision (also contained in Rule 23(a)). This 'working change' helped committees to meet this '5-day' advance notice on all bills they were to hear the next week. However, this earlier deadline does require committees to schedule quite far in advance towards the end of the week.

One of the biggest problems with this weekly notice occurs when Senate bills come over and need to be scheduled for hearings. The committee must wait until the regular 'Wednesday' notice day and can't, for example, schedule a bill that comes over Thursday or Friday until the following deadline- which can be as much as 12 days later! Logistically this is a hardship towards the end of the session.

Finally, I have noticed much confusion about the two different types of notice required--i.e. weekly and a five-day advance notice on first hearings. It seems to me that since the original adoption of these uniform rules, we have changed our methods of printing and notification on committee announcements. The on-line computer system is updated constantly, as soon as possible whenever written notices are received in the Clerk's office or announced on the House floor. By printing a daily, revised version of the schedule, a simple 5-day advance notice could be given on all bills. Whatever exceptions or allowable changes are desired in the Uniform Rules could be taken care of on a daily basis.

I urge the committee members to consider making long overdue revisions to the Uniform Rule 23(a).

Pieces of legislation are moved through both bodies of the legislature to expedite the passage of legislation. It may be previously agreed that one body or the other will pass the bill to the opposite side, however, the bill is moved through the appropriate committees of referral in both bodies. This practice is used to ensure that legislation has adequate time for hearing in both bodies. Near the end of session, it is especially helpful if the identical version of a bill has moved through committees in the opposite body since we may not receive the bill in time to hear the bill properly.

At the end of session, for instance, we have previously scheduled a committee hearing for a bill which is sent over from the Senate side. Currently, we can add the Senate version to our schedule since it meets the "subject" requirements. This provision would eliminate this practice.

HCER

41

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

House Rules:

April 12, 1988



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

AGENDA - HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1988

HCR 41 - Proposing an amendment to the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to deadlines for session work.

(Representative Ellis)

INDEX

- I. MEMO TO RULES COMMITTEE FROM REP. ELLIS
- II. CSHCR 41 (JUDICIARY)
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- IV. FISCAL NOTE/HCR 41
- V. INFORMATION PACKET - HCR 41

1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-4031

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 485-3704

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP



CO-CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOR & COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Mike Navarre
Chairman, House Rules Committee

FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis

RE: HCR 41

DATE: April 12, 1988

Thank you for scheduling HCR 41 for a hearing. The Judiciary Committee made several changes to the bill which represent improvements to the bill as introduced. These changes are as follows:

- 1) The first deadline, (subsection a,1) was changed from applying to the first and second reading to only the second reading; and the day was changed from the 95th to the 90th.
- 2) The second deadline, (subsection a,2) was changed from the 100th day to the 95th day.
- 3) Subsection a,5 was added, setting a deadline for conference committee reports.
- 4) A new subsection (b) was added, requiring 24 hour review of conference committee reports.
- 5) A new subsection (c) was added, allowing for the suspension of this rule by a majority vote in each house on a concurrent resolution.

Please call if you have any questions.

IV.

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CS HCR 41 (JUD)
PUBLISH DATE: 3-28-88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____

Title: Amendment to Uniform Rules

relating to deadlines for session work

Sponsor: _____

Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Legislature

BRU: _____

Component: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Legislative Rules change. No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: John Hartle *JH*
Division: House Judiciary Committee

Phone: 465-4990
Date: 3/28/88

Approved by Commissioner: Rep. John Sund
Agency: House Judiciary Committee

Date: 3/28/88

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

V.

1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-4031

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP

CO-CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOR & COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

WHILE IN SESSION
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JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3704



REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

MEMORANDUM

TO: To House Judiciary Committee Members
FROM: Rep. Johnny Ellis *JE*
RE: HCR 41 - "relating to deadlines for session work"
DATE: March 3, 1988

Attached you will find materials to serve as backup for HCR 41 which proposes to amend the Uniform Rules to set deadlines for the passage of bills through the legislature. This resolution is sponsored by myself and has ten cosponsors.

Last session, 17% of the total legislation which passed the either the House or the Senate was debated on the floor, by either body, for the first time, during the last three days of the session. Thirty bills passed either the House or the Senate on the last day. The figures for the 1986 session are similar with first time floor consideration at 16% in the last three days and 33 bills passing on the last day. For the 1985 session the figures were 18% in the last three days and 24 bills on the last day.

Without belaboring the figures, we are all aware of the rush of legislation that is brought to the floor in the final days of the session and the public indignation that follows. Adequate consideration and debate of each bill is simply not possible during marathon floor sessions jammed with the most important and often complex legislation.

This resolution, in my view, does not place onerous or unnecessary restrictions on the movement of bills, but rather provides more breathing room for the adequate consideration of legislation at sessions' end. Such planned movement of bills is necessary now that we operate under a 120 day session limit.

In the Alaska Legislative Procedures Study, Final Report, submitted to The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform in May of 1983, the National Conference of State Legislatures recommended scheduling deadlines as a means to strengthen legislative operations. As the report states, "scheduling helps to avoid some of the last minute chaos, and assures important bills are not lost in the process". Many states have employed scheduling deadlines to help alleviate logjams.

When the voters passed the session limitation section to the State Constitution in 1984 they also approved language that, "the Legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session," Article II, Section 8. In my view the Legislature has not lived up to this constitutional mandate.

Thank you for your consideration of HCR 41.

Constitution Article II

Salary and Expenses	ing to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.
Regular Sessions	SECTION 7. Legislators shall receive annual salaries. They may receive a per diem allowance for expenses while in session and are entitled to travel expenses going to and from sessions. Presiding officers may receive additional compensation. SECTION 8. The legislature shall convene in regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the month and day may be changed by law. The legislature shall adjourn from regular session no later than one hundred twenty consecutive calendar days from the date it convenes except that a regular session may be extended once for up to ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the session. [Amendment approved November 6, 1984]
Special Sessions	* { SECTION 9. Special sessions may be called by the governor or by vote of two-thirds of the legislators. The vote may be conducted by the legislative council or as prescribed by law. At special sessions called by the governor, legislation shall be limited to subjects designated in his proclamation calling the session, to subjects presented by him, and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session. Special sessions are limited to thirty days. <small>(The amendment of this section was approved by the voters of the state November 2, 1976 and became effective December 23, 1976. This amendment deleted "or" preceding "to subjects" in the third sentence and added "and the reconsideration of bills vetoed by him after adjournment of the last regular session.")</small>
Adjournment	SECTION 10. Neither house may adjourn or recess for longer than three days unless the other concurs. If the two houses cannot agree on the time of adjournment and either house certifies the disagreement to the governor, he may adjourn the legislature.



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE CALENDAR

OFFICIAL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH DAY

Sunday

May 17, 1987

Convenes: 1:00 p.m.

SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS

- HB 160 "An Act establishing the Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund; providing for public testimony on the use that should be made of the income and principal of the permanent fund; and providing for an effective date."
-State Affairs report w/CS, new title, p. 797:
CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 160 (State Affairs)
"An Act establishing the Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund; providing for public testimony on the investment policy for the principal and the use that should be made of the income of the permanent fund; and providing for an effective date."
Letter of Intent, p. 797
Fiscal Note published 4/10/87
-Judiciary report w/CS, new title, p. 1443
CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 160 (Judiciary)
"An Act establishing the Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund; providing for public testimony on the investment policy for the principal and the use that should be made of the income of the permanent fund; and providing for an effective date."
-Finance report w/CS, new title, p. 1480:
CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 160 (Finance)
"An Act establishing the Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund; providing for public testimony on the use that should be made of the income of the permanent fund; and providing for an effective date."
Zero Fiscal Note published 5/15/87
- HB 187 "An Act relating to geographic pay differentials; and providing for an effective date."
-Governor's Transmittal Letter, p. 547
Fiscal Note published 3/18/87
-State Affairs report, p. 698
-Finance report w/CS, new title, p. 1399:
CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 187 (Finance)
"An Act relating to sick leave and medical leave, salaries, and geographic pay differentials of certain state employees who are not members of collective bargaining units; relating to salary surveys; repealing a requirement that the director of personnel prepare an annual pay schedule; and providing for an effective date."
Letter of Intent, p. 1430
Fiscal Note published 5/14/87

Continued on back

House Calendar
119th Day

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS (Continued)

- CSSB 133 "An Act relating to general grant land entitlements; and providing for an effective date."
(Fin)am
-Resources report w/HCS(Res), same title, pp. 1144 & 1172
-Finance report w/HCS(Fin), same title, p. 1541
Fiscal Note published 5/16/87
- CSSB 146 "An Act relating to weights and measures; citation authority of employess enforcing weights and measures limitations; and providing for an effective date."
(Trsp)
-Transporttion report w/HCS(Trsp), same title, p. 1402
-Labor & Commerce report w/HCS(Trsp), same title, p. 1445
-Judiciary report w/HCS(Trsp), same title, p. 1528
- CSSB 162 "An Act relating to fisheries business tax refunds to local government; and providing for an effective date."
(L&C)am
-C&RA report, p. 1217
-Finance report w/HCS, new title, p. 1446:
HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 162 (Finance)
"An Act relating to the fisheries business tax; and providing for an effective date."
Zero Fiscal Note published 5/15/87
Zero Fiscal Note w/analysis published 5/15/87
- CSSB 196 "An Act relating to management of state land; and providing for an effective date."
(Rls)
-Resources report, p. 1446
- CSSB 212 "An Act extending the termination date of the Special Education Service Agency; and providing for an effective date."
(HESS)
-HESS report, p. 1499
- CSSB 219 "An Act creating the Alaska Center for International Business; and providing for an effective date."
(I.T.)
-Finance report, p. 1542
Zero Fiscal Note published 5/16/87
- CSSB 227 "An Act relating to claims of state agencies to permanent fund dividends."
(SA)
-State Affairs report w/HCS(SA), same title, p. 1405
Fiscal Note published 5/14/87
Zero Fiscal Note published 5/14/87
-Finance report, p. 1543
- CSSB 238 "An Act relating to the Alaska Research Policy Act and the science and engineering advisory commission; and providing for an effective date."
(Fin)
-Finance report, p. 1543

House Calendar
119th Day

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS (Continued)

CS

SSSB 22 "An Act exempting certain telephone and electric utilities and certain transactions from regulation by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission; restricting the authority of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission in considering certain costs in connection with rates charged by a utility and with calculating power cost equalization; and providing for an effective date."
(Fin)
-Judiciary report w/HCS(Jud), same title, p. 1445

CSSB 157 "An Act appropriating from the earnings reserve account of the Alaska permanent fund to the general fund."
(Fin)
- State Affairs report w/HCS, new title, p. 767:
HCS CS for SENATE BILL 157(SA)
"An Act appropriating from the earnings reserve account of the Alaska permanent fund to the general fund; and providing for an effective date."
Fiscal Note published 4/8/87
-Finance report w/HCS(Fin), same title, p. 1541

SECOND READING OF HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

HR 7 Relating to the funding of the Emergency Medical Services System.
-HESS report w/CS(HESS), same title, p. 1175
Zero Fiscal Note published 5/6/87

SECOND READING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS

CSSJR 19 Relating to resident hire on a United States Department of Defense project at Amchitka Island.
(SA)am
-Labor & Commerce report, p. 1538

THIRD READING OF HOUSE BILLS

CSHB 166 "An Act making an appropriation from the general fund to the budget reserve fund of any positive amount in the general fund balance on June 30, 1988, as reported on the combined balance sheet in the state's annual financial report for fiscal year 1988."
(Rls)
-Advanced to third from 5/16 calendar, p. 1504

CITATIONS

Honoring - Nellie Bennett
By Senators Duncan, Kerttula, Fahrenkamp, Halford, Kelly, Sturgulewski, Eliason, Zharoff, Szymanski; Representatives Hudson, Ulmer

Honoring - Dr. Kenneth Burnley
By Representative Koponen

In Memoriam - Lillian A. Tackes
By Senators Sturgulewski, Uehling, Josephson, Halford

In Memoriam - Frank Dewey, Jr.
By Representative Koponen

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES STUDY

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

The Joint Special Committee on Legislative Reform



Prepared by the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

1125 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1500

Denver, Colorado 80202

May 15, 1983

PART I

RULES AND PROCEDURES

The National Conference of State Legislatures' study of the Alaska Legislature's rules and procedures began with a detailed review of the uniform rules and the gathering of information on staff size, turnover, committee makeup, committee budgets, session deadlines, past session patterns, bill flow, and interim work. Four areas - - session length, the committee process, the interim period and staff - - were examined. The National Conference of State Legislatures' staff conducted numerous interviews with leaders, committee chairmen, other members and staff of the Alaska Legislature to determine areas of concern. Lobbyists, members of the press and public interest groups also were interviewed. The study is not a comprehensive review of the Alaska Legislatures' rules and procedures, but focuses on the specific problem areas identified through the interviews.

What follows is a series of recommendations for the Alaska Legislature to consider covering various aspects of session length, the committee process, the interim period and staff. The recommendations are accompanied by a discussion of the problems as raised by members of the Alaska Legislature and information on other state practices as possible solutions for Alaska.

A. Session Length

Background: Legislatures today face extremely complex issues and tremendous bill volumes. To maintain the part-time citizen legislature and still deliberate on and screen bills has become increasingly difficult. Scheduling session time effectively is critical. Scheduling helps to avoid some of the last minute chaos, and assures important bills are not lost in the process. Scheduling helps regulate session work and can help to expedite session time.

1. The Alaska Legislature should establish a series of deadlines for scheduling session work and controlling the length of the session. The legislature should consider, at a minimum, scheduling session work (whether by rules or leadership direction) to cover the following:

- o Bill draft requests
- o Introduction of bills in house of origin
- o Committee action for house of origin bills
- o Final floor action in house of origin
- o Committee action for bills from opposite house
- o Final floor action for bills from the opposite house
- o Conference committee reports.

2. The Alaska Legislature should adopt a session scheduling system which emphasizes committee work early in the session and floor activity in the later weeks. The legislature should consider removing the limit of ten prefiled bills per member and encourage

members to prefile the majority of bills during the interim before the start of the session. Leadership should be able to assign bills to committees during the interim.

Discussion: There is concern among members of the Alaska legislature and the public that the legislature is spending too much time in session. They are concerned about preserving the part-time, citizen legislature. Yet, there is a lack of consensus, as evidenced by the interviews and votes on constitutional amendments, for limiting the number of session days or instituting a per diem cut off. Clearly, the number of session days has increased over the last four bienniums. The first and second sessions of the Eighth Alaska Legislature were 95 and 96 days, respectively. The first session of the Twelfth Alaska Legislature, however, was 165 days and the second session was 144 days. The length of sessions has been affected by a variety of factors, the most significant being the dramatic growth in Alaskan oil revenues. With population growth doubling over the past fifteen years, the Alaska legislature has had to respond to a myriad of social problems. In addition, being a relatively young state, Alaska is still faced with developing a body of law of its own.

Another factor that points to the need for deadlines is the build-up of bills on the floor of the Alaska Legislature at the end of session. For example, out of the 201 bills passed by the Alaska Senate during the 21-week 1980 session, 53% passed out during the last four weeks of the session.

The flow of legislation through the process also affects session length. The majority of bills considered by the Alaska Legislature are introduced during the first several weeks of the session, but few are passed out of either chamber. For instance, in 1979 during the first five weeks of the session 75% of the total number of Senate bills had been introduced, but the Senate had only passed out 7.8% of the total number of Senate and House bills passed out that session. During the 1980 session, the same pattern is evident. Fifty-two percent of the total number of bills had been introduced by the fifth week, but only 5.5% of the total number of bills passed had been passed out. In addition, out of 792 bills introduced in 1979, only 102 were prefiled. In 1980, 833 bills were introduced and 51 were prefiled by members of the Alaska Legislature.

By instituting a series of deadlines, encouraging prefiling, and establishing committee time in the early part of the session when floor work is not particularly heavy, the Alaska Legislature can help reduce committee and floor jams near the end of the session and place some controls on the length of the session.

Deadlines for introduction and action on bills are the most common techniques adopted by legislatures for handling bill flow and scheduling work. Three-fourths of the 99 state legislative bodies employ deadlines for introduction of bills, and one-half also provide deadlines for committee action on bills. Colorado, Illinois, and South Dakota have the detailed schedule of deadlines outlined in the recommendation.

Deadlines can be set up either formally by rule or informally enforced by leadership. In order to be effective, deadlines need to be established systematically and adhered to. If followed, deadlines will enable the legislature to schedule and plan the session.

Most legislatures permit prefiling of legislation, and in several states leadership refers prefiled bills to committee before the session begins. This enables committees to begin work immediately when the session starts. Prefiling by itself is not always effective, but when coupled with a deadline system, such as in Florida, it can be a very effective device. The Florida House makes the first day of the session the deadline for all member bills, effectively requiring all bills to be prefiled. Incumbent members may prefile bills immediately following sine die adjournment of the previous session. If an incumbent is defeated for reelection, those prefiled bills are dead unless cosponsored by a reelected legislator. New members may begin prefiling immediately following the November organizational session. Prefiled bills are referred to committees by leadership and the committees, which are appointed and begin work in November, study, amend and act on bills up until the opening day of the session in April. Between the first and second session committees actively work on carry-over legislation.

Other states have encouraged prefiling by placing a limit on the number of bills a member can introduce during the session. For example, Montana lawmakers may introduce only five bills once the session has begun. However, the limit does not apply to prefiled bills prior to the session, interim committee bills, state agency bills or resolutions. In Colorado, the joint rules specify a six bill limitation for the number of measures a member can introduce during session. Detailed deadlines for various legislative actions also are set. To allow for emergencies, a Committee on Delayed Bills is established in each house. The committee, composed of the presiding officer and two party floor leaders, can approve late introductions. Appropriations bills are excluded from the limitation.

Increased committee time in the early part of the session can help expedite the process. This mechanism enables committees to work uninterrupted when floor activity is generally slow. Therefore, committees can act on more bills earlier. Increased committee time in the early part of the session can be scheduled in a variety of ways. For instance, from January to March in Connecticut, floor sessions are held only once a week and the rest of the time is devoted to committee work. Iowa utilizes the first four to eight weeks of session for all committee work. Only committee meetings are held in the Pennsylvania House in January and February, after which floor action alternates weekly with committee meetings. Nebraska and the Kentucky and Pennsylvania Senates utilize a recess period for increased committee meeting time.

B. Committee Process

Background: An effective and efficient legislature depends upon a strong committee system. Committees are the workhorses of the legislature, mini-legislatures, performing policy and program formulation and control. Committee chairmen play a key management function in directing the committee process. The success of a committee system depends significantly on how chairmen plan and manage committee time. Staff also play an important role in the committee process by providing information and analysis to committees -- the keys to informed decision making. Finally, committees serve as the



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

January 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

FROM: Sandi Depue *smo*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113

You requested that this agency determine how many bills were passed by the House of Representatives, Senate and both houses, on a daily basis, during the last two weeks of legislative sessions. You requested this information for the past three years.

Attached are bar graphs for 1985, 1986 and 1987 which show the number of bills passed by the House of Representatives, the Senate and both houses.¹ The bar delineating passage of a bill by both houses corresponds to the date a bill (passed by both houses during the final 14 days) passed the nonoriginating house, i.e., the date a House Bill passed the Senate and vice versa. A table showing the same information is also attached.

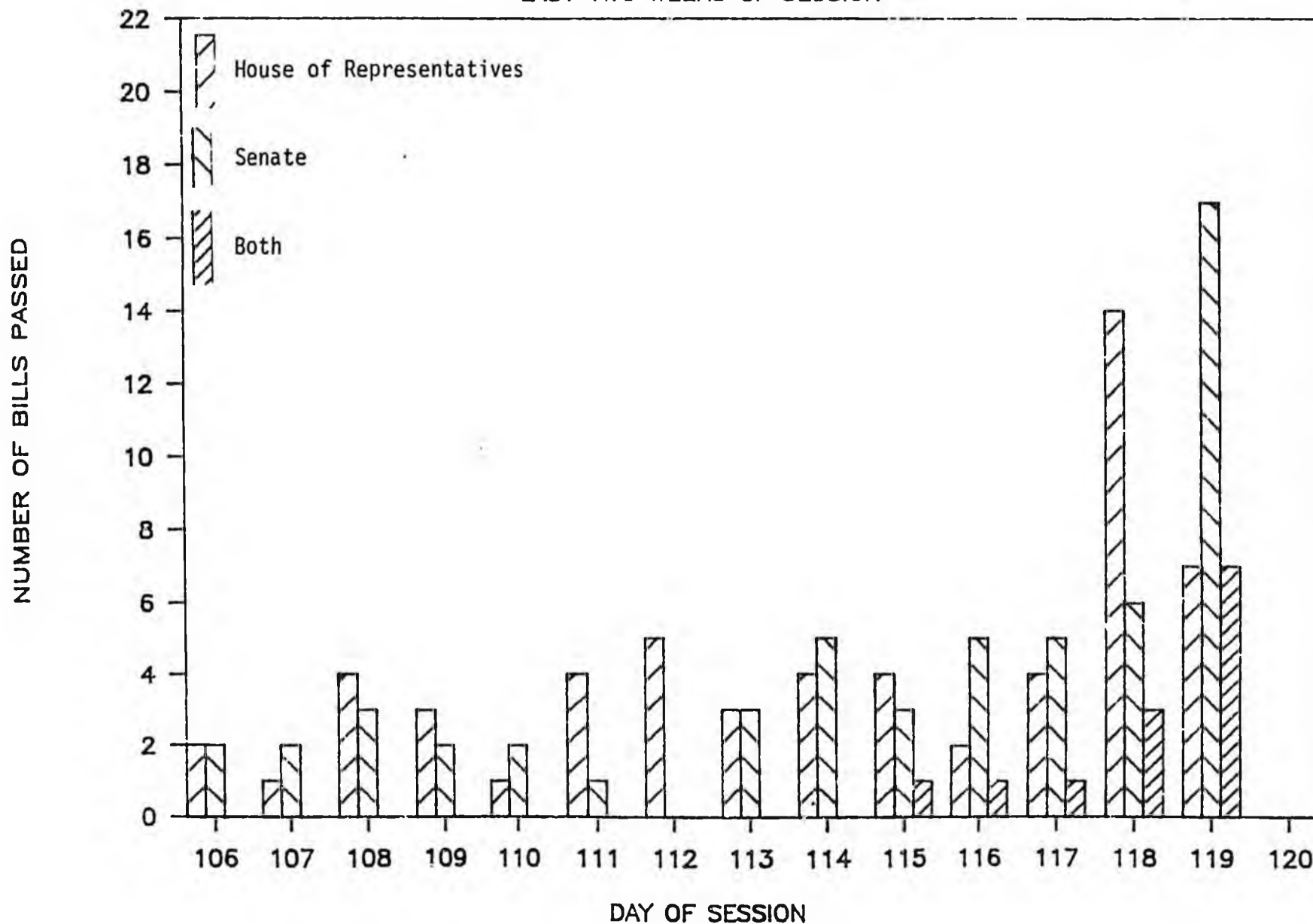
If you have any questions or need further information, please let me know.

Attachments

¹The 1987 Legislature was in session two days which were both considered the 120th day. Both of these days are included on our graphs and in our table as the 120th day.

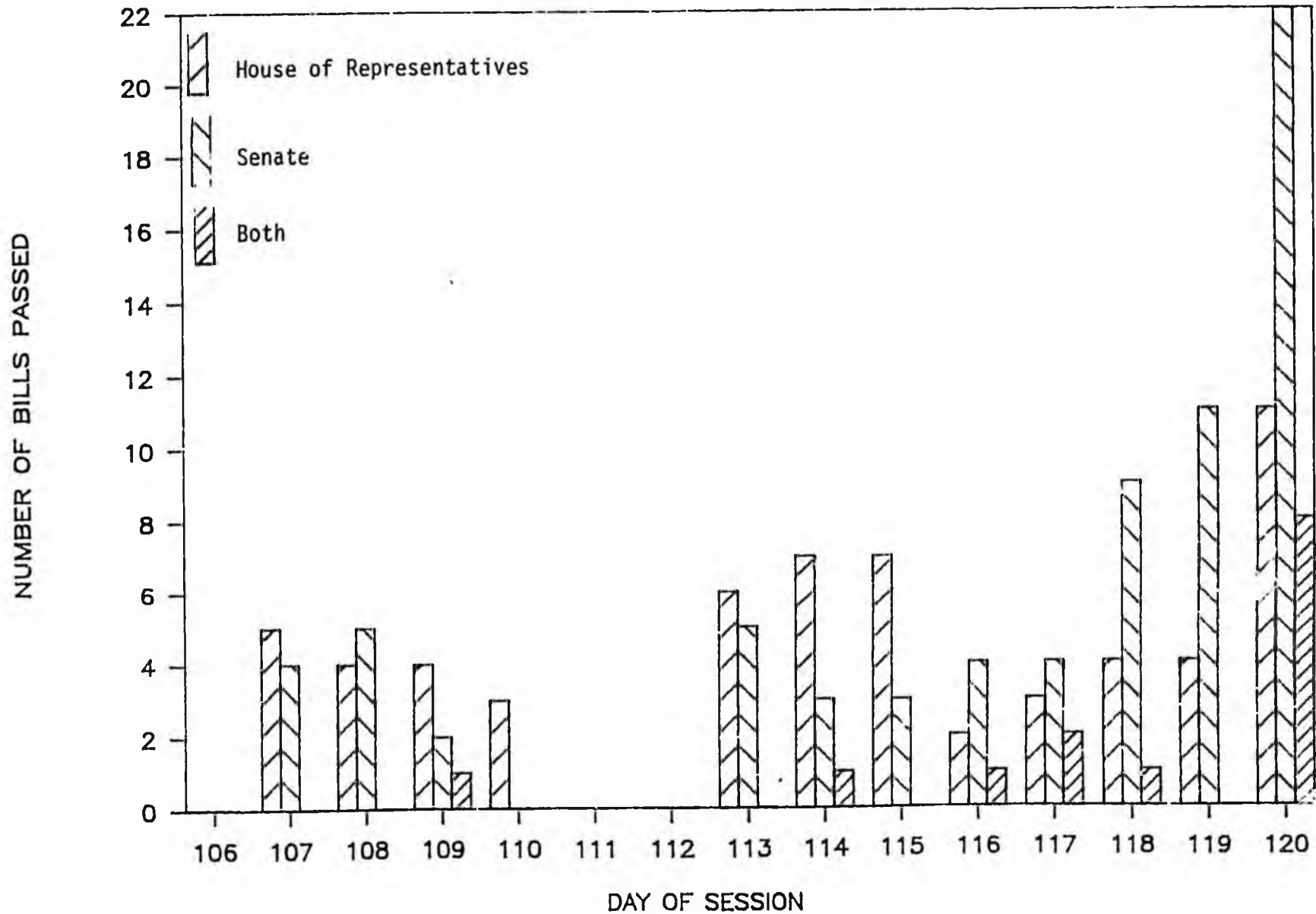
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1985

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



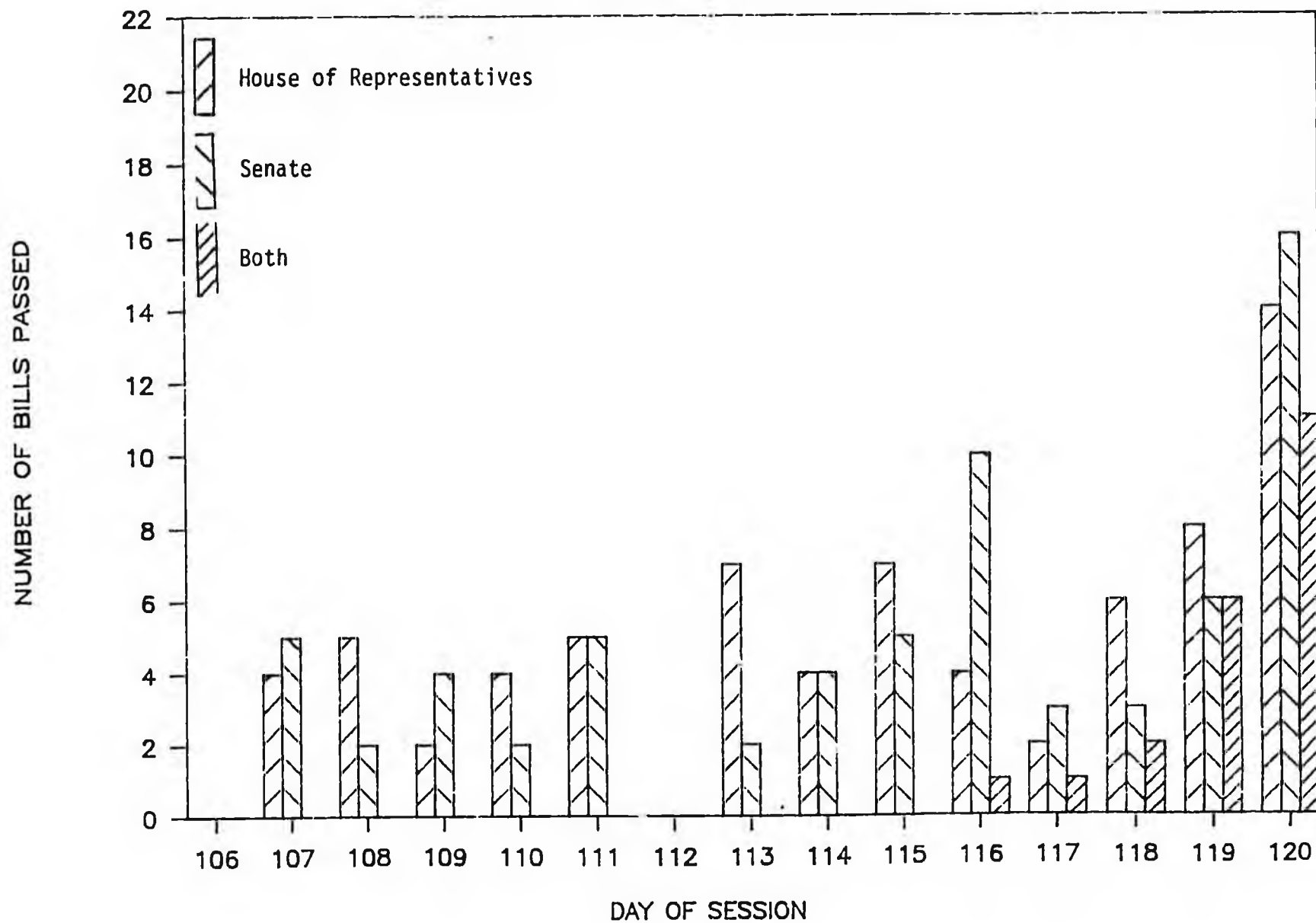
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1986

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1987

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE
 DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION
 1985-1987

1985				1986				1987			
DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY			DAY	BILLS PASSED BY		
	HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH		HOUSE	SENATE	BOTH
106	2.0	2.0		106				106			
107	1.0	2.0		107	5.0	4.0		107	4.0	5.0	
108	4.0	3.0		108	4.0	5.0		108	5.0	2.0	
109	3.0	2.0		109	4.0	2.0	1.0	109	2.0	4.0	
110	1.0	2.0		110	3.0			110	4.0	2.0	
111	4.0	1.0		111				111	5.0	5.0	
112	5.0			112				112			
113	3.0	3.0		113	6.0	5.0		113	7.0	2.0	
114	4.0	5.0		114	7.0	3.0	1.0	114	4.0	4.0	
115	4.0	3.0	1.0	115	7.0	3.0		115	7.0	5.0	
116	2.0	5.0	1.0	116	2.0	4.0	1.0	116	4.0	10.0	1.0
117	4.0	5.0	1.0	117	3.0	4.0	2.0	117	2.0	3.0	1.0
118	14.0	6.0	3.0	118	4.0	9.0	1.0	118	6.0	3.0	2.0
119	7.0	17.0	7.0	119	4.0	11.0		119	8.0	6.0	6.0
120				120	11.0	22.0	8.0	120	14.0	16.0	11.0
TOTAL	58.0	56.0	13.0		60.0	72.0	14.0		72.0	67.0	21.0
AVERAGE	4.1	4.0	0.9		4.3	5.1	1.0		5.1	4.8	1.5

Prepared by the House Research Agency, January 13, 1987, (100287-12; 88-113A).



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
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(907) 465-3991

January 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

ATTN: Jim Nordlund

FROM: Sandi Depue *JMD*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113 (Supplemental Information)

You asked our agency to determine the total number of bills and resolutions which passed the House of Representatives, the Senate, and both houses during the 1985, 1986 and 1987 legislative sessions. You also asked how many bills and resolutions passed each house, and both houses, during each of the last 14 days of the sessions.

The attached tables provide this information and include the number of bills and resolutions passed by each house detailed by House Bills, Senate Bills, House Resolutions, and Senate Resolutions. The tables also provide daily percentages and a cumulative 14 day percentage of total bills passed in each category.

House Research Agency memorandum 87.003 concerning scheduling of bills is also attached.

I hope you find this information useful.

Attachments

Table 1
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1985

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	110	48	38	8	59	83	17	20	59	48	17	8
Day 106	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 110	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 112	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Day 115	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Day 116	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 117	3	1	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Day 118	10	4	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Day 119	1	6	0	0	16	1	0	1	4	3	0	0
Day 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Day Totals	42	16	10	1	27	29	2	9	6	7	1	0

Daily Percent of Total

Day 106	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	1.8	4.2	5.3	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Day 115	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.9	2.1	5.3	0.0	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 117	2.7	2.1	5.3	0.0	6.8	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	9.1	8.3	2.6	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.0	5.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
Day 119	0.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.2	0.0	5.0	6.8	6.3	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	38.2	33.3	26.3	12.5	45.8	34.9	11.8	45.0	10.2	14.6	5.9	0.0

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Table 2
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fourteenth Alaska Legislature - 2nd Session - 1986

	HOUSE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				SENATE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				BOTH NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	144	64	24	19	90	94	15	32	90	64	15	19
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Day 110	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	6	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0
Day 115	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 117	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Day 118	1	3	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Day 119	0	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 120	1	10	1	2	22	0	3	0	6	2	0	0
14 Day Totals	32	28	4	4	44	28	3	5	8	6	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 110	1.4	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	2.8	4.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 115	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 118	0.7	4.7	0.0	5.3	6.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.3
Day 119	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.3	11.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 120	0.7	15.6	4.2	10.5	24.4	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	22.2	43.8	16.7	21.1	48.9	29.8	20.0	15.6	8.9	9.4	0.0	5.3

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions

Table 3
 Number of Bills and Resolutions Passed During Legislative Session
 Fifteenth Alaska Legislature - 1st Session - 1987

	HOUSE				SENATE				BOTH			
	NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED				NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED			
	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR	HB	SB	HR	SR
Session Total	106	47	41	18	57	106	22	48	57	47	22	18
Day 106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 107	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Day 108	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 109	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 110	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 111	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 113	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Day 114	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Day 115	6	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day 116	3	1	1	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Day 117	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Day 118	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Day 119	1	7	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Day 120	4	10	2	0	11	5	0	0	8	3	0	0
14 Day Totals	45	27	13	1	22	45	3	9	11	10	0	1
Daily Percent of Total												
Day 106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 107	3.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 108	3.8	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 109	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 110	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 111	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 112	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 113	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 114	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 115	5.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 116	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	5.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Day 117	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Day 118	1.9	8.5	7.3	5.6	3.5	0.9	4.5	4.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	5.6
Day 119	0.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.0
Day 120	3.8	21.3	4.9	0.0	19.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
14 Day Totals	42.5	57.4	31.7	5.6	38.6	42.5	13.6	18.8	19.3	21.3	0.0	5.6

Note: HB - House Bills
 SB - Senate Bills
 HR - House Resolutions
 SR - Senate Resolutions



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P. O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

July 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Max Gruenberg

ATTN: Jim Nordland

FROM: Katherine Hazard *KH*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Scheduling Bills through the Legislature
Research Request 87-003

You asked our agency to provide information on how other state legislatures schedule bills in order to prevent logjamming of bills during the last few days of the session. You asked specifically for information about these legislative rules in states which have a limit on session length. You also requested information on the number of bills passed during the last two days of the Alaska legislative session in 1986.

Bill Scheduling Rules in Other States

During the last two decades, the number of bills introduced in most state legislatures has increased. The attached graph shows that the number of bills introduced in the Alaska Legislature increased substantially through the 1960s and 70s. Since 1981 there has been a downward trend in the number of bills introduced in the Alaska Legislature.

As of 1983, 37 states had an effective limit on the length of legislative sessions: 30 states had a limit in statutory or constitutional provisions; 1 had a limit proclaimed in the legislative rules; and 6 states had indirect limits on session length through restrictions on legislators pay, per diem, or daily allowance. Only 13 states had no limit on length of the legislative session.¹

¹The amendment to the Alaska Constitution, Article II, Section 8, which limits the legislative session length, was passed in the general election held on November 6, 1984; thus, in the statistics from 1983, Alaska is included as a state with no session limit.

Because of the constraints on session length and in response to the increase in legislation, several states have adopted rules to assure the timely movement of bills through committees and/or through each house in order to prevent logjamming of bills toward the end of the session. I spoke with legislative staff in six states with such rules: Connecticut, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, and North Dakota. Some of the states schedule bills by setting deadlines for transmittal from one house to the other; others establish deadlines for reporting bills out of committee. These rules are described below based on conversations with staff in the respective legislatures.

Connecticut. Rules of the Connecticut legislature include bill submission deadlines and deadlines for the movement of bills through committees. In Connecticut, legislators submit bill and resolution proposals to the legislative commissioner's office in informal language. These are read on the floor and assigned to committees. In 1985 members of the general assembly could submit bill and resolution proposals through January 23rd. Additional information or documentation to the committees needed to be submitted by February 1 in 1985.

Fully drafted bills may be introduced only by committees. In 1985, deadlines for committees to submit drafting requests to the legislative commissioner's office ranged from February 19th to February 28th depending upon the committee. Deadlines for Finance, Revenue and Bonding; Judiciary; and Appropriations Committees were last. Deadlines for drafting requests on proposed bills and resolutions on which hearings are held are later yet; these request deadlines are 10 days prior to the date by which bills must be reported out of committee.

There are also deadlines for reporting bills out of committees. In 1985, deadlines ranged from March 26th through May 8th. Bills not reported out of committee are deemed failed. However, bills may be forced out of committee if: (1) the speaker of the house and the president of the senate certify that the legislation should be acted on by the general assembly; or (2) a majority of the members of the house of origin petition the clerk. There are no deadlines governing transmittal of bills from one house to the other.

Illinois. The Illinois legislature adjourns on or before June 30th. All substantive bills must pass out of committee before the end of the first Friday in May. If a bill has not moved out of committee by this date, it is dead unless the deadline is suspended by a two-thirds vote. Bills may also be petitioned out of committee. Bills must be out of the appropriations committee by the second Friday in May. There is no deadline for transmittal to the other house.

Colorado. The Colorado legislature has rules governing the dates for movement of bills through committee, to the floor, and for transmittal from one house to the other. However, there are no deadlines for appropriations or revenue bills. The Colorado legislature has alternating long and short sessions, with the long session following election years. The calendar for 1986 (a short session) is described below.

Jan 8: begin session
Jan 17: bill drafting deadline
Feb 1: deadline for introducing bills
Feb 21: bills must be out of committee in the house of origin
Mar 3: deadline for passage of bills in the house of origin
Mar 18: bills must be reported out of committee in the second house
Mar 28: deadline for passage of bills in the second house
Apr 29: reconvene for adjournment²
May 27: deadline for adjournment.

Iowa. Although Iowa has no limit on the length of legislative sessions expenses are paid for a maximum of 110 legislative days (100 days in even years). The legislative rules scheduling movement of bills through the legislature in Iowa are similar to those in Colorado. There are no deadlines on Appropriations and Ways and Means bills and the majority and minority leaders may co-sponsor a bill at any time. Other bills, however, must move according to the following schedule in even years.

2nd week: deadlines for bill drafting requests; committee chairs may still make requests
8th week: bills must be out of committee in the house of origin
9th week: deadline for passage of bills in the house of origin
11th week: bills must be out of committee in the second house
12th week: deadline for passage of bills in the second house

Beginning in the 13th week, the legislative bodies address co-sponsored minority and majority bills, conference committee reports, ways and means bills, appropriation bills, unfinished business and other legislative action exempted from the deadlines applicable to most legislation.

According to Diane Bolender, of the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau, this scheduling method is effective and few exceptions are made to the deadlines.

Montana. Montana has a session limit of 90 legislative days. Bills, excepting appropriation and revenue bills, must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before the 45th legislative day of the session. Amendments to these bills must be sent back to the other house by the 70th day. If a bill is not transmitted to the other house by the deadline, it may be transmitted only if there is a two-thirds vote to accept transmittal of the bill by the house to which it is to be transmitted.

²In some legislative sessions, the rules for recessing are suspended and the legislature meets until the adjournment deadline.

In Montana, all appropriations bills originate in the House. Revenue and appropriations bills from the House must be transmitted to the Senate on or before the 70th legislative day. Senate amendments to these bills must be transmitted to the House on or before the 85th day. Revenue bills originating in the Senate must be transmitted to the House on or before the 60th legislative day. Amendments from the House to the Senate on Senate revenue bills must be transmitted to the Senate by the 70th legislative day. In addition, several types of legislative action may occur at any time during the session; interum study resolutions; bills repealing, adopting, or amending administrative rules; and joint resolutions advising or requesting a change in administrative rules. Montana has no deadlines for committee reports.

North Dakota. The North Dakota legislature has a session limit of 80 legislative days. Their rules, however, are based on a 60 legislative day session.

After the 10th day, no legislator may introduce more than 3 bills.

After the 15th day, no bills may be introduced.

After the 18th day, no resolutions excepting study resolutions or resolutions regarding the US Constitution may be introduced.

After the 23rd day, any bill with a fiscal note of more than \$5,000 must be moved to the appropriations committee.

By the end of the 31st day, all bills must be reported out of committee.

By the end of the 33rd day: (1) all study resolutions and proposed resolutions regarding the U.S. Constitution must be out of committee; and (2) all bills must be transmitted to the other house.

By the end of the 48th day, all bills must be reported out of committee of the second house.

If a bill is not reported out of committee on schedule, it is pulled out of committee at the deadline and taken to the floor or referred to the appropriations committee as necessary. There is a floor vote upon every bill introduced.

Legislative procedures in North Dakota also differ from those in Alaska in that state agencies (comparable to departments in the State of Alaska) may introduce bills. Most agency bills are first assigned to the Senate because the Senate has fewer bills introduced; this evens out the load somewhat.

In addition to the rules adopted to schedule movement of bills through the legislature, many state legislatures have adopted rules to limit the number of bills introduced. Most states (79 of 99 legislative bodies) have deadlines for bill introduction, as Alaska does for the second session of each legislature. Forty-six legislative bodies have cut-off dates for requesting bill drafts.

Other methods for reducing the number of bills introduced include:

- a skeleton bill system where an outline is submitted to the appropriate committee, and the committee is responsible for having the bill drafted;
- a limit on the number of bills a legislator may introduce; and
- a prohibition on duplication of bill introductions in the two houses.

Bills Passed in the Final Days of the Legislative Session

You also requested information about legislative action during the final days of the 1986 Fourteenth Legislature. Thirty-two percent (68 bills) of the bills passed by the House during the second session were passed in the last two days; 34 percent (62 bills) of the bills passed by the Senate during the second session were passed in the last two days. In addition, the House voted on 16 other measures during the last two days: three conference committee substitute bills, five joint resolutions, six concurrent resolutions, and two letters of intent. The Senate voted on 9 other measures: four joint resolutions, four concurrent resolutions, and one Senate resolution.

Statistical Summary of Legislation 1985-1986

	<u>Bills Introduced</u>			<u>Bills Passed</u>			<u>Bills Passed Last 2 Days</u>		
	<u>1st</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1st</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Ses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 11</u> <u>86</u>	<u>May 12</u> <u>86</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>House</u>	448	262	710	158	208	366	17	51	68
<u>Senate</u>	322	167	489	142	184	326	8	54	62

* * * *

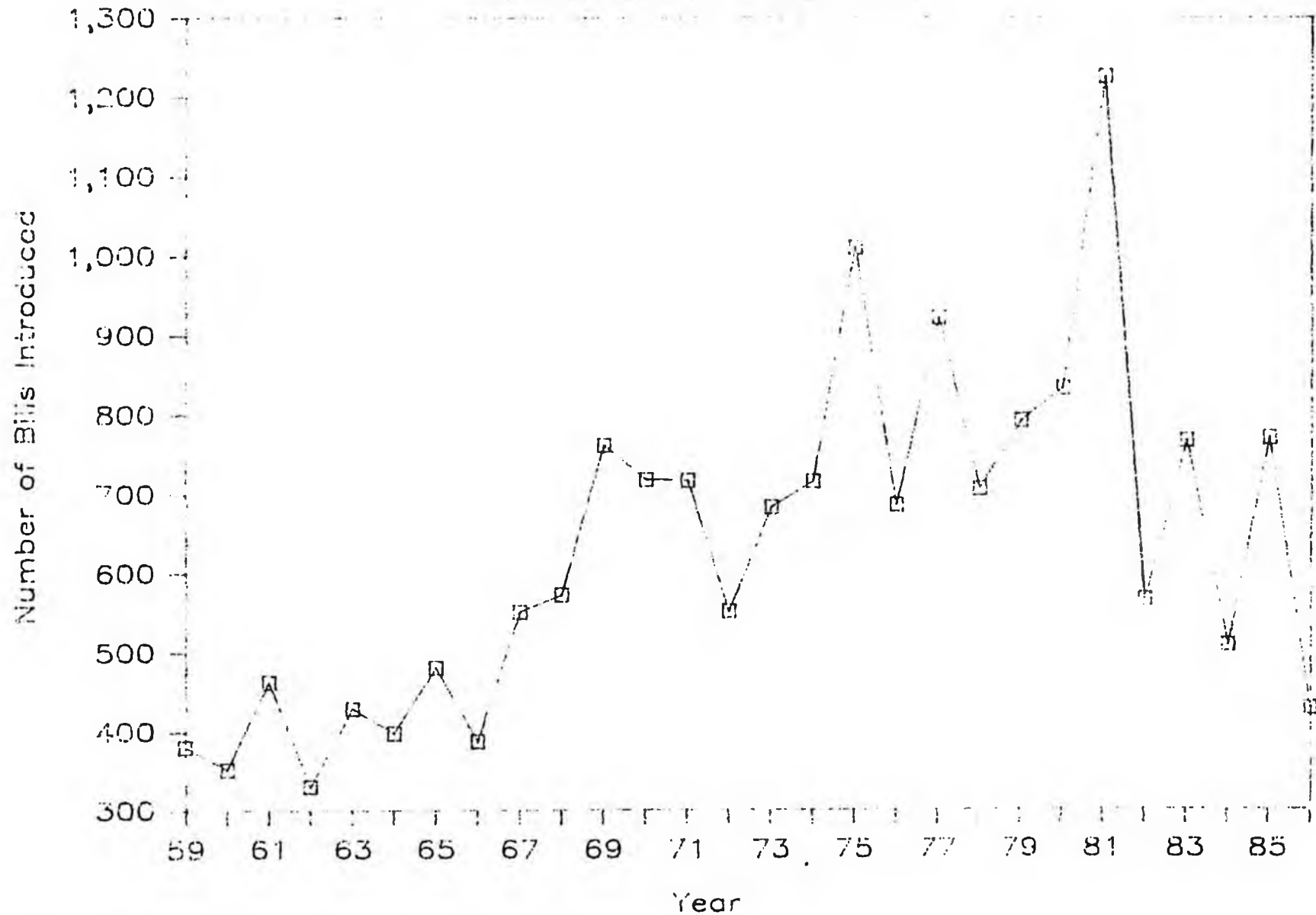
We requested copies of the legislative rules from the six states discussed in this memorandum. Please let us know if you would like us to forward copies of these rules to you; or if we may provide additional information.

KH

Attachment

NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED

IN THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE



Prepared by the House Research Agency, July 1986.

HCR

47

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

House Rules:

April 26, 1988

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/15/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 4-26-88

The Rules Committee has considered HCR 47

Proposing an amendment to Rule 37(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to introduction and sponsorship of measures.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Mike Savane

McMurry

Benjamin

John

Debra

Larry Martin

R.C. Parker

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mike Savane

 Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: NONE
 Title: amendment to Rule 47(a) Uniform
Rules/Introduction/sponsorship measures
 Sponsor: Grussendorf
 Requestor: House Rules Committee
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars) N/A

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS: N/A

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: Representative Mike Grussendorf, Chairman Phone: 465-3764
 Division: House Rules Committee Date: 4-25-88

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

AMENDMENT: MADE IN RULES COMMITTEE

PAGE 1, LINE 14 - After word "law."

DELETE:

[If a matter is appropriate to a particular legislative body, private and substantive deliberation on the matter by a quorum of that legislative body is a violation of this section.]

PAGE 1, LINE 14 - After word "law."

ADD:

Private and substantive deliberation by a quorum of a legislative body on any subject under its jurisdiction is a violation of this section.

State of Alaska

I.

House Majority Leader

COMMITTEES

HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
HOUSE JUDICIARY
HOUSE RULES



Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.
District 11
Spenard, Upper Midtown Anchorage

P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3718
465-4968/4986

914 CLAY COURT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-6844

April 25, 1988

TO: ALL HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: MAX F. GRUENBERG, JR.

RE: HCR 47

This resolution takes elements of two resolutions, one by Representative Hanley and one drafted, but not introduced by Representative Gruenberg. HCR 47 would amend Rule 37(a) of the Uniform Rules to add that bills or resolutions can be introduced with more than one member designated as prime sponsor of a measure. It adds that a member of one house may sponsor or co-sponsor a measure introduced by a member of the other house.

The resolution has 32 co-sponsors including Representative Grussendorf, Rep. Barnes, Rep. Boucher, Rep. Boyer, Rep. Brown, Rep. Davidson, Rep. Davis, Rep. Donley, Rep. Ellis, Rep. Frank, Rep. Hanley, Rep. Hudson, Rep. Koponen, Rep. Larson, Rep. Martin, Rep. Menard, Rep. Miller, Rep. Navarre, Rep. Pearce, Rep. Pettyjohn, Rep. Pourchot, Rep. Rieger, Rep. Shultz, Rep. Springer, Rep. Swackhammer, Rep. Taylor, Rep. Ulmer, and Rep. Zawacki.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

AGENDA - HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1988

HCR 47 - Proposing an amendment to Rule 37(a) of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature relating to introduction and sponsorship of measures.

INDEX

- I. MEMO TO HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEMBERS FROM REP. GRUENBERG, RE: HCR 47
- II. NEW ZERO FISCAL NOTE HCR 47
- III. HCR 47

HJR

4

Original sponsors: Koponen, Ellis,
Sund, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4 (Rules)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the
6 arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear-free zones, as of all
9 rational security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and

10 WHEREAS an emphatic expression of feeling by citizens and their local
11 and state governments can help initiate steps by the United States and
12 other nuclear powers towards world peace and away from the brink of nuclear
13 war; and

14 WHEREAS over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties
15 in 24 nations have adopted resolutions calling for the establishment of
16 nuclear-free zones; and *add*

17 WHEREAS 42 of the 50 states in the United States have proposals for
18 nuclear-free zones introduced or approved at state or local levels; and

19 WHEREAS there are five treaties in existence with as many as 83 signa-
20 tories (including the U.S. ~~and the USSR~~ *delete USSR*) pertaining to nuclear-free
21 zones in the Antarctic, *add* outer space, Latin America, the South Pacific, and
22 on the ocean floor; and

23 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove
24 the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which
25 they were located in case of nuclear war; and

delete: see below
26 *add* WHEREAS 58.4 percent of Alaskan voters in the August 1986 election
27 expressed their strong support for Ballot Measure No. 1, which declared as
28 the policy of the state the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear
29 freeze to be followed by a reduction in nuclear warheads, missiles, and

delete 25 ~~WHEREAS~~ Alaskan voters have expressed their strong support for an end
26 to the nuclear arms race, voting in August 1986 for Proposition 83-01
27 establishing a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska;
28 and]

CSHJR 4(R1s)

1 other delivery systems in order to halt the nuclear arms race and reduce
2 the risk of nuclear war; and

3 WHEREAS the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union
4 has resulted in the spread of nuclear poison to neighboring territories,
5 including arctic regions of Scandinavia; and

6 WHEREAS the environmental devastation of these regions has seriously
7 jeopardized the health and lifestyle of the Saami people; and

8 WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the region above the Arctic
9 Circle from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the
10 permanent inhabitants of the arctic region to carry body-burdens of long-
11 lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the
12 world's people except for the atomic bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
13 during August 1945; and

14 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the food-chain
15 of the arctic and subarctic regions will result in biologically unaccept-
16 able radiation standards for people and ecosystems; and

17 WHEREAS the storage or transportation of high level radioactive nu-
18 clear wastes in Alaska could pose serious health, safety, and environmental
19 risks to the state's residents; and

20 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the legislative bodies of
21 Yukon and Greenland have unanimously approved resolutions that call for
22 restricting the arctic region to uses that are peaceful and environmentally
23 safe, and prohibiting the deployment and testing of nuclear weapons in this
24 area; and

25 WHEREAS a ban on nuclear weapons testing, the deployment of most
26 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and the production of fissile materials
27 can be verified with high confidence by a worldwide network of seismic
28 monitors, satellites, and other verification technology; and

29 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in

1 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution; and

2 WHEREAS current efforts by the Reagan administration have encouraged a
3 spirit of international cooperation and helped establish an atmosphere in
4 which meaningful arms control treaties may result from the Geneva arms
5 reduction talks and which may enhance prospects for negotiating a multi-
6 lateral and verifiable nuclear-free arctic treaty;

7 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
8 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
9 efforts to

10 (1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements
11 and treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations
12 ^{add} establishing the arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of
13 Alaska, as a nuclear-free zone;

14 (2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
15 treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations to
16 ^{add} ban nuclear weapons from the arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire
17 State of Alaska;

18 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
19 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic and subarctic
20 regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and

21 (4) ^{delete: [mutual + verifiable]} obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
22 ^{add} treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations to
23 prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the
24 arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and be it

25 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not seek to
26 limit the use of nuclear technology for medical treatment or other safe and
27 benign purposes.

28 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald
29 Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable George P. Shultz,

1 U.S. Secretary of State; to the Honorable Max Kampelman, Head of Delegation
2 and Negotiator; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
3 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
4 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

II.

Original sponsors: Koponen, Ellis,
Sund, et al.

[delete - orange]

add - yellow

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
 2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4 (Rules)
 3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
 4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the
6 arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear-free zones, as of all
9 rational security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and

10 WHEREAS an emphatic expression of feeling by citizens and their local
11 and state governments can help initiate steps by the United States and
12 other nuclear powers towards world peace and away from the brink of nuclear
13 war; and

14 WHEREAS over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties
15 in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear-free zones; and

16 WHEREAS 42 of the 50 states in the United States have proposals for
17 nuclear-free zones introduced or approved at state or local levels; and

18 WHEREAS there are ~~five~~ ^{delete:} U.S.S.R. ^{add:} treaties in existence with as many as 83 signa-
19 tories (including the U.S. and the Soviet Union) pertaining to nuclear-free
20 zones in the Antarctic, outer space, Latin America, the South Pacific, and
21 on the ocean floor; and

22 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove
23 the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which
24 they were located in case of nuclear war; and

~~delete: [see below]~~

25 add: WHEREAS 58.4 percent of Alaskan voters in the August 1986 election
26 expressed their strong support for Ballot Measure No. 1, which declared as
27 the policy of the state the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear
28 freeze to be followed by a reduction in nuclear warheads, missiles, and

~~delete:~~ 25 * [WHEREAS Alaskan voters have expressed their strong support for an end
26 to the nuclear arms race, voting in August 1986 for Proposition 83-01
27 establishing a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska;
28 and]

CSHJR 4(Rls)

1 the risk of nuclear war; and

2 WHEREAS the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union
3 has resulted in the spread of nuclear poison to neighboring territories,
4 including arctic regions of Scandinavia; and

5 WHEREAS the environmental devastation of these regions has seriously
6 jeopardized the health and lifestyle of the Saami people; and

7 WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the region above the Arctic
8 Circle from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the
9 permanent inhabitants of the arctic region to carry body-burdens of long-
10 lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the
11 world's people except for the atomic bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
12 during August 1945; and

13 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the food-chain
14 of the arctic and subarctic regions will result in biologically unaccept-
15 able radiation standards for people and ecosystems; and

16 WHEREAS the storage or transportation of high level radioactive nu-
17 clear wastes in Alaska could pose serious health, safety, and environmental
18 risks to the state's residents; and

19 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the legislative bodies of
20 Yukon and Greenland have unanimously approved resolutions that call for
21 restricting the arctic region to uses that are peaceful and environmentally
22 safe, and prohibiting the deployment and testing of nuclear weapons in this
23 area; and

24 WHEREAS a ban on nuclear weapons testing, the deployment of most
25 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and the production of fissile materials
26 can be verified with high confidence by a worldwide network of seismic
27 monitors, satellites, and other verification technology; and

28 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in
29 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution; and

1 add: ^ WHEREAS current efforts by the Reagan administration have encouraged a
2 spirit of international cooperation and helped establish an atmosphere in
3 which meaningful arms control treaties may result from the Geneva ^{Arms} ~~Conven-~~
4 ^{Reduction Talks} ~~tion~~ and which may enhance prospects for negotiating a multilateral and
5 verifiable nuclear-free arctic treaty;

6 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
7 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
8 efforts to

9 (1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements
10 and treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations
11 add: ^ establishing the arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of
12 Alaska, as a nuclear-free zone;

13 (2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
14 add: ^ treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations to
15 ban nuclear weapons from the arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire
16 State of Alaska;

17 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
18 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic and subarctic
19 regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and

20 delete: [mutual and verifiable]
21 add: ^ (4) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
22 add: ^ treaties between the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations to
23 prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the
24 arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and be it

25 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not seek to
26 limit the use of nuclear technology for medical treatment or other safe and
27 benign purposes.

28 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
29 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEETING
TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1987
7:00 a.m. - Capitol, Room 208

AGENDA

- HJR 4 - Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.
(Representative Koponen)

I N D E X

- I. MEMO DATED MARCH 31, 1987 - TO RULES CMTE. MEMBERS FROM REP. KOPONEN
- II. PROPOSED CS HJR 4 (RULES)
- III. CS HJR 4 (STATE AFFAIRS)
- IV. ZERO FISCAL NOTE
- V. PACKET FOR NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC PROPOSAL
- VI. MISC. CORRESPONDENCE HJR 4

I.

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

MEMORANDUM

TO: HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE NIILLO KOPONEN 

RE: CHANGES IN HJR 4

DATE: MARCH 31, 1987

By request of some of my colleagues, the following are amendments I would like to see added to HJR 4:

Lines 25 - Line 1 (page 2) states the exact title to Ballot Measure #1 from the August 1986 primary. Previously this was a shortened version.

Line 1 - 5 on page 3 has been added to commend the Reagan Administration for its efforts in arms control talks.

In the BE IT RESOLVED section on page 3 all lines reading verifiable, bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties between the United State, Soviet Union and other nations... are now uniform in order to clarify this Resolution. We included the Soviet Union to stress that any actions taken by the United States must be met with a commensurate commitment by the Soviet Union and other nations.

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

IV.

ce

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version: HJR 4
Publish Date: HOUSE 2/9/87

Revision Date: Relating to a Nuclear Free Zone
Title: In the Arctic, the Subarctic, and Alaska

Agency Affected: N/A
BRU: _____

Sponsor: Niilo Koponen
Requestor: _____

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Niilo Koponen Phone: 465-4992
Division: House of Representatives Date: February 2, 1987

Approved by Commissioner:  Date: _____
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

IV

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

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Juneau, Alaska 99811
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Fairbanks Daily News Miner "Nuclear Arms Said in Alaska."

Anchorage Daily News editorial: "To Keep the North Free of Nuclear Arms" 3/15/84

Anchorage Times article: "Soviets Take Aim At Alaska" 1/18/87

Ballot Measure #1 Initiative #83-01 Nuclear Weapons Freeze

Inuit Circumpolar "Nuclear Free Arctic" Resolution 1983

"Alaska" section of Nuclear Battlefields by Arkin and Fieldhouse

"History of Nuclear Free Zones" and "Nuclear Free Zones in America" by Nuclear Free America

More cities in U.S., abroad declare themselves nuclear-free zones" Anchorage Daily News 4-27-86.

"Nuclear Free Chicago" RECON/Fall 1986

Tuntutvliak Traditional Council Nuclear Free Resolution

"Ontario Legislative Approves NFZ 63-9," Nov. 1986

Testimony on Yukon Legislative Assembly passage of a Nuclear Weapons Freeze Zone.

Copy of a letter received by bottle in Port Alexander, Alaska, summer, 1984

Alaska Nurses Association 1984 resolutions regarding "Nuclear Free Arctic" and "Danger of Nuclear War"

Alaska State Department of Transportation Position Paper "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic" 4/5/84

Alaska State Department of Transportation Research Notes: Radioluminescent Taxiway Lights"

"Estimates of Cancer Incidence in Alaskan Natives Due to Exposure to Global Radioactive Fallout from Atmospheric Nuclear Weapons Testing" by Stutzman, et al. Alaska Medicine, summer, 1983

POSITION PAPER
January 30, 1987

HJR 4 "Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska."

Last August Alaskan voters expressed their strong support for an end to the nuclear arms race by passing Proposition 33-01. The proposition established a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska. The overwhelming majority led me to reintroduce the resolution proposing a nuclear free arctic and subarctic, which would include the entire state of Alaska.

Establishing a nuclear free zone in the arctic and subarctic including the State of Alaska can help prevent a nuclear war by initiating and promoting efforts to:

- 1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties between nations that would establish the subarctic and arctic regions, a nuclear free zone.
- 2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties to ban nuclear weapons from the subarctic and arctic regions, including all of Alaska.
- 3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes in Alaska or other subarctic and arctic regions, and
- 4) obtain mutual and verifiable agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the subarctic and arctic regions, including the state of Alaska.

The legislation also expresses Alaska's concern with the spread of nuclear fallout caused by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear free zones and 42 of the 50 states in the U.S. have approved or introduced nuclear free zones at the state or local level.

This legislation is an expression of the feeling of citizens that their local and state governments should help initiate steps toward world peace and away from the brink of nuclear war by the United States and other nuclear powers.

Nuclear ^{file} arms said in Alaska

Staff and Wire Reports

A 10-year private study released Thursday presents a haunting overview of the global nuclear force structure, pinpointing the locations of nuclear-related facilities in 65 countries and warning Americans they live in a "hair-trigger society."

"There is a pervasive lack of understanding—even within the military—of the pervasiveness of the arms race," the inch-thick book said. "Officials have kept quiet for one reason. It's going on in everyone's back yard."

Alaskans' backyards are included, according to the study. It says that 70 nuclear warheads are presently being harbored here. In addition, Alaska is listed as having 42 facilities for "producing, storing, or detecting nuclear weapons," although the study doesn't say which of the three kinds of facilities are actually present in the state.

According to William Arkin, one of the study's authors, there are 70 nuclear anti-submarine depth charges at Adak Naval Station. They are 10-foot, 510-pound "B-57"

NUCLEAR: . . .

(Continued from page 1)

bombs, designed to be dropped from P-3 Orion aircraft into the ocean, where they explode at predetermined levels. Arkin said there are an estimated 900 of these weapons in the U.S. arsenal.

"In the past, the military has said that there are no nuclear weapons in Alaska," an aide to Congressman Don Young (R-Alaska) said this morning. Young's aides in Washington were unable to reach Pentagon officials this morning to confirm the report. Young was in Anchorage this morning but could not be reached for comment.

Sens. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) have both said they do not know if there are nuclear weapons in Alaska, and if there are, their existence is classified.

South Carolina, with a missile submarine base situated in Charleston, topped the list of U.S. sites with the most nuclear warheads. New York, with neutron warheads secreted at Seneca, ranked second. North Dakota came in third because of its bomber and missile bases.

"The global infrastructure will determine the course of the next war; it will, in fact, contribute to the outbreak of the next war," the authors said. "We live in a 'hair trigger' society."

The study, conducted over ten years, emerged as a 328-page book entitled "Nuclear Battlefields, Global Links in the Arms Race," by William Arkin and Richard Fieldhouse. Both are defense analysts with the Institute for Policy Studies in the nation's capital.

In the first compilation of its kind, the chilling statistics etch a network of nuclear weapons, depots and facilities spread around the planet by the five nuclear powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France. It makes no mention of whether Israel possesses nuclear weapons.

The Pentagon took a dim view of the publication. Spokesman Michael Burch expressed concern that not all the material came from "open sources," but Arkin called that a "cheap shot on the part of the Pentagon. We didn't do anything illegal to obtain the information."

Anchorage Daily News

Winner, 1974 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Gerald E. Grilly
Publisher



Howard Weaver
Managing Editor

Svein Lindbeck, Editorial Page Editor

Established 1911. First Published 1911 to 1912.
Resumed 1913. Closed for business 1947 to 1971.

Alaska's Own Morning Newspaper. Founded in 1948 by Herman C. Brown

3/15/84

To keep the north free of nuclear arms

Keeping the arctic from becoming either tool or target in the world's nuclear arms race is the object of a proposed arctic nuclear free zone under consideration in the Alaska Legislature. The idea deserves your attention and comment.

A resolution calling for a nuclear free zone was introduced this year in the state Senate with some heavyweight sponsors: Senate President Jalmar Kerttula, Sen. Vic Fischer, Sen. Frank Ferguson, Sen. Joe Josephson and Sen. Pappy Moss. Sen. Fischer will convene his State Affairs Committee in Anchorage on Friday to take public testimony on the issue.

The resolution calls upon the governor and Alaska's delegation in Congress to seek a ban on nuclear weapons, radioactive waste disposal and nuclear testing in arctic and subarctic regions. The resolution calls for bilateral and multi-lateral treaties among arctic nations to establish the nuclear free zone, and specifically asks a ban on "all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery."

That is a sweeping non-nuclear agenda, with considerable political hurdles to clear along the way. Gaining international agreement on such a zone is surely some distance over the horizon.

But progress comes in small, gradual steps. The Alaska resolution would be a useful step toward arctic consensus on the issue. And the arctic still enjoys one considerable advantage: it is substantially free of nuclear deployment. If governments can be motivated to make affirmative decisions against pushing nuclear weapons into the arctic, the status quo can be preserved.

It is not at all a far-fetched idea. A nuclear free zone already exists in Antarctica by international treaty. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference — an organization of arctic Native peoples from Alaska, Canada and Greenland — has sought an arctic nuclear ban since at least 1977. The Scandinavian nations all have made serious efforts in international forums to achieve a Nordic nuclear free zone.

Residents of the arctic already know the biological risks of nuclear arms activities. Radiation from atmospheric nuclear testing in the 1950s and early 1960s has been absorbed into arctic ecosystems in extraordinary concentrations: evidence of arctic contamination provided part of the impetus behind the first international bans on atmospheric testing.

Now Alaska can join further efforts to exclude the nuclear arms race from the arctic as much as possible. The Senate State Affairs Committee will accept comments on the proposed resolution at a public

Anchorage Daily News Editor

Soviets take aim at Alaska

by David Ramsey
Times Washington Bureau

Washington — The Soviet Union has stationed in Siberia medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting Alaska and Western Canada, Newsweek magazine reports in its current issue.

The new missiles are part of an increased tension between the world's two superpowers in the Arctic, the magazine says in a three-page spread in its Jan. 23 issue.

"Right now it's sort of a tinderbox of the world," Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens is quoted as saying.

In a story that may give Alaskans cause for a few nights of restless sleep, Newsweek says both the U.S. and Soviet Union are increasing their presence in the Arctic in the aftermath of the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner.

Among the examples cited:

- The United States recently resumed submarine patrols around the North Pole for the first time in a decade. At the same time, the Soviets have deployed their most sophisticated nuclear subs, the Typhoon class, in the area.

- The Soviets have transferred war-level powers to its commanders in the Far East.

See Tension, page A-12

Tension increases

Continued from page A-1

ferred war-level powers to its commanders in the Far East.

- In addition to SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Alaska, Russia is expected to be in a position next year to deploy cruise missiles on bombers that could attack using northern routes.

- The United States is stepping up its military presence in Iceland and Norway and new, advanced radar may be in the works for Alaska.

The report includes a story on

"sub-hunting" by American military forces on the Aleutian Island of Adak, a U.S. base for anti-submarine aircraft.

"Sub-hunting crews from Adak regularly fly along the edges of the Soviet Union, often looking out their windshields to see Soviet Bear or Badger bombers looking at them," the magazine says.

"The Americans also keep their distance when they run across the dozens of Russian fishing vessels and electronic-intelligence ships trawling the seas around Adak."

BT 1/18/84 19

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1

Initiative No. 83-03

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

The initiative would officially recognize that the prevention of nuclear war is the greatest challenge facing the Earth, and that the nuclear arms race dangerously increases the risk of a war that would destroy humanity. The initiative would promote mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze, to be followed by nuclear weapons reduction. The initiative would direct the governor to conduct the state's affairs in conformity with the initiative's goals:

A vote "FOR" adopts the initiative

FOR

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative

AGAINST

NEUTRAL SUMMARY—83-03

Prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency

This initiative would declare as the policy of the state the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze to be followed by a reduction in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems in order to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear war. The initiative bases this policy on its recognition that the greatest challenge facing the earth is the prevention of nuclear war by accident or by design and that the nuclear arms race is dangerously increasing the risk of a holocaust that could be humanity's final war. The governor is directed to conduct the affairs of the state and to carry out state programs in conformity with this policy.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION

For An Act Entitled: "An Act relating to the establishment of a nuclear freeze as the policy of the State"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

Section 1. **DECLARATION OF POLICY.** It is the policy of the State of Alaska: (1) to recognize that the greatest challenge facing the Earth is to prevent the occur-

rence of nuclear war by accident or design;

(2) to recognize that the nuclear arms race is dangerously increasing the risk of a holocaust that would be humanity's final war;

(3) to promote a mutual and verifiable freeze followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems in order to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Section 2. **IMPLEMENTATION.** (a) The governor shall conduct the affairs of state and carry out state programs in conformity with this policy.

(b) The lieutenant governor shall deliver copies of this Act to Congress and the President of the United States.

Section 3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This initiative shall be effective when enacted according to law.

Statement IN SUPPORT of the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

Alaskans have a wonderful opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to world peace when they vote August 26. They can do this by casting their vote in the "For" (meaning "yes") column on the Nuclear Freeze Initiative question they'll find on the ballot.

It is important, however, to realize several things the initiative does not do:

The Initiative does **not** encourage or obligate the U.S. to any sort of unilateral or "go-it-alone" policy regarding a freeze or reduction of nuclear warheads. It calls, instead, for a **mutual** freeze and reduction of such weapons. If other nations—particularly the Soviet Union—will not participate, then there is no obligation for the U.S. to do so.

And, the initiative does not call for any sort of "blind trust" toward the Soviets or any other nation. Instead it specifies that any agreement must be not only mutual but **verifiable** before we agree to participate. In other words, we have to have arrangements in place to scientifically verify that no one is cheating, or there's no deal.

Truly, we have nothing to lose by adopting this policy.

But what will we gain?

For starters, just the freezing of production of nuclear weapons, just the limiting of arsenals to their present strength—which is already sufficient to destroy each nation as we know it today, **many times over**—will be a significant step forward in the
(continued on next page)

quest for lasting peace. And, over time, as the nations mutually reduce their nuclear armaments (again, in a way that can be scientifically verified by all concerned) the threat of atomic holocaust will significantly diminish.

If the world fails to achieve this kind of nuclear disarmament is there any doubt that sooner or later, either by design or accident, one nation or the other will use its nuclear weapons?

And if that happens it is foregone that other nations will respond without restraint.

The result would have to be near total destruction of life on earth. (Just recall the panic, loss of human life, damage and contamination of food hundreds of miles away when a single accidental melt-down occurred recently in the Soviet Union.)

But nuclear destruction need not happen. We have the capacity, through verifiable agreements such as the initiative proposes, to make the threat of nuclear war obsolete.

What would be the State of Alaska's role in this? The initiative calls upon the governor to conduct our Alaskan affairs in ways that conform with this policy. It directs the lieutenant governor to deliver copies of the Act to Congress and to the President of the United States. It lets our national leaders and policymakers know that Alaskans stand for common sense peace.

Similar initiatives have already passed in local Alaska elections. Now Alaska, alone of all the states, has a nuclear freeze initiative on the ballot this fall. This is our chance to speak and act positively on the issue of peace not only statewide but nationally through press attention to our unique ballot question.

Mike M. Miller, Alaska State Representative & prime sponsor.

Statement OPPOSING the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

Your vote on this resolution sends a message - an international message. Unfortunately, this resolution aims the wrong message at the wrong people. It is also a naive, simplistic and cruelly false solution to a complex and deadly problem which it would only aggravate.

Chernobyl and Bhopal show that the ultimate danger to human survival is technology itself, not just the risk of nuclear war. Future energy or biogenetic disasters could terminate life on our planet even more certainly than "nuclear winter", and the Soviet system suppresses genuine environmental activism. A primary source of Arctic air pollution is the USSR. Nuclear weapons ended the "conven-

tional" holocaust of World War II, and Deterrence has been one of the few successes in curbing Soviet militarism and mistakes.

A "freeze" of the research, development and production of nuclear weapons cannot be verified. Our spy satellites may read license plates, but the Soviets have nonetheless succeeded in seriously violating existing nuclear and biological weapons treaties. The Soviets' unreported murder of Major Arthur Nicholson demonstrates that even their signed guarantees of on-site treaty verification inspections mean nothing.

Our government has heard our concern about the cost and dangers of the arms race. It has tried to negotiate fair, verifiable disarmament treaties which will also continue deterring war. The Soviets refuse these and break others. Genuine Soviet peace activists attempting to petition their government are condemned to KGB psychiatric prisons.

Soviet leaders do not feel threatened by the terror and terrible costs of the arms race. They see Western "peace" activism as only a tool for nuclear terrorism, to demoralize our resistance to their increasingly aggressive militarism. Our FBI verified KGB involvement in the formation of the American freeze movement.

When unilateral agitation like this resolution undercuts our government's bargaining position and even leads Soviet leaders to think the arms race may be winnable, they have no use for genuine disarmament. While the Kremlin promotes a nuclear arms freeze, even the *Washington Post* has editorially opposed it as bad policy.

This resolution tells the Kremlin that nuclear terrorism works on Alaskans. Such fear and weakness precipitated Hitler's invasion of Poland and the Pearl Harbor attack. Such agitation led to our desertion of the Cambodians and Vietnamese and to the genocide which resulted.

Despite Kremlin propaganda, Soviet military preparations betray a doctrine that nuclear war is "winnable". (Even our Pentagon has renounced that.) Strategic advantage goes to the attacker, and Soviet development and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems surpassed us in the 1970s. Freezing our attempt to restore deterrence encourages Soviet attack.

Judging by their fast reaction to our State Senate's Wrangell Island resolution and Gennady Gerasimov's recent visit here, Soviet leaders realize Alaska's military and geopolitical importance and monitor us closely.

If you want to do something to help deter another world war, to express solidarity with our government's struggle for genuine disarmament and to send the Kremlin a strong and clear message that Alaskans can't be snowed, then please help vote this down.

Lou Coakley, Juneau

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 93-01

RESOLUTION STATING THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE
POSITION ON NUCLEAR ACTIVITY IN THE ARCTIC AND SUB-
ARCTIC AREAS.

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference developed a fundamental policy restricting the arctic and sub-arctic to those uses which are peaceful and environmentally safe;

WHEREAS, this policy is reflected in the several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Executive Council since the formation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in 1977;

WHEREAS, the governments of the United States and Canada intend to cooperate with each other to test the cruise missile in our northern Canadian homeland;

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has entertained the idea of basing the massive MX missile system in our Alaskan homeland;

WHEREAS, the Atomic Energy Canada, Limited, plans to test the environmental and economic feasibility of the mini-CANDU and the SLOWPOKE 3 (small nuclear reactors for generating electricity) in the Canadian north since they are prohibited from testing them in the Canadian south due to environmental restrictions; and

WHEREAS, the arctic and sub-arctic shall not be used for any nuclear testing or as a nuclear dump-site;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference emphatically restates its nuclear position:

1. that the arctic and sub-arctic be used for purposes that are peaceful and environmentally safe;
2. that there shall be no nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic or sub-arctic;
3. that there shall be no nuclear dump-sites in the arctic or sub-arctic;
4. that exploration and exploitation of uranium, thorium, lithium or other materials related to the nuclear industry in our homeland be prohibited;

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian government be notified of our opposition to the testing of the cruise missile in our Canadian homeland and that they be requested to refrain from such tests:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Atomic Energy Canada, Limited, be notified of our opposition to the testing of nuclear reactors in the Canadian arctic or sub-arctic and that they be notified to refrain from such tests:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the United States government be notified of our opposition to the placement of the M missile in our Alaskan homeland and that they be requested to cease with any such plan:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference study and research current international treaties to determine whether or not they comply with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference Arctic Policy; and

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference lobby the United Nations and various international organizations to encourage members of the United Nations to adopt a policy for a nuclear free zone in the arctic.

INTRODUCED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

ADOPTED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

- (a) That all steps be taken to promote the objectives in the above mentioned
- (b) That a memorandum be called on the subject of the above mentioned

other matters, further, please advise of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum, and of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum, and of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum.

- (c) That the above mentioned memorandum be used for the purpose of the above mentioned memorandum.

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

and of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum, and of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum, and of any other matters which may be referred to in the above mentioned memorandum.

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Location	Organization and Activity
ALABAMA	
<i>The Army dominates the state of Alabama, where the most important nuclear facilities are the Military Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal and the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense System. There are also important Air Force nuclear missile development and training, including work on a new "Star Wars" strategic defense initiative. No nuclear warheads are deployed in the state.</i>	
Anniston	Anniston Army Depot: fuels, seals and performs final checks and packaging of Lance missiles
Fort McClellan, Anniston	Army Military Police School/Training Center: nuclear weapons guard and security training, newly built prototype nuclear weapons storage site operated by the Defense Nuclear Agency for nuclear security training • LORAN-D transmitter
Grand Bay	ISS radar
Huntsville	Milton K. Cummings Research Park: Army Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command/Advanced Technology Center, coordinates all ball missile defense R&D, operates the Kwajalein Missile Range
Jordan Lake	Naval Space Surveillance System transmitter
Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville	Army Missile Munitions Center and School: Army missile training and operational development • Army Missile Command: R&D and manufacture of Lance, Pershing and other Army nuclear missiles, including future battlefield nuclear weapons • 515th Ordnance Det: nuclear weapons support training for Army reserve units
Montgomery	187th Tactical Fighter Group (ALANG), nuclear-capable F-4s

ALASKA

Even though Alaska ranks 25th in number of nuclear warheads deployed, it ranks 2d with 42 facilities in the nuclear infrastructure. Its location makes it a significant strategic command and control area. Numerous military forces will be deployed to and operate from Alaska in wartime, in many ways similar to the continental U.S. Less than 3 miles separate U.S. and Soviet territory at Little Diomedea and Big Diomedea islands. Shemya and Adak Islands at the tip of the Aleutians are critical for monitoring Soviet nuclear activity and for nuclear anti-submarine warfare.

*Adak Island	Naval Station • Patrol Wings Pacific Det Adak, Adak Air Base • 1st Reconnaissance Group: rotational deployment base for nuclear-capable P-3s from Moffett Field, CA, center of ASW operations in the northern Pacific • command facilities include ASW Operations Center • Advanced Underwater Weapons Det: storage of 70 nuclear depth bombs, guarded by Marines • Naval Facility: processing station for SOSUS • Naval Radio Transmitting Facility (Mt. Moffett): HF network control station for naval communications, LF transmissions to the Pacific area • Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station: serving north Pacific chain • Green Pine communications station	Flaxman Island Fort Greely, Fairbanks Fort Richardson Anchorage Fort Yukon AFS
Attu Island	Attu Research Site: nuclear test detection station • Coast Guard LORAN-C Station: serving north Pacific chain	Gaiens Airport Indian Mountain AFS
Barter Island	DEW line radar (BAR) and Bar Main Site	Juzco Kenai
Burnt Mountain	Burnt Mountain Research Site: AFTAC seismic detection station consisting of 3 remote detection sites, containing radio isotope thermoelectric generators, 103 miles of specialized data transmission cables	King Salmon Airport Naknek
Campion AFS	7400 Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and GCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC	Nodiak
Cape Lisburne AFS, Nanaliwa	7311st Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC, AN/FPS 117 Seasigloc radar site	Kotzebue AFS
Cape Newenham AFS, Chitina	794th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC, Seasigloc radar site	Lineley Murphy Dome AFS

	Cape Prince of Wales	Arctic ASW research field station of North Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA; monitors ice and Arctic ice conditions
	Cape Romanzof AFS, Igloo	749th Aerospace Defense Squadron: early warning station reporting to King Salmon RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
	Chatanika	AF Components Laboratory radar supporting Poker Flat rocket launch and atmospheric research
	Chena River	Chena River Research Site: Det 460, AFTAC, nuclear test detection station
	Clear AFS, Anderson	17th Missile Warning Squadron: BMEWS Site II, one of three BMEWS Missile Early Warning System stations providing early warning and confirmation of missile launches after detection by DSP satellites; secondary satellite tracking mission; radars include 3 FPS-50 detection radars (400 feet wide by 165 feet high) and 1 tracking radar
	Gold Bay AFS	744th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
	Elmendorf AFB	9th Strategic Wing (SAC): forward aerial refueling and reconnaissance base supporting KC-105s (Alaska Tanker Task Force) and KC-105 reconnaissance aircraft; provides bomber refueling in wartime • Joint Task transmitter moved to Elmendorf AFB as part of Scope Signal III upgrade • Det 406, AFTAC, operates and maintains several unmanned sensor arrays throughout Alaska; also processes air samples from WC-135 aircraft
	Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage	HQ, Alaskan Air Command/Joint Task Force Alaska: major AF command and JCS designated joint command for wartime control of Alaskan theater; coordinates nuclear weapons custody and planning in Alaska • Alaskan NORAD Region: operation of ROCC for radar sites and interceptors in Alaska • 11th Tactical Control Group (formerly 131st ACW Group) mans the ROCC and operates 13 radar sites and two intermediate regional radar centers • 21st Tactical Fighter Wing: F-15 air defense unit, converted from F-4 in 1982 • dispersal base for B-52 bombers from Castle AFB, CA • 102nd Tactical Operations Squadron: T-38 aircraft flying "unknown targets" to test Alaskan radar sites by simulating Soviet bombers • Global Command and Control station, Giant Talk/Scope Signal III station • DSCS communication terminal linked to Sunnyvale, CA, Offutt, NE, and Ft. Detrick, MD • NAVSTAR monitor station • Det 471, AFTAC, nuclear detection station
	Flaxsman Island	DEW line radar
	Fort Greev, Fairbanks	Army Cold Regions Test Center: cold climate testing of military equipment
	Fort Richardson, Anchorage	172d Infantry Brigade: senior Army command in Alaska; includes nuclear-capable 155mm artillery
	Fort Yukon AFS	769th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and GCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
	Gaiona Airport	forward F-15 air defense operations from Elmendorf AFB • Seek Igloo radar surveillance station
	Indian Mountain AFS	748th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and GCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
	Juneau	Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station: serving Gulf of Alaska coast
	Kenai	FAA radar reporting to the ROCC at Elmendorf AFB
	King Salmon Airport, Naknek	forward F-15 air defense operations from Elmendorf AFB • 15th Aerospace Defense Squadron: Southern Alaskan Regional Control Center (RCC) and 8th AN/FPS-117 Seek Igloo radar surveillance station
	Kodiak	Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station and Control Site serving Gulf of Alaska and north Pacific coasts • VLF radio transmitter, operating worldwide, LF to Pacific and Arctic Oceans
	Kotzebue AFS	745th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
	Lonsby	DEW line radar (DOW 1)
	Murphy Dome AFS	744th Aerospace Defense Squadron: Northern Alaskan Regional Control Center (RCC); Seek Igloo radar site

Narrow Cape	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving north Pacific and Gulf of Alaska chains
Oliktok	DEW line radar (POW 2)
Point Barrow	DEW line radar (POW) and IYOW Main Site
Point Lav	DEW line radar (IIZ 2)
Poker Flat	Poker Flat Research Range, AF Command's laboratory range for study of the disturbed lower atmosphere, also used for possible air surveillance station
Port Clarence	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving north Pacific chain
St. Paul Island	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station and Weather Station, serving north Pacific chain
Shemya AFB, Shemya Island	18th Surveillance Squadron operates "Ocean Dome" AN FSS-400 phased array radar. Provides tactical intelligence data on Soviet ballistic missile (ICBM/SLBM) test launches to the Kamchatka peninsula and the Pacific Broad Ocean area. Provides tactical warning and attack assessment. "TWAA" of ICBM/SLBM attack on the continental United States and southern Canada. Satellite tracking is secondary peacetime mission. Det 1, 9th Strategic Wing; 2 RC-105S "Coora Bull" aircraft forward based from Eielson AFB for immediate launch to collect intelligence on Soviet missile testing. Det 401, AFTAC, nuclear test detection station. JCS satellite communications terminal
Shoal Cove	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving Gulf of Alaska and Canadian west coast chains
Sparrevonn AFS, Iliamna	716th Aerospace Defense Squadron, surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqalo radar site
Tatalina AFS, McGrath	717th Aerospace Defense Squadron, surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqalo radar site
Tin City AFS, Wales	710th Aerospace Defense Squadron, surveillance station reporting to Mercury Dome RCC. Seek Iqalo radar site. Closest active military base to the Soviet Union (50 miles)
Tuk	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving Gulf of Alaska chain
Wainwright	DEW line radar (IIZ 3)

ARIZONA

The open land of southern Arizona houses extensive military training and testing areas, and until 1984 13 Titan II missile sites around Tucson. Training is the biggest activity, with Davis-Monthan AFB being used for ground-launched cruise missiles, Luke AFB for F-16s, Fort Huachuca for communications and missile equipment, and MCAS Yuma for Marine Corps aviation.

Benson	Site Study, Electronic Proving Ground, Ft. Huachuca, communications test facility
Cave Creek	'55 radar
*Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson	former location of 390th Strategic Missile Wing with 18 Titan II missiles, deactivated in early 1984 with retirement of Titan II. 368th Tactical Missile Training Squadron, primary training base for ground-launched cruise missiles. Det 1, 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadron; 2 F-16s in alert with Orion nuclear missile. Also 10 over-the-horizon ground stations. Military Aircraft Storage and Distribution Center. The Southwest's largest stored aircraft and bombers awaiting cannibalization or reactivation
Flagstaff	Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station, astronomical and astrophysical observations. NEACP ground test point. GVEN early warning radar activated in 1985
Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista	HQ, Army Communications Command, world's largest Army non-nuclear communications, including nuclear weapons command and control. Army Electronic Proving Ground, TVE at weapons development, including radioactive detection equipment

Gila River
Holbrook
Luke AFB, Litchfield
Mount Lemon
Mule Mountain
Oatman Mountain
Sky Harbor (AP, PH)
Tucson (AP)
MCAS Yuma

Yuma

Arkansas ranks 10th
Luttrell AFB, The only
ICBM missile to 21

Blackwell
*Blytheville AFB

Fayetteville
Ft. Smith MAP
Judsonia
*Little Rock AFB

Red River

California ranks 1st
1987. It has the large
sites. Every category
contributes around 50
one of two main Air
Radar and electronic
centers. China Lake,
early warning radar

NAS Alameda, San Francisco

NUCLEAR FREE ZONES IN THE UNITED STATES

14,611,281 Americans in 132 Nuclear Free Zones, November 1986

Zone	Population	Area (sq. mi.)	Type
1. Adams County, Nevada	42,251	87,024	county council ordinance
2. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	referendum ordinance
3. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	city council resolution
4. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	petition initiative ordinance
5. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	referendum resolution
6. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	town council ordinance
7. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	town meeting resolution
8. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	community council resolution
9. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	village board resolution
10. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	community council resolution
11. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	town meeting resolution
12. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	town meeting resolution
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132. Adams County, Nevada	1,170	82,913	town meeting resolution

NFZ CAMPAIGNS UNDERWAY

- Alaska: Alaska, Alaska
- Arizona: Arizona, Arizona
- California: California, California
- Colorado: Colorado, Colorado
- Connecticut: Connecticut, Connecticut
- Delaware: Delaware, Delaware
- Florida: Florida, Florida
- Georgia: Georgia, Georgia
- Idaho: Idaho, Idaho
- Illinois: Illinois, Illinois
- Indiana: Indiana, Indiana
- Iowa: Iowa, Iowa
- Kansas: Kansas, Kansas
- Kentucky: Kentucky, Kentucky
- Louisiana: Louisiana, Louisiana
- Maine: Maine, Maine
- Maryland: Maryland, Maryland
- Massachusetts: Massachusetts, Massachusetts
- Michigan: Michigan, Michigan
- Minnesota: Minnesota, Minnesota
- Mississippi: Mississippi, Mississippi
- Missouri: Missouri, Missouri
- Montana: Montana, Montana
- Nebraska: Nebraska, Nebraska
- Nevada: Nevada, Nevada
- New Hampshire: New Hampshire, New Hampshire
- New Jersey: New Jersey, New Jersey
- New Mexico: New Mexico, New Mexico
- New York: New York, New York
- North Carolina: North Carolina, North Carolina
- North Dakota: North Dakota, North Dakota
- Ohio: Ohio, Ohio
- Oklahoma: Oklahoma, Oklahoma
- Oregon: Oregon, Oregon
- Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island: Rhode Island, Rhode Island
- South Carolina: South Carolina, South Carolina
- South Dakota: South Dakota, South Dakota
- Tennessee: Tennessee, Tennessee
- Texas: Texas, Texas
- Utah: Utah, Utah
- Vermont: Vermont, Vermont
- Virginia: Virginia, Virginia
- Washington: Washington, Washington
- West Virginia: West Virginia, West Virginia
- Wisconsin: Wisconsin, Wisconsin
- Wyoming: Wyoming, Wyoming