

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
5542 SSTA SR 8 - HB 4 (file 1)

SR

8

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 3/25/87 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER:

**FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED _____ **
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035
(see below)

2/4/87
Mr. President:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 4/2/87

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SR 8

Relating to the Armenian genocide.

and recommended:

[] replace with CS _____ [] same title
[] attached amendment(s) and [] new title

[X] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to _____

[] letter of intent adopted and attached

** Committee [X] attached or [] adopted fiscal note(s)
[X] zero [] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]

Chairman signature and recommendation

[X] Committee Backup Attached

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : SR 8
 Title : Relating to the
Armenian genocide
 Sponsor : KERTTULA
 Requestor : STATE AFFAIRS SENATE
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : None
 BRU : None
 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-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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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

No Fiscal Impact

Prepared by : Senate State Affairs

Division : _____

Phone : 465-4522

Date : March 30, 1987

Approved by ^{CHAIRMAN} ~~Commissioner~~ : Senator Mitch Abood

Agency : Senate State Affairs

Date : March 30, 1987

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

Fact Sheet: The Armenian Genocide

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the Armenian population of the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire became the target of heightened persecution by the Ottoman government. These persecutions culminated in a three decade period during which the Armenians were systematically uprooted from their homeland of 3,000 years and eliminated through massacres or exile.

The Pattern of Persecution: 1894-1924

1894-1896 200,000 Armenians massacred during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II.
1909 21,000 Armenians massacred in Cilicia.
1915-1923 1,500,000 Armenians perished, and more than 500,000 were exiled from their homes in the Ottoman Empire.

At the beginning of World War I, there were some 2,500,000 Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire. Since the Armenian Genocide, fewer than 100,000 declared Armenians reside in Turkey. Armenian citizens of Russia were also subject to massacre during the Turkish invasions of 1918 and 1920.

Mobilization for World War I Sets the Stage for Genocide

1. On August 2, 1914, general mobilization of the Turkish army was declared. Like their fellow Turkish citizens, all able-bodied Armenian men, with few exceptions, were called up for military service. Beginning in February, 1915, the Armenians in the armed forces were segregated into labor battalions, disarmed, and ultimately worked to death or massacred.
2. Also in August, 1914, the Young Turk government began to release murderers and other confirmed criminals from prisons throughout Asia Minor and placed them in the Special Organization (Teshkileti Mahsusa) for the express purpose of ending the "Armenian Question" by annihilating the Armenians. Whole villages were massacred outright in the fall and winter of 1914 in the eastern provinces.
3. In February, 1915, the Turkish government disarmed the Armenian mountaineers of Zeitun, near Marash, and deported the population to the Salt Desert near Konia, or to the Syrian desert. Packed into boxcars, or forced to walk, often without food or water for days, they quickly perished. Deportations and massacres soon became the plight of Armenians in other areas.
4. On April 24, 1915, about 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in Constantinople (Istanbul), exiled, or taken to the interior and murdered. Similar measures were executed throughout the empire in all Armenian centers.
5. The Edict of Deportation was formally promulgated on May 27, 1915. Soon afterwards, Armenians throughout the Ottoman Empire were deported on short notice. Men were usually separated from the group and massacred. The remaining women, children, and elderly were marched across Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia to the Syrian desert, constantly attacked by brigands and the Special Organization "guards" who were ostensibly to offer protection. Thousands were kidnapped. Most of the deportees were massacred or died of starvation, disease, or exposure.
6. Approximately 500,000 Armenian refugees escaped to the north across the Russian border, south into Arab countries, or to Europe and the United States. Thus, the Armenians of the Ottoman Empire were virtually eliminated from their ancestral homeland as a result of a carefully executed government plan of genocide.
7. Armenians who did return from exile to their homes following World War I found conditions uncertain, despite assurances by the Allies that their lives and property would be secure. With the rise of Mustapha Kemal (Ataturk) beginning in 1919, the Armenians again were subjected to waves of massacres. Those who survived either fled or were expelled by the Kemalist regime in 1922-24.

"... When the Turkish authorities gave the orders for these deportations, they were merely giving the death warrant to a whole race; they understood this well, and, in their conversations with me, they made no particular attempt to conceal the fact.

"I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915."

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., U.S. Ambassador to Turkey
Ambassador Morgenthau's Story
(Doubleday, Garden City, 1918. Second Edition. Plandome, N.Y., 1975.
pp. 309, 321-22.)

For further information and documentation, contact:

Armenian Assembly of America
1420 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
• Phone: (202) 332-3434

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 171

To affirm the Armenian genocide.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. PASHAYAN (for himself and Mr. WAXMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

To affirm the Armenian genocide.

Whereas the Armenian genocide was conceived by the Turkish government and implemented from 1915 to 1923, resulting in the extermination of one and a half million Armenian men, women, and children, the deportation of an additional five hundred thousand survivors, and the elimination of a two thousand five hundred-year Armenian presence in its historic homeland;

Whereas the Armenian genocide is amply documented in the archives of the United States, as well as of Austria, France, Germany, and Great Britain;

Whereas United States Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau organized and led protests by all nations, among them Turkey's allies, over Turkey's program of race extermination;

Whereas an organization known as Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress, contributed some \$113,000,000 from 1915 to 1930 to aid the Armenian genocide survivors and, whereas, one hundred and thirty two thousand orphans became foster children of the American people;

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide was confirmed in Senate Resolution 359 dated May 13, 1920, which stated in part, "the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered";

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide was also confirmed in House Resolution 148 which stated in part, "that April 24, 1975, is hereby designated as 'National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man', and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day as a day of remembrance for all victims of genocide, especially those of Armenian ancestry who succumbed to the genocide perpetrated in 1915, and in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Armenians and their friends throughout the world";

Whereas former President Jimmy Carter in a May 16, 1978, speech at the White House stated in part, "I feel very deeply that I, as President, ought to make sure that this (Armenian genocide) is never forgotten";

Whereas the United States, during the March 14 and 16, 1979, sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, voted in support of paragraph 30 in a

report entitled, "Study of the Questions of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" which stated, "Passing to the modern era, one may note the existence of relatively full documentation dealing with the massacres of Armenians.";

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, an independent Federal agency, unanimously resolved on April 30, 1981, that, "the Armenian genocide should be included in the Holocaust Museum Memorial";

Whereas President Ronald Reagan in Proclamation numbered 4838, dated April 22, 1981, stated in part, "like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it—and like too many other persecutions of too many other peoples—the lessons of the holocaust must never be forgotten"; and

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide has been documented, affirmed, and reaffirmed for over six decades:
Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the policy of the United States has em-
- 2 braced and shall embrace these historical events:

○

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 247

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's
Inhumanity to Man".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. COELHO introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of
Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That April 24, 1984, is hereby designated as "National Day
4 of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and the
5 President of the United States is authorized and requested to
6 issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United
7 States to observe such a day as a day of remembrance for all
8 the victims of the genocide, especially the one and one-half
9 million people of Armenian ancestry who were victims of the
10 genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915 and 1923, and
11 in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Arme-
12 nians and their friends throughout the world.

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the foreign policy of the United States should take account of the genocide of the Armenian people, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 7 (legislative day, October 3), 1983

Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. WILSON) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the foreign policy of the United States should take account of the genocide of the Armenian people, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Armenian genocide was conceived by the Turkish Ottoman Government and implemented from 1915 to 1923, resulting in the extermination of one and one-half million Armenian men, women, and children, the deportation of an additional five hundred thousand survivors, and the elimination of a two-thousand-five-hundred-year Armenian presence in its historic homeland;

Whereas the Armenian genocide is amply documented in the Archives of the United States, as well as of Austria, France, Germany, and Great Britain;

Whereas United States Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau organized and led protests by all nations, among them Turkey's allies, over Turkey's program of race extermination;

Whereas an organization known as Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress, contributed some \$113,000,000 from 1915 to 1930 to aid the Armenian genocide survivors and, whereas, one hundred and thirty-two thousand orphans became foster children of the American people;

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide was confirmed in Senate Resolution 359, dated May 13, 1920, which stated in part, "the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered";

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide was also confirmed in House Resolution 148 which stated in part, "that April 24, 1975, is hereby designated as 'National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man', and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day as a day of remembrance for all victims of genocide, especially those of Armenian ancestry who succumbed to the genocide perpetrated in 1915, and in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Armenians and their friends throughout the world";

Whereas former President Jimmy Carter in a May 10, 1978, speech at the White House stated in part, "I feel very deeply that I, as President, ought to make sure that this (Armenian genocide) is never forgotten";

Whereas the United States, during the March 14 and 16, 1979, sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, voted in support of paragraph 30 in a report entitled, "Study of the Questions of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" which stated, "Passing to the modern era, one may note the existence of relatively full documentation dealing with the massacres of Armenians";

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, an independent Federal agency, unanimously resolved on April 30, 1981, that, "the Armenian genocide should be included in the Holocaust Museum Memorial";

Whereas President Reagan in Proclamation numbered 4838, dated April 22, 1981, stated in part, "like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it—and like too many other persecutions of too many other peoples—the lessons of the holocaust must never be forgotten"; and

Whereas the fact of the Armenian genocide has been documented, affirmed, and reaffirmed for over six decades; and

Whereas it has been the policy of the United States to acknowledge these historical events: Now, therefore, be it

1 Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the
2 President and the Secretary of State should, in formulating
3 and carrying out the foreign policy of the United States, recognize and take into account the genocide of the Armenian
4 people.

5 SEC. 2. It is further the sense of the Senate that the
6 President should direct his representatives, including the Per-
7 manent Representative of the United States to the United
8 Nations, to communicate at all appropriate times in interna-
9 tional forums the abhorrence of the United States Govern-
0 ment to the genocide of the Armenian people.

1 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a
2 copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of
3 State.



84-020

* HONORING - DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE *

The 13th Alaska Legislature calls to the attention of all Alaskans "Days of Remembrance" a national commemoration of the lives lost in the Holocaust, which has been scheduled for April 29 - May 6, 1984.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council, created in 1980 at the request of a presidential commission, serves to coordinate, on a national scale, a period of time during which each American can participate in a united remembrance of, and tribute to, the victims of the Holocaust.

We find it appropriate to invite all Alaskans to join with the members of this body in a moment of silent reflection upon the unspeakable horrors that were visited upon our fellow man during this terrible period in the history of mankind and to renew yet again our deepest commitments to creating a world in which such violations of human dignity will no longer be tolerated.

Alaskans join all Americans in recognizing the period April 29 - May 6, 1984 as "Days of Remembrance".



Joe L. Seward
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

J. M. Kerttula
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Date: February 9, 1984

Requested by: Sens. Kerttula, V. Fischer, Ray
& Josephson; Reps. M. M. Miller
& Goll

State Dept. Hit for Opposing Hill Mention of Armenian 'Genocide'

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

State Department lobbying against a congressional resolution recalling "the genocide of the Armenian people" has sparked charges from Congress and the Armenian-American community that pressure from Turkey has caused the department to deny the facts of history.

At issue is a nonbinding congressional resolution that has prompted intense criticism in Turkey because it states that Turkish authorities from 1915 to 1923 systematically eliminated a 2,500-year Armenian presence in the country by killing 1.5 million people and deporting 500,000 more.

Most impartial historians agree that large-scale persecution and killing occurred, but successive Turkish governments have denied that there was a genocide campaign and have reacted furiously to charges like

those in the congressional resolution. Accordingly, the Turkish Embassy here and its public-relations representative, Gray & Co., mounted a strong effort on Capitol Hill and gained the support of the State Department, which regards Turkey as an important ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Despite the opposition, the House passed the resolution Sept. 10. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved it Sept. 12, but because it did not go before the full Senate for a vote last week in the rush to adjournment, it has died for this session.

In a statement Thursday, Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), one of the principal sponsors, told the Senate that because of procedural questions he had decided against trying to attach it as a rider to the continuing appropriations bill. However, his lengthy remarks contained harsh words for the State Department.

Echoing criticism by other members of the House and Senate, Levin noted that President Reagan, in a 1981 proclamation memorializing the World War II holocaust of the Jews, had specifically cited "the genocide of the Armenians before it."

Yet, Levin continued, State Department officials, seeking to dissuade him from sponsoring the resolution because it would "muck up relations with the Turkish government," had insisted "that the Armenian genocide has never been documented."

"Neither the republic of Turkey nor the State Department should be allowed to deny the facts of the Armenian genocide or the role of the United States in attempting to stop it," Levin said.

The department's position was spelled out in June by Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary for European affairs.

He told Congress that passing the resolution might encourage Armenian terror-

ists who have assassinated more than 50 Turks in different countries since 1975 and that it would damage U.S. relations with Ankara by giving the impression that Washington sides with the terrorists and is not a reliable ally.

Lastly, Burt argued that the events described in the resolution were a "matter of historical record" and the department thus saw "no utility" in characterizing them. That was an attempt to avoid taking a stand on whether the charges were true.

However, Levin and other congressional sources said that department officials, lobbying against the resolution, repeatedly had made the argument that the charges against Turkey are ambiguous and cannot be proven with certainty now.

That was described by Levin as "an unbelievable and outrageous denial of decades of U.S. policy which infuriated me and others in Congress, as it did the Armenian

community and those students of history who know the difference between fact and fiction."

Department officials argue privately that the real issue is not arguing about events of almost 70 years ago but avoiding an anti-American reaction that they say threatens to sweep Turkish society. That, they contended, would damage NATO's southern defenses and undermine U.S. efforts to influence internal Turkish stability and resolution of Turkey's dispute with Greece over Cyprus.

But Levin saw the matter differently. He noted that the State Department had advocated ratification of a 37-year-old international treaty outlawing genocide and said:

"We are also being urged by the same State Department to not acknowledge that the first genocide of the 20th century ever happened."

SR

21

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: _____
 Title: Relating to Social Security benefits BRU: _____
for persons born during the years 1917-1921
 Sponsor: Coghill
 Requestor: _____ 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						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Senate State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4522
 Division: _____ Date: _____
 Approved by Senator Mitch Abood Date: 2-1-88
 Agency: Senate State Affairs Committee

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

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1830

To amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a more gradual period of transition (and a new alternative formula with respect to such transition) to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 as they apply to workers born in years after 1916 and before 1930 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide for increases in their benefits accordingly, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 29 (legislative day, OCTOBER 16), 1987

Mr. SANFORD (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LUGAR, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. PRESSLER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for a more gradual period of transition (and a new alternative formula with respect to such transition) to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 as they apply to workers born in years after 1916 and before 1930 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide for increases in their benefits accordingly, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Notch
3 Adjustment Act".

4 SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF TRANSITION; NEW ALTER-
5 NATIVE FORMULA WITH RESPECT TO SUCH
6 PERIOD.

7 (a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF TRANSITION.—Section
8 215(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
9 415(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "1984" and inserting
10 in lieu thereof "1992".

11 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TRANSITIONAL FORMU-
12 LA.—Section 215(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)) is
13 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
14 paragraph:

15 "(8)(A) Paragraphs (1) (except for subparagraph (C)(i)
16 thereof) and (4) do not apply to the computation or recompu-
17 tation of a primary insurance amount for an individual who
18 had wages or self-employment income credited for one or
19 more years prior to 1979, and who was not eligible for an
20 old-age or disability insurance benefit, and did not die, prior
21 to January 1979, if in the year for which the computation or
22 recomputation would be made the individual's primary insur-
23 ance amount would be greater if computed or recomputed
24 under subparagraph (B).

25 "(B) The primary insurance amount computed or recom-
26 puted under this subparagraph is the amount computed or

1 recomputed under section 215(a) as in effect in December
 2 1978 (for purposes of old-age insurance benefits in the case of
 3 an individual who becomes eligible for such benefits prior to
 4 1992) or as provided by section 215(d) (in the case of an
 5 individual to whom such section applies) reduced by the prod-
 6 uct derived by multiplying such amount by the sum of—

7 “(i) 5.0 percent;

8 “(ii) $\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 percent for each month beginning
 9 after the month in which an individual attains the age
 10 of 62 and before the month in which the individual at-
 11 tains the age of 65 with respect to which the individual
 12 is not entitled to old-age insurance benefits; and

13 “(iii) the applicable percentage for the year in
 14 which the individual becomes eligible for old-age insur-
 15 ance benefits, as determined by the following table:

“If the individual becomes eligible for such benefits in:	The applicable percentage is:
1979.....	2 percent
1980.....	4 percent
1981.....	6 percent
1982.....	8 percent
1983.....	10 percent
1984.....	12 percent
1985.....	14 percent
1986.....	16 percent
1987.....	18 percent
1988.....	20 percent
1989.....	22 percent
1990.....	24 percent
1991.....	26 percent.”.

16 (c) **APPLICABILITY OF OLD PROVISIONS.**—Section
 17 215(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)(5)) is amended—

18 (1) by inserting “(A)” after “(5)”;

1 (2) by striking "For" and inserting in lieu thereof

2 "Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for";

3 (3) by striking "effect," and all that follows

4 through the period and inserting in lieu thereof

5 "effect."; and

6 (4) by adding at the end thereof the following new

7 subparagraph:

8 "(B) In applying this section as in effect December

9 1978 as provided in subparagraph (A)—

10 "(i) effective for January 1979, the dollar amount

11 specified in paragraph (3) of subsection (a) shall be in-

12 creased to \$11.50;

13 "(ii) the table for determining primary insurance

14 amounts and maximum family benefits contained in this

15 section in December 1978 shall be revised as provided

16 by subsection (i) for each year after 1978; and

17 "(iii) in the case of an individual to whom para-

18 graph (1) does not apply by reason of paragraph (8)—

19 "(I) subsection (b)(2)(C) shall be deemed to

20 provide that an individual's 'computation base

21 years' may include only calendar years in the

22 period after 1950 (or 1936 if applicable) and

23 ending with the calendar year in which such indi-

24 vidual attains age 65; and

1 “(II) the ‘contribution and benefit base’
2 (under section 230) with respect to remuneration
3 paid in (and taxable years beginning in) any calen-
4 dar year after 1981 shall be deemed to be
5 \$29,700.”.

6 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 215(a)(3)(A)
7 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)(3)(A)) is amended in the
8 matter following clause (iii) by striking “(4)” and inserting in
9 lieu thereof “(4) or (8)”.

10 (e) EFFECTIVE DATE AND RELATED RULES.—

11 (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the
12 amendments made by this section shall be effective as
13 if included in the amendments made by section 201 of
14 the Social Security Amendments of 1977.

15 (2)(A) In any case in which an individual (under
16 title II of the Social Security Act) is entitled on the
17 date of enactment of this Act to monthly insurance
18 benefits under such title which were computed—

19 (i) under section 215 of the Social Security
20 Act as in effect (by reason of the Social Security
21 Amendments of 1977) after December 1978, or

22 (ii) under section 215 of such Act as in effect
23 prior to January 1979 by reason of subsection
24 (a)(4)(B) of such section (as amended by the Social
25 Security Amendments of 1977),

1 the Secretary of Health and Human Services (notwith-
2 standing section 215(f)(1)) of the Social Security Act)
3 shall recompute such individual's primary insurance
4 amount so as to take into account the amendments
5 made by this section and shall pay to such individual in
6 a lump sum the amount specified in subparagraph (B).

7 (B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), the amount
8 specified in this subparagraph is any additional amount
9 to which such individual is entitled (for the period be-
10 ginning with the first month for which such individual
11 was entitled to such benefits and ending with the
12 month preceding the first month with respect to which
13 recomputation under subparagraph (A) is effective) by
14 reason of such amendments.

15 (ii)(I) In the case of a primary insurance amount
16 applicable to monthly insurance benefits payable for
17 months before January 1987, the total amount payable
18 to any individual under subparagraph (A) on the basis
19 of such primary insurance amount is \$1,000.

20 (II) If the amount payable under subparagraph
21 (A) on the basis of such primary insurance amount
22 would (except for subclause (I)) exceed \$1,000, any in-
23 dividual receiving monthly insurance benefits on the
24 basis of such amount shall receive such benefits in the
25 same proportion as the benefits would be received in

1 January 1987 (except that no such individual shall re-
2 ceive less than \$300).

3 (C) In the case of any individual who—

4 (i) is entitled on the date of enactment of this
5 Act to monthly insurance benefits under title II of
6 the Social Security Act,

7 (ii) dies after such date and before the date
8 on which payment is made under subparagraph
9 (A), and

10 (iii) is an individual with respect to whom
11 monthly insurance benefits under title II of the
12 Social Security Act are payable on the basis of
13 such individual's primary insurance amount;

14 the amount payable to such individual under paragraph
15 (A) shall be paid (on an equal basis) to individuals who
16 (for any month beginning with December 1986 and
17 ending with the month such individual dies) are entitled
18 or eligible to receive such benefits on the basis of the
19 deceased individual's primary insurance amount. If
20 there is no individual for whom payment can be made
21 under the preceding sentence, a lump sum not to
22 exceed \$300 may be paid (in accordance with this title)
23 to cover the funeral expenses of such deceased indi-
24 vidual.

1 SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF AGE AT WHICH MONTHLY EARN-
2 INGS OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ARE NO
3 LONGER COUNTED IN DETERMINING PRIMARY
4 INSURANCE AMOUNT.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 215(a)(5)(B) of the Social
6 Security Act, as added by section 1(c), is amended—

7 (1) by striking “and” at the end of clause (ii);

8 (2) by striking the period at the end of clause (iii)
9 and inserting in lieu thereof “; and”; and

10 (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new
11 clause:

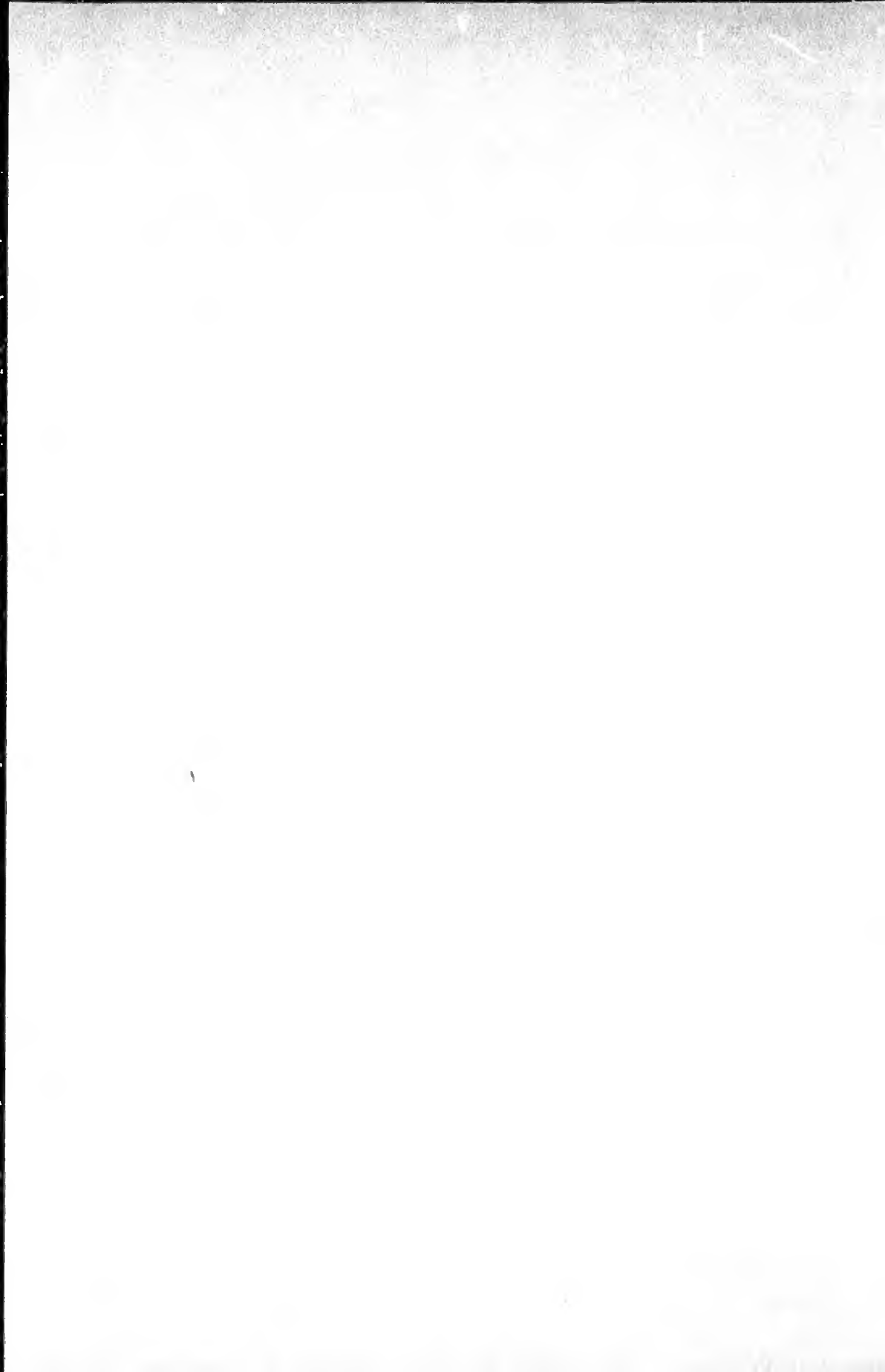
12 “(iv) in the case of an individual to whom para-
13 graph (1) does not apply by reason of paragraph (3),
14 subsection (b)(2)(C) shall be deemed to provide that an
15 individual’s ‘computation base years’ may include only
16 calendar years in the period after 1950 (or 1936 if ap-
17 plicable) and ending with the calendar year in which
18 such individual attains age 70.”.

19 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

20 (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the amendments
21 made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to ben-
22 efits payable under title II of the Social Security Act
23 in or after January 1986.

1 (2) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall
2 not have the effect of reducing or otherwise adversely
3 affecting any monthly insurance benefit which is pay-
4 able under title II of the Social Security Act.

○



S R

2 5

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of MAY 6, 1987 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER: HESS - Finance

**FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED 1 **
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035
(see below)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 12 MAY 1987

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered SR 25

University of Alaska community college system

and recommended:

replace with CS SR 25 (State Affairs) same title
 attached amendment(s) and new title

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

letter of intent adopted and attached

** Committee attached or adopted fiscal note(s)
 zero fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

[Signature]
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup Attached

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

CSR 25CS.A.)
companion to CSR 22

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version: CSR 2 (RULES)
 Publish Date: _____

Revision Date: May 5, 1987

Agency Affected: University of Alaska
 BRU: All

Title: Re: UofA Community College System

Sponsor: Rep. Pourchoi

Components: _____

Request or: House Rules

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						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS: N/A

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Representative Mike Navarre, Chairman
 Division: House Rules Committee

Phone: 465-3764
 Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: _____
 Agency: _____

Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Original sponsors: Halford, Kelly,
Uehling, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the University of Alaska
6 community college system.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE:

8 WHEREAS the community colleges in the state contribute tremendously to
9 the educational and economic well-being of the state and its residents; and

10 WHEREAS the missions of the community colleges are distinct in the
11 programs they provide for career training and higher education; and

12 WHEREAS community colleges meet the local needs in their particular
13 communities and regions for specific higher education and maintain open-
14 door admissions; and

15 WHEREAS the community colleges offer community service courses and
16 activities as well as vocational and technical training; and

17 WHEREAS Alaska's community colleges are essential human development
18 agencies and integral parts of their communities; and

19 WHEREAS the community colleges are cost-efficient and productive
20 education units in the state; and

21 WHEREAS the legislature during territorial days established community
22 colleges in the state through the Community College Act; and

23 WHEREAS the legislature, since 1970, has been supportive of legisla-
24 tion to strengthen and develop the unique mission of community colleges;
25 and

26 WHEREAS the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education has supported
27 in its studies and reports the distinct community college mission; and

28 WHEREAS a restructuring of the University of Alaska as approved by the
29 Board of Regents does not clearly preserve the identity, mission, and goals

1 of the community colleges; and

2 WHEREAS the Senate wants to maintain citizen involvement, educational
3 opportunities, and accreditation standards; and

4 WHEREAS specific details of the restructure are as yet undetermined
5 and the Senate wants an open-admissions policy and other policies essential
6 to the continuation of the mission of community colleges to be maintained;
7 and

8 WHEREAS continued budget cuts could lead to further reduction in the
9 availability of degree and nondegree courses; and

10 WHEREAS merging community colleges into four-year schools could poten-
11 tially lead to students from community colleges competing for seats in
12 courses with university students; and

13 WHEREAS Alaska citizens have made it clear that they want their commu-
14 nity colleges preserved and strengthened; and

15 WHEREAS public opposition to the reorganization still exists;

16 BE IT RESOLVED that the Senate urges the Chair of the Senate Health,
17 Education and Social Services Committee to establish a subcommittee to meet
18 during the interim at the call of the Chair to monitor the proposed re-
19 structuring of the University of Alaska, to consider methods for improving
20 the quality of and access to public higher education in a cost-effective
21 manner, to study and develop a formula for funding the mission of community
22 colleges, and to report to the full legislature on the progress of the
23 restructuring proposal and its effect on the community colleges of the
24 state, and to report on recommendations for improving the quality of and
25 access to public higher education in a cost-effective manner no later than
26 the 10th day of the Second Session of the Fifteenth Alaska State Legisla-
27 ture; and be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Senate urges the Governor to appoint in
29 future appointments at least three members to the Board of Regents of the

1 University of Alaska who represent the interests of community colleges; and
2 be it

3 FURTHER RESOLVED that the community college mission, identity, and
4 goals as well as the open-admissions policies at community colleges and
5 rural education sites be preserved in the restructuring process; and be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED that the representation of local community interest
7 be continued through existing community college advisory councils and
8 vocational education advisory committees; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED that the restructuring process include clear dis-
10 tinctions between institutional support services and academic support
11 services, and that community colleges retain autonomous academic support
12 services while institutional support services may be combined into the
13 appropriate unit of the University of Alaska; and be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Regents should not make transfers
15 between fiscal year 1988 allocations for community college instruction and
16 other allocations for instruction, and allocations for instruction should
17 not be reduced to fund administrative costs.

18 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the members of the Board of
19 Regents of the University of Alaska; and to Donald D. O'Dowd, President of
20 the University of Alaska.

21
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SR

30

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 4-14-88 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER:

**FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED **
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035
(see below)

3/30/88

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 4-21-88

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered SSSR 30

presence of the United States military in Alaska

and recommended:

- replace with CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) and new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____
- letter of intent adopted and attached

** Committee attached or adopted fiscal note(s)
 zero fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

K. Fanning

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe P. Jones - No Rec. -
Should be a joint resolution

Donald Ross Jones
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee Backup Attached

1. How many military personnel are tied directly to move from Fort Richardson to Fort Wainwright?

500.

2. How many civilians tied to move? (Garrison side)
presently not planning any.

3. How many civilians tied to move? (House side)

less than 12.

4. When one star general moves south 4 military spaces are tied in.

5. Why move headquarters north of range?
closer to training areas.
over

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to the presence of the United States military in Alaska.
Sponsor: Halford
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
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						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Senate State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4522
Division: _____ Date: _____
Approved by ~~Committee~~ Senator Mitch Abood Date: 4-20-88
Agency: Senate State Affairs Committee

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

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

1. How many military personnel are tied directly to move from Fort Richardson to Fort Wainwright?

500.

2. How many civilians tied to move? (Garrison side) presently not planning any.

3. How many civilians tied to move? (House side)

less than 12.

4. When one star general moves south 4 military spaces are tied in.

5. Why move headquarters north of range?

closer to training areas.

over

majority of training
goes on north of range
* ties to readiness —
(not classified.)

Lt. Col. Harris

6th ID transition team

863-5121

863-1102

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION : SSSR 30
PUBLISH DATE : 3/30/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Relating to the presence of the
United States military in Alaska.
Sponsor: Halford
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
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						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

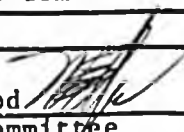
FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Senate State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4522
Division: _____ Date: _____
Approved by ~~COMMISSIONER~~ Senator Mitch Abood  Date: 4-20-88
Agency: Senate State Affairs Committee

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: February 8, 1988 Agency Affected: Military & Veterans Affairs
 Title: Resolution: Relating to the BRU: _____
headquarters of the 6th Infantry Division
 Sponsor: Halford & others Components: _____
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs Committee

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1988

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)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact on Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

Prepared by: Jeff Morrison Phone: 465-4600
 Division: Administrative & Support Services, DMVA Date: February 8, 1988
 Approved by Commissioner: MG John W. Schaeffer Date: February 8, 1988
 Agency: Department of Military & Veterans Affairs

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

Alternative **A**

SUMMARY

Type of Action: Relocation of Garrison Staff to Fort Wainwright, Alaska (Partial)

Losing Installation: Fort Richardson, Alaska (Principal Garrison Staff)

Proposed Action: Upon relocation of HQ 8th Inf Div (L) Command Group to FWA. The Garrison Commander and principal staff directorates would transfer functions, equipment and personnel NOR. The purpose of the proposed Action is to realign activities with DA policies and directives.

1. This document examines the feasibility of transferring a partial Garrison Staff to FWA pending relocation of HQ 8th Inf Div (L). Based on information available, a partial garrison staff move would involve approximately 465 authorized military and civilian positions, (100 military and 365 civilians) and require in excess of 27,000 square feet.

2. Personnel. Transfer of military positions would involve 43 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 50 noncommissioned officers. Civilian positions would involve 362 General Schedule (GS) and 3 wage grade (WG) employees.

3. Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Costs:

Military	\$ 546,949
Civilian	<u>2,726,734</u>
	\$3,273,683

4. Implications:

a. Job entitlements - civilian employees not willing to transfer may choose other Government options based on eligibility. (Results would be increased PCS costs.)

b. Recruitment and Placement - Based on local CPO experience, Fort Wainwright Area labor market is inadequate to fill high level professional, administrative and technical positions. Staffing time would increase considerably as a result of vacancies created by employees not accepting transfers to FWA. (Results would be increased PCS costs, and recruitment lag that exceeds DA's goal.)

c. Position Classification: Upper level managerial/supervisory positions (GS-12 through GM-14) are graded in part based on the number of subordinates. If grade-controlling factors are affected significantly, positions could warrant classification at a lower grade or abolishment.

d. Increased Military housing requirements. (Minimal)

5. Conclusion:

a. AR 5-10, "Reduction and Realignment Actions," provide guidance for fulfilling the requirements of statutes, directives, and policies governing actions involving reduction of personnel and manpower spaces and installation and activity realignments within DA. The proposed Relocation Study is not in contravention with AR 5-10.

b. Under the provisions of AR 5-10, actions which will, or are expected to result in dislocation of 200 or more military or 50 or more civilian jobs (authorized military manpower spaces) or 10 percent of authorized military or civilian strength (whichever is less) is a "reportable action" and requires submission of prescribed documents.

c. Information presented in this document is developed from input by Garrison Directorates, and does not provide rationales, major impact on resources, losing and gaining installations, and affected communities. Information contained herein should be viewed as a vehicle for concept or feasibility, and not as a detailed study. Contents are subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act following public announcement of a decision.

Alternative

A

*1st choice
probable move*

Relocation of the Garrison Staff to FWA (Partial)

1. Relocation of the Garrison Staff to FWA would affect 10 directorates plus the Garrison Commander's office, and involve approximately 465 military and civilian positions, and require in excess of 27,000 square feet. Military and civilian positions identified as essential to support a partial staff move to FWA were identified by each directorate, and are listed at Encl 1 to Encl 1.

2. The Army must provide assistance to military and civilian personnel whose positions have been identified to transfer. Assistance to military would involve cost normally associated with permanent change of station (PCS) e.g., travel, TLA, etc. PCS cost information pertaining to military is provided at Encl 2 to Encl 1.

3. Determining the exact cost of assistance to civilian employees is more difficult for reasons as follows:

a. The number of civilian employees expected to relocate is based on both office survey and a 20-25% estimate experienced by other MACOMS during similar transfer of function. By comparison, office surveys reflect a smaller but more reliable number. (Encl 3 to Encl 1)

b. Options are available to civilian employees not willing to transfer. For example, an employee who is eligible for early retirement might do so or exercise return rights if under a transportation agreement. Employees electing to leave the system may be eligible for severance pay.

Alternative A.

c. To what extent housing assistance would be required/provided is not known. The availability of housing in the Fort Wainwright area during the actual transfer period cannot be determined.

4. PCS Costs for civilian employees are very similar to costs for military, and can be figured using two data sources.

a. Data Source I - consolidated PCS cost data (1986) provided by directorates, and averaged for cost base.

b. Data Source II - Costs determined by the current dollar amount authorized for each PCS entitlement for military and civilian times the total number.

c. Data Source II is a more reliable method since half of the directorates could not provide PCS Cost information. Standard PCS entitlements for civilians include: Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE), Travel/Per Diem, Movement of Household Goods, Real Estate, Storage of Household Goods. Miscellaneous cost information pertaining to civilians is provided at Encl 4 to Encl 1.

d. Cost example using Data Source I is provided at Encl 5 to Encl 1. Costs are based on PCS information from directorates. The example depicts a much higher cost.

5. Potential problem areas and elements requiring special attention are provided at Encl 6 to Encl 1.

6. Recommendations and Alternatives are provided at Encl 7 to Encl 1.

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

(Military Positions to Transfer by Pay Grade:)

Officers

#	O6	-	4
**	O5	-	9
	O4	-	19
	O3	-	11
	O2	-	0
	O1	-	0
Total			<u>43</u>

Warrant Officers

WO4	-	1
WO3	-	0
WO2	-	5
WO1	-	1
Total		<u>7</u>

Non-Commissioned Officers

E9	-	4
E8	-	12
E7	-	20
E6	-	4
E5	-	?
E4	-	8
E3	-	0
E2	-	0
E1	-	0
Total		<u>50</u>

Location:

* Gar Cdr, DEH, DOL, DOIM

** DRM, DPCA, DSEC, DPTM, ISC, Dep Gar Cdr, DOL

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO F. (Civilians)

(Number of Civilian Positions to Transfer by Position)

	<u>GM-14</u>	<u>GM-13</u>	<u>GS-12</u>	<u>GS-11</u>	<u>GS-10</u>	<u>GS-9</u>	<u>GS-8</u>	<u>GS-7</u>	<u>GS-6</u>	<u>GS-5</u>	<u>GS-4</u>	<u>GS-3/2</u>	<u>WG</u>	<u>WS</u>
DSEC (Tot Civ 6)				3		1				2				
DEH (Tot Civ 97)	1	7	16	18		15	1		6	18	6	1		
SAFETY (Tot Civ 3)			1	1					1					
DPCA (Tot Civ 72)	1	2	8	21		11			4	8	7			
DOL (Tot Civ 102)		1	12	19		10	1		3	16	10	9/2	1	2
ISC (Tot Civ 22)		2	4	8		1			1	4	1			
DPTM (Tot Civ 18)			3	3		3			3	2	2	1		
EEO (Tot Civ 5)			1	2	1					1				
DOC (No Move)														
DRM (Tot Civ 39)	1	2	5	18		5			2	4	1			
Gar Cdr (Tot Civ 365)									1					
Total	3	14	50	93	1	46	2	1	21	55	27	11/2	1	2

AFVR-DOC (AFVR-RM-MS (5-5a)/14 Jan 87) 1st End
SUBJECT: Relocation of Garrison Staff to Fort Wainwright

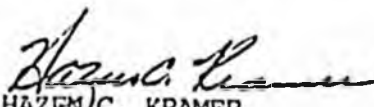
Mr. Kramer/pt/3-6287

Cdr, 6th Inf Div (L), Directorate of Contracting, Ft Richardson, AK 99505 23 JAN 1987

TO: Cdr, HQS, US Army Garrison, AK, ATTN: AFVR-RM-MS, Ft Richardson, AK
99505

Information requested by the basic correspondence and as discussed with Mr. Jessie Barksdale on 21 Jan 87, is provided below:

- a. The determination on what functions within other directorates at Fort Richardson would be moved to Fort Wainwright has a direct bearing on which DOC functions should be relocated. If DOL Supply and DEH Supply were to be moved it would have a direct impact on the purchasing division. If the DEH Engineering Division were to relocate it would impact on both the Contracts Division and Contract Administration Division. Any relocation of these divisions impacts on the Support Division.
- b. A partial relocation of personnel within each of the respective divisions is not efficient as it would cause too much duplication of effort.
- c. The economic base from which most supplies and services are obtained and are available to support the 6th ID(L) is Anchorage. Administratively and practically it would be most advantageous to not relocate personnel to Fort Wainwright because of the economic base being Anchorage.
- d. The ability to recruit qualified contracting personnel in the Fairbanks area is highly questionable. Since the office at FWA was opened in 1978-1979 the highest graded position has been recruited for three different times with an overall hiring lag of approximately eighteen months. The person currently occupying this position had no previous contracting experience and still requires a lot of training. The purchasing agent position and procurement clerk position turnover rapidly and in most cases the positions have to be filled at "trainee" positions because there are no qualified personnel to fill full performance positions. Even though an official poll has not been taken throughout the directorate, the feedback concerning a potential move to Fairbanks indicates that there would be few takers.
- e. The facilities that the branch office is currently located in at FWA are not adequate to accommodate an increase in personnel.
- f. The contracting directorate will become fully automated in FY 87 consisting of five complete systems. The costs to move these systems would have a significant impact on the cost of relocating a portion of the directorate to FWA and could conceivably require the acquisition of additional equipment.


HAZEN C. KRAMER
Director of Contracting

DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is TAGO.

AGENCY OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

AFVR-FW-PTM

Administrative Space Requirement for Move of the Directorate Staff NOR

TO DRM FROM DPTM DATE 26 MAR 87 CMT 1
AFVR-RM/Attn: Mr. Barksdale Ft. Wainwright, AK
Ft. Richardson, AK

1. Reference: Administrative space requirement for move of the Directorate staff NOR.
2. The following information is provided for your use in completing the Directorate move study.

A.	CG's office	5 pax	=	3505 sq ft
B.	DPCA	81 pax		
	(1) 18 headshed		=	1756 sq ft
	(2) 45 CPO		=	Yes, bldg 1557 (5,000 sq ft)
	(3) 18 Other		=	Probable, depending on location (i.e., MSA, club, etc.)
C.	Safety	3 pax	=	802 sq ft
D.	DPIM	55 pax		
	(1) 35 headshed		=	3431 sq ft
	(2) 13 Airplane Det		=	Hangar 1 - Yes
	(7) Other		=	Probable, depending on location (i.e., TASC, Range)
E.	DSEC	7 pax	=	1000 sq ft
F.	DEH	98 pax	=	Yes, building 3023
G.	DOL	129 pax	=	Yes, building 3030 and 1194 sq ft in bldg 1555
H.	ISC	40 pax	=	Yes, bldg 1560, 5000 sq ft
I.	DRM	42 pax	=	4750 sq ft
J.	EEO	5 pax	=	610 sq ft

3. Computations are based on DEH figures for administrative space computations IAW AR 405-70/DoD Manual 4270.1M/FPMRD-71. Additionally, that portion of the Directorate staff currently assigned NOR was considered in the allocation of administrative space.

4. Other activities assigned administrative space in bldg 1555 include the following:


A.	Finance	=	5470 sq ft
B.	AG	=	10,306 sq ft
C.	Reenlistment	=	488 sq ft
D.	IG	=	491 sq ft
E.	TASC	=	316 sq ft
F.	Auditors	=	529 sq ft
G.	PAO	=	1236 sq ft
H.	Deputy Garrison Cdr	=	1573 sq ft

AFVR-FW-PTM

26 MAR 87

SUBJECT: Administrative Space Requirement for Move of the Directorate
Staff NOR

5. The requirement of overflow space for building ¹⁵⁵⁷~~1555~~ has been considered and the plan allows for the use of building 1555 (15,000 sq ft) and building 1560 (14,150 sq ft). Both buildings are immediately adjacent to 1555 and are connected to the utilidoor tunnel.


DALE E. DICKMAN
MAJ, INF
DPTM

CF:
DGC-FWA
ADEH

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

Military

(PCS Cost Information)

Movement of Household Goods

(EAFB) 4 - 8,000 lbs. @ \$50.78 per-100 wt.

8 - 12,000 lbs. @ \$49.63 per 100 wt.

Storage: Gov't incurs cost if storage is required.

Travel (Anchorage to Fairbanks)

Officers: 1-day travel @ \$103.10 each, includes per diem.

Enlisted: 1-day travel @ \$97.73 each, includes per diem.

Transient Living Allowance (TLA)

Officer and Enlisted: (10 day max authorization)

1 person @ \$67.10 per day

2 person \$122.00 per day

3 person \$152.50 per day

4 person \$183.00 per day

5 person \$213.00 per day

6 person \$244.00 per day

Potential costs for transferring Garrison Staff (Military) to Fort Wainwright can be based on the following data and assumptions:

- Military positions identified to transfer:	100
- Travel/Per Diem (1-day tvl to Fairbanks)	\$ 10,051.00
Officers 103.10 each	
Enlisted 97.73 each	
- Movement of Household Goods: Officers	\$190,332.00
Enlisted	\$163,566.00
- Transient Living Allowance (TLA)	\$183,000.00
(4 pers avg @ \$183.00 per day)	
(10 day maximum)	
	<u>\$546,949.00</u>

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

(Estimate = Number of Employees Expected to Transfer
Based on 20 Percent Estimate)

(Survey = Number of Employees Expected to Transfer
Based on Informal Office Survey)

Org	Civilian Positions Identified to Transfer	Employees Expected to Transfer (est) 20%	Employees Expected to Transfer (Survey)	Employees Not Willing to Relocate
DSEC	6	1	0	5
DEH	97	0	24	73
SAFETY	3	0	1	2
DPCA	72	14	0	58
DOL	102	20	0	82
ISC	22	0	2	20
DPTM	18	3	0	15
EEO	5	0	4	1
DOC	0	0	0	0
DRM	39	7	0	32
Gar Cdr	1	0	0	0
Total	365	45	31	289

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

(Civilian)

PCS Cost Information

Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (TQSE)

1 - 10 days	\$ 1,460.00
10 - 20 days	\$ 2,160.00
20 - 60 days	\$ 5,520.00

Average Severance Pay

GM	\$49,386.64
GS	\$19,205.66
WG	\$49,938.96

Movement of Household Goods

(All grades authorized 18,000 lbs)

4 - 8000 lbs @ \$50.78 per 100 wt
8 - 12,000 lbs @ 49.63 per 100 wt
Storage: Army pays if required

Travel/Per Diem

(Anchorage to Fairbanks) 1 day tvl @ \$102.50

Homeowners Assistance

10 percent of selling price or \$16,873, whichever is smaller
5 percent of purchasing or \$8,437, whichever is smaller

Return Rights

Miscellaneous Expense

Potential costs for transferring Garrison Staff (civilian) to FWA can be based on the following data and assumptions:

° Civilian positions identified to transfer	365	
° Civilian positions anticipated to except transfer (based on 20 percent estimate)	76	(21%)
° Number of positions to be recruited	289	
° Estimated number of positions that could be recruited from Alaska (not involving PCS costs)	145	
° Estimated number of positions to be recruited outside or inside Alaska (involving PCS costs)	144	

Data Source II

Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense (.QSE) 10 days @ \$1,460 x 220	\$ 321,200.00
Movement of Household Goods All grades authorized 18,000 lbs @ \$10,429.20 ea x 220	\$2,294,424.00
Travel/Per Diem (outside AK) 7 day tvl @ \$102.50 x 144	103,320.00
(inside AK) 1 day tvl @ \$102.50 x 76	7,790.00
	<u>\$2,726,734.00</u>

Military and Civilian PCS Costs

<u>Military</u>		<u>Civilian</u>	
TLA	\$183,000.00	TQSE	\$ 321,200.00
Tvl/Per Diem	10,051.00	Tvl/Per Diem	111,110.00
Mvt HHG	353,898.00	Mvt HHG	2,294,424.00
	<u>546,949.00</u>		<u>2,726,734.00</u>
		\$ 2,726,734.00	
		<u>546,949.00</u>	
Net		<u>3,273,683.00</u>	

Note: The following entitlements are not included in the overall cost data:

- Severance Pay
- Return Rights (PCS)
- Homeowners Assistance
- Storage of Household Goods
- Miscellaneous Expenses

In order to make a through assessment of eligibility, it would be necessary to audit official personal records and conduct personal interviews with managers, supervisors, and employees whose positions have been identified for transfer.

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

(Estimate = Number of Employees Expected to Transfer
Based on 20 Percent Estimate)

(Survey = Number of Employees Expected to Transfer
Based on Informal Office Survey)

Org	Civilian Positons Identified for Transfer	Employees Expected to Transfer (Est) 20 Percent	Employees Expected to Transfer (Survey)	Employees Not Willing to Relocate
DSEC	6	1	0	5
DEH	97	0	24	73
SAFETY	3	0	1	2
DPCA	72	14	0	58
DOL	102	20	0	82
ISC	27	0	2	20
DPTM	18	3	0	15
EEO	5	0	4	1
DOC	0	0	0	0
DRM	39	7	0	32
Gar Cdr	1	0	0	1
Total	365	45	31	289

EXAMPLE

(High Cost)

Data Source I

(Costs based on PCS Information furnished by Directorates)

PCS Inside Alaska (1986) data not available from all directorates.

DEH	\$16,500	Average = \$23,500
ISC	30,500	

PCS Outside Alaska (1986) data not available from all directorates.

DEH (est)	\$38,000	Average = \$40,764.00
DOI (actual)	31,450	
DPTM (est)	40,000	
DRM (est)	38,000	
DPCA (est)	56,373	

Civilians

° Anticipated to accept transfer (76)	76 x \$23,500 = \$1,786,000
° Anticipated outside AK Recruitment (144)	144 x \$40,764 = <u>\$5,870,016</u>
	7,656,016

Military

° Anticipated to transfer (100)	
(TLA, TWL/Per Diem, HHG)	
	546,949
Net	<u>\$8,202,965</u>

RELOCATION OF GARRISON STAFF TO FWA

(Outside/Inside AK PCS Data, Estimated and Actual.
Provided by Directorate Budget Offices)

<u>Org</u>	<u>Civilian Positions Identified To Transfer</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>TQSE</u>	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Per Diem</u>	<u>Mvt HHG</u>	<u>Misc Exp</u>
DSEC	6	No PCS Cost Data-----					
DEH	97	-----(\$38,000 outside actual)(\$16,500 inside actual)					
SAFETY	3	No PCS Cost Data-----					
DPCA	72	\$19,373	\$16,170	\$1,272	\$ 138.00	\$18,720	\$700
		(All costs estimated outside) Total \$56,373.00					
DOL	102	6,000	9,150	2,800	1,500	12,000	
		(All costs outside actual) Total \$31,450					
ISC	22	-----(\$30,500 Estimated Inside)-----					
DPTM	18	-----(\$40,000 Estimated Outside)-----					
EEO	5	No PCS Cost Data-----					
DOC	0						
DRM	38	-----(\$38,000 Estimated Outside)-----					
Gar Cdr	1	No PCS Cost Data-----					

Inside AK Avg = \$23,500

Outside AK Avg = \$40,764

AREAS OF CONCERN

(Potential problem areas and elements requiring special attention)

° Transfer of Civilians - Based on local CPO experience, jobs left vacant by employees choosing not to transfer to-FWA area would be vacant often in excess of six months for higher graded or harder to fill jobs, especially since so many would have to be filled one time. The situation would be compounded severely if the entire CPC did not relocate. (Informal survey indicated that few, if any, CPO employees would move to Fairbanks.) If this occurred, it is conceivable that a temporary "shut down" of civilian personnel operations, services and functions could occur. Foremost consideration should be given to advance planning wherein a comparable CPO staff will be in place and functional before the bulk of the relocation actions are received.

° Real Estate Assistance. Within all directorates and at all levels, a primary factor contributing to the overall reluctance of employees to transfer to FWA relates to their concern as to whether the Army's Homeowners Assistance Program would provide them a "good deal" when selling or purchasing. For most, it concerns not wanting to lose valuable equity which has taken years to acquire. If employees perceive the Army's assistance as fair and equitable, it is reasonable to conclude that overall PCS Cost would increase as a result to an increase in the number who would accept the transfer.

° Army Homeowners Assistance Program - Currently the Army does not have a contract in place to provide this type assistance. FORSCOM reported that the contract is expected to be in effect by Jul 87. The Army currently uses the GSA contract to handle emergency situations.

The program enables the Army to purchase the employee's home (lowest of two appraisals) during transfer of functions (TOF), dislocations, certain Reduction - in - Force situations, etc. Relocation expenses for GS-12 and above are at the discretion of the command. If accepted, this particular service will increase PCS Costs by at least 100%.

° Displacement. Only DOL indicated displacement of employees to Fort Richardson. (4 military and 3 civilians) However, it is likely that other directerates would follow accordingly to save manpower spaces. (results would be increased PCS Costs)

° Position Management and Classification. Of the 365 civilian positions identified for transfer, 160 are upper level management. Grades are as follows:

GM - 14 = 3 (2.49%)
GM - 13 = 14 (8.69%)
GS - 12 = 50 (31.06%)
GS - 11 = 93 (57.76%)

Relocation of Garrison Staff

(Upper Level Civilian Positions To Transfer, GS-11 above)

ORGANIZATION	GM-14	GM-13	GS-12	GS-11	OTHER GRADES
Tot:					
DSEC Total (6)	-	-	-	3	3
DEH (97)	1	7	16	18	55
SAFETY (3)	-	-	1	1	1
DPCA (72)	1	2	8	21	40
DOL (102)		1	12	19	70
ISC (22)		2	4	8	8
DPTM (18)	-	-	3	3	12
EEO (5)	-	-	1	2	2
DOC (See Comments)					
DRM (39)	1	2	5	18	13
Gar. CDR (1)	-	-	-	-	1
	3	14	50	93	205

160

Of the 365 Civilian positions identified for transfer 160 are upper level Management as depicted above. CPO to determine impact on certain positions since Managerial and supervisory positions are graded in part by the number of subordinates supervised. Positions that lose grade - controlling duties and responsibilities could result in classification at a lower grade or abolishment.

case, such as the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools, and the Alaska Railroad, the federal government has relinquished control of these programs to either private nonprofit corporations or the State of Alaska.

It is important to remember that the federal employment numbers, if not carefully examined, can overstate the total employment lost to Alaska's economy. In addition, the military related civilian employment has been increasing over this period so that total federal employment has remained stable.

A good portion of the nonmilitary federal employment lost has been picked up by either private nonprofits or the State of Alaska. Whether it be

through contracting out or paring support staff the overall trend has been clear, there has been steadily less nonmilitary federal employment in Alaska during the last five years with just a few agencies bucking the overall trend.

It seems that those agencies which have cut their staffs do not expect any more drastic staff reductions in the next several years with the possible exception of the Forest Service. On the other hand, those agencies which have been in the growth mode for the last several years are not expecting to increase as rapidly as they have been during the past five years. This points to a stabilization of federal employment at somewhere close to 1986s level with some agencies growing and others shrinking.

Recent economic events and a general unsteadiness in the world economy have put pressure on the Administration to cut the federal deficit to steady the economy. This could mean that all agencies will be asked to reexamine their budgets and try to pare away more employment. In that case the expectations for the next few years could change significantly. In some areas of federal employment though, such as the Federal Aviation Administration, there seems to be growing public sentiment to find money to fund these agencies. In any case while the future of federal government employment in Alaska looks steady at this writing, it could change on a moments notice.

The Military and Alaska's Economy

By Neal Fried and Greg Huff

George Rogers, a noted Alaskan economist, once wrote that "by the 50s and 60s Alaska had become primarily an 'exporter' of military defense" . . . and that the military had become "the major industry in the state." It seems strange that the military would be considered an "industry" or an "exporter of defense," but in essence that is what the military in Alaska does. It exports defense to the rest of the nation. In return, Alaska receives economic benefits from the military in a variety of ways, from the paychecks spent in the local economy to payments to local businesses that supply goods and services to the military and to contractors building and repairing the military's infrastructure.

The economic benefits from the military's presence have been great and indeed the military was "the major industry in Alaska during the 1950s and 1960s." The military's economic might has declined since that time but still provides a solid economic foundation. During the early 1980s the impacts of the military on the Alaskan economy were obscured by the flood of oil dollars that ignited our economy into a period of unprecedented growth but by 1986 the rapid growth came to a screeching halt and the military was again in the limelight.

The military in Alaska has considerably more economic clout than in most states. For example, the number of active duty personnel and the amount of defense expenditures on a per capita basis are far higher in Alaska than in most other states. In this article we will explore the military's influence on Alaska's population and economy.

The Military Population in Alaska 1980-1987

In 1980 the military accounted for 15.7% of Alaska's population. While the military population gradually increased during the early 1980s, the nonmilitary population in Alaska grew so rapidly that by 1985 the military represented only 12.5% of Alaska's population.

The military in Alaska has considerably more economic clout than in most states.

In 1980 the Air Force was Alaska's largest military service.

presented in this article (full-time active duty and civil service only).

In 1980 the Air Force was Alaska's largest military service, representing over 41% of the military's active duty and civil service personnel. This share increased to over 44% by 1986, due to a 12% increase in its work force and a decline in the number of Army active duty personnel over the period. The six year decline in the number of Army active duty personnel ended with the deployment of the 6th Light Infantry Division in Alaska in 1987. The deployment helped boost the number of Army active duty personnel by nearly 1,000 from year ago levels.

There were shifts in the relative work force figures among Alaska's "smaller" services as well (Figure 1). From 1980 to 1986 the National Guard, Navy, and Army Corps of Engineers increased their proportion of the total military work force as the Coast Guard share declined. This does not reflect a drastic cut back in Coast Guard personnel, but rather significant growth in the Corps of Engineers and National Guard civil service work force and the Navy's active duty work force.

The Corps of Engineers' civilian work force increased by 50% from 1980 to 1986, to over 550 (97% of the Corps work force is civilian). The National Guard full-time work force, both civilian and active duty personnel,

doubled over the period. The number of Navy active duty personnel (including the Marines) has increased by one-third as its presence in the North Pacific intensifies.

Some of the increase in the National Guard's share of the military work force is attributable to the reclassification of certain active duty guardsman to full-time. There is a clear trend of expanding the guard and reserve by the military because it is cost effective. In late 1987 it was announced that the Alaska National Guard work force would increase by several hundred over the next year.

An important trend in the military work force data is the decrease in the ratio of active duty to civilian employees. For example, in 1980 there were 3.4 active duty personnel for each civilian employee. By 1986 this ratio had fallen to 2.8. The number of civilian personnel rose from 6,676 in 1980 to 8,240 in 1986, an increase of 23% (Table 1). Preliminary data for 1987 shows military civilian employment growth continued into 1987 but at a slower pace. The increase in the number of civilians is a trend consistent with the military's increased practice of hiring civilians to do work that in the past was done by active duty personnel.

Military Payrolls

The military exerts its financial influence on the state in a number of

**Table 2
Military Expenditures in Alaska
FFY 1980-1986**

(in millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Payroll	\$ 473.0	\$ 557.7	\$ 617.2	\$ 657.9	\$ 676.1	\$ 725.6	\$ 733.2
Military	319.8	390.3	440.6	464.4	469.9	503.1	516.0
Civilian ¹	129.6	146	156.1	168.7	182.1	189.7	181.5
NAI/Exch	23.6	21.4	20.5	24.8	24.1	32.8	35.7
Construction	78.6	94.1	104.8	141.2	135.1	204	180.3
Operations & Maintenance	303.1	308.3	366.5	380	362.6	389.1	493.3
Other Procurement	168.2	194.4	188.5	219	161	136.9	149.5
Total	1022.9	1,154.5	1,277	1,398.1	1,334.8	1,455.6	1,556.3
Retirement payroll ²						113.1	122.3

Source: Impact of Military Spending on the Economy of Alaska by Alaskan Air Command

¹ Includes Army, Air Force, Navy, Corps of Engineers, National Guard and Coast Guard

² Retirement payroll was not available until FFY 1985 and was not included in totals

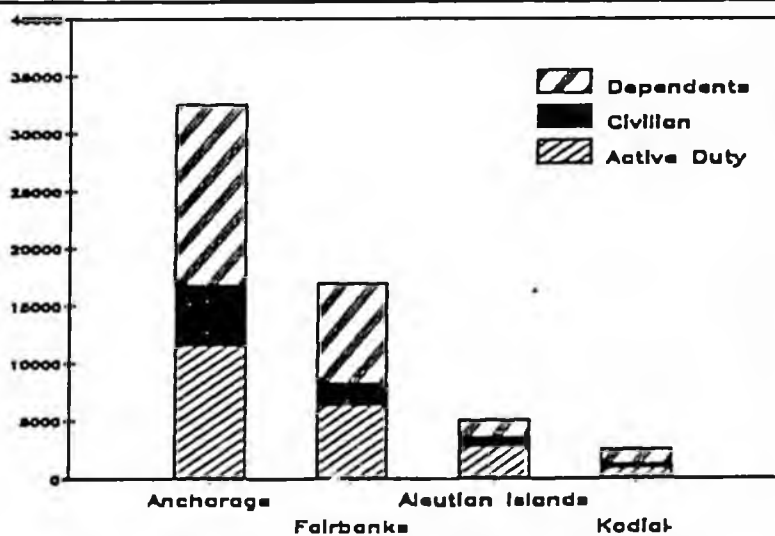
Table 3
Alaska
Station Strength, Active duty
By Census Area
July 1, 1980-July 1, 1987

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total Alaska Active Duty	22,704	22,449	22,102	22,267	22,434	23,073	22,953	23,354
Aleutian Islands Census Area	2,213	2,242	2,218	2,194	2,307	2,890	2,847	2,900 ¹
Anchorage Borough	11,298	10,833	10,955	10,531	10,904	10,829	10,807	11,700
Bethel Census Area	42	47	43	24	0	0	0	0
Bristol Bay Borough	329	351	344	311	273	300	291	275
Dillingham Census Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks Northstar Borough	5,481	5,529	5,133	5,841	5,882	5,912	5,938	5,452
Haines Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juneau Borough	293	357	292	341	368	316	235	223
Kenai Peninsula Borough	67	68	68	72	70	72	77	72
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	203	204	215	182	163	152	211	276
Kobuk Census Area ²	17	18	17	12	0	0	0	0
Kodiak Island Borough	1,098	1,073	1,010	1,097	921	1,086	1,076	1,000
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nome Census Area	41	43	44	39	29	31	26	31
North Slope Borough	15	16	19	13	0	0	0	0
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka Census Area	174	177	193	201	190	185	195	187
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	801	810	780	815	784	718	710	689
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	103	103	87	90	94	101	101	96
Wade Hampton Census Area	12	17	15	9	0	0	0	0
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	20	21	22	22	13	21	20	23
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	497	540	647	473	436	460	419	430

¹ Estimated. Count from Navy was not available at time of publication
 Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics

² Reorganized as Northwest Arctic Borough in 1986.

Figure 2
Military Population: Active Duty, Civilian and Dependents¹ for Selected Areas of Alaska 1987



seven year period the number of military civilian service jobs increased from 4,290 to 5,119. The most recent military workforce increases in Anchorage were in response to several

events, but most prominent were the activation of 962nd Airborne Warning and Control Squadron (AWACS) in 1984 and the arrival of a new F-15 squadron, and the deployment of the 6th Light Infantry Division in 1987.

The military installations located in Fairbanks support a quarter of Alaska's military population and contain over one-fifth of Fairbanks' population. The deployment of the 6th Infantry Division had the largest impact on Fort Wainwright and the Fairbanks area. Though the division was activated in 1986, the impacts on the active duty personnel level at Ft. Wainwright were not realized until 1987 when the ranks increased by 570.

Fort Greely, south of Fairbanks in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area is the Army's third largest fort in the state. The deployment of the Light Infantry Division has not impacted the personnel levels at Fort Greely. The levels of active duty and military civilian personnel have been stable for the past six years. Overall, the

**Predicting the
Pentagon's next move
in Alaska is virtually an
impossible task.**

In Alaska is virtually an impossible task. Some analysts predict that mounting federal deficits will eventually inhibit the Defense Department's ability to grow. Other analysts believe that Alaska is again becoming a location of growing strategic importance because of the Soviet Union's expanding presence in the Pacific, insuring future defense expansion in the state. Notwithstanding this type of speculation, there are a number of projects the Defense Department already has planned which will impact the state's economy.

The deployment of the 6th Light Infantry Division at Fort Wainwright near Fairbanks is the single largest undertaking. Although the activation of the brigade began this year, the deployment will not be completed until 1992. An additional 3,564 soldiers and 300 civil service jobs will be in place at Fort Wainwright, and an additional 300 uniformed personnel will be deployed at Fort Richardson in Anchorage by 1992.

Construction activity on Fort Wainwright will accompany the deployment of the brigade. The Fairbanks North Star Borough's Community Research Center estimates the construction work force will reach 585 in 1988 and peak at 755 in 1989. The Center has also estimated that deployment of the division will create an additional 1490 direct and indirect nonmilitary jobs in Fairbanks by 1992.

The deployment of the division will reverse the diminishing military role in Fairbanks; bringing the area's total military strength up to levels of the late 1960s and early 1970s. But its relative importance to Fairbanks' economy will not reach historical levels because the local economy has broadened considerably since the discovery of oil in Prudhoe Bay.

Another sizeable military undertaking will be the construction and operation of a \$450 million over-the-horizon backscatter radar system. This radar will give the Air Force the ability to provide long-range surveillance of aircraft and missiles. Construction of the radar will take place in the vicinity of the Interior communities of Tok (the receiver site) and Gulkana (the transmitter site). Road work is planned for 1988 with a peak

construction work force of 350 by 1989-1990. The project is expected to go into operation by 1992. Approximately 60 operations personnel will be stationed in both Gulkana and Tok (30 civilians and 30 military personnel). An additional 315 people will operate the backscatter's operational center at Elmendorf AFB (expected to be mostly military personnel).

New radar systems in Alaska do not end with the backscatter; major work is being performed on two other systems. Alaska's DEW line (Defense Early Warning System) is being modernized. Seven of the 31 DEW line sites are located in Alaska. The total cost of the project, which includes the sites in Canada, is \$1.65 billion. The project is expected to be completed by 1992 with fewer personnel needed to run the sites. Presently the majority of these personnel are private contract workers.

On Amchitka Island, in the Aleutians, the Navy is building an over-the-horizon backscatter radar. Work began on the Amchitka radar in May, and presently the work force on this project has reached 140. The completion date is expected to be the summer of 1988.

In addition to Adak, the number of Navy ships visiting Alaska ports has been on the increase. Over the past two years there have been numerous unsubstantiated rumors in a number of communities that the Navy is planning to establish a new naval station in Alaska. What might lend more credence to these rumors now is the fact that Alaska's Senator Stevens announced that he had invited the Navy to assess any potential new home ports in Alaska for Navy vessels. The Navy toured the state in late October. Ketchikan has also been mentioned for the location of a submarine test facility.

On the down side the Kodiak Coast Guard Station may be experiencing major personnel changes during the next three to six months which will result in some cutbacks in staffing. A contract will be awarded soon to take over the maintenance of the station. Up to now, 220 uniformed and civil service personnel (almost equal in number) performed this work. The affected Coast Guard personnel will be reassigned to new positions in Kodiak

other facilities, and some of the civilians may be hired by the contractor, but they expect there will be a net loss in positions. The savings to the military will be primarily in the form of lower wages and benefits. The impact to the economy is unclear but local spending should increase since the contractor's employees will not receive the benefit of the military commissary and other support.

Projecting military activities is a particular challenge because neither the state's nor the nation's economy dictates future trends as much as national and international politics. Budgets from one year to the next are never assured but given the military's intentions as presented above, its presence in Alaska will undoubtedly grow during the next two to three years. The deployment of the Light Infantry Division in Fairbanks alone guarantees this and other evidence suggests a growing military presence. In some industries such as construction, defense related projects may represent the major impetus for growth. In communities such as Fair-

In 1986 military retirement benefits paid to Alaskans totaled \$58 million.

banks, Tok and Gulkana the military presence may mean the difference between a shrinking or growing economy.

A National Comparison

In defense dollars received by states in FFY 1986, Alaska ranks only 36th but given our population base, the military's presence in Alaska is one of the most prominent in the nation. There is one active duty military person for every 175 people in the nation, compared to a ratio of 26 people for every active duty military person in Alaska. Alaska is second only to Hawaii in the number of soldiers on a per capita basis.

The level of expenditures clearly illustrates how pervasive the military's presence is in Alaska. Defense dollars per capita spent in Alaska are over twice as high as the national average, fourth highest among states. Alaska is fifth highest when ranking the value of procurement contracts on a per capita basis, although Alaska manufactures little or no military hardware. Military procurement in Alaska represents only the amount spent to provide supplies, services and construction.

For wages and salaries paid by the Department of Defense the numbers become more striking. Including uniformed and military civilians, Alaska receives four times the amount in wages and salaries on a per capita basis as the national average—\$525 versus \$127. The proportionately larger military presence explains most of the difference but cost of living adjustments for military civil service workers and the active duty personnel provides an additional boost to Alaska's wages. Federal civil service workers in Alaska receive a tax free 25% cost of living adjustment and the uniformed soldiers receive a cost of living adjustment which varies according to their rank.

Even after the military personnel leave the service, a portion of their retirement and disability dollars continues to be spent in the economy. In 1986 military retirement benefits paid to Alaskans totaled \$58 million, which represents \$108 for every Alaskan. This figure is 49% higher than the national average and puts

Alaska in tenth place among the states.

Between 1980 and 1985 the number of uniformed military in Alaska and the nation has grown a little less than 1%, while the civilian military work force has not been quite as stagnant. Alaska's military civilian work force grew slightly more rapidly than the nation's, 14% versus 12%. Defense expenditures in the nation have grown slightly faster than in Alaska, growing 48% compared to 41% in Alaska. (These figures represent FFY 1981-1986 and are not adjusted for inflation). This trend could be reversed in the near future because of planned defense expenditures in the state.

Conclusion

Since Alaska "exports defense" to the rest of the nation it in turn receives economic benefits from the military through the millions of dollars in wages and other expenditures in the state. Although the military's economic might in the 1980s is not what it was in the 1950s and 1960s, its influence was on the increase by the mid 1980s.

Impacts of military installations on a regional or local economy vary considerably, but overall, the impacts are greatest in the urban areas of the state because the remote bases have a greater self-sufficiency factor, which insulates it from the local economy. Hence, the communities that appear to benefit the greatest from the military in Alaska are Fairbanks, Kodiak and Anchorage, where over three-quarters of the military's population is located.

In 1987, the military accounted for over 13% of Alaska's population. This represented some 62,000 people located in over 50 installations from Ketchikan to Barrow. Of these, 14 installations had 100 or more personnel with the largest located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Adak, and Kodiak.

While other economic factors were on the decline the military population and expenditures were on the increase. Because of Alaska's strategic location it is likely that the military's economic influence will continue to increase through the decade.

Anchorage Daily News

19 Nov 1987

Community

military news

ARMY

* Soldiers arrive in Fairbanks: It must have looked like an invasion last week when more than 300 soldiers and their families arrived at the Fairbanks airport.

The soldiers, most of them fresh out of basic and advanced individual training at Fort Benning, Ga., are here to form a new infantry division, the 5th Battalion, 9th Infantry.

Most of the soldiers are COHORT troops, which means they trained together and will be kept together at least during their assignment at Fort Wainwright. COHORT stands for Cohesion, Operational Readiness and Training. It is a relatively recent program designed to improve unit performance by fostering teamwork.

Fort Richardson has had company-sized COHORT units before, but this is the first time an entire battalion has moved to Alaska. The battalion, one of several being activated at Fort Wainwright to bring the 6th Infantry Division (Light) up to full strength, will be formally launched on Tuesday during an activation ceremony at Fort Wainwright.

The 5th Battalion joins its sister battalion, the 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry at Fort Wainwright. A third 9th Infantry unit, the 6th, is scheduled to join them in 1989.

Celebrate your family: Army Family Week, designed to promote family unity, begins Saturday.

One of the highlights each year is the selection of the Fort Richardson Great American Family. Tomorrow is the deadline for nominations for the award program, a national project of First Lady Nancy Reagan that honors families who exemplify traditional American values. For information on the awards, call Diane Prowker at 862-0207.

Other events Saturday will be a family turkey shoot at the skeet range from 3 to 4:30 p.m. and a dart and BB gun turkey shoot from 5 to 8 p.m. at Arcturus School.

During the week, Army Community Services will offer a series of brown-bag lunch programs, 11:30 a.m. to noon at Arcturus School on the following schedule: Monday, "What Wives Wish Their Husbands Knew About Women"; Tuesday, "What Dads Need to Know About Fathering"; Wednesday, "Dealing With Teens." The rest of the schedule will be lifted in next week's column.

The family child-care homes, the preschool and hourly child-care center will have events that stress family activities.

There is also a slogan contest sponsored by the Community Counseling Center. The family that comes up with the best slogan against drinking and driving during the holidays will receive a free dinner and have their slogan on a banner at the main gate.

AIR FORCE

Santa sends 'em: People at Eielson Air Force Base have a long history of close contact with a very influential person at the North Pole: Santa Claus.

The base's weather detachment helps run Santa's post office, and last year processed some 12,000 letters to Santa. Letters are returned with a North Pole postmark and an answer from the jolly old elf himself.

The weather detachment requests that letters be sent the last week of November to allow adequate processing time. Don't forget to include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The magic address is: Santa's Mailbag, Detachment 2, 11th Weather Squadron, Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska 99702.

Running commentary: Three Elmendorf runners have left much of the competition behind during the annual Air Force cross-country championships at Pope Air Force Base, N.C.

Cynthia Leas of the Elmendorf Regional Hospital placed fourth in the 5-kilometer women's masters division with a time of 25:09, while Beth Hoffman of the 21st Combat Support Group, took ninth place in the women's open category with a time of 21:26. Andy Ferguson, a well-known Air Force runner who has placed in many local events, placed seventh in the men's 10-kilometer open division with a time of 32:50.

All three participants were selected from among cross-country runners from Eielson, King Salmon, Elmendorf and Galena to represent the Alaskan Air Command. Ferguson's time qualified him for the Air Force cross-country team, which will compete in January at the intra-service cross-country championships at Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla. Ferguson trains by running an average of 10 miles daily and 70 miles per week.

□ Military News is written by Staff Sgt. Frank Singleton of Elmendorf Air Force Base and Doris Thomas of Fort Richardson.

Letters to the Editor

A step toward peace

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to Drs. Mala and Nikitin and the others responsible for the formation of the Siberia Medical Research Program and the successful banquet reception after the signing of the documents. The agreement will long stand to unite our cultures in a common quest for the betterment of all persons living in arctic and subarctic environments. Hopefully, it will also serve to partially dissolve the rift between the two nations.

We were pleased and honored to be a part of the banquet ceremonies. Further, we pledge to enthusiastically support the work of the medical program in its continuing research and applications. We hope others will join us.

Karavan Dancers
Glenn Thompson, Director
7216 Lake Otis

High-flying thanks

Dear Editor:

Thanks to MarkAir!

A 65 percent discount to senior citizens on any MarkAir flight. Yes, this will allow us to see and enjoy even more of our great land.

A very thoughtful thing for MarkAir to do.

A.E. Harned
701 O St.

Division HQ here

Dear Editor:

It was with great interest I read the opinion from Sen. Stevens in Friday's paper. I agree with him in every aspect, and I challenge him to uphold his word to help reduce the deficit in every way possible!

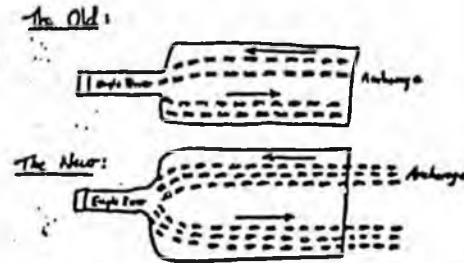


He can start by taking a close look at the stationing plan for the Army's 6th Infantry Division (Light). Is it necessary to expend funds that could be used elsewhere? Why can't the division headquarters be left in Anchorage? Why must funds be wasted to move the HQ to Fairbanks?
By leaving the HQ, support elements and sta-

tioning more personnel here, no additional housing would have to be constructed. After all, Sen. Stevens says Alaska will not be spared. Why not make these cuts beneficial to both Alaska and the federal government?

William M. Poplarchik
2387 E. 47th Court

Glenn Highway Bottleneck



... and progress moves on.

Frank Baker

Dear Editor:

Instead of a usual letter, I thought I'd send this diagram for your perusal. I've been driving the Glenn Highway from Peters Creek to Anchorage for four years, and the 3½ hours to get home on Nov. 2 set a record.

Frank Baker
Chugiak

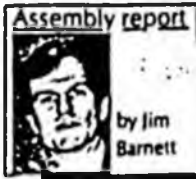
The Anchorage Times welcomes letters from its readers on issues of the day. Letters must be exclusively addressed to The Anchorage Times, Box 40, Anchorage, 99510-0040. Letters should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. They must include signature, telephone number and valid mailing address.

Opinions

Opinion

Proposed Charter amendment would establish land 'trust fund'

The Municipality of Anchorage has very large and valuable land holdings. They include developed and undeveloped parcels. Some are downtown or on busy streets, and some are in remote locations like the Girwood Valley. In addition to the land we have today, the municipality has the right to acquire 1,000 acres of land in the Chugach National Forest, and we will receive in the next year significant acreage purchased from Fort Richardson near of Midland and south of Eagle River.



Assembly report by Jim Barnett

has agreeably pursued our full entitlement, which was finally received last fall in an historic agreement with the Sheffield administration and Commissioner of Natural Resources Esther Wurwache. Today the claims of Anchorage must consider the most appropriate way to manage and use this land — both for today and for future generations. We currently have an all-volunteer Heritage Land Bank board, with few resources and no charter protection for these resource holdings. We have not yet conducted the necessary process to fully identify and assess all our lands in an open and fair-minded process to ensure they are used for

the benefit of all the people of Anchorage. Therefore, I believe a new land management regime is called for today. In this state, and others in the "Lower 48," a common practice is to put such land holdings in a "public trust," managed by an independent board of trustees responsible to the elected officials. Yet Anchorage has not gone that far, and most of the other cases in the state have not accomplished a clear land management scheme for their land either. I believe it is time for Anchorage to establish such a trust, and that concept is presented in a proposed Charter Amendment now scheduled for public hearing before the advisory board this month.

The proposed Anchorage Permanent Fund, sponsored by Assembly Members Wood, Dym and myself, would place all the municipality's land assets under control of the Heritage Land Bank, as well as cash made available from the possible sale of buildings and interest on capital projects. Funds, plus a trust income managed by an independent board of directors for the benefit of all the people of Anchorage. To the extent profits are realized from the management of this trust fund, the proceeds will go to tax relief in helping to continue to manage gov-

ernment to Anchorage. This is a new and far-reaching concept for Anchorage. There is some opposition, and I anticipate that extensive debate will ensue in upcoming weeks and months about the merits of this concept, particularly as it relates to Anchorage's land holdings. There are no no-holds-barred. 1. Independent board of directors. An independent group of people, appointed by the mayor and assembly, would manage the land. They would inventory it and, following a mandated public process, manage it for the community. Land revenues would be deposited. 2. Trust obligation. The land would be held in trust. It could not be disposed without Anchorage receiving full value, and the overall public benefits of each land transaction would be clearly identified before it could be approved. Eight votes of the 11-member assembly would be required before land could be sold. 3. Best interest of the people of Anchorage. The land would be managed in our community's best interests, not the interests of individual developers or special interests. Land would be used for a variety of uses, from parks and open space, to school sites, to resource development projects. Land could be held for the future use, of course, it could be sold for profit. 4. Tax relief. Given current and projected economic circumstances for Anchorage, it is important that we have our money and manage it well. When proceeds are realized from the use of lands or other cash assets on a one-time-only basis they should be held in the trust account, and not immediately spent. With this concept, the lands and cash assets would be held, and the profits and interest would be used for tax relief to support government in future years. The Anchorage Permanent Fund is an important concept whose time has come. It will not result in a check paid to you each fall, as with the Alaska Permanent Fund. But it will affect every citizen in Anchorage Alaska as a citizen. I urge every citizen's consideration of this potential Charter Amendment and ask that residents testify and otherwise participate with the assembly as we consider it later this month. It could influence the way that our community's land and resources are managed for years to come.

Jim Barnett was recently elected to the Anchorage Assembly, representing South Anchorage. He is Deputy Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Letters to the Editor

Mickey Mouse rules

Dear Editor: If our state government cannot commission Mr. Brummett in the Pioneer Times, surely Mickey Mouse should not be allowed in Dineen's. Dick Pope 37 year resident 1701 E. First Ave

Living memorial

Dear Editor: Normally, a letter to the editor involving Boy Scouts is intended to publicize a community service (we call them good deeds) performed by members of the scouting program. This letter is written to discuss a good deed done for Boy Scouts by a member of the 11th Marine Corps in South Anchorage. A recent accident claimed the life of one of our Eagle Scout leaders. The troop immediately wanted to find an appropriate living memorial for our departed brother Scout, but was faced with a funding problem. Several Anchorage gentlemen were able to donate a Miniature golf tree to our project. The members and leaders of Boy Scout Troop 210 want to thank Bill's Nursery for their help in creating this memorial. Their willingness to help with the project is recognized as the kind of community participation that we try to teach in the Boy Scout program. The Boy Scouts of America program is one of Anchorage's best programs to benefit the youth of Alaska, and it is good to see that Bill's Nursery is able to provide the kind of unique needs to fulfill the concept of a good deed. D. McQuinn, Scoutmaster

As worthy as the Rep

Dear Editor: I think it highly commendable of Mayor Kravitz to donate space to the Alaska Repertory Theater. The Rep is a worthy non-profit organization serving the public well in our city. There is another financially ailing non-profit organization in the city of Anchorage which could use the treatment from the 11th Marine. The Alaska Wildlife and Natural History Museum recently filed a Chapter 11 petition seeking reorganization in its finances, principally because of the backlogged grant funds given to the museum last November. To date these funds have not been received, and indications are that short of some miracle occurring, the museum will not receive city funding in 1987. When the Wildlife Museum requested money that it was to be funded by the assembly last year, it acted as that program, reorganizing certain of its financial and carrying the purchase agreements for new programs for the coming year. One month later when a budget revision, caused by Assemblywoman Heather Flynn, assembly rejected the appropriation to the museum, the organization had lost financial property, the stress of which is now experiencing. The museum served approximately \$200,000 in 1986 and finished in the black by several thousand dollars. Nevertheless, we find ourselves unable to pay our rent in this uncertain economy. It is doubtful that the museum will survive without intervention from the assembly, or more helpfully from the mayor as was the case with the Repertory Theater.

Some Great Little Reasons To Fly Delta.

Table with flight routes and fares: Albuquerque \$270, Oklahoma City \$271, Atlanta \$270, Omaha \$260

William J. Helzer Governor Manages

The Wagman file by Robert J. Wagman

Second group eyes Contra funding

WASHINGTON — For almost a year, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, chaired by Rep. William Hughes, D-N.J., has been investigating allegations that Reagan administration officials may have leaked the code word — at times actively aided — groups helping the Contras raise money through drug smuggling, pornography and other illegal acts.

There are a number of serious allegations under investigation: a former Attorney General Edwin Meese ordered a search of a government ring with ties to the Contras.

Warner is convinced drug smuggler was offered a deal to which he could avoid prosecution if he helped his probe to the Contras and navigated obstacles for them.

Warner is especially incensed in the Contra supply network, referred to as recently because linked with narcotics and was allowed to land and offload at a U.S. Air Force base in Florida.

Recently, the panel's investigation was thrust into the public eye for the first time when members voted to limit testimony to limit the testimony of three South Florida federal prosecutors — Jeffrey Feldman, David Lerman and Lawrence Short. The move was for U.S. Attorney

Robert B. Atwood
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood
Assistant Publisher

William J. Tobin
Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

Editorials

Here comes the 6th

FROM ALL indications, the military appropriations bill will contain \$66 million for capital construction projects in support of the Army's 6th Infantry Division (Light) in Alaska. That's \$33 million less than Sen. Ted Stevens originally wanted, but it's \$37 million more than the U.S. House had approved when it passed its version of the bill some months ago.

And some of the construction funds not appropriated for this coming year, says Sen. Stevens, will be included as part of the 1989 budget, that turns some of the projects into two-year affairs rather than in a one-year pop.

All in all, not a bad outcome from the conference committee that has been meeting to work out differences between the House and Senate authorization measures. The actual appropriation bills are next to be resolved, but presumably they will follow the authorization legislation.

Meanwhile, the buildup of the new division reportedly is moving ahead on schedule.

THE UNFORTUNATE part of that, however, is that the planning still calls for relocation of the division headquarters — and all the support staff that entails — from Fort Richardson at Anchorage to Fort Wainwright at Fairbanks, a move that will separate the major military commands in Alaska.

That, according to a lot of military experts with whom we have spoken, makes little sense and will greatly complicate the communication and liaison arrangements required between the Army and the Air Force to ensure sound operations.

Many Army leaders, we are told, applaud the creation of the 6th Division but are deeply troubled by the proposed headquarters relocation a couple of years down the pike.

What others say

From the Peninsula Clarion

TEENAGE drinking is one symptom of a systemic problem in society. Little can be accomplished by attacking only the symptom of

teen-age drinking, if Americans do not also attack the system that breeds so much abuse of alcoholic beverages.

From the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

FOR FAIRBANKS, the spring, and as far as the

ILLUSTRATION BY [unclear]

For some, episodes are rare, the drugs sufficient to make them socially competent. But for many people, the drugs do not stop the deterioration of personality. As they suffer the pathologies and victimization of dereliction, they lose even the discipline to take the drugs.

Today the homeless are again making headlines because this city recently adopted the policy of removing the "severely disturbed" homeless from streets for involuntary hospitalization. State law permits that — when there is substantial risk of physical harm to the person or to others. The first person removed was a woman who had lived

money during delinquent traffic, shouted obscenities, inadequately clothed, sleeping outdoors and by city psychiatrists from paranoid schizophrenia to be delusional and Civil Liberties Unions. Trysts found her room with her practice of traffic by noting that Yorkers jaywalk at her destruction of assertion of autonomy.

The judge praised pride, independence said she has shown for survival on the

Life on football field better

HARTFORD, Conn. — Home for a visit with my three sisters, I shared their pride in the election of the first black woman mayor of a major U.S. city. "Was that little Carrie Saxon who used to come to the library when she was a girl?"

"Mayor Carrie Saxon Perry," corrected my sister.

But what has she inherited?

She has inherited the pride of Hartford, a city that is known nationally as "The Insurance City." She has also inherited the despair of a city so crime-blighted that hoodlums shoot people at random on the streets and treat gang warfare as normally as a bus fare.

One of the 56-year-old Democrat's first goals is to defuse youth gangs and reduce street shootings. She blames drug traffic.

Hartford is "a tale of two cities." And so are Los Angeles and Chicago (both governed by black mayors), where young blacks have raised the inhumanity of ghetto genocide to a murderous art form.

"Yeah, I be worried about getting hurt," said Shellene Arnold, 16, a Hartford Public High School senior. "When they be fighting, they don't know who they be



somebody, but you're None my black "black English." Saxons who lived in North End ghetto strangers to this se tardy. What has happened Mayor Perry was a Are blacks going back

guistically? A recent University of California study of 438 high schools shows a 10-year achievement in minority Schools with high concentration of poor minority children lower scores on tests in 1985-86 than the same tests 10 years ago. That's why I contend that a 10 percent tiny increase in black SAT scores is a big deal.

But if my hometown is

Rumors on the Army front

THE TIME is nearing when the Army needs to give reassurances that Fort Richardson is going to remain its primary garrison in Alaska.

Rumors are beginning to widely circulate, and have reached a number of concerned members of the Anchorage legislative delegation, that there is some kind of plan afoot to move most of the troops from here to Fort Wainwright, near Fairbanks.

There seems little validity to the rumors, but they apparently are related to an internal Army study into the feasibility of relocating the headquarters of the new 6th Infantry Division (Light), now at Fort Rich, to Wainwright.

THAT WAS the original plan put in place in Washington when the 6th Division was created, but reports continue to persist, that many members of the top Army brass oppose such a move.

In this view, it is critical that the top Army command in Alaska be located virtually side-by-side with the Air Force Command at Elmendorf Air Force Base. The value of such an arrangement has been proven by years of close cooperation between the high commands in Alaska.

The study which some legislators say has been completed by the Army, but not made public, reportedly advocates retention of the 6th Division headquarters here and strongly recommends against putting it a couple of hundred miles to the north.

When the 6th was first mobilized more than a year ago, it was said most of its combat forces would be based at Wainwright.

At the same time, however, there were assurances given that the new units would represent a buildup of additional forces in Alaska, and would not diminish the presence of the Army in Anchorage.

THE BUILDUP is proceeding slowly, despite some congressional opposition to the funding required to build support facilities at Fairbanks.

While that battle is being fought, and to ensure continued widespread support of the increase in Army strength in Alaska, the people of Fort Richardson and Anchorage need some words of assurance from military officials that a total shakeup in manpower assignments in the 49th State is not contemplated.

Wash. Times 10/18/87

Anchorage Times 1/27/88

Hanley urges Army to keep 6th Infantry here

Times Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU — Rep. Alyce Hanley wants the Army to reconsider its plans to move the headquarters of the 6th Infantry Division (Light) from Fort Richardson near Anchorage to Fort Wainwright near Fairbanks.

The Army has scheduled the transfer of about 600 soldiers be-

ginning in October 1991.

Hanley planned to introduce in the House today a resolution urging the Department of Defense to leave the headquarters and primary garrison administrative staffs at Fort Richardson.

"I'm still not satisfied that the information I have received jus-

tifies the move," the Anchorage Republican said in a prepared release. "The proposed transfers . . . will certainly have a severe economic impact on Anchorage and, for that matter, all of south-central Alaska."

The resolution cites the close working arrangement between the Army and Air Force com-

mands in Anchorage, and the need to maintain that close cooperation in the event of a national emergency.

It notes Anchorage's economic distress, and says a move would compound the problems, with a ripple effect felt throughout southcentral Alaska.



Fort Richardson

Pioneer

Vol. 20, No. 48

On the Line — Arctic Light

Nov. 13, 1987

CG: Division headquarters move is certain

By Elroy Garcia

The 6th Infantry Division (Light) headquarters could be moved to Fort Wainwright sooner than the DA-approved October 1991 deadline, officials at FORSCOM suggested recently.

The final formation and growth plan for the division, approved in March, would have to be revised to accommodate an early move. FORSCOM officials said that housing availability and the construction of special security facilities and tactical equipment shops would be critical to any movement prior to the approved date.

"It's not a matter of if the headquarters will be moved, but when it will be moved," Maj. Gen. Johnnie H. Corne said during a speech at

Fort Wainwright last month.

Corne, commanding general, 6th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army Garrison, Alaska, said that \$42 million has been requested for maintenance and storage facilities at Fort Wainwright. If a "major portion" of that request is denied, movement of the headquarters from Fort Richardson could be delayed, according to an article in the Oct. 30 Fort Wainwright newspaper.

Current housing strategy at Fort Wainwright and Fairbanks calls for 3,325 family housing units, including nearly 2,000 sets of on-post quarters.

Barracks and headquarters buildings are already in place at Fort Wainwright and Corne said any renovations required would be

cheaper than building new structures.

"By locating the division (headquarters) at Fort Wainwright, we're probably avoiding two-thirds of the cost of putting it somewhere else," he said.

According to figures from Chuck Canterbury, division media relations officer, the authorized soldier population at Fort Richardson for fiscal 1986 was 4,605 — nearly 2,000 more than at Fort Wainwright. Authorized positions at Fort Wainwright will surpass Fort Richardson for the first time in fiscal 1989. Troop strength at the two posts then will be 5,589 at Fort Wainwright and 5,346 here.

By the end of fiscal 1992, Fort Wainwright soldiers will outnumber soldiers here, 6,114 to 4,821.

Post to get new self-help facility early next year

By Kathy Duttweller

to facilitate show-and-tell style classes for housing applicants

FYI

Fbx Daily News-Miner

Fairbanks

Sunday, January 31, 1988—A-3

Legislators oppose move of infantry HQ

By SAM BISHOP
News-Miner Bureau

JUNEAU—Several Anchorage legislators are asking the Legislature to object, by resolution, to moving the Sixth Infantry Division (Light) headquarters from Anchorage to Fairbanks.

The resolution, sponsored by Rep. Alyce Hanley and nine other Anchorage legislators, asserts that moving the headquarters could cost the economy in their area \$11 million annually.

But U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens said Friday the division's headquarters would be moved to Fairbanks.

"This measure expresses the concern voiced by employees effected (sic) by the move who contacted me and Rep. Randy Phillips," Hanley said in a press release. Many of the transferred people would have to sell homes in the depressed Anchorage real estate market, according to the resolution.

Rep. Mike Miller, R-North Pole, lambasted the resolution in a floor speech Wednesday, shortly after it was introduced.

Rep. Steve Frank, R-Fairbanks, said he was surprised at the reaction of Anchorage legislators to the move. A Fairbanks headquarters has been planned since the division was first proposed, he said.

"They headquartered in Anchorage with the express commitment to move to Fairbanks as soon as the facilities were on line," Frank said.

The old Army organization in Alaska was called the 172nd Brigade and it was based in Anchorage. With the formation of the 6th Infantry Division (Light), the brigade name was dropped and its troops were merged into the new division. The headquarters stayed in Anchorage, with the understanding that it would move to Fairbanks, according to Maj. Sherrel

Moch, public affairs officer for the division.

"That has been common knowledge since the division was formed," Moch said.

About 230 headquarters personnel will head north, probably in October of 1991, he said.

Frank said he thought the sponsors of the resolution got some bad information.

The resolution says that 40 to 465 people would leave Anchorage for Fairbanks. An aide in Hanley's office said the numbers came from the headquarters at Fort Richardson. They vary so greatly because the Army has developed several different move scenarios, she said.

The aide said Anchorage legislators aren't trying to steal soldiers from Fairbanks. They're just trying to hold onto the Army's Alaska headquarters, which has been located in Anchorage for many years under the 172nd Brigade.

But Moch said the people the Army plans to move are mostly new personnel who arrived with the formation of the light infantry division.

The resolution also said that many civilian employees at Fort Richardson would decide not to move to Fairbanks. And because Fairbanks doesn't have people with equal skills, workers would have to be imported from Outside, the resolution asserts.

"That's baloney," Frank said.

"I was certainly disappointed they didn't talk to any of us on it," Frank said. "They didn't ask for co-sponsors."

Fort Wainwright, in the federal fiscal year 1985, hosted 2,550 soldiers. Deployment of the Sixth Infantry, under one potential schedule, will expand that number to 6,110 by fiscal 1991, according to the borough's Community Research Center.

Emery checks out local airport

Robert B. Atwood
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood
Assistant Publisher

William J. Tobin
Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

Marching orders

REPUBLICAN Rep. Alyce Hanley stirred up something of a storm in Juneau this week with the introduction of a resolution urging the Pentagon and top Army brass to leave the headquarters of the 6th Infantry Division (Light) at Fort Richardson.

Under current plans, the headquarters eventually is scheduled to be moved to Fort Wainwright at Fairbanks — although the transfer appears to be on hold, more for lack of necessary funding than for any change in command strategies.

As you might guess, the resolution by the Anchorage Republican prompted an instant attack from Fairbanks legislators. One called her action "regionalism at its worst."

But that's what you'd expect a Fairbanks legislator to say, under the circumstances.

The truth is, it's no such thing. Her proposal makes great good sense, especially in the one category, that means the most — militarily.

ONE SECTION of the Hanley resolution makes the point.

In case of the emergency activation of the Joint Task Force, Alaska, located at Elmendorf Air Force Base, the headquarters staff of the Sixth Division should be located side-by-side with the Air Force commander, Rep. Hanley says. "The value of such an arrangement has been proven by years of close cooperation between the military commands."

And it is not just in cases of military emergency that the two commands should be side-by-side, either. In all sorts of planning, in all sorts of joint exercises in which the Army and the Air Force

In Alaska work together, it is imperative that the commands be close at hand.

"Many military experts agree," her resolution adds "that the move makes little sense and greatly complicates the communication process and liaison agreements so necessary between the Army and Air Force to ensure sound military operations."

Unfortunately, it was a political decision — not a military one — that dictated this proposed move.

LET'S BE frank, too. There are some heavy economics involved in the headquarters operation.

Those pushing the switch contend that Anchorage will gain troop numbers, and that incoming forces will more than offset the loss of the headquarters.

Rep. Hanley's resolution sees it differently:

"It is anticipated that from 13 to 100 high-ranking military personnel and 27 to 365 middle and upper-management civilian positions will be transferred to Fort Wainwright and any increase in positions at Fort Richardson would be in the lower enlisted ranks and the remaining civilian work force would consist of personnel in the lower graded positions."

The move, as now planned, is not going to happen immediately. Meanwhile, the buildup of troops in Fairbanks proceeds, and we cheer the good fortune that means for the economy there. But militarily and otherwise, Rep. Hanley's resolution — while it probably will be killed 'n committee by Fairbanks legislators — raises points that merit public concern and discussion.

Letter to Bagley 11/187

The Anchorage Times 16 Nov 1987

William J. Hofer
General Manager

The Wagman file



by
Robert J.
Wagman

Drug abuse by Americans is rising

WASHINGTON — Despite assurances by the Reagan administration that federal programs have the problem under control, a confidential government study shows increased drug abuse in virtually every part of the country.

The report — "Patterns and Trends of Drug Abuse in the United States and Europe" — was put together by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. NIDA is a branch of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Based on findings by the Community Epidemiology Work Group — which is a force of NIDA experts based in communities throughout the country — the report covers 1986 and the first quarter of 1987.

The report shows drug abuse on the rise all across America. According to the NIDA findings: "Cocaine remains a predominant drug of abuse throughout the country." Also, contrary to some reports that heroin abuse has peaked, the report cites "... continuing, and sometimes increasing abuse of heroin."

Among the specific findings:
—Emergency-room visits for cocaine abuse rose throughout

12027 BU June
—EL

A big blow to Anchorage

Dear Editor:

The purpose of this letter is to comment on your recent editorial, "Rumors on the Army front."

It seems The Times is a bit out of touch with the "coup" that Fairbanks and the Stevens/Murkowski/Young trio have executed at Anchorage's expense.

The decision, at Stevens' heavy-handed insistence, has been made. The headquarters of the Army's 6th Division is going to be located at Fort Wainwright. The military structure in Alaska is going to have a fragmented headquarters element with the Air Force, National Guard and emergency preparedness staffs in Anchorage and the Army in Fairbanks. This is probably not what makes sense from a military point of view, but it makes good politics for Alaska's trio in Washington, D.C.

What is more disconcerting is the adverse economic impact this move will have on Anchorage. Military personnel strengths are not planned to change dramatically, according to Stevens. However, he hasn't said anything about the type of personnel changes that will take place. Replacing several hundred officers with lower grade enlisted personnel makes the numbers look OK, but the total dollars leaving Anchorage is rather substantial.

Another issue is the garrison command with its many senior officers and a large number of GS civilian spaces that will transfer to Fort Wainwright among with the division flag. These spaces and faces will go north with the resulting loss of their purchasing power and more empty homes in our already bloated real estate market.

The hotels, restaurants, etc., will also feel the bite of Senator Stevens' action when they finally realize that out-of-state visitors coming to look at the Army go where the flag is, because that's where the decisions are made. Fairbanks scores again.

Fairbanks recognized these issues long ago and pushed hard to have the flag located there. With determined help from Stevens, they have succeeded at Anchorage's expense.

Maybe it's time the elected leadership of Anchorage stood up and challenged our Washington delegation. Albeit, it's great for Alaska to get the increase in troop strength, I wonder how many people in this area realize just how adverse the results are for Anchorage?

Walter G. Bagley
Eagle River

Delay the Celebration

Dear Editor:

Your editorial of Nov. 10 heralding the apparent discovery of Nome's mother lode was certainly cheering news. Depressed Alaska can use every bit of such good fortune.

But let's hold our optimistic hopes in rein for a while. Based on their long record of defeating most other mining opportunities in Alaska, the Sierra



find cause to prevent
I can see their beating as they could be disturbed." After we have? If they and disregard for Senic Hill can be date to become a what we need to be
R.T. William
2329 Turnage

Testing for

Dear Editor:
I required a transfusion for a hemorrhaged forehead. The incident drew blood and a transfusion band set out to transfusion, which is when we transfusions are associated with complications. While considering the facts, while via a blood transfusion. Considering the not a gamble with blood. We were told that it is permitted by the risk of getting blood is supposed to be pointless if it is pointless if

HPB

4

- file 1 -

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FURTHER:

HESS
JUDICIARY
FINANCE

3/3/87

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 11 MAY 1987

Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered

HB 4

extending the termination date of the Alaska Women's Commission; efd.

and recommended:

[] replace with CS FOR _____) [] same title
[] or adopt _____ CS FOR _____) [] new title

[] attached amendment(s) and

do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to _____

[] letter of intent adopted _____

Committee attached or [] adopted fiscal note(s)

[] new [] updated or previous

zero [] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Rep. J. J. ... - Do Pass
Rep. ... - Do Pass
Rep. ... - Do Pass

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Jan. Fair No Rec

Rep. ...
Chairman signature and recommendation

[] Committee Backup Attached



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mike Davis

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4930/4941

Interim Office:
P.O. Box 81435
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

Memorandum

To: Senator Mitch Abood
Senator Rick Uehling
Senator Jan Faiks
Senator Willie Hensley
Senator Joe Josephson

From: Rep. Mike Davis

Date: April 14, 1987

Re: HB 4; Extending the termination date of the Alaska Women's Commission

Under existing sunset provisions, the Alaska Women's Commission is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1987. HB 4 would extend the life of the Commission to June 30, 1991, without making any changes to the statutes.

The Women's Commission was created in 1977 to address widespread discrimination in Alaska. Since 1977 the Commission has held many conferences and developed many reports to educate women, reverse discrimination and improve the legal, economic, social, and political status of women in Alaska.

During FY 87, the Commission has been working to establish several women's councils in rural areas of the state, conduct a series of constituent meetings in at least four different communities, and work toward legislation relating to divorce and dissolution and parental leave.

There is no fiscal note attached to HB 4. Funding for the Women's Commission is provided in the Governor's FY 88 budget and the level of funding will be determined in the normal budgetary process.

STEVE COWPER
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 16, 1987

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson
Legislative Auditor
P.O. Box W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

I disagree with the recommendation contained in the report from the Legislative Audit Division concerning the Alaska Women's Commission, dated October 31, 1986, and delivered to me on December 19, 1986. I believe the Alaska Women's Commission has fulfilled its legislative mandate and that the staff component is essential to the Commission's continued effectiveness.

The report's assertion that there are no "quantifiable measures of the Alaska Women's Commission's effectiveness" is unfounded given that the legislatively stated purpose of the agency is to improve the status of women in Alaska by conducting research and by making and implementing additional recommendations on the opportunities, needs, problems, and contributions of women in Alaska. It is unfair to apply a standard of effectiveness which reaches outside the framework of the agency's purpose.

The attached detail provided by the Commission's Chair clearly demonstrates that the Alaska Women's Commission has, with limited resources, conducted extensive research and made both legislative and administrative recommendations. The work of the Commission has made a measurable and significant contribution to the improved opportunities that Alaska women enjoy:

Since 1970, women's work force participation in Alaska has increased by 17.2 percent. During the same period the national women's labor force participation increased by only 3.5 percent.

In 1985, Alaska women comprised 30 percent of the professional and managerial positions in the state. In the U.S. that figure had reached only 22.5 percent.

Highlights in Alaska Women's Commission History

- 1977 - The Status of Women in Alaska identified numerous problems confronting women in Alaska and recommended the formation of a women's commission to implement the recommendations contained in the study.
- 1977 - Statewide conference honoring International Women's Year is convened in Anchorage. 1,000 women in attendance. Conference recommendations included the need to establish a women's commission to address widespread discrimination.
- 1978 - Tenth Alaska Legislature passes HB303, creating the Alaska Commission on the Status of Women. Bill is sponsored by Rep. Lisa Rudd. On July 8, 1978, governor signs bill into law. Ten Commissioners appointed October 1978.
- 1979 - Public hearings conducted by the Commission are held on violence against women, sex bias in education, welfare, and displaced homemakers.
- 1979 - Commission conducts research on the status of homemakers in Alaska.
- 1979 - Commission develops training manuals and "how-to" guide on assertiveness training, applying for foundation funding and sex equity in education.
- 1980 - Status reports written and presented by Commission on child support enforcement, displaced homemakers and battered women.
- 1980 - Commission convenes task force on "Violence Against Alaska Native Women." Report and recommendations are forwarded to the governor for action.
- 1980 - Commission sponsors two conferences: Voices of Black Women in Alaska, Second Alaska Native Women's Statewide Organization Conference.
- 1980 - Legislation on displaced homemakers and domestic violence is supported by the Commission. Domestic violence legislation passes into law.
- 1981 - Womens Legal Rights in Alaska is published by the Alaska Women's Commission. Over 5,000 copies distributed.
- 1981 - Commission holds hearings on "Women in Construction" to identify employment opportunities and potential barriers during construction of the proposed gas pipeline.

- 1981 - Commission sponsors five regional conferences: Filipino Alaskan Women's Network Conference in Anchorage; "Piqatigich" a conference held in Kotzebue to discuss sharing together; Women of Hoonah meet to discuss "Community Concerns", Kenai women discuss "Action or Reaction"; conferences on communication and roles of women in the village held in Fairbanks and Galena are conducted by ANWSO-Doyon Region, Tanana Chiefs and WIC-CA.
- 1981 - Commission forms task force on "Women and Corrections" and advocates improved facilities and programming for female inmates.
- 1981 - Commission coordinates meeting of lieutenant governor with major women's organizations in the state to discuss policies affecting women's equality.
- 1981 - Commission backed bill, "Mini Title IX" becomes law in Alaska. The bill (SB99) prohibits sex discrimination in education. Four other bills supported by the Commission are also passed into law which encompass domestic violence and sexual assault, child care assistance, child support enforcement, insurance coverage of midwives.
- 1981 - The governor proclaims Women's History Week, March 8-14.
- 1982 - Alaska Women's Commission testifies before State Human Rights Commission and Blue Ribbon Commission on Personnel regarding changes to the state's personnel system which would make it more equitable and accessible to women.
- 1982 - Alaska Women's Commission responds to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regarding affirmative action goals for hire on proposed natural gas pipeline.
- 1982 - Commission sponsors a statewide women's conference "Alaska's Women: Determining Our Futures. Attendance reached nearly 1,000 people from all over Alaska.
- 1982 - Commission develops media campaign on sex role stereotyping which airs on television throughout the state.
- 1982 - Assists the Department of Education in drafting regulations for the implementation of sex equity in education law.
- 1982 - Commission is appointed to the Equity Coordinating Council for Alaska to assist school districts with implementation of new sex equity law.

- 1982 - Co-sponsors "Women and Alcohol" Conference with the state Office On Alcohol and Drug Abuse.
- 1982 - Sponsors seminar on "Women in the Political Process" in Kodiak.
- 1982 - Commission forms Health Task Force to define women's health needs. A statewide teleconference is held on the issue and Commission acts upon recommendations.
- 1982 - Commission makes recommendations concerning 40 pieces of legislation pending before Alaska State Legislation and the U.S. Congress.
- 1982 - Alaska Legislature and the governor proclaim March, Women's History Month.
- 1982 - Commission co-sponsors with U.S. Women's Bureau conference on "Women in Apprenticeship."
- 1982 - A regional conference in Barrow is sponsored by the Commission.
- 1982 - Commission releases Five Years Later a status report on the recommendations contained in "A Preliminary Study: The Status of Women in Alaska, 1977."
- 1983 - SB63, a bill to permanently establish the Alaska Women's Commission, passes the legislature and is signed into law by the governor. Senators V. Fisher and Rodey sponsor bill.
- 1983 - Six conferences and seminars are sponsored by the Commission; in Fairbanks "Making the System Work for you; in Juneau, "Southeast Alaska Women's Leadership Conference; in Ketchikan "Work and Network: Southeast Alaska's Immediate Future for Women; in Anchorage "The Future of Alaska-Protecting Human Resources as Industry Grows; in Kodiak "Women as Managers and Decision Makers," in Anchorage "Pay Equity/Comparable Worth."
- 1983 - Three posters targeted at school children that encourage them to explore all of their talents and interests are produced by the Commission and sent to schools statewide.
- 1983 - Commission publishes brochure for Women's History Month that suggests activities and projects suitable for classroom setting. Brochures are sent to schools statewide.
- 1983 - A comprehensive study on the Economic Status of Alaska Native Women is conducted and published by the Commission.