

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672  
6690 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

1094

1 asylum in the United States; and

2 (2) urges the United States Immigration and Naturalization  
3 Service

4 (A) to halt the process of deportation from the United  
5 States of persons from Eastern Bloc countries who have requested  
6 political asylum and are on United States soil;

7 (B) not to use the recent political changes in the Eastern  
8 Bloc countries

9 (i) to deny political asylum to persons from those  
10 countries, even if an application for asylum was submitted before  
11 the changes began; or

12 (ii) to revoke the political asylum already granted to  
13 persons from those countries;

14 (C) to grant amnesty or political asylum on humanitarian  
15 grounds to each person who is on United States soil, who has submitted  
16 an application for political asylum in the United States, and who  
17 would have been eligible for asylum except for the recent political  
18 changes in the Eastern Bloc countries, unless the person could be  
19 considered a threat to national security or is otherwise determined to  
20 be undesirable under current United States immigration law.

21 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,  
22 President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of  
23 the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S.  
24 Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Gene  
25 McNary, Commissioner-Designate of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization  
26 Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank  
27 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,  
28 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

BY SEN. FAIKS, Szymanski

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 61

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to persons immigrating to and

6

requesting asylum in the United States.

7

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

8

WHEREAS the Eastern Bloc countries of Hungary, Poland, East Germany,

9

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and

10

Romania are moving away from communism towards democracy; and

11

WHEREAS some individuals from these countries have requested political

12

asylum and freedom in the United States; and

13

WHEREAS the change <sup>UNREST</sup> ~~from communism towards democracy~~ in the Eastern

14

Bloc countries is being considered by the Immigration and Naturalization

15

Service when it evaluates the political asylum applications of persons from

16

the Eastern Bloc countries, <sup>out</sup> and this approach may prevent some persons from

17

receiving asylum in the United States because they may not be considered to

18

need political asylum any more; and

19

WHEREAS elements of the military, police, and leadership in some of

20

the Eastern Bloc countries still remain under the control of communist

21

authorities and, if applications for political asylum from these countries

22

are denied, the applicants fear persecution by the communist-controlled

23

elements after they are deported from the United States; and

24

WHEREAS, although the Alaska State Legislature supports glasnost and

25

perestroika, <sup>the AK State Legislature</sup> it recognizes that the governments of the Eastern Bloc coun-

26

tries will <sup>may</sup> be <sup>subject to change</sup> ~~unstable~~ until the political changes are complete; and

27

WHEREAS the United States is a strong supporter of human rights and

28

was founded on the principle of the individual's right to life, liberty,

29

and the pursuit of happiness; and

1       WHEREAS Alaska has benefited from the immigrants who have already come  
2 to the state; and

3       WHEREAS Alaska can provide a sanctuary for persons who seek political  
4 asylum in the United States;

5       BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature

6           (1) declares that it welcomes immigrants from foreign countries  
7 and is willing to serve as a sanctuary for persons who are seeking polit-  
8 ical asylum in the United States; and

9           (2) urges the United States Immigration and Naturalization  
10 Service

11           (A) not to use the recent political changes in the Eastern  
12 Bloc countries

13           (i) to deny political asylum to persons from those  
14 countries, even if an application for asylum was submitted before  
15 the changes began; or

16           (ii) to revoke the political asylum already granted to  
17 persons from those countries;

18           (B) to grant political asylum on humanitarian grounds to  
19 each person who is on United States soil, who has submitted an appli-  
20 cation for political asylum in the United States, and who would have  
21 been eligible for asylum except for the recent political changes in  
22 the Eastern Bloc countries.

23       COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Gene McNary,  
24 Commissioner-Designate of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
25 and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S.  
26 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the  
27 Alaska delegation in Congress.

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Relating to persons immigrating  
 and requesting asylum in the US.  
 Sponsor: Falks  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-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 Pat Pourchet Date: 2/26/90  
 Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

*2/27/90*

Original sponsor(s): SEN. FAIKS, Szymanski

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 61 (State Affairs)  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to persons immigrating to and  
6 requesting asylum in the United States.

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

8 WHEREAS the [Eastern Bloc] countries of Hungary, Poland, East Germany,  
9 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and  
10 Romania are moving away from communism towards democracy; and

*Economies cannot be considered*  
*countries*  
*North*  
*persecution*

11 WHEREAS some individuals from these countries have requested political  
12 asylum [and freedom] in the United States; and

13 WHEREAS the changes in the Eastern Bloc countries are being considered  
14 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service when it evaluates the politi-  
15 cal asylum applications of persons from the Eastern Bloc countries; and

16 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature recognizes that the governments  
17 of the Eastern Bloc countries may be subject to change during a period of  
18 political unrest; and

*country condition reports*

19 WHEREAS the United States <sup>is</sup> a strong supporter of human rights and  
20 was founded on the principle of the individual's right to life, liberty,  
21 and the pursuit of happiness; and

22 WHEREAS Alaska has benefited from the immigrants who have already come  
23 to the state; and

24 WHEREAS Alaska can provide a sanctuary for persons who seek political  
25 asylum in the United States;

*cannot designate*

*refuge* *totally the wrong word*

26 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature

27 (1) declares that it welcomes immigrants [from foreign countries]; and  
28 (and is willing to serve as a sanctuary for persons who are seeking polit-  
29 ical asylum in the United States; and

*where else?*

1 (2) urges the United States Immigration and Naturalization  
2 Service

3 (A) to halt the process of deportation from the United  
4 States of persons from [Eastern Bloc] countries who have requested  
5 political asylum and are on United States soil;

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7 Bloc countries

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9 countries, even if an application for asylum was submitted before  
10 the changes began; or

11 (ii) to revoke the political asylum already granted to  
12 persons from those countries;

13 (C) to grant ~~asylum~~ <sup>is out</sup> or political asylum on humanitarian  
14 grounds to each person who is on United States soil, who has submitted  
15 an application for political asylum in the United States, and who  
16 would have been eligible for asylum except for the recent political  
17 changes in the Eastern Bloc countries, unless the person could be  
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19 be undesirable under current United States immigration law.

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23 Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Gene  
24 McNary, Commissioner-Designate of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization  
25 Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank  
26 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,  
27 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

*asking for  
president  
+ resident*

*you don't grant  
asylum on general  
humanitarian  
grounds*

*These three have  
to be a threat  
in the side of  
these who bring  
for immigrants*

# Alaska State Legislature



## Senate Judiciary Committee

February 9, 1990

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faiks

SUBJECT: SJR 61 - Relating to Persons Immigrating To Requesting  
Asylum in the United States

Senate Joint Resolution 61 has been referred to your committee for consideration. Because of the timeliness of the issue, I would appreciate your scheduling it at your earliest convenience.

In the past two years, as many as 152 Polish and Soviet seamen have defected to Alaska and requested asylum. In the meantime, they have been processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, have obtained work permits and become part of their Alaskan communities.

Because of the apparent changes taking place in Poland and other Eastern European countries, the United States Department of State has determined that persons seeking asylum from those countries are no longer qualified and its directive is retroactive for the past 18 months. While INS is not required to comply with the State Department's directive, it has decided to do so and has begun proceedings against approximately 84 of the immigrants living in Alaska with the intention of deporting them back to Poland and Russia.

On the House side, several changes were made by the State Affairs Committee. I have attached a version which highlights them and encourage your committee to also consider making the same changes.

Because of the timeliness of the issue, prompt action by the Legislature is important. As a result, I would greatly appreciate SJR 61 being scheduled as soon as possible.

REP. TERRY MARTIN

ELECTIVE DISTRICT 13  
MOUNTAIN VIEW  
RUSSIAN JACK SPRINGS  
NUNAKA VALLEY  
ELMENDORF A.F.B.  
CREEKSIDE  
EAST ANCHORAGE



HOME  
3960 REKA DRIVE-B6  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508  
PHONE 333-6990

DURING SESSION  
P. O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
JUNEAU, AK 99811  
PHONE 465-3783

Alaska House of Representatives

January 29, 1990

To: Rep. Red Boucher, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

From: Rep. Terry Martin *TJM*

Subject: HJR 63 - Immigration and asylum in U.S.

Thank you for scheduling HJR 63 for a committee hearing. I think, given the gravity of the situation in which a number of Polish immigrants find themselves, that time is of the essence in this particular case.

As you may know, as many as 152 Polish and Soviet seamen have in the past two years defected throughout Alaska and requested asylum. These men (and one woman) have been awaiting the granting of asylum, and have in the meantime been processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), have obtained work permits and have become assimilated into the Alaskan community. And, because of the pride of these people, all are working, and none has applied for public assistance.

Now, however, because of the apparent changes taking place in Poland and other Eastern European countries, the U.S. State Department has determined that persons seeking asylum from those countries are no longer qualified. And their directive denying asylum is retroactive for the past 18 months. Although INS is not obliged to obey the State Dept. directive, they are following it in this case, and have begun proceedings against approximately 84 of those immigrants living in Alaska, with the intention of deporting them back to Poland and Russia.

I hope the committee will act expeditiously on HJR 63, so that we may positively effect the lives of the immigrants. In light of the Federal administration's recent action to allow the Chinese students to remain in America, I think it only reasonable to allow the Poles and Russians who so desire to stay in Alaska.

Also, in regard to the L&C referral, I would request that the committee remove the first WHEREAS clause occurring on the second page, so that the referral might be waived.

Thank you again for your timely consideration of this issue.



SJR 61

Amendment #1: Change Page 2, (2) (A) to read (2) (B)

Add under (2):

(A) to halt the process of deportation from the United States of persons from Eastern Bloc countries who have requested political asylum and are on United States soil:

Amendment #2: Page 2 Line 21 (C)

change to read

(C) to grant amnesty or political asylum on humanitarian grounds to each person who is on United States soil, who has submitted an application for political asylum in the United States and who would have been eligible for asylum except for the recent political changes in the Eastern Bloc countries, unless the person could be considered a threat to national security or is otherwise determined to be undesirable under current United State immigration law.

Amendment #3: Page 2, Line 28

change to read

Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable . . .

March 3, 1990

The Honorable Terry Martin  
3111 C Street, Suite 415  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Congressman Martin,

This letter is written to voice my opinions regarding the passage of Resolution No. 61. I understand that you cosponsored this resolution and I personally want to thank you for your efforts.

The Anchorage office of Immigration and Naturalization Service alleges that these asylee applicants have no well-founded fears of persecution upon return to these Eastern Bloc countries due to the recent changes in the governments there. This same office assures that these applicants receive individual attention of claims for fear of persecution. Yet all of these applicants have received zerox copies of notice of intent to deport.

I have enclosed a 1989 copy of a report from Amnesty Internation siting recent beatings for peaceful demonstrations. I have listened to many of these applicants tell of horror stories that sound like something I'd see on T.V. and find offensive there, too. But there's something about hearing it from a true story that left me quite upset. It also left me acutely aware of how very precious my own freedoms were now to me.

It is my opinion that it would be a moral injustice for us to send these applicants back to very uncertain futures. In addition to whatever they did before defecting, now they are traitors. I cannot believe that one election makes a democracy nor a safe environment for these applicants to return to their homeland.

Thank you for everything that you have accomplished and please continue to use any influence that you have to pass this resolution.

Sincerely,  
*Sharon Robinson*  
Sharon Robinson  
2914 East 42nd St. #1  
Anchorage, Alaska 99504  
(907) 5618706

Taken from Anchorage Daily News  
November 22, 1984

# Hungarians, Poles to lose refugee rank

By ROBERT PEAR  
The New York Times

WASHINGTON — The United States will sharply curtail the admission of Poles and Hungarians as refugees because most of them no longer have any reason to fear persecution in their homelands, Bush administration officials said Tuesday.

Officials from the National Security Council and the White House outlined their plans at a meeting Monday with Polish-American and Hungarian-American groups.

The administration is expected to announce the changes later this week.

Nancy Bearg Dyke of the National Security Council staff told representatives of the ethnic organizations that under the new policy, "we will not consider any Poles or Hungarians for the refugee resettlement program unless they have relatives in the United States," face immediate threats to their lives or have exceptionally strong ties to this country, according to three people who were at the meeting.

Please see Back Page. CHANGE

## CHANGE IN EUROPE: United States to curtail refugee status

Continued from Page A-1

The likely effect is to bar refugee status for at least 19,000 of the 20,000 Poles and Hungarians who already have filed applications at American embassies and consulates in Western Europe, U.S. officials said.

They said that perhaps 1,000 people with family or other ties to the United States would be interviewed and that some would qualify for refugee status.

Ted Kontek, founder of the Friends of Solidarity, in Washington, said, "This is a major change, and it was very poorly received by ethnic groups represented at the meeting."

Poles and Hungarians could seek visas to come to the United States as regular legal immigrants, rather than refugees, but most would have to wait several years because of the backlog of applications.

The new policy resembles one adopted earlier this year to limit the admission of Soviet refugees, but it is much more restrictive.

The Roman Catholic Church and Polish-American groups say that at least 100,000 Poles are spread through Western Europe and

are potential refugees but have not registered with the U.S. government and therefore have little chance of coming here.

Dawn Calabria of the U.S. Catholic Conference, who attended the White House meeting, said:

"Because of government changes at the top in Poland and Hungary, the administration seems to assume that nobody from those countries is a refugee."

Federal law defines a refugee as a person with "a well-founded fear of persecution" on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

Gerald Coyle, acting chief of staff at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said:

"Conditions in Poland and Hungary have markedly improved. Most Poles and Hungarians leaving their countries of origin and seeking asylum in Western Europe and North America are unlikely to have very substantive claims to U.S. refugee status."

Administration officials acknowledged that the new policy had been prompted, in part, by financial constraints.

They say they do not have enough money to finance resettlement of the 125,000 refugees who could be admitted to the United States under the worldwide ceiling set by President Bush for the current fiscal year.

Of that number, 50,000 places are for the Soviet Union and 6,500 are for Eastern Europe.

The Polish American Congress, the Hungarian Reform Federation of America and other groups denounced the proposed policy.

In Poland, they said, communists still control the police, the militia, security forces and many local government offices, and people are still harassed for their political views and activities.

"We welcome Poland's progress toward a free and democratic society," Kontek said. "But based on evidence collected by Solidarity's own human rights commission, we are convinced that human rights violations and persecution of political activists continue."

Myra Lenard, executive director of the Polish American Congress, who also attended the meeting, said:

"It will take years for the system to change. People in

some provinces of Poland still feel the brunt of discrimination at the hands of Communist Party members."

In congressional testimony on Oct. 11, Richard Schifter, the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, reported that "there are no political prisoners" in Hungary, and he said the authorities there generally allowed freedom of speech, religion and association.

But "a secret police with a long history of violations of privacy is still in place," he said.

George Dozsa, vice president of the Hungarian Reform Federation of America, said the new restrictions on refugee admissions were "unfair to Hungarians in Western Europe who have been waiting for several years" to come to the United States.

Administration officials said some of the places denied to Poles and Hungarians might be made available to other Eastern Europeans, like Romanians or Bulgarians.

In the last eight years, 33,000 Poles and 5,459 Hungarians have come to the United States as refugees.

11-22-84



Soviet refugee Jenia Prokhorenko said he was caught secretly filming a racist nationalist group which threatened to burn him alive.

## Man stabbed on trawler requests political asylum

By DOUG FORD  
Times Writer

Someone stabbed Igor Yelkov on the Soviet fishing trawler after he dared to discuss politics with the crew of a U.S. ship. When members of a racist nationalist group caught Jenia Prokhorenko secretly filming their meeting, they threatened to burn him alive.

At least, that's what they claim.

Both of these men are seeking political asylum in Alaska. If the United States refuses their requests and deports them, they believe they will face years of imprisonment or even death in the Soviet Union.

Prokhorenko, 23, and Yelkov, 24, both single, are staying with an Anchorage family who has helped refugees in the past. The family asked to remain anonymous.

Yelkov has exchanged letters with his family in the Soviet Union since arriving here. He received an angry letter from his father and a supportive note from his sister.

"My father said I did wrong," Yelkov related. "You didn't think about what would happen with me, about what would happen with the family," his father wrote him.

His father is a member of the Communist Party, Yelkov said, and the KGB has been to the family's house to investigate his defection.

"I have had no contact with my family," Prokhorenko said, "but no parent wants to see his or her child go away.

Neither of them advised their parents

See Asylum, page B-8

## East bloc 'openness' closing America's doors to defectors

By Doug Ford  
Times Writer

While Glasnost, or openness, is good news in Eastern Europe, it may be bad news for Soviet-bloc defectors in Alaska.

Defectors awaiting immigration decisions in Anchorage say they are wary of their chances to remain in the United States because the warming trend in the East-West Cold War also could put an end to their quest for freedom.

Gary Johnson, the Anchorage district immigration director, insists the criteria for granting political asylum have not changed.

The defectors and their lawyers see matters differently and claim the U.S. government is turning away more and more of those who seek political asylum. They said two Soviet and 60 Polish defectors have been denied asylum by the Im-

migration and Naturalization Service's Anchorage office in the last two months.

"Gorbachev is laughing at the people," said Jenia Prokhorenko, a Soviet who defected in January. The KGB supports Gorbachev and continues to persecute the Soviet people, he said.

After receiving threats from the KGB, Prokhorenko said he fled the Soviet Union. He fears his Feb. 14 application for political asylum in the United States will be denied and he will be deported, he said, condemning him to years in prison.

"They (the INS) put out a rosy picture of the state and don't seem to realize the security forces still control things," said Daille Park, an Anchorage immigration lawyer. Defectors automatically receive 15 years imprisonment in their homelands

See Defectors, page B-8

# Defectors

Continued from page B-1

just for seeking political asylum abroad, he said.

Prokhorenko joined four other Soviets and 170 Poles in Alaska who have sought political asylum since October 1988. While two Soviets and a small number of Poles were granted asylum, the majority probably face deportation.

"The vast majority of the asylum applications from Poles in the last year have been denied," Johnson said. In most cases, the applicants did not prove "a well-founded fear of persecution," he said Friday.

The Anchorage INS office has denied asylum to at least 60 of the 170 Poles and two of the five Soviets in the last two months, said Peggy Bergsrud of Anchorage. Bergsrud, who is of Polish descent,

has assisted Polish and Soviet defectors since 1984.

"I think about immigration problems and I feel sad. I know if I go back they find 100 reasons to put me in jail," said Igor Yelkov, who defected from a Soviet trawler July 6, 1969, in Dutch Harbor. The INS office in Anchorage rejected his asylum application late last year. He is awaiting a hearing before an immigration judge.

Bergsrud and others in the local community do not believe the local INS office has treated all the defectors fairly or individually.

"It's patently wrong. It's an error," said Park, referring to the INS denial of Yelkov's application. Park has taken the Soviet's case.

It is much harder for the Polish and Soviet defectors of the past year to gain asylum than it was earlier this decade, Andy Lis said. Lis was awarded political asylum in 1984 and now has his work and residency permits.

"They have the same motives, the same facts as I did," Lis said. Since INS

policies have changed, it is not granting asylum to these new defectors, he said.

"Fifteen poles received in the same envelope denials of asylum dated Dec. 24," Bergsrud said. While they all did list the same address, the fact that INS mailed the letters out in the same envelope on Christmas eve, demonstrates that the INS is "batch processing" these defectors, she said.

Johnson denied this charge. The INS continues to evaluate each application individually, he said. While unusual, he said, it was possible that a group listing the same address could have their asylum denial letters bunched in one envelope.

The policies governing political asylum have not changed, Johnson said. Persecution based on "race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a social group" must be likely, Johnson said.

"Many applicants have very little substantive information that they have been persecuted — very little beyond opinions," Johnson said.

The political situation has changed in both Poland and the Soviet Union, and the

required State Department recommendations regarding individual asylum cases reflect this, Johnson said. The condition of the defector's country at the time his application is processed is part of the decision process.

"It's as if they are saying, 'I sure hope they adjudicate my case before the situation gets better,'" Johnson said.

But Bergsrud said the INS should give defectors "the benefit of the doubt." The difficulty these newcomers have with the language, obtaining jobs and securing legal counsel warrants special consideration, she said.

"I believe our government bureaucracy at best is difficult for Americans, and these people coming here and not speaking English are voiceless people. And that is the simple reason I'm involved," Bergsrud said.

"I have no doubt that there are some individuals who have defected for economic reasons. But I also know some have been persecuted," Bergsrud said. "I have seen the scars."

# Asylum

Continued from page B-1

in advance of their plans to flee the Soviet Union. Each of them have an escape story.

"I thought I could speak my mind," Yelkov said. I spoke about God and criticized the Komsomol, the communist youth league, he said.

Yelkov spoke quietly, tensely in halting English. Andy Lis, a Pole who gained asylum in 1984, sat at the table to translate any misunderstandings.

As a result of his outspokenness, Yelkov, second radio officer on a Soviet trawler, was reprimanded by both the ship's captain and the communist party commissar on board, he said. On his last voyage, Yelkov served on the trawler Tigil, out of Sakhalin Island off the Soviet

Far East coast.

After three months of fishing in the Bering Sea, he and other sailors agitated for a U.S. port call, instead of returning to a Soviet port, Yelkov said. This further alienated him from the captain and commissar, he said.

When Tigil's captain decided to dock in Dutch Harbor, Yelkov made the acquaintance of Americans on a neighboring boat. The Americans invited him aboard and they freely discussed perestroika, he said.

"The captain and commissar pulled me off," Yelkov said. Back on the Tigil, he was denied shore leave, depriving him the thought of his chance to flee.

"Nobody gave you permission to talk like that without control. You're just a worker. You can work and I can talk," the commissar told me," Yelkov said.

Later, while he slept in his cabin, "somebody opened the door and put the pillow on my face and stabbed me," Yelkov said.

He was taken ashore in Dutch Harbor and then flown for treatment to Humana

Hospital in Anchorage. There he announced his intention to seek asylum here.

Unlike Yelkov, he had to invent his own escape route, Prokhorenko said. He paced the floor and spoke passionately as he related his escape. He said he was "nervous."

He resided in Moscow where he worked for the state-run Picture Productions and helped film "Is There Going to be Communism," Prokhorenko said.

Secretly he attempted to film Pamyat, a Russian nationalistic extremist group but was discovered, Prokhorenko said.

Pamyat discovered him secretly filming their meeting, Prokhorenko said. He likens the group to German Nazis and racists who count communist party officials among its members.

"They threatened to burn me alive in my own apartment if I did not leave Moscow immediately," Prokhorenko said.

A month after the Oct. 10, 1989 incident, he flew to Magadan because he had heard of a Soviet delegation leaving from there for Alaska, Prokhorenko said. He did not,

however, know when the group would leave, he said.

"Since I would have to wait over a month for a flight out (with the delegation), I convinced a doctor to fake a medical excuse for me so that I could wait in Magadan instead of having to return to Moscow."

Travel to Magadan is restricted as it is in much of the Soviet Far East, Prokhorenko explained. Visitors must have a reason and official permission to remain there, he said.

He also forged a KGB document from the Popular Science and Educational Studio Center in Moscow allowing him to travel abroad, he said.

"I showed the document to the head of the Soviet delegation and he permitted me to board the plane heading for Anchorage."

"With my forged documents, I bought and sneaked myself into a large delegation of people who were leaving for Alaska for a Rotary Exchange."

REP. TERRY MARTIN

ELECTIVE DISTRICT 13  
MOUNTAIN VIEW  
RUSSIAN JACK SPRINGS  
NUNAKA VALLEY  
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DURING SESSION  
P. O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
JUNEAU, AK 99811  
PHONE 465-3783

Alaska House of Representatives

February 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Rep. Terry Martin *TMM*

Subject: SJR 61 - Immigration and asylum

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The above-referenced resolution by Senator Faiks was waived from the HESS committee to your's yesterday. As I have introduced an identical resolution in the House, I am forwarding the attached background material for your use in the State Affairs Committee.

Attached are:

Memo to Rep. Boucher, explaining the resolution's purpose  
A copy of State Affairs CS, showing that committee's additions  
Text of POMs received supporting the resolution

I would appreciate your early consideration of SJR 61, as would, I am sure, those Eastern European immigrants who stand to lose so much if the INS deports them back to their home countries. Thank you.



POMs CONCERNING HJR 63 - IMMIGRATION & ASYLUM

"I think these men would be a great asset to our community. They are all honest and hard-working people. I think they took a big chance in coming to the United States, leaving their families just to get freedom. I feel they should have freedom. I have friends and family in Poland who say things haven't changed there one bit."

- Kathy Cowitz, Box 771435, Eagle River 99577 694-5054

"I feel that the Polish seamen have the right to remain in the United States, as long as they have no criminal record. They are an asset to our community, as they are hard workers. They will work on jobs that Americans will not take. Thus I feel that they are not taking jobs away from anyone. Please remember that at one time all of us were not U.S. citizens, and they have a right to be free too. Please make a fair decision."

- Karen Ayers, 16510 Centerfield Dr, Eagle River 694-7587

"Things are seldom what they seem. Polish immigrants now under threat of deportation are fearful for their families in their lives. Some threaten suicide to stay in this country forever. They wonder why we don't believe them. Please let them stay."

"I would like HJR 63 to pass especially for the Polish people. They have been living here, working, paying taxes and many have been warned by family that things are not as they seem. I think it is unfair to send back working people who pay taxes when there are so many in this country who have immigrated to this country and are now living off the welfare rolls."

- Diana Robbins, 3209 Baxter #3, Anch. 99504 563-6363

"We want the Polish people to stay in Alaska that want to and not be deported."

- Ruth & Joseph Chmielowski, 168 Burton #B, Anch 746-1337

"In regard to the 150 Polish immigrants currently in Anchorage seeking asylum. I believe they should be assisted in every way possible to remain in the United States. These people would be an asset to our society because of their honest, sincere working drive to be true Americans. Thank you."

- Melinda Padgett, 9210 Elgin Circle, Anch 99515 248-7701

"I want the Polish defectors to stay here in Anchorage."

- Marie McEntire, 6400 E 15th Ct #4, Anch 99504 333-7754

"I strongly urge you to allow the refugees that are now in Anchorage from Poland and the Soviet Union to remain."

- Jerry Rutoski, Box 220503, Anch 99522

"Complete passage [of HJR 63] as written by Terry Martin and also the release of Senator Pat Rodey's gun amendment to be enacted. For the gun amendment issue I am the National Director for the No Compromise Majority."

- Mark Chryson, Box 142702, Anch 99514 338-6744

"I am concerned about the Polish fishermen's deportation. I am a citizen, also Polish, and I think they are not abusing hospitality of this government because they are not costing us through any of our programs. They are hard workers and don't ask for welfare. All help they receive comes from Poland. I think it would be to our advantage to let them stay. The main power in Poland is still communist."

- Jan Kluska, 7736 Snowview Dr, Anch 99507 349-5956

"Please allow the Polish seamen who have applied for asylum in 1989 to remain in the United States. We were in Poland in July of 1989, and saw what they are afraid to go back to. Anything you can do on their behalf is greatly appreciated. We are currently housing 3 of the seamen in our home, and would be greatly distressed by their deportation."

- Dennis Draper, 3703 Westminster Way, Anch 99508 338-3486

"I was in the same situation a few years back. Now I am a U.S. citizen and I am proud. I think that if the other Polish fishermen are let in the United States, they will also be a citizen like me. They are hard workers and will build a future for a good Alaska."

- John Rybczynski, 3840 Young St., Anch 99508 563-3192

"Easterners and Mexicans far outnumber the few Polish defectors in this country, so why is Immigration sending 60 of them from Anchorage back to Poland? They are very hard workers, and very nice. Also, most of them are fishermne, and so are not taking jobs away from American men because American men don't care to work so hard for such small wages. Many of these men are still afraid to return to Poland."

- Vera Johnson, 635 W 45th Ave Apt 3, Anch 99503 265-8880

"I support this resolution, and, as an interim measure, to put a stop to any deportation activity immediately. These people are fearful as hell that they're going to be deported. I've employed a number of them over the years and they're some of the best workers I've ever had. Please insure that this resolution is passed as quickly as possible."

- Hank Schaub, 3605 Arctic Blvd #1091, Anch 99503 344-3560

"I desire that you support this resolution so that the Eastern Block persons that have requested asylum in the United States be granted asylum unless it is found through investigation that these individuals may be detrimental to the U.S. I fear their lives will be in danger upon their return."

- Lucy Brecht, 13501 Carita Lane, Anch 99516 345-0111

"I support HJR 63. Please pass this bill. Immigrants are good for Alaska's economy. They fill low-paying job positions that no one else is willing to take, are hard working, and stick with a job longer than most Americans."

- Spec 4 Wayne Johnson, 118 Grand Larry St #15, Anch 99504

"I am a 13 year resident of Alaska originally from Poland. I returned from a visit to Poland 3 months ago and can honestly say the situation there is still very shakey. The economy is going downhill instead of up. The city of Lodz had police located everywhere due to the unrest of the people. All of the Polish immigrants I have met in Alaska are hard working and stable. Please support HJR 63."

- Izabela Zielinska, 3605 Arctic Blvd, Ste 1105, Anch 99503

"I fully support HJR 63 as amended. Urge Senate resolution be amended to read the same. It is important to pass this resolution immediately if deportation is to be halted. Thank you."

- Peggy Bergsrud, 3412 Wesleyan Dr, Anch 99508 338-1210

"In my opinion the resolution is very smart. I appeal to you to please pass this resolution as soon as possible. It is very important to those immigrants involved in the fishing industry and for Alaska's economy."

- Richard Wysocki, 2440 E Tudor Rd, Ste 202, Anch 99507

"I fully support the amended resolution. It is urgent to stop the deportation. Please pass HJR 63 as soon as possible."

- Andy Lis, 4307 Harrison St, Apt 3, Anch 99503 561-4295

*Anch. Times 3/10/90*

# U.S. may curtail granting asylum to Nicaraguans

By RICHARD COLE  
Associated Press

MIAMI — A successful switch to democracy in Nicaragua could sharply reduce U.S. granting of asylum to that nation's refugees, but there is little chance political exiles will be forced to return, immigration officials say.

In theory, people granted asylum are subject to review each year, and could have that status revoked, says Duke Austin, spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington.

"But I know of no single case since political asylum has been an avenue in the United States when we have involuntarily returned someone because conditions in their homeland improved," Austin said last week. "It's in the law, but it's never been done."

What is more likely is that new applicants will get tougher scrutiny of their applications.

An estimated 80,000 to 90,000 Nicaraguans are in the United States legally, including both po-

litical and non-political cases. Some advocates believe twice that number live in the United States if the count includes illegal immigrants — many of whom were pinning their hopes on political asylum to eventually normalize their status.

In fiscal 1989, the INS granted just under 6,000 requests from Nicaraguans for asylum, while it denied more than 10,000. Between October 1989 and January of this year, about 500 were granted and 650 denied.

In the week since U.S.-backed Violetta Chamorro beat the Sandinistas' Daniel Ortega in Nicaragua's presidential election, Miami immigration officials noted a decrease in the asylum requests.

Dozens of Nicaraguan exiles have either dropped their petitions to stay, or have stopped fighting deportation orders.

The State Department cautions it is too early to be assured that democracy will stick in Nicaragua, but a spokesman says its asylum policy will be reviewed.

portedly ill-treated; some were tried and sent to prison. One hundred imprisoned conscientious objectors, including at least 14 prisoners of conscience, were released after the introduction of an alternative to military service.

In July the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, approved changes to the military draft law to allow three years' alternative service for conscientious objectors - two years' for students - in non-military institutions. Fourteen prisoners of conscience whose cases had been taken up by Amnesty International - all members of the unofficial peace movement *Wolność i Pokój* (WiP), Freedom and Peace, were released from prison after agreeing to perform the new form of service. The official Polish Press Agency announced that 88 other imprisoned religious conscientious objectors - probably Jehovah's Witnesses - had also been freed. In June the authorities issued the text of a new oath of allegiance which omitted reference to the Soviet army. In the past a number of prisoners of conscience had been imprisoned for refusing to swear the oath because of its reference to "fraternal alliance" with the Soviet army.

Amnesty International investigated complaints about the application of the new alternative service law. In at least one case a conscript was not given the opportunity to apply for alternative service. Jan Tomasiwicz, from Warsaw, was arrested in December and charged with evasion of military service. In 1986 he had returned his draft card on grounds of conscientious objection to military service and a warrant had been issued for his arrest. In June 1988 he was detained by the police and in the course of interrogation was told that the proceedings against him were no longer valid. Until his arrest in December Jan Tomasiwicz was not aware he still faced charges of evading military service. He had not been given the option of doing alternative service.

In June the "accelerated procedure" for certain offences was included in the Code of Penal Procedure. The procedure, which had been established under legislation passed by the Sejm in May 1985 and which was valid for a three-year period (see Amnesty International Report 1986), provides for the investigation of certain offences by the police, without involvement of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and requires that investigation be complete with-

In 48 hours of a suspect's arrest; a trial then takes place immediately before a single judge with the police acting in place of the public prosecutor. By not allowing defence lawyers enough time to prepare cases the procedure often severely restricts defence rights.

The procedure is most frequently applied to prosecutions by misdemeanour courts, before which, since 1986, people arrested for participating in "activities designed to foster public disquiet", unauthorized publishing activities and membership of banned organizations have been tried (see Amnesty International Report 1988). "Accelerated procedure" has been applied to many cases of people prosecuted for non-violent exercise of their right to freedom of expression.

There were reports of dozens of arrests during strikes throughout Poland in April and May and again in August. The authorities declared the strikes illegal and a number of people throughout the country, including activists in the banned trade union Solidarity, were arrested and detained. Most were released after periods of detention under a provision which allows the police to hold people for up to 48 hours without charge - a mechanism often used to prevent people from taking part in demonstrations. Others, however, were sentenced to up to three months' imprisonment. For example, Solidarity spokesperson, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a mathematics lecturer from Warsaw, was arrested at his home on 5 May. Two days later he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by a Warsaw misdemeanour court. He was apparently accused of having told foreign journalists about two incidents on 1 May when police entered a Gdansk church in order to attack demonstrators and dispersed a Warsaw demonstration with truncheons. He was convicted of spreading false information, released on 16 May without official explanation, and on 19 May his sentence was changed on appeal from imprisonment to public labour - a punishment normally imposed for offences such as absenteeism.

During the May strikes four members of the illegal *Polska Partia Socjalistyczna* (PPS), Polish Socialist Party, were detained and charged with assaulting an industrial guard at the Dolmel electronics factory in Wroclaw. The four - Józef Pinior, Czesław Borowczyk, Jolanta Skiba and Aleksandra

Sarala - had attempted to organize a strike at the factory. They denied the charges, stating that the guard had been injured when he tried to evict them forcibly from factory premises. They were found guilty, heavily fined and given suspended prison sentences of up to a year.

There were reports of ill-treatment of detainees, often prisoners of conscience, held in short-term detention on account of their non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression. Władysław Fus was detained in Wroclaw in March during a demonstration demanding the release of Kornel Morawiecki, leader of the banned opposition group Fighting Solidarity who was then in prison. Władysław Fus was reportedly taken to a police station, beaten, bound and gagged, thrown against a wall so he lost consciousness, revived and put in a straitjacket with a noose around his neck and again beaten. He was eventually taken to hospital, apparently because of injuries sustained in detention.

At least one person was sentenced to death for murder but it was not known whether the sentence was carried out.

Throughout the year Amnesty International appealed for the release of prisoners of conscience and investigated cases of possible prisoners of conscience. The organization twice sent representatives to observe the trial in Wroclaw of the four PPS members charged with assaulting a factory guard. Amnesty International also urged the Polish authorities to investigate allegations that detainees had been ill-treated.

1989

## POLAND



Many critics and opponents of the government were subjected to arrest, short-term detention or other forms of harassment for their non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression. Some were re-

*The rapid political changes under way in the Soviet Union have altered the U.S. State Department assessments of the human rights situation there. Now, asylum is getting harder to come by for those seeking a new life in the U.S.*

# ASYLUM DENIED

ADN 3/03/90

By HAL BERNTON  
Daily News reporter

Two Soviet seamen who defected to Alaska are losing their bids for asylum because the federal government says they failed to demonstrate well-founded fears of persecution.

The rejections appear to be based largely on State Department assessments of an improving human rights situation in the Soviet Union.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials declined to comment, but official correspondence supplied by the two men document the agency's decisions.

Radio operator Igor Yelkov defected last July after he was airlifted from Dutch Harbor to Humana Hospital in Anchorage suffering from stab wounds. He claims the ship-board assault was the last in a series of harassment resulting from his refusal to toe the line of seagoing Communist Party officials.

Motor operator Sergey Bystroff defected Nov. 7 in Dutch Harbor, claiming to have been badly beaten while in the army, and then persecuted on ship for his efforts to practice Catholicism.

Both men say they face at least five years of prison if they are forced to return to the Soviet Union.



Defectors Sergey Bystroff, left, and Igor Yelkov



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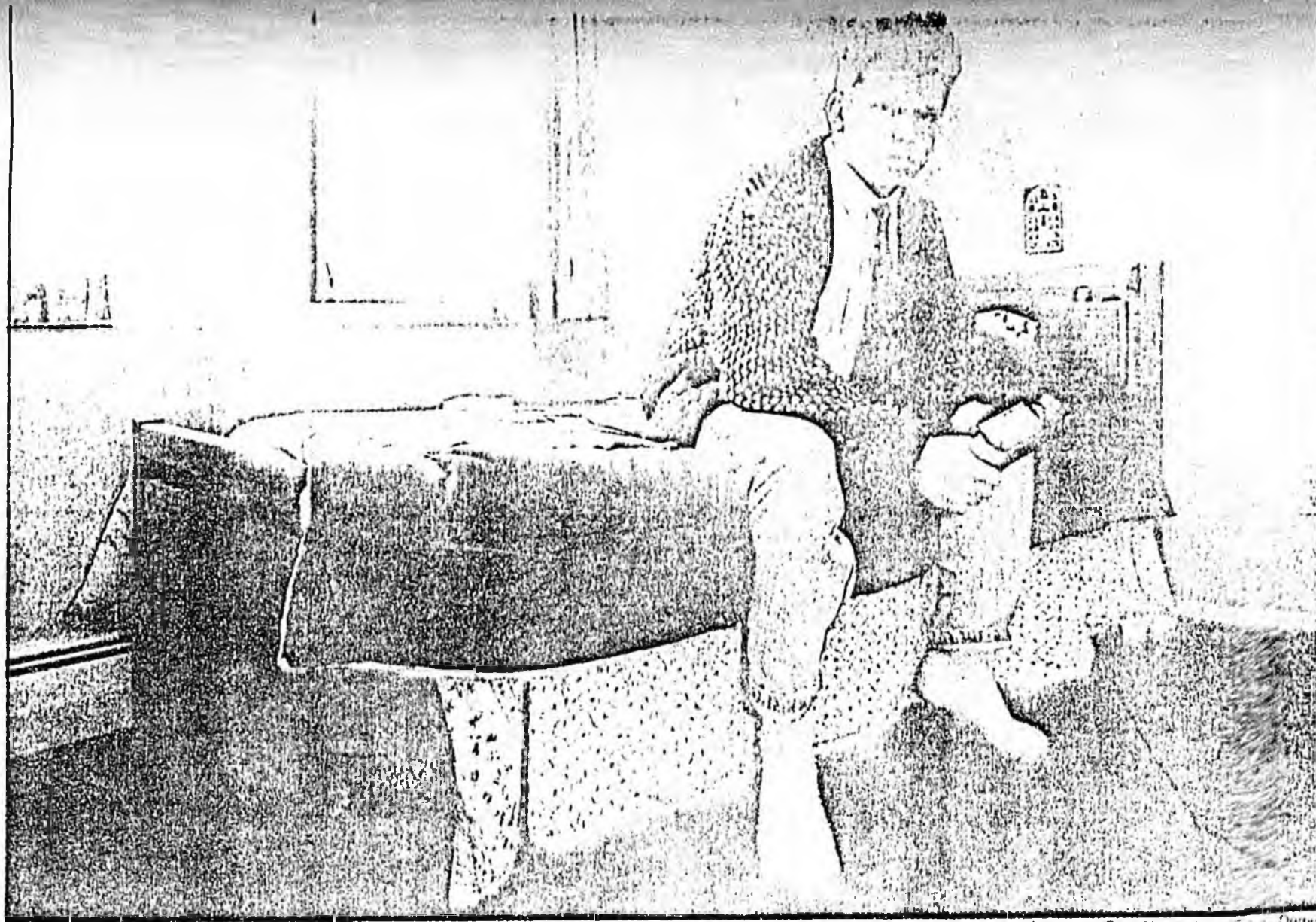
Motor operator Sergey Bystroff defected Nov. 7 in Dutch Harbor, claiming to have been badly beaten while in the army, and then persecuted on ship for his efforts to practice Catholicism.

Both men say they face at least five years of prison if they are forced to return to the Soviet Union.

"I am a simple man. I want to live without any control from government, or the KGB or anybody else," said Bystroff in a Friday interview.

The two men have been quietly residing in an Anchorage residence while their requests are processed. They are part of a rapidly expanding wave of Soviet defectors seeking asylum in the United States, including a Moscow film producer, Evgueni Prokhorenko, who defected in Anchorage on Feb. 14.

Prokhorenko says he was harassed and received death threats for investigative re-



Anchorage Daily News photos by *For* *Daniel*

Please see Back Page, ASYLUM

Evgueni Prokhorenko, who is waiting in Anchorage for an asylum ruling, holds a videotape he produced in the Soviet Union.

## Kohl offers Polish border pact

But German leader says Poles must drop any reparation claims

By **TERRENCE PETTY**

The Associated Press

BONN, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government on Friday of-

pecially astonished that the question of the German minority has been brought up. We have settled this matter, and we keep our word."

other problems."

"But if the West German side wishes to broaden these subjects, we will raise the problem of compensation.



## Some assemblymer push new ATU vote

By **STEVE RINEHART**

Daily News reporter

Some assembly members, with backing from Mayor Tom Bink, have moved to

day. Both John Wood, who is leading the pro-sale assembly group, and Municipal Manager Larry Caravito predicted there would be

**On the edge**

A young German peers over a still-standing section of the Berlin Wall near the Brandenburg Gate.

rights of its German minority would be guaranteed.

In the statement delivered by Vogel, Kohl again carefully avoided stating outright that a united Germany would never lay claim to land ceded to Poland.

**ASYLUM: Drastic changes in U.S.S.R. might have affected defectors' requests**

Continued from Page A-1

porting efforts into the Soviet fascist movement. With the aid of forged documents and bribes, he said, he was able to board an Aeroflot jet last January that brought a delegation of Magadan officials to Anchorage. No decision has been made on his case.

More than 240 Soviet citizens sought asylum in the United States last year, nearly three times the number of the year before. The two seamen in Alaska are in the small minority of Soviets whose asylum requests were rejected. In 1989, there were 11 denials, compared to eight in each of the two years earlier.

Last year's successful applicants included two Soviet journalists who defected at Little Diomedes. Unlike the seamen, the journalists made no claims of physical harassment. Their main complaint was that they were unable to freely pursue their careers in the Soviet Union.

"In general, this is not a good time to be seeking immigration from any place other than China," said Dan Kowalski, a Denver attorney specializing in immigration issues. Given the radical changes sweeping through communist nations, immigration officials are much less likely to give credence to asylum claims, he said.

Peggy Bergsurd, an Anchorage woman who assists defectors, says the INS office in Anchorage last year began to reject asylum for Polish seamen who defected to Alaska, and is now moving against the Soviet seamen.

But Jerry Ficklin, an INS spokesman in Washington, said, "Our asylum policy has not changed. We look at requests on a case-by-case basis."

**SOVIET ASYLUM REQUESTS**  
1987-1990

Year	Requests	Granted	Denied
1987	62	32	8
1988	92	43	8
1989	243	109	11
1990	127	56	1

Source: U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization. 1990 numbers cover only first three months.

Decisions, however, may be influenced by major shifts in a country's political system, Ficklin said.

Immigration rejected Yelkov's request in a Jan. 21 letter sent by Anchorage District Director Gary Johnson.

"Although there are problems or abuses in certain countries, including very serious ones, that does not imply that all nationals of those countries are subjected to systematic policies of persecution," Johnson wrote in explaining his decision.

Johnson notified Bystruff on Jan. 22 of an intent to deny asylum, a step that precedes formal notification. Johnson said his action "is based on a review of human rights in the U.S.S.R." Recent State Department reports speak of improvements in Soviet human rights.

State Department officials said they obtained no information to verify or dispute any of the claims made in Bystruff's request. But, in a Dec. 13 letter to INS, a State Department official said those claims failed to demonstrate "a well-founded fear of persecution . . . on the basis of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

In Friday interviews, both Soviet seamen

offered accounts of a dark side of life in the Soviet Union that has continued in the age of glasnost.

Ukrainian-born Bystruff said his troubles began when he joined the Red Army in 1985 and wanted to continue to practice Catholicism.

"I was beaten with fists and a red belt buckle with a red star. I was two weeks in the hospital. I had a concussion and broken nose," he wrote in a letter to immigration officials. "I was beaten because I said I believe in God and also because I am Ukrainian."

Bystruff says his religion caused him more problems aboard a Soviet processing ship last summer. He tried to worship with an American fishery observer who was stationed on the ship to monitor catches, he said. The ship's commissar — a political officer — warned that unauthorized contacts with the American would cause him problems when he returned to the Soviet Union, Bystruff said.

When the ship pulled into Dutch Harbor, Bystruff turned himself into the local police station.

Siberian-born Yelkov said he became a practicing member of the Russian Orthodox religion while stationed in a fishery complex on Sakhalin Island in the Soviet Far East. He said he had to worship secretly because of his membership in a communist youth organization.

His problems with the government, he says, began in 1988, when he refused to join the Communist Party. "I said I didn't see any future in the Communist Party. And with glasnost and perestroika, didn't see any reason to join the party," Yelkov said.

Yelkov said he then was declared morally

unfit for sea duty, with its coveted calls at foreign ports. He said was banished to shore and forced to perform menial tasks, he said.

But in February 1989, he got a second chance at sea duty when another radio operator became ill. His ship headed for Alaska waters, where it processed its U.S. quota of fish in 10 days, then headed for fishing grounds in international waters.

Yelkov said he was a ringleader of the disgruntled crewmen who wanted a port call. In early July — after six months at sea — the ship finally reached Dutch Harbor. But the captain refused to allow shore leave, according to Yelkov.

Despite the ban, Yelkov said he was able to visit a U.S. processing boat. When he returned to his ship, Yelkov said he was placed under guard and accused by the ship commissar of saying bad things about perestroika, the restructuring of Soviet society.

Yelkov alleges the commissar stirred up crewmen to attack him. On the night of July 6, one crewman put a pillow in his face while another stabbed at his abdomen, Yelkov said.

Yelkov was then airlifted to Humana Hospital-Alaska, where he announced his defection.

He bears an 8-inch-long scar that reaches below his belt line.

In a Friday interview, Johnson of the INS raised the possibility that the stab wound might have been self-inflicted.

"I'm not going to comment but there is a case where that is an issue," Johnson said.

Even it wasn't self-inflicted, Johnson said it isn't unusual for seamen to get stabbed in fights.

"I don't mean to be disparaging to sailors, but go out and spend some time on the waterfront," Johnson said.

**ATU: Some assembly members want to put sale plan before voters once again**

Continued from Page A-1

Crawford said the administration still wants to sell

Faulkner said the proposal breaks an assembly prom-

Kubitz voted to put the sale on the ballot last year.

The company and other sale backers played up the

he thinks the \$400 million minimum required last year

## MEMORANDUM

FROM: Loren K. Stanton  
TO: Senator Pourchot  
DATE: March 5, 1990  
RE: ANALYSIS OF SJR 61

NECESSARY background:

Asylees or Refugees are aliens who have established a fear of persecution based on religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group, if they are returned to, or remain in their country of origin. As a result of this fear of persecution, aliens are allowed to remain in, or enter the United States.

An asylee is an alien who, having made a lawful or undocumented entry into the U.S., files an application for asylum which is granted, either by the INS or by an Immigration Judge. A refugee is an alien who applies for, and is granted permission to enter the U.S. as a refugee by an INS office abroad. The determination that the refugee has a fear of persecution is made by an immigration officer outside the U.S prior to the alien's application for entry into the U.S.

Refugee refers only to aliens in the U.S. who have already been granted refugee status by an INS office abroad. The word "refugee" is commonly used to refer to aliens who have fled from their home countries seeking refugee from oppression, persecution, or the ravages of war. A person may be applying for refugee status at a U.S. border post, or asylum if within the U.S., but if their status remains undetermined, they are not yet either refugees or asylees as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Please note that "Political Asylum" is a term that is commonly used to denote all types of asylum, even though asylum may be granted to those fearing persecution because of religious, nationality, ethnic origin, or membership of a social group, as well as for political opinions and associations.

### POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whether or not an alien is granted asylee or refugee status is often determined by prevailing political considerations. The U.S. government will generally deny asylee or refugee status to aliens from countries whose governments the U.S. currently supports (e.g. Chile, El Salvador, Haiti) on the grounds that there is little persecution in those countries.

The Refugee Act of 1980 established a nonideological standard for refugee and asylum determinations. In practice, however, it remains much less likely that someone fleeing a "friendly" country will gain asylum than someone fleeing an "unfriendly," especially a Soviet bloc, country.

The Nationals from each of these countries have been treated extremely well by the Attorney General and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for the last decade. Approval rates for Eastern bloc countries have averaged around 40% while individuals from countries with overwhelming persecution (e.g.) Haiti, El Salvador, and Guatemala) have had a 1% success rate. This resolution asks for preferential treatment for people who have been receiving preferential treatment for many years. Many of the applications that have been approved from Polish, Czech, Romanian, and Hungarian nationals have not met the standard of proof required for "fear of persecution." Most of these people are fleeing economic conditions just as are the nationals of Mexico. Think about hockey and tennis players.

One example will be of interest: Not long ago nine Polish fishermen jumped ship in Alaska and they all applied for and received asylum. Only one stated, during the interview period, that he had any possibility of persecution for any reason upon returning to Poland. His stated reason was that he was one of 100,000 people at a "Solidarity" rally. This was the only rally he had attended. All were granted asylum! During the same time a young man from El Salvador was interviewed. He had testimony and documentation that his wife and babies had been killed by army units and he had escaped from those same units after extensive torture which he showed to the interviewers. He was denied asylum! He later was deported back to El Salvador, where a study showed that 30% of those sent back were killed.

This brings me to another point relating to "refoulement." In U.S. law, "The Attorney General shall not deport or return any alien...to a country if the Attorney General determines that such alien's life or freedom would be threatened in such country on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

It must be noted that WAR, CIVIL DISTURBANCE, and FAMINE, which up to 1922, were the MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS for immigrating to the U.S., are not a basis for asylee or refugee status.

I appreciate any attempt to get the INS to follow the laws of the United States, as they are now! This resolution, as written, asks that the INS give preferential treatment to a group of people, who under the present laws of this country, were not even qualified to enter this country. Additionally, the resolves ask for a temporary end to the recognized worldwide qualifications and burden of proof needed to prove refugee status. This for just a few specific countries. This could be called an amnesty for Eastern Europeans.

It would be more appropriate for the legislature to ask that the present laws relating to asylum be followed. Specifically, nationals from countries such as, Haiti, El Salvador, Vietnam, Cambodia, Guatemala, and China could be allowed a lesser burden of proof because of the difficult conditions there. Unfortunately, the INS, only looks at the country conditions as a starting point for an asylum application. The reason for this is that an asylum application is personal. It is for one person only. Each applicant must show that the persecution or potential persecution is meant for the individual applicant.

When conditions in a country are particularly bad and the Attorney General determines that conditions are unsafe for anyone to return he may, in his discretion, grant "Extended Voluntary Departure" (EVD) status to nationals of that country that are in the United States. EVD means that you do not have to leave the U.S. One "extends" their voluntary departure, which means they stay. During part of the last ten years, Polish nationals have benefitted from EVD. Other countries, in worse condition, have not been granted EVD status.

The resolution mentions "amnesty." Amnesty was a program that has filled volumes of books. The application deadline was November 6, 1987. It was a one shot deal. The political energy that was needed to enact the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, of which amnesty was a part, cannot be recreated.

Additional subjects: New legal immigration bill, Hong Kong, interdiction.

My comments on and contributions to SJR 61.

First whereas: comments above on appropriate countries.

Second whereas: delete the words "and freedom"

Third whereas: delete entirely, insert "country conditions are in upheaval"

Fourth whereas: delete

Fifth whereas: OK

Sixth whereas: This is OK, however, it should be known that no asylee can be forced to live in a particular state and because of this Alaska cannot be designated a refugee for immigrants.

Seventh whereas: Same analysis as above. Additionally, if this resolution goes forward "as is" the word sanctuary must be changed to refuge or some other word. The INS has for over a decade been fighting a battle against "The Sanctuary Movement" and they despise the word and the sentiment behind it. The sanctuary movement actively worked to have immigrants stay in the country illegally. These nationals did not receive asylum and should have.

In the resolves:

Line 27 delete "from foreign countries" where else?  
delete the rest of number (1)

Page 2

Section (2) (A) delete "Eastern Bloc"

Section (2) (B) delete because this would be to ignore the world wide acceptable standard for granting asylum, one must always take into account the "country conditions" as they are not as the were or as you would like them to be.

(i) because it offers preferential treatment for some countries

(ii) because it follows the preferential treatment above however I believe that asylum should ne evoked

Section (C) delete "amnesty or' t... are over and an additional note, asylum is not granted on general "humanitarian grounds" and delete starting with "and who..." on line 15

Generally, I want to know why the United States should allow persons to continue to come from a country or countries where conditions are much better than they were and are going to get even better? We cannot just ignore that the Solidarity Government in Poland is now a "friendly" government. EVD status and special amnesty status were realized for Polish nationals in the last decade when there were 14 million refugees in the world that have much more pressing cases for humanitarian treatment. This includes over 56,000 Vietnamese in camps or "jail" in Hong Kong and hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans and Guatemalans who qualify for refugee or EVD status and have been turned away. If Alaska is concerned, let us be concerned about equal treatment and justice. Let us ask the INS for impartial and equitable treatment for all nationalities.

**S J R**

**63**

Bill Drafter: Tam Cook

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SJR 63

SPONSOR Frank

BILL TITLE 90 Day Limit

DATE REFERRED 1-19-90

HEARING SCHEDULED

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED

SPONSOR CONTACTED

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

SJR 63, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration of a regular session. The resolution, sponsored by Senator Frank, would limit the legislative session to 90 days, beginning the fourth Monday in January (January 28, 1991). Your packet contains a proposed CS, which would limit the session to 100 days, beginning on the same date.

OTHER

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT  
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 1/19/90

FURTHER: Judiciary  
Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: \_\_\_\_\_  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
INTO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

State Affairs Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 63

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration of a regular session.

and recommended:

- replace with CS. STR 63  same title  
 attached amendment(s)  new title
- \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

*John Fink*  
*Tom Kelly*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Pat Lawton no rec*

Original sponsor(s): SEN. FRANK, Binkley, Faiks, Coghill, Fischer, Kelly

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 63 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing an amendment to the Constitu-  
6 tion of the State of Alaska relating to  
7 the duration of a regular session.

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

9 \* Section 1. Article II, sec. 8, Constitution of the State of Alaska is  
10 amended to read:

11 SECTION 8. REGULAR SESSIONS. The legislature shall convene in  
12 regular session each year on the fourth Monday in January, but the  
13 month and day may be changed by law. Each regular session is limited  
14 to [THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ADJOURN FROM REGULAR SESSION NO LATER THAN]  
15 one hundred [TWENTY] consecutive calendar days [FROM THE DATE IT  
16 CONVENES] except that a regular session may be extended once for up to  
17 ten consecutive calendar days. An extension of the regular session  
18 requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the membership  
19 of each house of the legislature. The legislature shall adopt as part  
20 of the uniform rules of procedure deadlines for scheduling session  
21 work not inconsistent with provisions controlling the length of the  
22 session.

23 \* Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed  
24 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity  
25 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-  
26 tion laws of the state.  
27

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Proposing an amendment...  
... duration of a regular session.  
Sponsor: Senator Frank  
Requestor: Senate State Affairs

Affected Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency  
BRU: Legislative Council  
Components Session Expenses, Legal Services  
Admin. Serv., Public Serv., Leg. Salaries & Allow

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>

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

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

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

General Fund	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>
Federal Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>	<1,500.0>

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

SJR 63 reduces the length of the legislative session from 120 days to 90 days.  
The estimated daily cost of the session is \$50,000 a day. If the session is  
reduced by 30 days a savings of \$1,500,000 is calculated.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director  
Division: Administrative Services

*Pamela A. Stoops*

Phone: 465-3850  
Date: 4/11/90

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director  
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

*Warren Endicott*

Date: 4/11/90

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)  
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE  
LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
AGENCY (IES)

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Affected Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency  
 Title: Proposing an amendment... BRU: Legislative Council  
 ... duration of a regular session. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor: Senator Frank Components Session Expenses, Legal Services  
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs Admin. Serv., Public Serv., Leg. Salaries & Allow

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>

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

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

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

General Fund	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>
Federal Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>	<1,000.0>

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (ATTACH A SEPARATE PAGE IF NECESSARY)

CSSJR 63 (State Affairs) reduces the length of the legislative session from 120 days to 100 days. The estimated daily cost of the session is \$50,000 a day. If the session is reduced by 20 days a savings of \$1,000,000 is calculated.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director *Pamela Stoops* Phone: 465-3850  
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 4/11/90

Approved By: Warren Endicott, Executive Director *Warren Endicott*  
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 4/11/90

DISTRIBUTION (BY PREPARER)  
LEGISLATIVE FINANCE  
LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR

REQUESTOR  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET  
AGENCY (IES)

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: 1/24/90  
 Title: Relating to the duration of a regular session.  
 Sponsor: Sen. Frank  
 Requestor: Sen. Frank

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor  
 BRU: Elections  
 Components: II- Primary & General Elections

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>2.2*</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2.2*	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.2*</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

\* Costs included cover 2 to 3 pages in each Official Election Pamphlet, for printing and typesetting, and costs estimated to cover computer programming requirements for vote counting purposes.

Prepared by: Linda Edgeworth Phone: 465-4611  
 Division: Division of Elections Date: 1/24/90  
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1.24.90  
 Agency: Division of Elections

**Distribution (by preparer):**

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

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SJR 63

However, these costs are based on the assumption that all candidates and issues will fit on three ballot cards, which is the norm. It should be noted, however that should the inclusion of this issue require a 4th ballot to be printed, the cost increase would have to be calculated at 16 cents per ballot x approximately 320,000 voters. The total cost of printing the additional ballot card would be \$51.2

Under these circumstances the fiscal note would be:

53.4

STEVE FRANK  
DISTRICT K  
SEAT A

119 N. Cushman, Rm. 213  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

*While in Juneau*  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
(907) 465-3709  
Capitol Rm. 514

# Alaska State Legislature



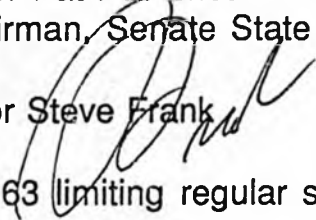
Senate

MEMBER  
Finance Committee  
Resources Committee  
Legislative Council  
Special Committee on Banking &  
Economic Development

VICE-CHAIR  
Community & Regional  
Affairs Committee

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot  
Chairman, Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Steve Frank 

RE: SJR63 limiting regular session to ninety days

Date: January 21, 1990

---

After several years of experience with the 120 day session limit, we know that it works well. Given the anticipated slow start of the first thirty days of session, it makes sense that this legislative body could and should conclude its business within a ninety day session. It seems to me that a ninety day limit would be just as conducive to the legislature concluding its business.

I would like to request that SJR63 be scheduled for a hearing in the Senate State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your consideration.

**S J R**

**66**

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SJR 66

SPONSOR Kerttula

BILL TITLE Issuance of a US stamp/Vitus Bering

DATE REFERRED 2.1.90

HEARING SCHEDULED 2.12.90

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED by S.St. Affairs

SPONSOR CONTACTED

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

OTHER

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT  
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/1/90

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: \_\_\_\_\_  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
INTO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

State Affairs

Committee considered

SJR 66

Requesting the issuance of a United States commemorative postage stamp to mark the 250th anniversary of Vitus Bering's voyage of discovery and the opening of Alaska to European contact.

and recommended:

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

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

*[Handwritten signatures]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_ do pass  
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: US postage stamp marking  
anniversary of Vitus Bering voyage  
 Sponsor: Kerttula  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>REVENUE</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

**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: 2/12/90

Approved by Commissioner: Senator Pat Pourchot  
 Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 2/12/90

**Distribution (by preparer) :**

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

STUART C. HALL  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

JAN 29 1990

308 - G STREET, SUITE 308 310  
POST OFFICE BOX 100300  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-0300

(907) 276-6250

Thursday, 25 January 1990

Honorable Jalmar M. Kerttula  
Member of the Senate  
Alaska Legislature  
Post Office Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Jay:

Faced with such momentous issues as subsistence, the perennial problem of fitting essential state services to available revenues in the budget "struggle," etc., I am reluctant to impose on your and your staff's time with a request for a favor. However, you have invariably supported the efforts of the state's stamp collectors, and particularly those of the Anchorage Philatelic Society, to keep Alaska at the forefront of the public's attention.

Would you, perhaps in concert with your colleague, Senator Fred Zharoff of Kodiak, introduce a Joint Resolution of the Alaska Legislature requesting the issuance of commemorative U.S. postage stamp marking the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's 1741 Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific in which Alaska was discovered and, for the first time, opened to Western contact? The anniversary date is 1991. As the accompanying material from the Anchorage Museum of History and Art indicates, a major celebration is being planned in the Pacific Northwest.

Such a stamp, particularly if jointly and simultaneously issued with Denmark and the U.S.S.R., would afford Alaska a unique opportunity to showcase its unique Russian heritage. It would be my hope that the Alaska congressional delegation might also intercede with The White House and the State Department to issue an invitation to President and Mrs. Gorbachev to visit Alaska at the time of the stamp issue to see for themselves the significant Russian contribution to Alaska and the considerable effort that has been made, statewide, to preserve that heritage and culture. Indeed, with the "melting" of the "Ice Curtain," the advent of "Glasnost," 1991 seems an ideal time to proffer such an invitation to the Gorbachevs.

Honorable Jalmar M. Kerttula  
Member of the Senate  
Alaska Legislature  
Thursday, 25 January 1990  
Page Two

At its meeting last night, Wednesday, 24 January, the Anchorage Philatelic Society adopted a Resolution endorsing the commemorative stamp issue observing the Vitus Bering Voyage of Discovery 250th Anniversary. A copy of that Resolution is enclosed for reference purposes.

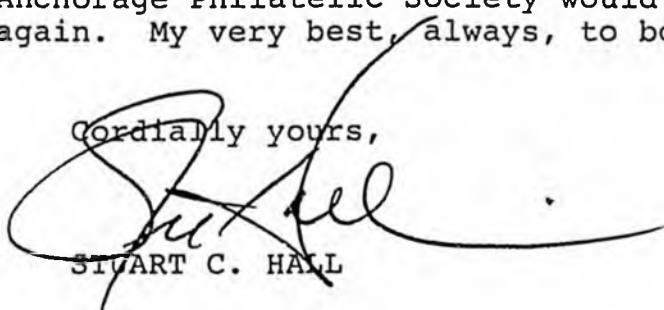
To assist you and your staff, recognizing that the deadline for the introduction of personal bills/resolutions is close at hand, I have prepared a Draft Joint Resolution that contains the essentials.

I'm aware that there has always been some doubt that these Joint Resolutions had much impact, or even were read, in our Nation's capital. However, at least as to the issuance of postage stamps they have had the desired effect: in 1972, a Joint Resolution of the Legislature persuaded the U.S. Postal Service to hold First Day of Issue ceremonies for the Mt. McKinley commemorative stamp in Denali National Park; and, again, in 1978, a Joint Resolution requesting the issuance of the Captain Cook commemorative stamp in Alaska yielded a simultaneous issue of the stamps in Honolulu and Anchorage -- indeed, the U.S. Postal Service management had overlooked Cook's sojourn into Alaska waters in search of the Northwest Passage.

Please consider this letter an offer to furnish any back-up material you or your staff may require, or to furnish "expert" testimony from knowledgeable collectors, members of the Anchorage Philatelic Society, or the Anchorage Museum of History & Art staff who are arranging the forthcoming exhibit in Tacoma and Anchorage.

Again, my thanks to you for your past support. My colleagues, and fellow members of the Anchorage Philatelic Society would be grateful for your help again. My very best, always, to both you and Joyce.

Cordially yours,



STUART C. HALL

Enclosures.

cc: Anchorage Philatelic Society  
P.O. Box 2214  
Anchorage, AK 99510-2214



# Alaska State Legislature

## SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

### MEMORANDUM

*Pat*  
TO: Senator Pourchot, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Kerttula

SUBJ: SJR 66 -- Russian Stamp *Jay*

I would appreciate your scheduling SJR 66, requesting the issuance of a commemorative stamp to mark the 250th anniversary of Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska, at your earliest convenience.

This resolution was requested by the Anchorage Philatelic Society. I have attached the back-up I received from Stu Hall, with the Society.

I appreciate your attention to this request.

JK:kh

lsjr66

D R A F T

IN THE SENATE

BY

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

Requesting the issuance of a United States Commemorative Postage Stamp Marking the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's Voyage of Discovery and Opening of Alaska to Western Contact.

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

WHEREAS, 1991 marks the 250th Anniversary of explorer Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska and its opening to Western contact; and

WHEREAS, during 1990 and 1991, two important museums in the Pacific Northwest, the Washington State Historical Society Museum and the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, jointly will stage the first-ever showing of the record of Russian activity in North America, from the Bering Strait to California; and

WHEREAS, this museum exhibit, "Russian America: The Forgotten Frontier," will open during Summer, 1990, in Tacoma, Washington, as one of the features of the Soviet-American Goodwill Games that will be staged in Seattle; and, thereafter, in the Fall, the exhibit will travel to Anchorage where it will be displayed through March, 1991, as part of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art's observance of Vitus Bering's Voyage of Discovery; and

WHEREAS, as the theme for its 39th Alaska Philatelic Exhibition (APEX), to be held in February, 1991, in conjunction with the annual Anchorage Fur Rendezvous, the Anchorage Philatelic Society has chosen: "The Age of Dis-

covery and Exploration: Alaska's Russian Heritage," which will focus attention on the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's important voyage; and

WHEREAS, there has been no philatelic observance of Vitus Bering's contribution to the opening and development of Alaska since Denmark's issuance of three commemorative postage stamps in 1941 marking the 200th Anniversary of Bering's voyage into North Pacific waters for the Russian Czar, and subsequent death; although Bering was Danish by birth, his exploration of the Northern Pacific and Alaska's coastline was undertaken on behalf of the Russian Empire; and

WHEREAS, during the last decade there have been numerous postage stamp tributes to the contributions of emigrants to the United States from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Poland and Ireland; as yet, however, there has been no joint American-Danish or American-Russian commemorative stamp issued for the same purpose; indeed, the last joint United States-U.S.S.R. commemorative postage stamp issue was the Apollo-Soyuz commemorative stamp issued July 17, 1975, to mark the joint effort of these two nations in the exploration of space; and

WHEREAS, therefore, it would be appropriate for a United States Commemorative Postage Stamp to be issued jointly with Denmark and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to recognize the unique contribution of Danish and Russian emigrants to the development of the American nation by observing the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's notable Voyage of Discovery in 1741;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the United States Postal Service is requested to issue a United States Commemorative Postage Stamp in 1991 to mark the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska and its opening to Western contact; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests that this United States Commemorative Postage Stamp be issued jointly and simultaneously with commemorative postage stamps issued by Denmark and the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests that, should this commemorative postage stamp be issued by the United States Postal Service, the First Day of Issue be held at Kodiak, Alaska, near the site of the first Russian settlement in Alaska at Old Harbor.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Anthony M. Frank, Postmaster General of the United States; to the United States Citizens Postage Stamp Advisory Committee; and, to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, United States Senators, and to the Honorable Don Young, United States Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

## R E S O L U T I O N

Requesting the issuance of a commemorative United States Postage Stamp marking the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's Voyage of Discovery and Opening of Alaska to Western Contact.

Offered by: Stuart C. Hall (73-11); Sheila R. Erwin (77-32); and, Nicki J. Nielsen (L-27)

WHEREAS, 1991 marks the 250th Anniversary of explorer Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska and its opening to Western contact; and

WHEREAS, as the theme for its 39th Alaska Philatelic Exhibition (APEX), to be held in February, 1991, in conjunction with the annual Anchorage Fur Rendezvous, the Anchorage Philatelic Society has chosen: The "Age of Discovery and Exploration: Alaska's Russian Heritage," with a focus on the Vitus Bering 250th Anniversary; and

WHEREAS, almost simultaneously with the 39th APEX, two important museums in the Pacific Northwest, the Washington State Historical Society Museum and our own Anchorage Museum of History and Art, jointly will stage the first-ever showing of the record of Russian activity in North America, from the Bering Strait to California; and

WHEREAS, this museum exhibit, "Russian America: The Forgotten Frontier," will open during the Summer of 1990, in Tacoma, Washington, as one of the features of the Soviet-American Goodwill Games that will be staged in Seattle; and, thereafter, in the Fall, the exhibit will travel to Anchorage where it will be displayed through March, 1991, as a part of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art's observance of Vitus Bering's Voyage of Discovery; and

WHEREAS, there has been no philatelic observance of Vitus Bering's contribution to the opening and development of Alaska since Denmark's issuance of three commemorative postage stamps in 1941 marking the 200th Anniversary of Bering's voyage into North Pacific waters for the Russian Czar; and

WHEREAS, although Bering was Danish by birth, his exploration of the Northern Pacific and Alaska's coastline was undertaken on behalf of the Russian Empire; and

WHEREAS, during the last decade there have been commemorative postage stamp tributes to the contributions of emigrants to the United States from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Poland and Ireland; as yet, however, there has been no joint American-Danish or American-Russian commemorative stamp issued for the same purpose; indeed, the last joint United States-U.S.S.R. commemorative postage stamp issue was the Apollo-Soyuz commemorative stamp issued July 17, 1975, to mark the joint effort of these nations in the exploration of space; and

WHEREAS, therefore, it would be appropriate for a commemorative United States Postage Stamp to be issued jointly with Denmark and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to recognize the unique contribution of Danish and Russian emigrants to the development of the American nation by observing the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's notable Voyage of Discovery; now, therefore

Vitus Bering Voyage of Discovery  
250th Anniversary Commemorative Stamp  
Resolution/2

BE IT RESOLVED by the Anchorage Philatelic Society at its meeting, Wednesday, January 24, 1990, that the Society requests the United States Postal Service to issue a United States Commemorative Postage Stamp in 1991 to mark the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska and its opening to Western contact; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Society requests that this United States Commemorative Postage Stamp be issued jointly and simultaneously with commemorative postage stamps issued by Denmark and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Society requests that, should this commemorative postage stamp be issued by the United States Postal Service, the First Day of Issue be held at Kodiak, Alaska, near the site of the first Russian settlement in Alaska at Old Harbor; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Society requests the Alaska Legislature, at its current session, to consider and to adopt a Joint Resolution endorsing the issuance of the commemorative United States postage stamp honoring the 250th Anniversary of Vitus Bering's Voyage of Discovery; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that Copies of this Resolution be forwarded to interested members of the Alaska Legislature to obtain their support for a Joint Resolution of the Alaska Legislature addressing this subject; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that Copies of this Resolution be send to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, United States Senator, and to the Honorable Don Young, United States Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in the Congress of the United States; to the Honorable Anthony M. Frank, Postmaster General of the United States; to the United States Citizens Postage Stamp Advisory Committee; and, to Robert J. Opinsky, Postmaster/Anchorage Division Manager, United States Postal Service.

Resolution read, amended and adopted unanimously this 24th day of January, 1990.

/s/ Eric Knapp

---

Eric Knapp, President

ATTEST:

/s/ Rachel Michaelson

---

Rachel Michaelson, Recording Secretary

*No teleconference*

sjr66.txt

SJR 66, requesting the issuance of a U.S. commemorative postage stamp to mark the 250th anniversary of Vitus Berings Voyage of discovery and the opening of Alaska to European contact:

To Testify:

Senator Kerttula

**S J R**

**67**

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SJR 67

SPONSOR FAIKS

BILL TITLE Moratorium on Military Construction

DATE REFERRED 2.1.90

HEARING SCHEDULED 2.12.90

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED requested ✓ Jeff Morrison 4600-2.9.90

SPONSOR CONTACTED ✓ Faiks- 4523 - Staff... Cheryl

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

Associated Gen. Contractors... Reba Gerald  
4041 B. Str. JUNEAU 581-5354 (Auch)  
↳ 586-1740

OTHER

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT  
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/1/90

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: \_\_\_\_\_  
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
INTO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

State Affairs                      Committee considered                      SJR 67

Relating to the federal moratorium on military construction projects.

and recommended:

- replace with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_  same title
- attached amendment(s)  new title
- \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

appropriation-no fiscal note

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

*Jan Furb*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Pat Adams*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Tim Kelly*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Pat Furb* *do pass*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

# Alaska State Legislature

Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Faiks, Vice Chairman  
Sen. Al Adams  
Sen. Tim Kelly  
Sen. Rick Uehling



P.O. Box V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

907-465-3712

## Senate State Affairs Committee

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee Members  
FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot  
RE: Monday, February 12 Committee Hearing  
DATE: February 9, 1990

On Monday, February 12 at 1:30 p.m. in the Beltz Room the Senate State Affairs Committee will hear the following bills:  
SB 366, An Act relating to the Dalton Highway. Please find attached a draft State Affairs Committee Substitute for SB 366. This bill is scheduled for final committee action at Monday's hearing. The changes made to SB 366 in the CS are:

A FINDINGS, PURPOSE AND INTENT section has been added. The language in this section responds to concerns expressed by both the public and committee members on preserving subsistence lifestyles, protecting fish and wildlife resources, encouraging safe passage by travelers and discouraging strip development. Section 1 provides guidance to the departments and agencies involved in monitoring, regulatory and enforcement activities in the Dalton Highway Corridor.

The Department of Public Safety/ Troopers and Fish and Wildlife Protection have provided a new fiscal note (see attached, dated 2-9-90) which reflects a change in the Communications section showing a \$250,000 decrease in the Capital request and a \$60,000 increase in the operating request.

\*SJR 67. Relating to the federal moratorium on military construction projects. The moratorium is imposed on new military construction through April 30, 1990. SJR 67 requests the Department of Defense include in its definition of "urgent requirements", Alaska's short construction season and delay in receiving construction materials. Senator Faiks introduced this bill at the request of the Associated General Contractors of Alaska.

\*SJR 66. Requesting the issuance of a United States commemorative postage stamp to mark the 250th anniversary of Vitus Bering's voyage of discovery and the opening of Alaska to European contact. SJR 66 was introduced by Senator Kerttula at the request of the Anchorage Philatelic Society. It requests that the stamp be issued in 1991 jointly with stamps from Denmark and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

\*Indicates first Senate State Affairs hearing

# Alaska State Legislature

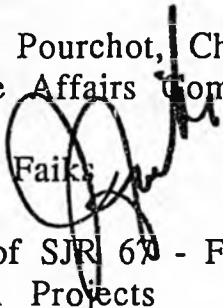


## Senate Judiciary Committee

February 6, 1990

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Jan Faik 

SUBJECT: Scheduling of SJR 67 - Federal Moratorium on Military  
Construction Projects

Senate Joint Resolution 67 has been referred to your committee for consideration. I would appreciate your scheduling it for committee action at your earliest convenience.

The resolution was introduced in response to the moratorium U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney imposed through April 30, 1990 on new military construction projects. The moratorium is in response to the department's need to scrutinize planned new construction in light of the changing role of the United States' military forces.

There are three exceptions or options under the moratorium:

- When the U.S. has a legal obligation to award the contract or exercise the option;
- Where the contract or option is for the purpose of complying with the requirements of certain federal statutes; or
- Where the contract or option is for the purpose of meeting urgent requirements if the Deputy Secretary of Defense approves.

Because of the special construction requirements in Alaska, SJR 67 asks the Department of Defense to include in the definition of "urgent requirements" a consideration of Alaska's special circumstances. It also asks they liberally apply this language in a manner that will reduce the negative effect of the moratorium on Alaska as much as possible.

By way of background, I have accompanied this memorandum with a packet distributed at the November 9, 1989 meeting between Alaska contractors and the Department of Defense. It illustrates the level of construction activity anticipated at that time in Alaska and which has subsequently been placed on hold.

Thank you -- and should you need any additional information, please let me know.

sjr67.txt

SJR 67, sponsored by Senator Faiks, relating to the federal moratorium on military construction projects.

NOTIFIED: \*indicates will testify

\*Senator Faiks  
Department of Military Affairs;  
\* Associated General Contractors: Resa Gerald

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: February 9, 1990  
 Title: An Act relating to federal moratorium of fed. construction projects  
 Sponsor: Sen. Faiks  
 Requestor: State Affairs

Agency Affected: DMVA  
 BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill will have no fiscal impact on DMVA

Prepared by: Jeff Morrison, Director Phone: 465-4600  
 Division: Administrative & Support Services, DMVA Date: 2/9/90

Approved by Commissioner MG John Schaeffer Date: 2/9/90  
 Agency: Department of Military & Veterans Affairs

**Distribution (by preparer):**

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

## ADAK NAS AIRCRAFT DIRECT REFUELING STATION

Project No: N62474-89-C-4380

BID DATE: February 6, 1990 at 2:00 PM

Location: ADAK NAS, AK

Owner: U S NAVY

Description: Furnish labor, mat'l &amp; equip to install an aviation fuel distribution sys w/welded pressure piping; pumps &amp; control valve sitework; control house; cast-in-place &amp; precast concrete; various metal fabrications; elect'l work such as interior wiring sys, pad mounted transformers &amp; exterior lighting &amp; incidental related work. Scope: Between \$1 &amp; \$5 million

Plans/Specs: NAVAL FACIL ENGRG COMMAND CONTRACTS  
OFFICER IN CHARGE NW AREA, PO BOX 2360  
3606 NW ANDERSON HILL RD, SILVERDALE, WA 98383-2360  
(206) 476-2600  
CHARGE UNKNOWN

A.G.C. No: 9001049

Planholders: 90/04

## Addendum:

1. Consists of 1 volume &amp; drawings.

2. Verbal Adden. Extended Bid Date to 2/9/90.

## SHEMYA AFB ADAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP

Project No: DAC85-90-B-0008

BID DATE: February 8, 1990 at 1:00 PM

Location: SHEMYA AFB, AK

Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

Description: Alter a 2,800 s.f. bldg &amp; const a 6,400 s.f. addition. Addition consists of precast concrete walls &amp; metal roof. Heating, flbg, ventilation, elect'l power &amp; lighting, fire sprinkler sys, asphalt paving, site excav &amp; grading included. Also remove fuel contaminated soils &amp; asbestos. Scope: Between \$1 &amp; \$5 million

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: CENPA-CT-CO-M  
PO BOX 898, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0898  
OR  
BLDG 31-700 RM 66, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
(907) 753-3552

A.G.C. No: 9002062

Planholders: 90/02

✓ \$49.00 NO REFUND

## EIELSON AFB DINING HALL

Project No: DAC85-89-B-0018

BID DATE: February 13, 1990 at 3:00 PM

Location: EIELSON AFB, AK

Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

Description: Construct a 16,600 s.f. dining hall complete w/utilities. The facility is concrete masonry wall, struct'l steel framing, &amp; concrete foundation. Some kitchen equip. included. Heating, ventilation, plumbing, lighting &amp; communications are required. Scope: Between \$1 &amp; \$5 million

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: CENPA-CT-CO-M  
PO BOX 898, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0898  
OR  
BLDG 31-700 RM 60, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
(907) 753-3552, ATTN GAIL M WEST

A.G.C. No: 9003068

Planholders: 90/03

✓ \$78.00 NO REFUND

## FORT RICHARDSON COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ADDITION

Project No: DAC85-90-B-0001

BID DATE: February 20, 1990 at 2:00 PM

Location: FORT RICHARDSON, AK

\*\*\*NEW LISTING\*\*\*

Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

Description: Provide a Communications Support Facility by constructing an add. to Bldg #652 of approx. 14,000 s.f. to be connected w/access corridor. Incorporate secure areas with concrete floor &amp; roof slabs enclosing CMU walls. The remaining bldg has concrete walls. Physical security barriers required around bldg. Scope: Between \$1 &amp; \$5 million

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: CENPA-CT-CO-M  
PO BOX 898, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0898  
OR  
BLDG 31-700 RM 66, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
(907) 753-3552

A.G.C. No: 9004054

Planholders: 90/04

✓ \$57.00 NO REFUND

---

**FORT RICHARDSON ASPHALT & RECYCLED ASPHALT**

**Project No:** DAHC76-90-B-0018      **BID DATE:** February 12, 1990 at 2:00 PM  
**Location:** FORT RICHARDSON, AK      **\*\*\*NEW LISTING\*\*\***  
**Owner:** U S ARMY  
**Description:** See specs for full description. This is 100% small business set-aside. Scope: Unknown

**Plans/Specs:** U S ARMY CONTRG DIV, DIO      **A.G.C. No:** 9003067  
PO BOX 5-525, FORT RICHARDSON, AK 99505-0525      **Planholders:**  
(907) 863-8288  
CHARGE UNKNOWN

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**FORT WAINWRIGHT CHAIN LINK FENCING**

**Project No:** DAHC76-90-B-0018      **BID DATE:** February 2, 1990 at 2:00 PM  
**Location:** FORT WAINWRIGHT, AK  
**Owner:** U S ARMY  
**Description:** Consists of fence lattice privacy slats, chain link fencing & gates. This is 100% small business set-aside. Scope: Unknown

**Plans/Specs:** U S ARMY CONTRG DIV, DIO      **A.G.C. No:** 9001068  
PO BOX 5-525, FORT RICHARDSON, AK 99505-0525      **Planholders:**  
(907) 863-8288  
CHARGE UNKNOWN

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**ELMENDORF AFB BASE SIREN SYSTEM REPLACEMENT**

**Project No:** F85501-90-B0010      **BID DATE:** January 30, 1990 at 2:00 PM  
**Location:** ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
**Owner:** U S AIR FORCE  
**Description:** Provide all plant, labor, mat'ls, equip & work necessary to complete project in accordance with specs & drawings. Consist of replacing existing single-tone base siren system with a dual-tone siren/public address system. Scope: Unknown

**Plans/Specs:** U S AIR FORCE, BASE CONTRG OFFICE/LGCBV      **A.G.C. No:** 9001001  
PO BOX 875, BLDG 6-920 RM 239, ELMENDORF AFB, AK 99506      **Planholders:** 90/01, 90/04  
(907) 552-2237  
CHARGE UNKNOWN

**Addendum:**

1. Consists of 12 pages. Extended Bid Date to 1/30/90. Consists of 1 volume.

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# PLANHOLDERS

## SHEMYA AFB ADAL AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP

749.00

BID DATE: February 8, 1990 at 1:00 PM

AGC No: 9002062

HASKELL CORPORATION	206-734-1200	RED SAMM CONSTRUCTION	206-827-2955
*MKB CONSTRUCTORS	206-634-1700	WASHINGTON MECHANICAL CONTRS	206-433-1600
CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY CORP.	206-383-3546	ASBESTOS REMOVAL SPEC OF AK	907-451-8550
*VECO, INC.	907-561-1701	*ALEUTIAN CONSTRUCTORS	206-762-4215
KELLY-RYAN, INC.	206-322-3705	WALSKY CONSTRUCTION CO.	907-274-8677
CLARKE'S SHEET METAL	503-343-3395	PERMA-PIPE	312-966-2150
*WESTERN ALASKA CONTRACTORS	907-561-1966	HCI HARRISON CONTRACTING, INC.	904-583-4648
DARLA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	915-772-8181	*ARC COMPANY	907-488-6040
CONSOLIDATED ENTERPRISES, INC.	907-277-4569		

## FORT RICHARDSON COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ADDITION

157.00

BID DATE: February 20, 1990 at 2:00 PM

AGC No: 9004054

CONSOLIDATED ENTERPRISES INC	907-277-4569	*ALCAN ELECTRICAL & ENGRG	907-563-3787
MARENCO INC	907-348-1346	COOGAN CONSTRUCTION CO	907-780-6000
PERMA-PIPE	312-966-2150	WATTERSON CONSTRUCTION CO	907-277-7664
*SWALLING CONST CO INC	907-272-3461	*GASTON & ASSOCIATES INC	907-344-1717
JOHNSON EXCAVATION & CONST	907-378-8925		

## EIELSON AFB DINING HALL

BID DATE: February 13, 1990 at 3:00 PM

AGC No: 9003065

478.00

WATTERSON CONST CO	907-277-7664	*DYNAMIC PAINTING OF FAIRBANKS	907-456-5809
PERFECTION MECHANICAL	907-456-5979	CREE CONSTRUCTION CO INC	206-778-0454
*DAVIS CONST & ENGRG INC	907-562-2336	*MACOMBER CORPORATION	907-452-5253
*R G & B CONTRACTORS INC	907-338-2667	*C R LEWIS CO INC	907-276-3624
WICK CONSTRUCTION CO	206-634-1550	CONSOLIDATED ENTERPRISES	907-277-4569
*WESTERN MECHANICAL	907-452-1831	*GASTON & ASSOCIATES INC	907-344-1717
*APPLIED EQUIPMENT CO	907-561-4417	GAMBLE CONST CO INC	907-340-7636
ALASKA PETROLEUM CONTRS	907-563-5333	H & H CONTRACTORS INC	907-479-2235
*SUN AIR SHEET METAL INC	907-456-5766	*GHEMM CO INC	907-452-5191
*A & A ROOFING CO INC	907-452-3633	*FAIRBANKS CERAMIC SPECIALTIES	907-474-9389
*HOLADAY-PARKS INC	907-452-7151	*ALPHA CONSTRUCTION & ENGRG	907-358-2423
*INTERIOR ELECTRIC	907-474-0192	*SAMSON ELECTRIC, INC.	907-488-9516
*SWALLING CONSTRUCTION	907-272-3461	*AURORA CONST SUPPLY INC	907-452-4463
DIMOND ELECTRIC COMPANY	907-562-4505	*WILBUR BROTHERS SHEET METAL	907-452-3838
FAIRBANKS MACHINE & STEEL	907-452-4722	TOM DAVIS ASSOCIATES	919-726-0965
*FAIRHILL CONSTRUCTION INC	907-474-9251	JOHNSON EXCAVATION	907-376-8825
*END ELECTRIC INC	907-452-5256	*GUNDERSON PAINTING	907-456-8287
*QUALITY FABRICATION INC	907-344-4526	*GREAT NORTHWEST INC	907-479-3131
STRAND INC	907-276-7214	IRON INC	907-488-2256
*R G & B CONTRACTORS INC	907-338-2667	METRO ELECTRIC INC	907-277-1392
STEEL FABRICATORS	907-276-4303	GRASLE & ASSOCIATES INC	907-452-4415
MUSKEG ENTERPRISES INC	907-457-4696	G & S CONSTRUCTION	907-262-6223
KELLY-RYAN INC	206-322-3705	QUALITY FABRICATION INC	907-344-4526
*OSBORNE CONSTRUCTION	206-827-4221	SANDSTROM PLBG & HTG	907-474-9696
*BUSH PAINTING	907-452-9024	GBC INC	907-488-0554

ADAK NAS AIRCRAFT DIRECT REFUELING STATION

BID DATE: February 6, 1990 at 2:00 PM

AGC No: 9001049

ABHE & SVOBODA INC	612-447-5760	ADAMO CONSTRUCTION	619-461-0807
AK FIRE EXTINGUISHER	907-272-5678	*ALASKA MECHANICAL	907-349-8502
*ALEUTIAN CONSTRUCTORS	206-762-4215	AMERICAN ENGRG LAB	619-247-8445
ANDERSON-MAGRUDER CO	206-784-4600	AVIATION CONSTRUCTORS INC	404-431-0800
BARNES & SON INC	801-266-5249	BAY ASSOCIATES	804-422-0752
BECKMAN CONST COMPANY	817-731-4121	BLUE STAR CONST INC	701-224-1019
BOOTS & COOTS FIRE & PROT CO	415-482-5360	*BOUNDS ELECTRIC	907-696-1555
C A SABAH & CO INC	503-645-5761	CATHODIC PROTECTION SVCS	216-725-1800
CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION INC	907-780-4224	CITY ELECTRIC INC	907-272-1531
CITY ELECTRIC INC	206-722-0700	CLAVAL	714-458-1201
COASTAL COATINGS INC	206-363-7103	COFFMAN CONSTRUCTION	619-560-1131
COMMERCIAL GENERAL CONST	208-522-2689	CONCRETE TECHNOLOGY	206-383-3545
CONSTRUCTION & RIGGING	907-563-3422	SWANSON GENERAL CONTRS	907-344-0222
COOKE MECHANICAL	619-452-3001	COPENHAGEN INC	503-692-3350
CORROSION CONTROL SPEC	206-251-8078	*DAVIS CONST & ENGRG INC	907-562-2336
DLW INFOSYSTEMS	214-690-1954	E & G CONTRACTORS INC	208-238-0661
E R PAUL COMPANY	714-598-0054	EASTERN STATES CONSTRUCTION	609-924-3334
ENGINEERING-SCIENCE	216-486-9005	*ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS INC	907-345-4344
ETEX	707-762-0843	FOLEY COMPANY	816-241-3335
FORWARD ASSOCIATES LTD	415-892-2180	GAMMON TECHNICAL PROD INC	201-223-4000
GARTRELL CONSTRUCTION	619-723-8368	GILBERT WESTERN CORP	801-264-8592
GILL WESTERN CORP	415-897-3802	GOERTZ CONSTRUCTION	907-243-4094
GRAYBOR ELECTRIC	503-349-1300	IHP INDUSTRIAL INC	816-364-1581
INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTORS	206-522-8745	INTERSTATE CONSTRUCTION	916-351-0622
INTERMOUNTAIN ELECTRIC INC	509-536-7522	JOHANSSON PLUMBING CO	907-243-4482
KELLY-RYAN INC	206-322-3705	KIMEL ARCHITECTURAL	415-924-5681
KK MECHANICAL,	901-773-6910	KLEMP CORPORATION	801-225-9350
LZDCOR ELECTRIC INC	206-481-1222	LIBERTY EQUIP & SUPPLY CO	206-682-8700
M H LOE COMPANY	805-643-2000	MCTIGHE INDUSTRIES	605-996-1162
MIL-TECH	313-666-6416	*MKB CONSTRUCTORS	206-634-1700
MONTEREY MECHANICAL CO	415-632-3173	MOUNTAIN STATE STEEL	801-785-5085
NORTH AMERICAN CONST	512-692-8944	NOVA GROUP INC	707-257-3200
OLYMPIAN PRECAST INC	206-368-1922	ORBIT VALVE COMPANY	415-685-8636
*OSBORNE CONSTRUCTION	206-927-4221	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC COMPANY	916-992-0460
PACIFIC PIPE COMPANY	415-452-0122	PAN AMERICAN PIPE & ALLOY	915-595-1600
PIPE INC	206-475-8888	PIPING & CORROSION SPEC INC	301-544-3232
PROFESSIONAL CONST CO	904-265-1309	QUALITY CONSULTANTS	206-859-5992
QUALITY FABRICATION INC	907-344-4526	R H ALEXANDER	415-932-3946
R J LANTHIER	619-566-9440	RAINIER ELECTRIC	804-671-8473
RAINIER ELECTRIC	206-892-7183	RED SAMM CONST INC	206-827-2955
ROCKFORD CORPORATION	907-344-4551	ROCKY MOUNTAIN PETROLEUM	505-546-2976
SERVICE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS	619-695-6346	THE HOLDEN COMPANY	207-797-5700
THE REINFORCED EARTH CO	703-821-1175	THE WELCH COMPANY	214-438-1877
THERMAL PIPE SYSTEMS INC	503-698-5435	U S POLYCON CORP	904-769-2250
UTILTY VAULT CO	206-839-3500	*VECO INC	907-561-1701
W R HENDERSON INC	206-356-0764	WALSKY CONSTRUCTION CO	907-374-8677
WASHINGTON MECHANICAL CONTRS	206-433-1600	WATTS/MUNICO	713-945-0688
*WESTERN ALASKA CONTRS	907-561-1966	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY	206-292-4065
WILLAMETTE FENCE CO	503-286-3761	Z L GARDNER COMPANY	619-792-0996
ZEE ENTERPRISES	206-297-3630		

PLANHOLDERS

**ELMENDORF AFB BASE SIREN SYSTEM REPLACEMENT**

**BID DATE: January 26, 1990 at 2:00 PM**

**AGC No: 9001001**

CONTRACTING VENTURES INC	907-376-4640	*BOUNDS ELECTRIC	907-696-0666
*MATRIX CONSTRUCTION	907-349-4942	T-L-C SYSTEMS	610-938-0370
ALERTING COMMUNICATORS	414-242-5748	KINETIC ENERGY SYSTEMS	907-344-2631
CONSOLIDATED CONTR & ENGRG	907-662-2966	WHELEN ENGINEERING CO	203-526-9504
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS INC	907-376-0023	ACTION CONTRACTORS	208-265-4789
UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTION INC	801-561-0153	ANALYTICS	703-246-9060

**ELMENDORF AFB BASE SIREN SYSTEM REPLACEMENT**

**BID DATE: January 30, 1990 at 2:00 PM**

**AGC No: 9001001**

**Additional Bulletin Listings: 90/01**

C A SABAH & CO INC	503-645-3761	ARLINGTON ELECT CONST CO INC	708-882-6666
NORTH AMERICAN CABLE	713-568-2000	DETECTION TECH CORP	907-452-8600
*AUDIO VIDEO INC	907-561-1911	*ALCAN ELECTRICAL & ENGRG	907-563-3787
*3-WAY ELECTRIC	907-377-1694	KHO CONSTRUCTION	907-563-3034
AURORA ELECTRIC INC	907-349-2100		

# PRE-INVITATIONS

## FORT RICHARDSON COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ADDITION

Project No: DAC85-90-B-0001

BID DATE: February 13, 1990 at 2:00 PM

Location: FORT RICHARDSON, AK

Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

Description: Provide a Communications Support Facility by constructing an add. to Bldg #652 of approx. 14,000 s.f. to be connected w/access corridor. Incorporate secure areas with concrete floor & roof slabs enclosing CMU walls. The remaining bldg has concrete walls. Physical security barriers required around bldg. Scope: Between \$1 & \$5 million

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: CENPA-CT-CO-M  
PO BOX 898, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0898

A.G.C. No: P049002

Planholders:

OR

BLDG 21-700 RM 86, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
(907) 753-2552  
\$57.00 NO REFUND

## ADAK NAS FLEET HOSPITAL SUPPORT FACILITY SERIAL 23

Project No: N62474-87-B-7900

BID DATE: February 21, 1990 at Time Unknown

Location: ADAK NAS, AK

Owner: U S NAVY

Description: Furnish labor, mat'l & equip. to construct a controlled environment warehouse w/attendant, temp. relocatable facility (TRF). Includes all sitework, utility work, concrete paving & incidental related work. Scope: Over \$10 million

Plans/Specs: NAVAL FACIL ENGRG COMMAND CONTRACTS  
OFFICER IN CHARGE NW AREA, PO BOX 2360  
3505 NW ANDERSON HILL RD, SILVERDALE, WA 98383-2360  
(306) 476-2600  
NO CHARGE

A.G.C. No: P019003

Planholders:

## DILLINGHAM SMALL BOAT HARBOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING

Project No: DACW85-90-B-0018

BID DATE: February 22, 1990 at 2:00 PM

Location: DILLINGHAM, AK

Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS

Description: Furnish labor, equip, tools, mat'ls, supervision & other items & svcs for annual maintenance dredging of approx. 80,000 c.y. from Dillingham Harbor. This is 100% small business set-aside. Scope: Between \$500,000.00 & \$1,000,000.00

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: CENPA-CT-CO-M  
PO BOX 898, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0898

A.G.C. No: P079003

Planholders:

OR

BLDG 21-700 RM 86, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
(907) 753-2552

Available: 1/22/90

## ADAK NAS HARPOON MISSILE MAGAZINE & INERT STOREHOUSE

Project No: N62474-77-B-2394

BID DATE: March 6, 1990 at Time Unknown

Location: ADAK, AK

Owner: U S NAVY

Description: Furnish all labor, mat'l & equip. to accomplish earthwork; install gravel roads; pour cast-in-place concrete; install metal work, waterproofing, dampproofing, blast resistant doors; construct preengineered metal bldg; install electrical utilities & incidental related work. Scope: Between \$1,000,000 & \$5,000,000.

Plans/Specs: NAVAL FACIL ENGRG COMMAND CONTRACTS  
OFFICER IN CHARGE NW AREA, PO BOX 2360  
3505 NW ANDERSON HILL RD, SILVERDALE, WA 98383-2360  
(306) 476-2600

A.G.C. No: P069004

Planholders:

Available: Approx. 01/29/90.

## FORT WAINWRIGHT PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER

Project No: DACAS5-90-B-0014      BID DATE: March 8, 1990 at 2:00 PM  
 Location: FORT WAINWRIGHT, AK  
 Owner: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS  
 Description: Construct a Physical Fitness Center & athletic field complex. Includes utils, communications, fire prot., paving, parking w/headbolt heaters, walks, gutters & site improves. The athletic field complex includes 4 softball fields w/fencing & dugouts, 2 combination football/soccer fields, 4 tennis courts, & a concession/storage bldg. Scope: Over \$10 million

Plans/Specs: U.S. ARMY ENGR DIST, AK, ATTN: GENPA-CT-CO-M  
 PO BOX 808, ANCHORAGE, AK 99506-0808  
 OR BLDG 21-700 RM 86, ELMENDORF AFB, AK  
 (907) 753-2552  
 \$91.00 NO REFUND

A.G.C. No: P019004  
 Planholders:

Available: 2/7/90

## EIELSON AFB BLDG 1306 REPAIR/INSTALL FIRE PROTECTION

Project No: F65503-90-B0014      BID DATE: Unknown  
 Location: EIELSON AFB, AK  
 Owner: U S AIR FORCE  
 Description: Repair roof struct. & install fire protection B/1306. Remove metal roofing sys including purlins, reinstall roof mounted equip, reinstall interior/exterior siding at column locations, repair struct'l steel members by welding plates at appropriate locations. Install new purlins, insulated roofing panels & a standing seam metal roof, dry pipe sprinkler sys to include riser, riser room, all piping & sprinkler heads & all other work according to specs. Scope: Between \$500,000.00 & \$1 million

Plans/Specs: U S AIR FORCE, DET 1, 8000 CONTRA SQ  
 BLDG 3112/LGCC, EIELSON AFB, AK 99702-5320  
 (907) 377-6161  
 CHARGE UNKNOWN

A.G.C. No: P029005  
 Planholders:



November 9, 1989



William A. Egan Convention Center  
Anchorage, Alaska

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE  
MAJOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION  
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION  
MAR 89 THROUGH SEP 90

CONSTRUCTION COST SIZE RANGES

	(\$,000)	
A	UP TO	500
B	500 TO	1,000
C	1,000 TO	5,000
D	5,000 TO	10,000
E	10,000	AND UP

ALASKA DISTRICT  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99506

STATION	PROJECT NAME	ADV DATE	COST RANGE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
CLEAR AFS ALASKA	ALTER DORM	DEC 89	C	RENOVATE DORMITORY
CLEAR AFS ALASKA	RPLC FIRE ALARM	*	A	REPLACING FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	CCH DRYING ROOM	***	B	ADD DRYING ROOM TO CORROSION FAC
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	DINING HALL	NOV 89	D	CONSTRUCT DINING HALL
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	ALTER DORMS	*	C	MODERNIZE BARRACKS
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	ADAL VEHICLE MAINT	APR 90	E	ADDITION TO MAINT SHOP
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	PWR PLT FOLLOW-ON	DEC 89	C	ADDITION TO POWER PLANT
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	LOOP TAXI PUMPHOUSE	JAN 90	A	ADD PIPING & RPRS TO PUMPHOUSE
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	UPGRD FRENCH CR BRIDGE	*	A	CONSTRUCT NEW BRIDGE
EIELSON AFB ALASKA	REPAIR APRON PAVEMENT	***	C	AIRFIELD PAVING
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	DIESEL MAINT	***	C	RENOVATE DIESEL MAINT SHOP
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	OTH-S OPS	MAY 90	E	NEW RADAR OPERATIONS BLDG
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	FIRING RANGE	MAY 90	C	INDOOR TARGET RANGE
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	FIRE DAM CAC, PH I	*	B	REPAIR BLDG DAMAGE
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	FIRE DAM CAC, PH II	MAR 90	C	REPAIR BLDG DAMAGE
ELMENDORF AFB ALASKA	CE TRAINING	NOV 89	C	BUILD 6000SF BLDG
KING SALMON AFS ALASKA	RENOVATE CAC	JAN 90	C	ARCH RENOVATION TO ALERT OFFICE
KING SALMON AFS ALASKA	EXPAND PARKING APRON	JAN 90	D	NEW ASPHALT PAVING
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	DIESEL DEMO	APR 90	C	REMOVE FUEL TANKS
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	ADAL CHAPEL	***	C	RENOVATE CHAPEL
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	ADAL AIRCRAFT EG	NOV 89	C	ADD & ALTER OF MAINT SHOP
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	COMMUNITY CTR	***	D	NEW FIELD HOUSE & THEATER
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	COLD STORAGE	MAY 90	D	FOOD STORAGE BLDG
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	COMMUNICATION FAC	FEB 90	C	NEW COMMUNICATION BLDG
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	WATER SYSTEM PH II	JUN 90	C	NEW WELLS OR COLLECTION GALLERY
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	POL UPGRADE	JUN 90	C	FIRE PROTECT & INTERNAL TANK WORK
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	POL OPERATIONS	AUG 90	C	NEW OPS & MAINT BLDG
SHEMYA AFB ALASKA	ADAL HEAT & PWR	DEC 89	C	MISC WORK IN HEAT & PWR PLANT

\* AWARDED  
\*\* OPEN BIDS AUG 89  
\*\*\* AWARD PENDING

(AFADSCH)

PROJECTS UNDER DESIGN  
MAJOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION  
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION  
MAR 89 THROUGH SEP 90

FY	STATION	PROJECT	FY	STATION	PROJECT		
38	EIELSON	DINING HALL	D	91	CLEAR	ALTER DORM PH II	C
38	ELMENDORF	ALTER UEPH	*	91	EIELSON	UPGRADE SEWAGE TREATMENT	E
39	EIELSON	ALTER DORMS	*	91	EIELSON	ARCTIC SURVIVAL TRAINING	C
39	ELMENDORF	DIESEL MAINT SHOP	***	91	ELMENDORF	HUSH HOUSE SUPPORT FAC	A
39	ELMENDORF	OTH-B OPERTNS BLDG	E	91	ELMENDORF	MUNITIONS MAINT CONTR FAC	C
39	ELMENDORF	FIRE DAMG CAC	C	91	ELMENDORF	DORMITORY	D
39	SHEMYA	ADAL ACRFT SUPT EQ	C	91	GALENA	VEHICLE MAINT FACILITY	D
39	SHEMYA	ADAL CHAPEL	***	91	KING SALMON	ADAL VEHICLE REFULER SHOP	C
39	SHEMYA	COMP AMN COMMUN CTR	***	91	SHEMYA	ALTER UEPH	D
				91	SHEMYA	FLIGHTLINE ACCESS ROAD	C
				91	SHEMYA	BASE ENGINEER MAINT SHOP	C
				91	SHEMYA	ADD TO BASE CE FAC	D
				91	SHEMYA	RENOVATE SUPPORT FAC	E
				91	SHEMYA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FAC	D
				91	SHEMYA	UPGRADE BASE ROADS	C
				91	SHEMYA	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	C
30	CLEAR	ALTER DORM	C	92	CLEAR	FIRE STATION	C
30	EIELSON	ADAL VEH MNT CNPLX	E	92	EIELSON	ACRFT SPT EQUIP SHOP	C
30	ELMENDORF	CMBT ARMS TRNG/MNT	C	92	EIELSON	ADAL ESC OPS	C
30	ELMENDORF	CE TRAINING	C	92	EIELSON	SUPPLY COMPLEX	C
30	KING SALMON	FIRE PROT/RENOV CAC	C	92	ELMENDORF	VEH OPS FAC/PARKING COVER	E
30	KING SALMON	EXPAND PKG APRON	D	92	ELMENDORF	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	C
30	SHEMYA	COLD STORAGE	D	92	ELMENDORF	FIRE TRAINING AREA	C
30	SHEMYA	CONS COMMO FAC	D	92	ELMENDORF	CONTROL AND COMM CTR	C
30	SHEMYA	UPG WATER SYS PH II	C	92	ELMENDORF	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT SHOP	C
30	SHEMYA	POL OPS/FUEL STA	C	92	ELMENDORF	UNIFIED COMD HQ FAC	D
30	SHEMYA	UPGR POL SYS	C	92	ELMENDORF	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	D
				92	GALENA	ALTER DORMITORY	D
				92	SHEMYA	AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL	D
				92	SHEMYA	ADAL CONSOL MESS	D
				92	SHEMYA	SEA WALL/EROSION PROT	D
				92	SHEMYA	SUPPLY WAREHOUSE	E
				92	SHEMYA	UPGR BASE ROADS, PH II	D
				92	SHEMYA	COVER PERS ACCESS CORRIDORS	C
				92	SHEMYA	HAZARDOUS WATER STOR FAC	C

\* AWARDED  
\*\* OPEN BIDS AUG 89  
\*\*\* AWARD PENDING

(FYPROJ)

## NAVY CONSTRUCTION FY 90 ADAK ALASKA 1st QUARTER

PROJ	DESCRIPTION	RANGE
114	ORDNANCE HANDEL. PAD	2.5 - 5 MIL
121	DIRECT REFUEL STATION	1 - 2.5 MIL
931	BEQ ADDITION	5 - 10 MIL
RC4-85	OSHA REPAIRS TO TOWERS	< 0.5 MIL
NW6205	REPAIR FIRE HYDRANTS	0.5 - 1 MIL
RC17-86	REPAIR FUEL FARM ROAD & LGHT	< 0.5 MIL
R41-86	STEAM/COND. P PL 6 & MT MOFFFTT	<0.5 MIL
R43-86	DEAERATOR/COND TNK REPAIR #6	< 0.5 MIL
C23-84	EXIT SIGNS/EYEWASH DELUGE SHWR	< 0.5 MIL
R42-87	ASBESTOS REMOVAL HOSPITAL	0.5 - 1 MIL
RC13-89	REPAIR UTIL ELECT SYS CDA	1 - 2.5 MIL

## NAVY CONSTRUCTION FY 90 ADAK ALASKA 2nd QUARTER

PROJ	DESCRIPTION	RANGE
026	MAGAZINE W/ INERT WAREHOUSE	2.5 - 5 MIL
NW6331	STRUCT / WINDOW MISC BLDG	1 - 2.5 MIL
CR46-86	HARDENING OF ARMORY	1 - 2.5 MIL
RC32-87	REPAIR/ALT SEWAGE TREAT. PLNT	< 0.5 MIL
RC2-83	COMO GALERY/CLUB MODERNIZ.	0.5 - 1 MIL
NW9026	UPGRADE LIGHTING IN DORMS	0.5 - 1 MIL
R8-89	UPGRADE ELECT SUBSTATION #6	1 - 2.5 MIL

# NAVY CONSTRUCTION FY 90

## ADAK ALASKA 3rd QUARTER

PROJ	DESCRIPTION	RANGE
NW0004	SLUDGE PRESS	< 0.5 MIL
RC25-87	SEISMIC REPAIRS AIMD HANGER	1 - 2.5 MIL
NW6446	RPR SOFTBALL/FOOTBALL FLD	< 0.5 MIL
NW6423	REPAIR/REPLACE STEAM TRAPS	< 0.5 MIL
RC11-89	RPR POWER LINE/SUB #6 - PP#5	1 - 2.5 MIL
NW9046	REP/REPL FUEL TANK /VENT/MISC	1 - 2.5 MIL
NW9039	REPLACE BOILERS	0.5 - 1 MIL
R40-87	REPAIR TAXIWAY E	1 - 2.5 MIL

11/9/89

# NAVY CONSTRUCTION FY 90

## ADAK ALASKA 4th QUARTER

PROJ	DESCRIPTION	RANGE
R13-89	REPAIR HIGH SCH. MOD ROOFS	< 0.5 MIL
RC12-86	REPAIR TRUCK FILL STAND	< 0.5 MIL
NW9040	REPLACE VARIOUS ROOFS	1 - 2.5 MIL
	VARIOUS SMALL < 250K CONTRACTS	

TOTAL ADAK FY90    30 - 35 MIL

11/9/89

# NAVY CONSTRUCTION FY 90 AMCHITKA ALASKA

POSSIBLE FY90 WORK (DEPENDING ON FUNDING)

REPAIR AIRFIELD	10 - 20 MIL
FACILITIES FOR ROTHR I	20 - 30 MIL

NOTE: THESE ARE NOT YET APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION  
PROBABLE LATE FY90 BIDS

11/9/89

ALASKA ARMY/AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FY 89

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON, KULIS ANGB	\$1,468,600
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BASE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT WAREHOUSE, EIELSON ANGB	\$2,320,750
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FY 90

MISC REPAIR PROJECTS, KULIS ANGB	(APPROX)	\$575,000
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3789<sup>3</sup>

PROJECTS UNDER DESIGN

OPERATIONS & TRAINING BLDG, EIELSON ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
VEHICLE MAINT. BLDG, EIELSON ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
T-9 SOUND SUPRESSOR FOUNDATION, EIELSON ANGB	\$500,000-1 MIL
AIRCRAFT ENGINE SHOP, EIELSON ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
SQUADRON OPERATIONS, EIELSON ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE, KULIS ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
HELICOPTER MAINT FACILITY. KULIS ANGB	\$500,000-1 MIL
ALTER JET FUEL STORAGE COMPLEX, KULIS ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
COMPOSITE SQUADRON OPERATIONS, KULIS ANGB	\$1-5 MILLION
SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP, KULIS ANGB	\$500,000-1 MIL
ALTER AVIONICS SHOP, KULIS ANGB	\$500,000-1 MIL

THESE PROJECTS ARE FOR THE FY 91 - 92 TIMEFRAME

# U.S. AIR FORCE

Elmendorf-\$10M Program

- a. Repair Airfield Lighting System
- b. Repair Airfield Lighting Vault
- c. Maintain/Repair Airfield Pavements
- d. Repair Parking Lot
- e. Replace Transformer, Hospital
- f. Construct Area Barn
- g. Demolish Hillberg Lodge
- h. Maint/Repair Office Areas
- i. Repair Kitchen
- j. Replace Condenser Tubes

Eielson-\$ 7.5M Program

- a. Repair Youth Center
- b. Repair Loop Hydrant Fueling System
- c. Construct Sewage System
- d. Emergency Repair Battery Shop
- e. Pave Quarry Munitions Area
- f. Add Lights to Quarry Hill
- g. Maintain/Repair Fuel Dikes
- h. Install Dike Drains
- i. Renovate SAC Life Support
- j. Replace Trailers, Arctic Survival
- k. Replace Airfield Markers
- l. Repair KC-135 Parking Spots
- m. Construct A-10 Fuel Tank Storage

FY90 Military Family Housing

Elmendorf, Improve Family Housing  
(Bid as an option to FY89 MPH Project)

Misc 90 Projects

- a. King Salmon, Outdoor Recreation Pavilion
- b. Galena, Add/Alter Gym, Racquetball Courts/Bowling Lanes
- c. Eielson, Recreation Supply Building
- d. Eielson, Upgrade NCO Club
- e. Eielson, Repair Porch Roofs
- f. Eielson, Repair Utilidor

FY89 MILCON Program

<u>Project</u>	<u>Programmed Amount</u> (\$000)	<u>Status</u>
a. Eielson, Replace Fire Damaged Facility	7,500	Under Const.
b. Elmendorf, OTH-B Operations Building	17,500	In Design
c. Shemya, Add/Alter Acft Support Equip Shop	2,850	In Design
d. Shemya, Composite Airman Community Center	10,000	Award Pending
e. Shemya, Add/ Alter Chapel	1,100	Award Pending
f. Shemya, Addition to Fire Station	910	Under Const.
g. Eielson, Alter Dormitories	2,750	Under Const.
h. Eielson, Squadron Operations Facility	4,900	Under Const.
i. King Salmon, Communications Facility	2,850	Under Const.
j. Elmendorf, Diesel Maintenance Shop	2,150	Award Pending
k. Elmendorf, Fire Damaged Combat Alert Cell	3,050	Phase I Under Construction
l. Elmendorf, Acft Support Equip Storage Fac	890	Under Const.

FY90 MILCON PROGRAM

<u>Project</u>
a. Elmendorf, Civil Engineering Training Fac
b. Shemya, Upgrade POL System
c. Shemya, Upgrade Water System Phase II
d. Shemya, POL Operations Facility
e. Shemya, Cold Storage & Subsistence Warehouse
f. Shemya, Consolidated Communications Fac
g. Eielson, Add/Alter Vehicle Maint. Complex
h. Elmendorf, Combat Arms Training & Maint Fac
i. King Salmon, Expand Parking Apron
j. King Salmon, Fire Protection/Renovate CAC
k. Clear, Alter Dormitory

All projects still in design  
Total program - \$50.5M

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
 PLANNED CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR ALASKA  
 FISCAL YEARS 1990 & 1991

PROJECT NAME	BID QTR	BID RANGE (X000)	NOTES
Base Ketchikan Paving/Resurfacing	90-1	25-100	2
MSO Valdez Communications Center Upgrade	90-1	25-100	2
SUPRTCEN Kodiak Cargo Wharf Repairs	90-2	1,000-5,000	3
Base Ketchikan Breakwater Replacement	90-2	500-1,000	3
A/S Sitka Exterior Housing Rehab	90-2	25-100	1&2
A/S Sitka Public Works Shops Rehab	90-2	25-100	2
Base Ketchikan Communications Center Upgrade	90-2	25-100, etc	2
SUPRTCEN Kodiak Fuel Farm Containment	90-3	1,000-5,000	3
Base Ketchikan Multi-Purpose Phase II	90-3	1,000-5,000	1&3
Base Ketchikan Improve Buoy Shop	90-3	500-1,000	3
SUPRTCEN Kodiak Cutter Shoreside Storage	90-3	500-1,000	3
A/S Sitka Paving/Sealing	90-3	25-100	2
LORSTA ATTU 10 Year Tower Maintenance	90-3	25-100	1&2
MSO Valdez Longhouse & Carpentry Shop Rehab	90-3	25-100	2
A/S Kodiak Hangar Doors Maintenance	90-3	25-100	2
Fuel Tank Removals At Various Locations	90-4	25-100	2
Suprtcen Kodiak Family Housing Phase IX	91-1	5,000-10,000	3
Suprtcen Kodiak Family Housing Phase X	91-1	5,000-10,000	3
Suprtcen Kodiak Nemetz Park Roads & Grounds	91-1	1,000-5,000	3
A/S Kodiak Ramp Paving	91-1	1,000-5,000	3
A/S Kodiak Apron Paving	91-1	1,000-5,000	3
Suprtcen Kodiak Fire Station	91-3	1,000-5,000	3
A/S Kodiak Hangar II Rehab Phase I	91-4	1,000-5,000	3
Suprtcen Kodiak Recreation Center Pool	91-4	1,000-5,000	3
Station Juneau Storage Building	91-4	500-1,000	3
Base Ketchikan Marine Railway Enclosure	91-4	500-1,000	3
Kodiak Nyman Pnsl Groundwater Remediation	91-7	5,000-10,000	3

NOTES:

1. Selected to be 8(a)
2. SMD Juneau Project
3. FD&CC Project

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT PROGRAM SUMMARY  
\$(000)

FY 90 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARMY (OMA)

FORT RICHARDSON

1. HORIZONTAL SITE WORK (ROADS, CONCRETE, EXCAVATION)	50
2. ROOFING	600
3. UTILITIES	1000
4. HEATING SYSTEMS	1600
5. BLDG INTERIOR RENOVATION	1800
6. POWER PLANT WORK	1000
7. FENCING	100

FORT WAINWRIGHT

1. HORIZONTAL SITE WORK (ROADS, CONCRETE, EXCAVATION)	900
2. BLDG INTERIOR RENOVATION	5000
3. HEATING S/STEMS	1500
4. POWER PLANT WORK	400

FORT GREELY

1. HORIZONTAL SITE WORK	200
2. INTERIOR RENOVATIONS	1250
3. FENCING	150
4. ROOFING	500

FY 90 FAMILY HOUSING

FORT RICHARDSON

1. INTERIOR RENOVATIONS	1000
2. ELECTRICAL/UTILITIES	2000
3. HEATING SYSTEMS	1000

FORT WAINWRIGHT

1. INTERIOR RENOVATION	1400
2. HEATING SYSTEMS	2500

FORT GREELY

1. INTERIOR RENOVATION	400
2. HEATING SYSTEMS	200

U.S. ARMY

9/88 A.G.C

## MILITARY SPENDING

Historically the money expended for construction by the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and ~~Coast Guard~~ has been very beneficial to the Alaskan economy. This spending has had increasing importance in the past couple of years with the down turn in our economy.

In Alaska the military has considerable more economic impact than in most states. On a per capita basis the number of active duty personnel and the amount of defense expenditures in Alaska is far higher than in most other states. Defense dollars per capita spent in Alaska are over twice as high as the national average. In 1986 the military defense expenditures was \$2,223.00 per capita. 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. While other economic factors have been on the decline the military population and expenditures have been on the increase. Between FFY 1981-1986 defense expenditures have increased 41% in Alaska.

Because of the strategic location of Alaska it is likely that the economic influence of the military will continue to increase through the decade. We welcome and encourage the continued build-up and expenditures by our military. This is good for our countries defense and for the health of the economy of the State of Alaska.

over

586-7400

Per Sen Puckey, FY 86 - 564,681,000

FY 87 - 556,074,000

Court Guard	86	121,825,000
	87	138,967,000

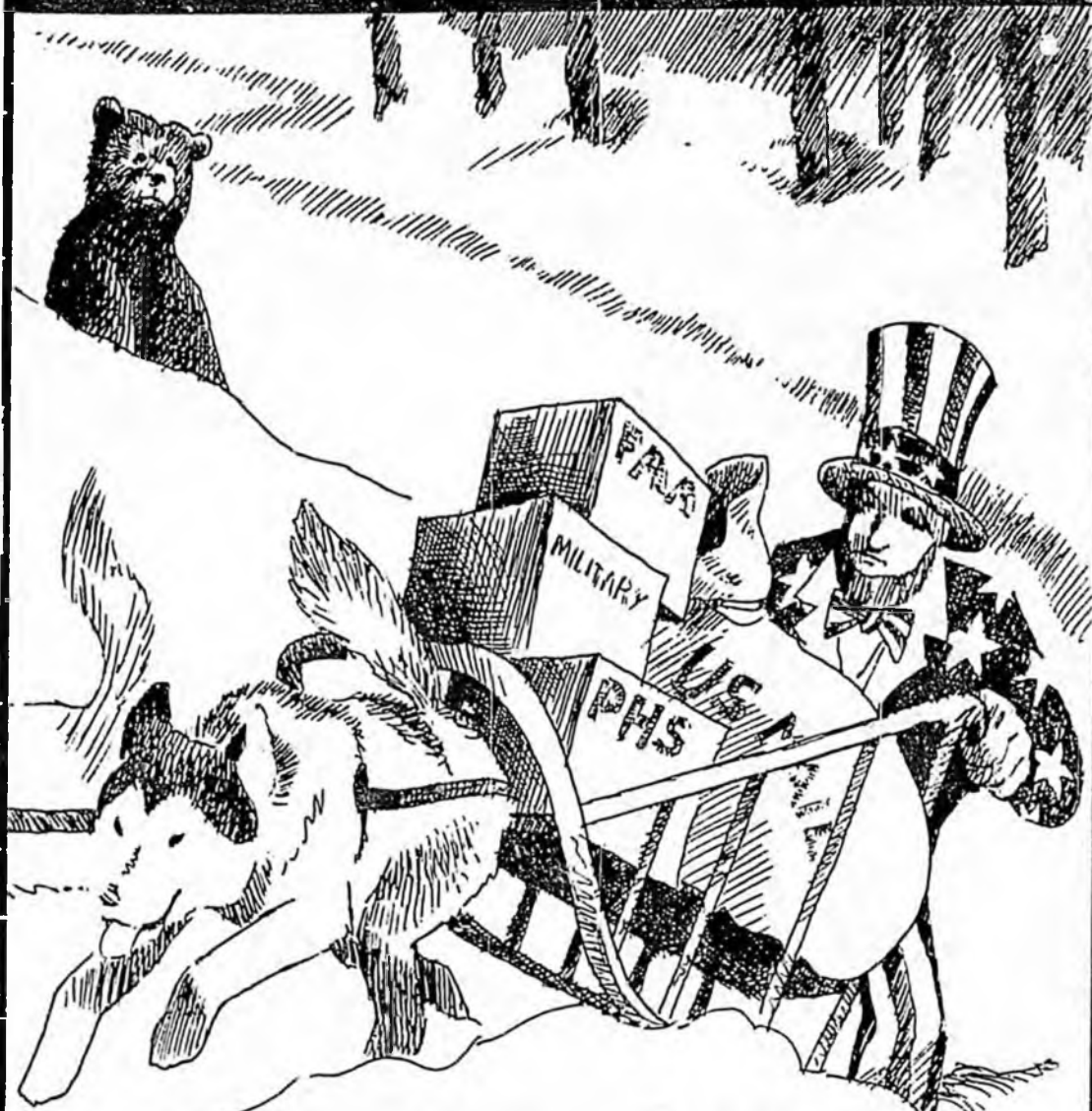
Salaries<sup>86</sup> 62,311,000

87 67,421,000

In Alaska the military has considerable impact than in most states. On a per capita basis active duty personnel and the amount of defense expenditures in Alaska is higher than in most states. The Department of Defense has a significant presence in Alaska. In the past several years appropriations for Alaska have increased. The Department of Defense has a significant presence in Alaska and Alaska's military is Alaska's largest employer. Alaska's military population is approximately 10,000. The other economic factors have been on the decline. Very population and expenditures have been on the decline. Between FY 1981-1985, military expenditures were down six to eight percent of the total income of Alaska. The economic condition of the military will continue to change through the decade. We welcome and encourage the continued buildup and expenditures by our military. This is good for our country's defense and for the health of the economy of the State of Alaska.

# ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

November  
1987



The Military and  
Alaska's Economy

Federal Government  
Occupations in  
Alaska

Alaska's  
Employment  
Scene

## Federal Agency Employment in Alaska

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

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By Neal Fried and Greg Huff

**G**eorge 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.**

Table 1  
Alaska's Military Population  
Active Duty, Civilian and Dependents  
1980-1987

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Military as % of State Population	15.7%	15.1%	14.3%	13.4%	13.1%	12.5%	13.2%	13.4%
Total State Population <sup>1</sup>	419,800	433,800	463,200	497,600	522,000	539,600	542,151	537,080
Total Military Population	65,828	65,485	66,344	66,747	68,143	67,314	71,747	72,110
Dependents: Civilian <sup>2</sup>	8,545	8,672	9,633	9,757	9,957	10,226	10,547	10,573
Dependents: Active Duty <sup>3</sup>	27,903	27,589	27,083	27,100	27,973	26,026	30,007	29,923
Civilian Military (Incl. NAF/Exch.) <sup>4</sup>	6,676	6,775	7,526	7,623	7,779	7,989	8,240	8,260
Active Duty Military <sup>3</sup>	22,704	22,449	22,102	22,267	22,434	23,073	22,953	23,354

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Figures from Alaska Population Projection, Research and Analysis, Demographics. (1986 and 1987 low projection selected).

<sup>2</sup> Figures estimated from data in Impacts of Military Spending on the Economy of Alaska, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1986, from Alaska Air Command and data from Alaska Department of Labor. A ratio of 1.28 dependents for every military civilian was formulated from these sources.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Department of Labor, R&A Demographics, unpublished 1987 data. Aleutian Islands figure estimated because it was not available at time of publication.

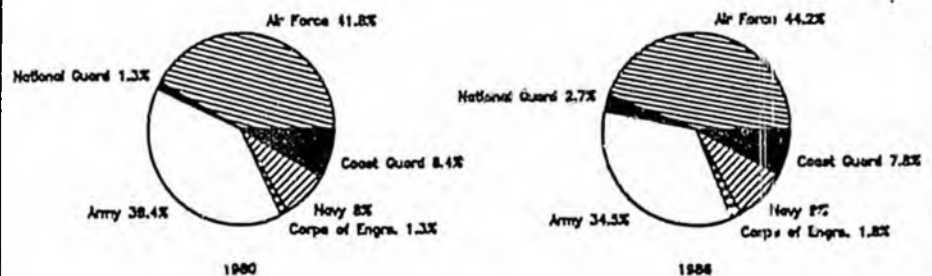
<sup>4</sup> Alaska Department of Labor, ES-202 files.

By 1987, Alaska's recession had prompted people to leave Alaska in search of work. At a time when more people were leaving Alaska than arriving, the military population continued to increase. By 1987 the military accounted for 13.4% of the forecast 537,080 people living in Alaska. This includes 23,000+ active duty personnel plus their 30,000 dependents and 8,000+ civil service personnel (Table 1).

The military in Alaska is represented by the Air Force, Army, and Navy and are all organized under the Department of Defense (DOD). The Coast Guard is organized under the Department of Transportation, but provides many defense related services and impacts a local economy in a fashion similar to that of the DOD agencies. Hence, the Coast Guard will be included in the military figures unless specifically noted that the data is not available. The Army's Corps of Engineers and the Army and Air National Guard work force figures are also included in the total military figures

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Figure 1  
Military Labor Force by Type of Service  
1980 and 1986



**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	\$ 576.1	\$ 725.6	\$ 733.2
Military	319.8	390.3	440.6	464.4	469.9	503.1	516.0
Civilian <sup>1</sup>	129.6	146	156.1	169.7	182.1	189.7	181.5
NA/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	318.3	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 <sup>2</sup>						113.1	122.3

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes Army, Air Force, Navy, Corps of Engineers, National Guard and Coast Guard

<sup>2</sup> Retirement payroll was not available until FFY 1985 and was not included in totals

ways. Military personnel spend part of their paychecks locally, they purchase goods and supplies in the local market, and they employ local contractors for many projects. These funds flow into the economy and either directly or indirectly support thousands of jobs in Alaska.

A study by the Institute of Social and Economic Research shows that the military from 1980 to 1983 accounted for 15% to 17% of all jobs in Alaska. It is likely that this contribution was several percentage points higher in 1987, particularly in light of defense expenditure increases during a period when other sectors were reducing expenditures. From Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1983 (October 1982 to September 1983) through FFY 1986 total military expenditures increased by over \$200 million dollars to \$1.5 billion (Table 2) and significant increases were expected in FFY 1987.

The largest and most direct economic benefit Alaska receives from the military is through its payroll. During FFY 1986 the payroll totalled \$733 million and the military estimates that 86% of its payroll is spent in Alaska. Although military personnel may spend a high proportion of their paychecks in Alaska the amount that actually reaches the local economy is less given the self-sufficient nature of military operations.

Many goods and services of the active duty personnel and their dependents are either provided for or can be purchased at discount at the military postal exchanges (PX's) and commissaries. Housing, medical care, child care, and a variety of other services are provided by the military. This insulation factor is greater at remote and isolated installations than at urban installations.

In an urban setting the economy receives the benefit of the incidental spending made by the active duty personnel and their dependents. They may not buy the bulk of their groceries at the local grocery store but they do purchase odds and ends, buy gasoline, go to movies, and engage in many other activities that require spending part of their paycheck.

On a per capita basis the military's civilian employees provide more eco-

nomie stimulus to the local economy than the active duty personnel. The civilians working on base are not usually given the many benefits received by active duty personnel and their dependents, hence more of their paycheck is spent in the local economy. In addition their paychecks are greater. In 1986 the average earnings of \$31,000 of a military civilian employee was over \$10,000 more than the average earnings of active duty personnel.

One major benefit received by active duty personnel that offsets the higher earnings of the civilians is off-base housing assistance. This benefit pumps millions of dollars into local housing markets. In Anchorage, for example, it has been estimated that 39% of the active duty personnel lived off base in May of 1987. They

### **Military from 1980 to 1983 accounted for 15% to 17% of all jobs in Alaska.**

received from between \$797 to \$1,417 a month in housing assistance, depending upon rank. In Fairbanks approximately 30% of active duty personnel live off base. In Kodiak the most current figures show that 312 out of the 1,000 active duty Coast Guard live in off base housing.

#### **Military Construction**

Military construction projects impact the Alaska economy in a variety of ways depending upon type of construction, but it is estimated by the military that 50% of the total construction budget is spent in Alaska. The amount that actually circulates through the local economy is probably less because the contractors or the suppliers of construction goods usually buy materials from outside sources.

Still, the military's construction projects inject millions of dollars into the economy. The primary input to the Alaskan economy is the utilization of Alaskan workers that spend wages locally. From FFY 1980 to FFY 1986 construction expenditure in Alaska increased twofold, peaking at \$240 million in 1985.

Military expenditures for operations and maintenance at their facilities have a greater impact on the local economy than does construction expenditures. Not only is the budget larger, but a higher proportion of the money is distributed into the local economy. Generally, the purchase of services by the military has a greater impact on the local economy than does the purchase of goods. Services are likely to be provided locally whereas goods are usually produced and/or purchased outside of Alaska. The military estimates that 72% of the operations and maintenance expenditures are spent locally. In FFY 1986 that amounted to over \$350 million.

#### **Geographic Distribution**

From Coast Guard stations in Ketchikan to Distant Early Warning (DEW) sites on the North Slope the military has over 50 installations located across the state. Many have no permanent crew, others are remote and isolated, and some are only staffed by a handful to a couple hundred personnel. Only a relative few have larger concentrations of military personnel.

Generally the larger the installation the larger the surrounding community. Of the 14 installations in 1987 having 100 or more personnel, four contain three-quarters of Alaska's active duty personnel (Table 3) and an even greater share of military's civilian workforce and military's dependent population (Figure 2). The two largest of the installations, Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB) and Fort Richardson, are located in Anchorage, and the third and fourth largest, Eielson AFB and Fort Wainwright, are located in Fairbanks.

Anchorage is home of the Alaskan Air Command which serves as the senior military organization in the state and is headquartered at Elmendorf AFB. In 1987, 6,700 active duty personnel were stationed at Elmendorf—the highest count in the 1980s. The number of soldiers stationed at Fort Richardson totaled 4,860 in 1987, up 360 from 1986. This is the highest recorded level in the 1980s.

The military's civilian workforce also reached new highs in 1987. Over a

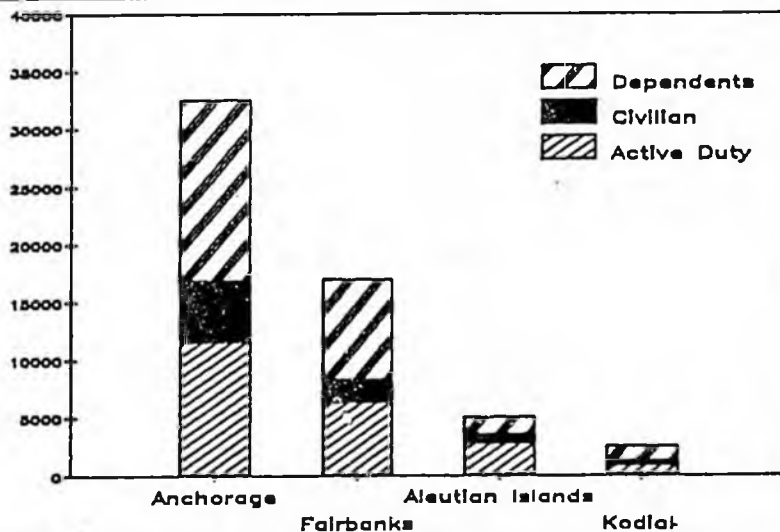
Table 3  
Alaska  
Station Strength, Active duty  
By Census Area  
July 1, 1980-July 1, 1987

	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 <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>	17	18	17	12	0	0	0	0
Kodiak Island Borough	1,098	1,073	1,010	1,097	921	1,080	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

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

<sup>2</sup> Reorganized as Northwest Arctic Borough in 1986.

Figure 2  
Military Population: Active Duty, Civilian and Dependents<sup>1</sup> 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