

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672**  
**7298 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS**

1 the residents of Guam so long as military security require-  
2 ments are not compromised.

3 (b) Except where prevented by military security require-  
4 ments, easements for roadways or other means of public  
5 access through property retained under Federal, civil, or mili-  
6 tary authority shall be granted the Government of Guam  
7 when such easements constitute the only practicable means  
8 of land access by the Government of Guam or the public to  
9 localities within the jurisdiction of the Government of Guam.

10 (c) The Joint Commission shall determine, after consul-  
11 tation with the general proprietor, which Federal recreational  
12 facilities and which easements over Federal property shall be  
13 open to the Government of Guam and to the general public  
14 on Guam and the manner of access.

15 **SEC. 1004. AUTHORITY OVER UTILITIES.**

16 Within 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the  
17 United States shall transfer to the Commonwealth of Guam  
18 all rights, title, and interest possessed by the United States in  
19 the island's power, water, sewer, and other utility systems,  
20 except for those portions of the systems which are located  
21 within the confines of property owned by the United States  
22 and which are used solely for the purposes of the United  
23 States, and which do not serve or impact upon the normal  
24 operations of the island's utility system. The Government of  
25 the Commonwealth of Guam may decline to accept any por-

1 tion of such utilities which it believes would act as a detri-  
2 ment to effective use of the utilities it owns. The United  
3 States shall provide access for the Commonwealth of Guam,  
4 or its agents, to all utilities and transmission lines which the  
5 Commonwealth owns on Federal property on Guam.

6 **TITLE XI—UNITED STATES**  
7 **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**

8 **SEC. 1101. RETURN OF TAXES AND FEES.**

9 All customs duties and Federal income taxes derived  
10 from Guam, the proceeds of all taxes collected under the in-  
11 ternal revenue laws of the United States on articles produced  
12 in Guam and transported to the United States, its Territories,  
13 or possessions, or consumed in Guam, and the proceeds of  
14 any other taxes which may be levied by the Congress on the  
15 inhabitants of Guam (including, but not limited to, compensa-  
16 tion paid to members of the Armed Forces and pensions paid  
17 to retired civilian and military employees of the United  
18 States, or their survivors, who are residents of, or who are  
19 domiciled in, Guam), and all quarantine, passport, immigra-  
20 tion, and naturalization fees collected in Guam shall be cov-  
21 ered into the Treasury of Guam and held in account for the  
22 Government of Guam in accordance with the annual budgets  
23 except that nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to  
24 any tax imposed by Chapter 2 or 21 of the Internal Revenue  
25 Code of 1954.

1 SEC. 1102. EQUAL FINANCE FOR GUAM CITIZENS WITH  
2 STATES.

3 The laws of the United States providing Federal bene-  
4 fits and financial assistance and which have a general appli-  
5 cation to the several States shall be applicable to Guam, in-  
6 cluding section 228 or title II and title XVI of the Social  
7 Security Act (Supplemental Security Income). The formula  
8 for granting such financial assistance to Guam and its resi-  
9 dents shall be the same as the formula applied to the several  
10 states and their residents unless such formula cannot, on its  
11 face, be applied to Guam or it is specifically stated to the  
12 contrary in this Act.

13 SEC. 1103. RETURN OF ECONOMIC ZONE FEES.

14 The Commonwealth shall have paid to the Treasury of  
15 Guam all licensing and other fees obtained by permitting for-  
16 eign vessels to fish or other exploitation of the 200-mile  
17 Exclusive Economic Zone of Guam.

18 SEC. 1104. FEDERAL PAYMENT.

19 (a) The Governor of Guam, in preparing an annual  
20 budget for the Government of the Commonwealth of Guam,  
21 shall develop meaningful expenditure and revenue compari-  
22 sons based on data supplied by the Bureau of the Census and  
23 other independent, reliable sources and identify elements of  
24 cost and benefits to Guam which result from the unusual role  
25 of Guam as one of the Nation's principal military bastions in  
26 the Far East despite its small size. The results of the studies

1 conducted by the Governor under this subsection shall be  
2 made available to the Guam Legislature and to the Federal  
3 Office of Management and Budget for their use in reviewing  
4 and revising the Governor's request with respect to the level  
5 of appropriation for the annual Federal payment to the Com-  
6 monwealth of Guam. Such Federal payment should operate  
7 to encourage efforts on the part of the Government of Guam  
8 to maintain and increase its level of revenues and to seek  
9 such efficiencies and economies in the management of its pro-  
10 grams as are possible.

11 (b) The Governor, in studying and identifying the costs  
12 and benefits to Guam brought about by its role in the nation's  
13 national security, should to the extent feasible, among other  
14 elements, consider—

15 (1) revenues unobtainable because of the relative  
16 lack of taxable commercial and industrial property;

17 (2) revenues unobtainable because of the relative  
18 lack of taxable business income;

19 (3) potential revenues that would be realized if ex-  
20 emptions from Guam taxes were eliminated;

21 (4) net costs, if any, after considering other com-  
22 pensation for tax base deficiencies and direct and indi-  
23 rect taxes paid, of providing services to organizations  
24 and corporate offices doing business only with the De-  
25 fense Department;

1 (5) recurring and nonrecurring costs of unreim-  
2 bursed services to the Defense Department;

3 (6) recurring and nonrecurring costs of unreim-  
4 bursed services rendered Guam by the Defense Depart-  
5 ment; and

6 (7) relative tax burden on Guam residents com-  
7 pared to that of resident in other jurisdictions in the  
8 pacific.

9 (c) The Governor shall submit his request, with respect  
10 to the amount of an annual Federal payment, to the Guam  
11 Legislature. The Guam Legislature shall by act approve, dis-  
12 approve, or modify the Governor's request. After the action  
13 of the Legislature, the Governor shall, by December 1st of  
14 each calendar year, in accordance with the provisions in the  
15 Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 2), submit  
16 such request to the President for submission to the Congress.  
17 Each request regarding an annual Federal payment shall be  
18 submitted to the President 7 months prior to the beginning of  
19 the fiscal year for which such request is made and shall in-  
20 clude a request for an annual Federal payment for the next  
21 following fiscal year.

22 SEC. 1105. TRANSITION ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMON-  
23 WEALTH.

24 The Government of the United States in order to assist  
25 Guam to make the political and economic transition to Com-

1 Commonwealth agrees to assist the Commonwealth of Guam as  
2 follows:

3 (1) The United States agrees to—

4 (A) finance the costs of institutional changes  
5 connected with the change in Guam's political re-  
6 lationship with the United States, to include staff,  
7 contracts, and referendum costs of the Guam  
8 Commission on Self-Determination;

9 (B) help meet the capital needs of Guam, in  
10 accordance with the following section, necessary  
11 to Guam's long-term, self-sustaining development;  
12 and

13 (C) establish an economic development fund  
14 to assist expansion of the private sector.

15 (2) There is hereby authorized such sums as may  
16 be necessary to implement a long-term capital im-  
17 provement program approved by the Congress permit-  
18 ting the Commonwealth of Guam to establish an infra-  
19 structure base adequate for development of the private  
20 sector and to strengthen the utility of Guam for United  
21 States national security purposes.

22 (3) Guam shall submit a plan for Congressional  
23 approval showing the total amounts proposed, the dis-  
24 tribution of funds by projects, phases, or programs with  
25 an assessment of needs, costs, benefits and provision of

1 local funds where available. The capital improvement  
2 plan shall take into account all related economic devel-  
3 opment projects and plans by the Commonwealth of  
4 Guam.

5 (4) There is hereby authorized a revolving fund to  
6 establish an Economic Development Fund on Guam  
7 with authority to assist in the financing of the private  
8 sector needs of Guam in its efforts to achieve a higher  
9 standard of living for its people as members of the  
10 American community and to develop the economic re-  
11 sources needed to meet the financial responsibilities of  
12 local self-government. To this end, the Economic De-  
13 velopment Fund is authorized to provide financial and  
14 other assistance to increase investments (including  
15 loans, tax incentives, guarantees and equity capital)  
16 and to start or expand commercial businesses on Guam  
17 in order to provide employment and ownership oppor-  
18 tunities for the residents of Guam. Participation by pri-  
19 vate banks and savings and loan institutions in the  
20 Economic Development Fund shall be encouraged.  
21 Funds shall be made available to the Economic Devel-  
22 opment Fund by Congress after the following condi-  
23 tions have been met:

24 (A) The submission of a set of procedures to  
25 Congress for the participation of private lending

1 institutions and for the processing of applications  
2 for assistance, indicating the role of the Economic  
3 Development Fund's staff, outside consultants,  
4 and board review, and to guide reviewers in  
5 making assistance and determining eligibility.

6 (B) Submission of an economic development  
7 plan, to be updated annually, by the Governor of  
8 Guam to Congress, showing the proposed amount,  
9 the proposed distribution of the funds, and the  
10 terms on which the funds will be made available.  
11 Such plan will take into account any capital im-  
12 provement projects and other programs related to  
13 economic development. The funds granted to the  
14 Economic Development Fund shall be a revolving  
15 fund, available to the Economic Development  
16 Fund until expended.

17 (C) The Economic Development Fund shall  
18 be headed by a five-member Board of Directors  
19 with financial experience for fixed terms and se-  
20 lected by the Governor of Guam. The Economic  
21 Development Fund shall issue a public and audit-  
22 ed report annually, setting forth the administra-  
23 tive and programmatic developments for the year  
24 with full disclosure of the utilization of its funds,

1           the recipients of its assistance, and the applica-  
2           tions in process.

3 **TITLE XII—TECHNICAL AMEND-**  
4 **MENTS AND INTERPRETATION**

5 **SEC. 1201. INTERPRETATION AND JURISDICTION.**

6           (a) It is the intention of Congress that this Act provide  
7 complete internal self-government for the Commonwealth of  
8 Guam and, to that end, that this Act be interpreted liberally  
9 to accomplish that purpose.

10          (b) When ruling upon the laws of the Commonwealth,  
11 the courts of the United States shall give the same deference  
12 to the laws of the Commonwealth as they give to the laws of  
13 the several States. Jurisdiction to interpret the provisions of  
14 this Act is vested in appropriate courts of the United States  
15 and in the local courts of Guam.

16 **SEC. 1202. CONTINUED EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL LAWS.**

17          The laws of Guam in force on the date of enactment of  
18 this Act, except as amended by this Act, are hereby contin-  
19 ued in force, subject to modification or repeal by the Legisla-  
20 ture of Guam.

21 **SEC. 1203. ACTS REPEALED AND CONTINUED.**

22          (a) All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act  
23 are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

24          (b) Upon the enactment of this Act, the following sec-  
25 tions of the Organic Act of Guam (Act of August 1, 1950, 64

1 Stat. 384), as amended, are repealed: Sections 1, 2, and 3;  
2 fourth sentence of section 11, sections 25, 27, 33, and section  
3 34.

4 (c) Upon the effective date of the Constitution adopted  
5 by the people of Guam, the following provisions of the Or-  
6 ganic Act of Guam (Act of Aug. 1, 1950, 64 Stat. 384), as  
7 amended, and in effect at that time, are repealed: Sections  
8 5(a) through (t), 6, 7, 8, 9, 9-A, 10; the first three sentences  
9 of section 11; sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,  
10 22, 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D, 24, 26, 29, 30, and section 31.

11 (d) The following sections of the Organic Act of Guam  
12 (Act of Aug. 1, 1950, 64 Stat. 384), as amended, shall con-  
13 tinue in force and shall be deemed to be a part of this Act:  
14 Section 5(u), beginning at the fifth sentence, all the remain-  
15 der of sections 11, 21-A, 24-A, section 28 as modified by  
16 Article 10 of this Act; 32, and section 35.

17 (e) Public Law 94-584 (90 Stat. 2899), as amended, is  
18 repealed as it affects Guam.

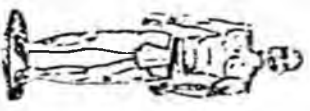









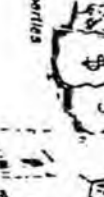
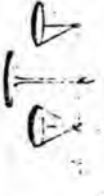
19 **SEC. 1204. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE GUAM COMMONWEALTH**  
20 **ACT.**

21 This Act, upon approval by Congress, shall be submit-  
22 ted to the registered voters of Guam for ratification through a  
23 plebiscite to be held in accordance with the laws of Guam.  
24 This Act will become effective upon the approval of this Act  
25 by a majority of the voters who participate in such plebiscite,

1 and at that time, except as provided in section 1203 of this  
2 Act, the Organic Act of Guam, August 1, 1950, 64 Stat.  
3 384, shall be repealed.

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SECTIONAL ANALYSIS AND CHRONOLOGY OF CONGRESSIONAL BILL

GUAM COMMONWEALTH BILL	COMMONWEALTH GOALS	ORGANIC ACT	CNMI GOVERNMENT
<p><b>Indigenous Rights</b></p>  <p>U.S. recognizes right of the Chamorro people to determine the final form of government for Guam. U.S. will provide the Chamorro language, culture, and the training of Chamorros for employment as professionals; assist workers and teachers in business and industry. Establishes a Chamorro land trust to receive excess federal lands for the benefit of Chamorros.</p>	<p>To guarantee to the Chamorro people the ultimate authority to choose the form of Government in Guam, and to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the culture.</p>	<p>No clear recognition of the right of self-determination for the Chamorro people. No protection for the Chamorro culture.</p>	<p>The indigenous people of the Northern Mariana Islands exercised their right of self-determination by approving the Covenant of Free Association with the U.S. The local culture is protected by the CNMI Constitution.</p>
<p><b>Self-Government</b></p>  <p>Significant degree of self-government, but not full self-governing until the Guam Constitution is established.</p>	<p>To guarantee local control of political, social, and cultural issues.</p>	<p>Large degree of local government, but subject to the supremacy of federal law.</p>	<p>Significant degree of local self-government. Application of federal law and the U.S. Constitution limited by the Covenant between the CNMI and the U.S.</p>
<p><b>U.S. Constitution and Federal Laws</b></p>  <p>U.S. Constitution and Federal laws limited to agreed levels. Authority to change federal laws which apply is subject to mutual agreement of Guam and the U.S.</p>	<p>To limit federal jurisdiction to a positive and established level.</p>	<p>Much of the U.S. Constitution applies in Guam. Unintended U.S. authority to apply federal laws to Guam.</p>	<p>Same as the Guam Commonwealth Act.</p>
<p><b>Foreign Affairs/Defense</b></p>  <p>U.S. is responsible for Defense and Foreign Affairs matters affecting Guam, but shall consult Guam's Governor with respect to any change in Defense activities in Guam. U.S. is obligated to support Guam's membership in international organizations as mutually agreed.</p>	<p>To continue primary federal responsibility for Foreign Affairs and Defense, while giving Guam a greater voice in the decision making process.</p>	<p>Same, except U.S. has no obligation to support Guam's participation in international organizations nor consult with Guam's Governor on Defense activities in Guam.</p>	<p>Same as Guam Commonwealth Act.</p>
<p><b>Immigration</b></p>  <p>Local control of immigration for business, tourism and permanent residence.</p>	<p>To give the people of Guam control over who lives and works in the Commonwealth.</p>	<p>U.S. immigration law controls who lives and works in Guam.</p>	<p>Similar to the Commonwealth Act, but less local control.</p>
<p><b>Trade</b></p>  <p>Free trade with the U.S. No tariffs or quotas for products of Guam. Existing federal trade incentives are preserved.</p>	<p>To remove current restrictions on trade between Guam and the U.S. Mainland.</p>	<p>Guam products are subject to quotas and duty unless they meet the requirements of certain federal trade laws.</p>	<p>Same as the Organic Act.</p>
<p><b>Taxation</b></p>  <p>The major tax code continues until a Guam income tax code is locally enacted.</p>	<p>To ensure local Government of Guam control of taxation.</p>	<p>The U.S. controls income taxation in Guam under the Major Code.</p>	<p>Same as the Guam Commonwealth Act.</p>
<p><b>Business</b></p>  <p>Guam will be exempt from federal shipping, transportation, and communication laws and regulations which restrict commercial activities.</p>	<p>To remove various federally mandated barriers which prevent economic growth.</p>	<p>Guam is subject to U.S. economic laws and regulations which restrict business opportunity.</p>	<p>Similar to the Guam Commonwealth Act.</p>
<p><b>Lend and Marine Resources</b></p>  <p>U.S. right of eminent domain is limited. Guam controls marine resources out to 200 miles.</p>	<p>To ensure Guam has title to all land and sea resources.</p>	<p>U.S. right of eminent domain extends to Guam. Marine resources are under federal control.</p>	<p>Similar to the Guam Commonwealth Act.</p>
<p><b>Federal Assistance</b></p>  <p>Federal financial assistance is authorized to compensate Guam for impact of federal activities. The level of assistance is subject to negotiation and Congressional appropriation. Federal benefits and programs available to the States will continue to be available to Guam.</p>	<p>To properly compensate Guam for various federal and military activity.</p>	<p>Federal monies flow to Guam from Defense spending and a variety of federal programs, including Interior Department authorization, all of which are subject to Congressional appropriation.</p>	<p>Much year funding provisions with periodic renegotiation.</p>
<p><b>Civil Liberties</b></p>  <p>The Bill of Rights in the Organic Act will continue until the Constitution of Guam is adopted with a new Bill of Rights. The U.S. Bill of Rights will continue to apply as under the Organic Act.</p>	<p>To guarantee basic civil rights to all Guam citizens.</p>	<p>Civil Liberties are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights in the Organic Act and the U.S. Constitution.</p>	<p>The CNMI Constitution contains a Bill of Rights which extends the CNMI from the U.S. Bill of Rights guarantee of a jury trial.</p>
<p><b>Courts</b></p>  <p>Similar to the current judicial system under the Organic Act, except Guam will be able to set up a local appellate court. Appeals from Guam's appellate court can be sent directly to the U.S. Supreme court.</p>	<p>To give the Superior Court of Guam the standing of a State Court system.</p>	<p>Guam's Superior Court is a local court of general jurisdiction with appeals to the appellate branch of the District Court of Guam. Appeals from the District Court go to the Ninth Circuit and then to the U.S. Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Similar to the Organic Act.</p>

*Wen Wang*

One of the best ways to further understand the impact of our Commonwealth legislation is to compare it to two existing political systems: our current Organic Act and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

## SECTION ANALYSIS OF COMMONWEALTH BILL

### Article One POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS

The Commonwealth of Guam is created as a self-governing entity under overall United States sovereignty. The Commonwealth government will be patterned after the American form of government.

The Article makes Guam's inhabitants citizens of Guam and the United States; provides for a constitution adopted by the people of Guam; recognizes the Chamorro people as a distinct group and recognizes their right to determine their own political future. The constitution to be enacted shall establish reasonable residency requirements with respect to the right to vote in local elections, the right to hold public office and participation in government sponsored programs. The Commonwealth may also provide incentive programs to train and employ Chamorros in skilled and management business on Guam. Provisions may not be changed without the consent of the U.S. Government and the Commonwealth.

### Article Two APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL LAW

Additional parts of the U.S. Constitution are applied to Guam. It provides that future federal laws, rules and regulations will not apply to Guam without its consent. A joint commission, consisting of four Guam representatives and three federal is created to deal with the ongoing relationship and to address such issues as war claims and land claims. Cost of the commission is borne by the United States.

### Article Three FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE

The U.S. is responsible for Guam's foreign affairs and defense, although it agrees to consult with the Commonwealth in advance of negotiations or agreements affecting Guam. No military security zones can be established, except in times of war, without the consent of the Commonwealth and, the U.S. will consult with the Commonwealth on any plans to increase or decrease defense activities on Guam.

The Commonwealth can establish offices in the U.S. and elsewhere and the U.S. will assist Guam in joining appropriate regional and other international organizations. The U.S. cannot use the island or its waters for dumping or storing nuclear waste or hazardous chemicals, and the U.S. must clean up all hazardous dumps which it has created in the past. Persons harmed by such past activities shall be compensated for such harm.

Article Four  
COURTS

The Commonwealth shall have full control over its own court system and all appeals will be treated by the U.S. in the same manner as appeals from states. The District Court will remain and its judge shall serve a ten-year term. The District Court Judge, U.S. Attorney and U.S. Marshal will continue to be appointed by the President.

Article Five  
TRADE

Guam remains outside the customs area of the United States. Guam can more easily export its products duty and quota free to the U.S. so long as more than 30% of the product's value is created on Guam. Guam may not impose duties on goods coming from the U.S. Procedures are required to speed and simplify entry of Guam's products into the U.S.

Article Six  
TAXATION

Guam retains the current mirror image tax code but may adopt its own tax code in the future. In the interim, the Legislature has more authority to revise the mirror image code. The Commonwealth may grant tax incentives to help businesses and new industries. Bonds or other obligations of the government remain tax exempt.

Article Seven  
IMMIGRATION

Guam will have the authority to control the entry of aliens into Guam, but U.S. citizens may move freely between Guam and the United States. The time aliens spend on Guam will not be counted towards time required to become U.S. citizens, nor may the locally enacted Commonwealth Immigration code authorize naturalization of aliens. U.S. Consular officials may give Guam-only visas.

Article Eight  
LABOR

Guam residents will be given preference in U.S. civil service jobs on Guam. The Commonwealth may enact its own labor laws and Guam may replace Federal labor laws applicable to Guam with local laws.

Article Nine  
TRANSPORTATION & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Coastwise Shipping Laws ("Jones Act" and others) will not apply to fishing from Guam. Foreign built vessels may be used in Guam for various purposes. The Joint Commission (Article 2) is directed to examine the effect of U.S. shipping laws on Guam.

The Governor may sponsor entry of qualified air carriers to Guam, and Guam is exempt from bilateral treaties between the U.S. and foreign nations regarding air travel. Guam remains an eligible point for "essential transportation" under federal law. Changes in air routes by domestic carriers must obtain the Governor's concurrence if service affects Guam. The Commonwealth is considered "domestic" for purpose of telecommunications rates.

Article Ten  
LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

The Commonwealth is given expanded authority over its natural resources and real property including tidelands and waters (200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone). The U.S. agrees to limit its power of eminent domain to wartime situations and then with full recognition of the constitutional rights of the people of Guam.

Federal land transferred to Guam is exempt from any conditions limiting land use. The U.S. agrees to transfer excess land to Guam at no cost and exempts it from federal rules governing disposal of excess property.

Recreational and other sites on federal property will be accessible to the people of Guam. All utilities operated by the U.S. must be transferred to Guam within 90 day.

Article Eleven  
U.S. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Taxes, fees and customs duties derived from the Commonwealth are returned to Guam as they are now. Financial assistance laws, such as SSI, will be applied in the same manner as they are to the states. Fees derived from activities within the 200-mile economic zone will be returned to Guam. The U.S. will make annual payment to Guam in return for using such a large part of Guam. The U.S. will assist in paying the transition cost to Commonwealth and will set up an economic development fund for the Commonwealth.

Article Twelve  
TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS & INTERPRETATIONS

The Act is to be interpreted liberally to effect full internal self-government. Guam laws are to be given equal weight as states' laws.

The Organic Act is repealed in stages so that when Guam adopts its own constitution, the entire Act will have been repealed.

UPDATED CHRONOLOGY OF GUAM COMMONWEALTH  
July 1991

**December 1989 - Hawaii** The Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, held the first Congressional hearings on Guam's Commonwealth Bill. The Subcommittee, chaired by Congressman Ron De Lugo, held two days of hearings and received a variety of written and oral testimony from numerous individuals representing political, business, and private interests from Guam and representatives from the Bush Administration that had prepared the Task Force Report on Guam's Commonwealth. The hearings were adjourned with instructions from Chairman De Lugo that representatives of Guam and the Administration meet iron out their differences regarding the findings of the Task Force's report.

**February 1990 - D.C.** This first round of talks centered on the ground rules for the discussions. The Task Force insisted that the talks be closed to the public and that certain rules of confidentiality be followed. The Task Force indicated that the Executive Branch could not take any official or formal position on any issue until the talks were completed, a report on the final results had be been approved by OMB, and the President transmitted the report to Congress.

**July 1990 - S.F.** The second round of talks resulted in an agreement on certain principles that would underlie the defense consultation provisions of the Guam Commonwealth Bill (Section 302). There was also qualified agreement on certain provisions regarding Guam's court system (Section 401-404).

**January 1991 - Guam** This consisted of an informal visit to Guam by Stella Guerra and did not involve discussions between the full membership of CSD and the Task Force. Ms. Guerra apparently stressed the need to have more frequent discussions, perhaps once every two months. There was a qualified agreement regarding the enforcement of federal law (Section 204).

February 1991 - D.C. This round of discussions resulted in qualified agreements in the following issue areas: creation of the commonwealth (Section 101); U.S. assistance to Guam on international affairs (Section 303); and Guam immigration authority (Section 701 & 702).

April 1991 - S.F. This round of talks resulted in qualified agreements to the following issue areas: eminent domain (Section 1001A and 1001C); access to recreational sites on military installations (Section 1003); transfer of military utilities to Guam (Section 1004).

#### UPCOMING ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS

The next round of discussions are scheduled in San Francisco on August 12 and 13. If necessary, a third day of discussions will be scheduled for August 14

The Commission and the Task Force intend on having at least two more meetings after August to complete their discussions. They have tentatively anticipated that their discussions will be completed by the end of this year.

## Commonwealth Chronology of Events

May 31, 1980

Guam P.L. 15-128 enacted: creates CSD; provides for Territorial-Federal Relations Act to be drafted and submitted to voters to determine political status options.

January 12, 1982

Plebiscite held on political status options. 37% voter turn-out.

49% choose Commonwealth;  
26% choose Statehood;  
10% choose Status Quo;  
5% choose Incorporated Territory;  
4% choose Free Association;  
4% choose Independence;  
2% choose Other.

September 4, 1982

Second plebiscite held to decide between top two status choices. 83% voter turn-out.

Commonwealth receives 73% of the vote;  
Statehood receives 26% of the vote.

December 7, 1983

Guam delegation representing all three branches of government meet in Albuquerque, New Mexico with congressional delegation and commit to submitting a draft Commonwealth Bill to Congress.

June 11, 1986

CSD completes and distributes Draft Commonwealth Act.

August 8, 1987

Plebiscite held on Commonwealth draft bill. 39% voter turn-out. 10 articles pass. Articles 1 and 7 on political relationship and Immigration are defeated.

November 7, 1987

Second plebiscite held on Commonwealth draft bill and rewritten Articles 1 and 7. Passes with 58% voter turn-out.

August 8, 1987

Interior Committee Chairman Morris Udall and Subcommittee Chairman Ron de Lugo recommend to CSD that negotiations take place on Draft Act prior to formal introduction in Congress. CSD rejects recommendation.

**March 7, 1988**

Congressman Ben Blaz introduces the Commonwealth Bill in the U.S. House of Representatives without changes.

**March 1988**

Committee on Interior requests Administration comments on Commonwealth Bill. None are forthcoming until August 1989.

**January 3, 1989**

Congressman Ben Blaz reintroduces the Commonwealth Bill in the U.S. House of Representatives without changes.

**February 12-14, 1989**

Congressional delegation of 10 members of Interior Committee and Secretary of the Department of Interior Manuel Lujan visit Guam and discuss Commonwealth strategy with Legislature.

**August 1, 1989**

Federal Interagency Task Force issues its report which is critical of Commonwealth Bill.

**December 11-12, 1989**

Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee holds first hearing on Commonwealth Bill in Hawaii. Over 50 witnesses from Guam testify in support of Bill. Chairman Ron de Lugo states that refusal to compromise is a "road map to disaster" and recommends Federal Task Force and CSD meet to iron out differences.

**February 15-16, 1990**

CSD, Congressman Ben Blaz and Federal Task Force meet in Washington to begin dialogue.

**July 11-12, 1990**

Second meeting between CSD, Congressman Ben Blaz and Federal Task Force takes places in San Francisco.

**January 3, 1991**

Congressman Ben Blaz reintroduces Commonwealth Bill in the U.S. House of Representatives without changes.

EXCERPTS FROM TESTIMONY GIVEN AT GUAM HEARINGS -- HONOLULU,  
HAWAII -- DECEMBER 11-12, 1989

1. CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES THROUGH EQUALITY  
AND FIRST-CLASS CITIZENSHIP

Governor Joseph F. Ada: "...with no promise of statehood or even a status approaching statehood held out to us." "But at the same time maintains a good and close relationship with our America, which is our desire -- and we presume -- the desire of America as well."

Former Governor of Guam, Ricardo J. Bordallo: "We know that you don't want us as a state. If you reject our commonwealth proposal, that leaves us with two alternatives." "We are loyal to American democracy...."

Former Governor of Guam, Paul Calvo: "Guam has no desire to secede; Guam has no intention of moving away from the U.S...."

Sen. Thomas V.C. Tanaka: "Commonwealth status envisions a closer institutionalized working relationship between Guam and the U.S...."

Luana P.C. Naehu, representing Mayor Vicente Bernardo: "...yet one is considered a first class citizen and the other a second class citizen. How is this possible when both are considered American citizens? I am here to make sure that this changes." "...want my people to be labeled as first, not second, class citizens."

Sen. Carl T. C. Gutierrez: "...administrative bureaucrats have taken a technical approach to Guam's quest for political status, rather than addressing the principles of the issue." "...U.S. Congress has for the second-class, colonial American citizens on Guam."

Sen. Edward D. Reyes: "...the people of Guam clearly demonstrated their choice and desire to move in the direction of closer political partnership with the U.S. and to become full participating members of the American family."

Sen. John Perez Aguon: "...without all of the privileges and benefits of American citizenship...."

Vice Speaker Ted Nelson: "...the resounding desire of the people of Guam to establish closer ties with the U.S." "...proven through history that they are loyal and unquestionably patriotic Americans, and that they desire a closer, fuller, and harmonious relationship with the U.S. as part of the American political family."

1. CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES THROUGH EQUALITY  
AND FIRST-CLASS CITIZENSHIP (CONTINUED)

15th Guam Youth Congress: "...our present relationship is no longer acceptable...." "We want partnership and we want the American Flag...."

Annalynn Sebastian, independent member of Guam's Youth: "Do images of oppression come to mind? I am speaking of the youth of Guam, who basically had nothing but second-class citizenship to the United States, yet were drafted into their military service." "The mere fact that we are an "unincorporated territory" implies that although we are under the U.S. we may not partake in its principles of democracy." "A need to strengthen our ties with the U.S. for we shall never be satisfied with a status in limbo." "When shall we be considered as a part of the family to be afforded the benefits of the rights of other Americans."

Vincent Taigeron, student UOH: "Please help us to establish an equitable political status for our homeland so that we all may be dignified citizens."

Sen. Pilar C. Lujan: "...the people of Guam have opted to knot closer ties with the Nation through a commonwealth...." "In your deliberations over our quest for equality and parity, we ask that you be fair and just."

Sen. Elizabeth Perez Arriola: "We seek Commonwealth status because the doors to incorporation and statehood are closed and are not likely to be opened. We are striving to attain a new political status, a closer relationship with the U.S...."

Sen. Herminia Duenas Dierking: "...fundamentally changed political relationship...." "It has never been and never will be incorporated into the U.S. and thus can never be a State of the Union." "...the people of Guam continue to seek a closer relationship with the U.S. They seek a closer relationship because they have adopted and have taken close to their hearts, minds and souls sacred principles of American democracy embodied in the Preamble of the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights." "All we want is to enjoy those same rights and those privileges."

Florencio Torres Ramirez, Pres., Guam Assn. of Retired Persons: "...an equal partner in association with all states."

## 2. FULL APPLICATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Governor Joseph F. Ada: "In 1898 the federal government should have set us free, or offered as incorporation into America, with full and immediate citizenship...full protection under the Constitution."

Former Governor of Guam, Ricardo J. Bordallo: "Governed without our consent. Denied full representation. Excluded from the American body politic, and saddest of all, not completely protected by the Constitution."

Sen. Carl T. C. Gutierrez: "In other words, you have the power to decide when the provisions of the Constitution apply to Guam or when they don't apply."

Speaker Joaquin Arriola, 9th and 10th Leg.: "...our status is un-American. With the spirit and genius, as well as the words of the Constitution. America must practice - on Guam - what it preaches everywhere else."

Sen. Edward D. Reyes: "The political status of Commonwealth means a great deal to our people. The United States Constitution - its principles founded on democracy, ...is just as important to us as to any American."

15th Guam Youth Congress: "...the people of Guam are still longing to enjoy the full benefits of American citizenship and receive the constitutional protections that we are entitled to, yet have been denied."

Former Sen. Paul J. Bordallo: "Until such time as we are granted equality under the Constitution of the U.S. we shall and must struggle to preserve our rights to Guam as our homeland for the sake of our children."

Sen. Elizabeth Perez Arriola: "You, as members of Congress, are called to make real the principles of democracy, not only for people enslaved by communism and other oppressive regimes throughout the world, but most especially for your very own family, the American family."

Vincent Taijeron Akimoto, student UOH: "I was taught that as a citizen, I was guaranteed the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of my dreams by the Constitution of the United States of America. I also learned that my country would stand for my rights as well as the rights of my fellow Americans should these rights be denied or threatened."

### 3. VOTING REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

Former Governor of Guam Ricardo J. Bordallo: "Governed without our consent. Denied full representation. Excluded from the American body politic, and saddest of all, not completely protected by the Constitution."

Sen. George Bamba: "Without a voting representative in Congress, Guam has no true political power to protect itself from unilateral changes in its political relationship."

Sen. Carl T. C. Gutierrez: "How can you sleep at night knowing that when you are legislating, you do so for a people who have no representation in Congress, other than a masquerade called a "non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives? How can you pass laws for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the CNMI and Guam, knowing full well that they do not have voting representation in your hall? How many of you have a picture of Washington, Jefferson, or Hamilton hanging on your office walls, or copies of the Declaration of Independence in your homes? How many of you annually spout, "No taxation without representation!" at your college graduation speeches, and then turn around and pass legislation for Guam, without so much as a moment's hesitation or consideration that you are engaging in an act which contradicts the American democratic tradition at its very core?"

Sen. John Perez Aguon: "And we have no voting voice in either the Senate or House to tell lawmakers otherwise." "Our political status is nebulous. We have no voting representation in Congress."

Vice Speaker Ted Nelson: "However, we seek full entry into the United States community. And we seek to actively be included in the rights that all Americans share -- the right to representation..."

Vincent Taigeron, student UOH: "Our status as an unincorporated territory leaves us subject to the mandates of Congress without equal representation by the people of Guam...."

Sen. Herminia Duenas Dierking: "...right to vote for those who would represent them in the U.S. Congress on those political and legal issues which would impact on the daily life of their constituents."

Sen. Francisco R. Santos: "...absent voting representation in Congress...." "The people of Guam do not have, nor can they at this time hope for the power and effectiveness enjoyed by the States that result from their full Congressional voting authority."

Rudy Sablan, former Lt. Gov. of Guam: "We must have these provisions in the absence of voting representation in Congress."

#### 4. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Sen. John Perez Aguon: "We are Americans yet we cannot vote for President."

Vice Speaker Ted Nelson: "However, we seek full entry into the United States Community. And we seek to actively be included in the rights that all Americans share -- the right to cast our ballot with our American brothers and sisters...." "...and the right to fully participate in the American political process as a Commonwealth in the American family."

Carlos Taitano: "They live under limited home rule and abide by laws passed by Congress in which they have no representation with voting privileges and administered by a President for whom they cannot vote."

#### 5. ECONOMIC DISPARITY

Governor Joseph F. Ada: "We are soon treated as a foreign country with quotas imposed on us...." "But how about the favorable economic treatment foreign countries do get from the U.S. government... do we at least get that? No. While foreign countries may receive favorable treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences ...Guam does not. Whether we are considered foreign or domestic -- either way -- Guam loses."

Former Gov. of Guam, Paul Calvo: "...However, in the same manner American manufacturing exporters are denied markets in Japan, Guam is frozen out of the American market place. Commonwealth as we have proposed it would eliminate U.S. trade discrimination against goods made in Guam." "We seek only to be self-supporting, as equal competitors, within the American family."

Rudy Sablan, former Lt. Gov. of Guam: "Since we are not an integral part of the U.S., we can and should enjoy some flexibility from Congress to do certain things legally prohibited to the states to accommodate the unique setting, remoteness, physical distance and geographic isolation of our island."

Sen. John Perez Aguon: "Other federal regulations which also affect Guam in a negative fashion include the U.S. control of immigration policies and the placement of Guam outside the U.S. Customs Zone forcing American citizens traveling from one part of the U.S. to another to pass through customs."

Vice Speaker Ted Nelson: "However, we seek full entry into the United States community. And we seek to actively be included in the rights that all Americans share -- the right to share in the responsibilities of our nation. The first requisite of a good citizen in the republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight." "Guam's current economic boom certainly stands as a testimony to our desire to pull our own weight -- and more."

HJR

63

(7)

Date Referred: March 13, 1992

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT  
FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/6/92

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 63

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 63

SUPPORT MILITARY AT FORT RICHARDSON

Supporting the continuation of the current military presence at Fort Richardson in Alaska.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with C.S. HJR 63 (STA)  the same title

a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_

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

zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note(s) MILITARY AFFAIRS-LAA 3/13/92

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Tommy S. ...</i>	X	<i>Eugene A. Kubera</i>			
<i>David ...</i>	✓				
<i>E. ...</i>					
<i>Frank ...</i>	✓				
<i>Mike Miller</i>	✓				

*Eugene A. Kubera*  
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE





Member

House Finance Committee

# Alaska State Legislature

Randy Phillips

State Representative  
House District 15

Session

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-4949

Interim

P.O. Box 142  
Eagle River AK 99577  
(907) 694-4949

## Memorandum

TO: Representative Gene Kubina  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Randy Phillips *RCP*

DATE: March 23, 1992

RE: Sponsor Statement in Support of:  
C S. House Joint Resolution No. 63 (MLV)  
Supporting the continuation of at least the current level of  
military presence at Fort Richardson Army Post and  
Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska.

Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base have long been an integral part of the economic and social fabric of the Anchorage area.

The soldiers, airmen, their immediate families, military retirees and civilian employees of Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base account for over 25,000 of the citizens living in the Anchorage area. In addition to those persons directly employed at Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base, thousands of other Alaskans earn their living in private businesses that are supported by Fort Richardson Army Post and Elmendorf Air Force Base personnel and military spending.

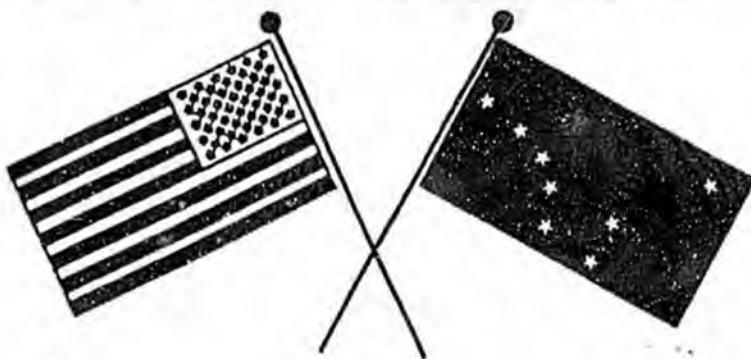
Not only are Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base economically important to Alaska, they are also located in one of the most strategically important locations on U.S. soil. Alaska is located at a crossroads. Soldiers stationed at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base can be quickly deployed to trouble spots in Europe, Asia and the Pacific Rim. As the U.S. military withdraws from bases in the Phillipines, South Korea, Europe and other areas throughout the world, Fort Richardson and

Elmendorf Air Force Base become increasingly important to national security. At this time, when President Bush has promised to cut defense spending by \$50 billion over the next few years, it is imperative that the remaining defense spending be allocated to those areas where it can be most effective both from an economic standpoint and a defense standpoint. Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base are two of those places.

If you have any questions or comments do not hesitate to call me at 4949. Your cooperation is appreciated.

41 1/13

# IMPACT OF MILITARY SPENDING ON THE ECONOMY OF ALASKA



PREPARED BY:

**DCS/COMPTROLLER  
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND  
ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE ALASKA**

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# PREFACE

The Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, Air National Guard, Army National Guard, Reserves, United States Coast Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, and Canadian Forces have a significant economic and social impact on the state of Alaska. The 33,936 active duty military and civilian employees, and 48,732 dependents account for approximately 15 percent of Alaska's population.

Measured in economic terms, the military services' total impact in Alaska is approximately \$2.6 billion. This pamphlet highlights various aspects of the dollar expenditures and resources for Fiscal Year 1987.

For the purposes of this report, the term "military services" refer to Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, the Air National Guard, Army National Guard, Reserves, United States Coast Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, and Canadian Forces. The National Guard, United States Coast Guard, and Canadian Forces are included even though they are not branches of the Department of Defense during peacetime. Additionally, the terms "Retiree" or "Retired" refer to the retirees of the military services. The term "Civilian" or "Civil Service" is used in the same manner.



The Directorate of Cost, Deputy Chief of Staff Comptroller, Headquarters Alaskan Air Command, Elmendorf Air Force Base, has prepared this pamphlet to provide federal, state and local officials, military personnel, and community leaders with information on the economic impact of the military services on the state of Alaska.

The contents of this report were obtained through research and assistance from each military organization, the State Department of Labor, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, and the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER).

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all military and civilian personnel and agencies whose participation made this report possible.

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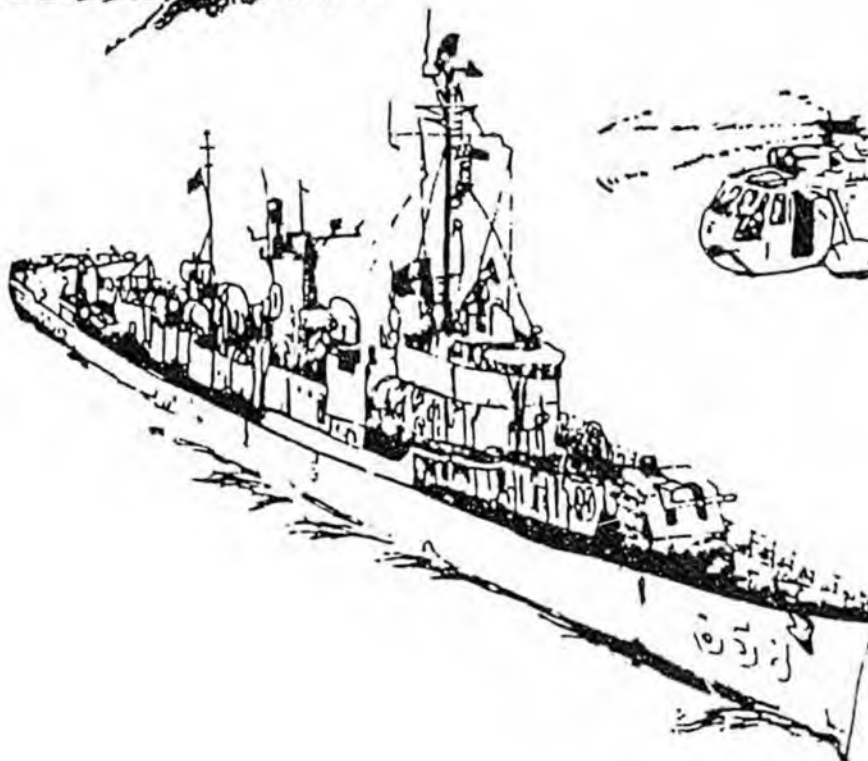
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# MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS



# MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

## AIR FORCE

The Air Force is the largest of the military services in the state and serves as the senior military organization. The Alaskan Air Command (AAC), with headquarters at Elmendorf Air Force Base, is the largest component in Alaska and provides support to all other Air Force units in the state. AAC's largest subordinate units are the 21st Tactical Fighter Wing at Elmendorf Air Force Base and the 343rd Tactical Fighter Wing at Eielson Air Force Base. Other units are the 5073rd Air Base Group at Shemya Air Force Base, the 5072nd Combat Support Squadron at Galena Airport, the 5071st Combat Support Squadron at King Salmon Airport, and the thirteen long range radar stations located throughout the state. AAC provides combat-ready air forces to preserve the sovereignty of United States' lands, waters, and air space.



Other major Air Force components in Alaska include the Strategic Air Command with its KC-135 tanker fleet and other activities, the Military Airlift Command with its fleet of C-130 Hercules cargo aircraft and the Air Weather Service, the Tactical Air Command with its E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft at Elmendorf Air Force Base and radar installations along the northern seacoast, the Air Force Space Command performing missile warning and space surveillance, the Air Force Communications Command providing major communications networks throughout the state, and the Electronic Security Command.

## ARMY



The principal Army unit in the state is the the 6th Infantry Division (Light) and United States Army Garrison, Alaska, which has its headquarters at Fort Richardson. The division's mission is to defend Alaska, to include providing initial defense of the Aleutians, and to be prepared to deploy rapidly anywhere in support of United States' national interest and objectives. The major subordinate units of the division include the 1st Brigade at Fort Richardson, 2nd Brigade at Fort Wainwright, and the 6th Combat Aviation Brigade with aircraft at both forts. The Division Support Command provides support to divisional elements at both posts. A United States Army Reserve "roundout" force, the 205th Light Infantry Brigade (Separate), is headquartered at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and serves as the division's third infantry brigade.

Garrison elements are stationed at both forts as well as at Fort Greely, near Delta Junction, which is also home to the Northern Warfare Training Center and the Cold Regions Test Center, both tenant agencies. Other tenant organizations include the United States Army Health Service Command with its medical and dental facilities at all three posts, the United States Army Information Systems Command headquartered at Fort Richardson, and the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory at Fort Wainwright. The division provides advisory assistance to Alaska Army National Guard units throughout the state and commands the state's Reserve forces; specifically the 813th Engineering Battalion and the 1984th General Hospital Unit.

# MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

## NATIONAL GUARD

Headquarters for the State Adjutant General, the Army National Guard, and the Air National Guard are located in Anchorage; and principal subordinate units are in Anchorage, Nome, Kotzebue, Bethel, and Juneau. The "Guard" has both state and federal responsibilities. During peacetime, the Guard trains and maintains a force which is frequently called upon to assist in natural disasters. It can be called upon to preserve peace and order and is integrated into the federal military establishment in time of war.



## COAST GUARD

The 17th Coast Guard District encompasses the entire state of Alaska or 33,000 miles of coastline—more than all other states combined. As the nation's smallest military service, the United States Coast Guard performs its many missions in Alaska with 2,300 military and civilian employees at 39 units. District headquarters is located in Juneau, and the largest Coast Guard base and air station in the country is located at the former Navy base in Kodiak. Major responsibilities in Alaska include enforcing the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone where the majority of the fish caught are sold to foreign countries. Search and rescue in the often harsh climate of Alaska is another major task performed by Coast Guard units. The service maintains aids to navigation including LORAN C radio beacons, lighthouses, and buoys; and ensures the safety of shipping and the marine environment as required by law. Military readiness responsibilities increased with the appointment of the District Commander as Maritime Defense Zone, Sector Alaska Commander.



# MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

## NAVY/MARINE CORPS

The Navy and Marine Corps have commands and detachments located in Anchorage and on Adak Island, in the Aleutians. Commands located in Anchorage include the Naval Security Group Activity; Military Sealift Command Office; Naval Reserve Center; Personnel Support Detachment, Company E, 4th Recon Battalion, 4th Marine Division; as well as several other small detachments. Naval Air Station Adak is host command for many organizations including the Naval Security Group Activity; Naval Facility; Naval Investigative Service Office; Naval Electronics Center Detachment; Company I, Marine Support Battalion; and Marine Corps Barracks. The Marine Corps Barracks provides security forces for the United States Naval Station Adak, Alaska, and assists in the training and supervision of, as well as providing the nucleus for, a joint ground defense force.



## ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Alaska District Corps of Engineers (COE) has both a military and civil works mission in the 49th state. The Alaska District COE plans and designs military structures, runways and roads, utilities, and other facilities for the Army, the Alaskan Air Command, and the Alaska National Guard (Army and Air Force). Among its civil works responsibilities are engineering and design of flood control projects, erosion control measures along streams, protection of navigable waterways from obstruction, and regulation of the discharge of dredged and fill material to prevent water pollution.



## US Army Corps of Engineers

# MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

## CANADIAN FORCES

The two Canadian Forces (CF) detachments in Alaska provide personnel in support of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) mission. Twenty-nine of these personnel are stationed at Elmendorf Air Force Base performing duties with either the Alaskan NORAD Region or 962nd Airborne Warning and Control Squadron (AWACS). Three CF personnel perform operational duties with 13th Missile Warning Squadron at the Clear Air Force Station Ballistic Missile Early Warning system site. Except for a small administrative overhead, all CF personnel are fully integrated into United States Air Force units.



# INSTALLATIONS

Manned installations of the Department of Defense and the United States Coast Guard are established at more than 30 locations throughout the state. These include large bases employing several thousand people and numerous outposts with fewer than 100 people. In addition, a large number of installations such as radio relay sites are not manned on a regular basis. Due to limited housing at most remote locations, assigned personnel are not accompanied by their families.

The following table and map illustrate the primary military installations located within each of Alaska's nine geographic regions. These regions coincide with the regions used by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research in their economic research publication.

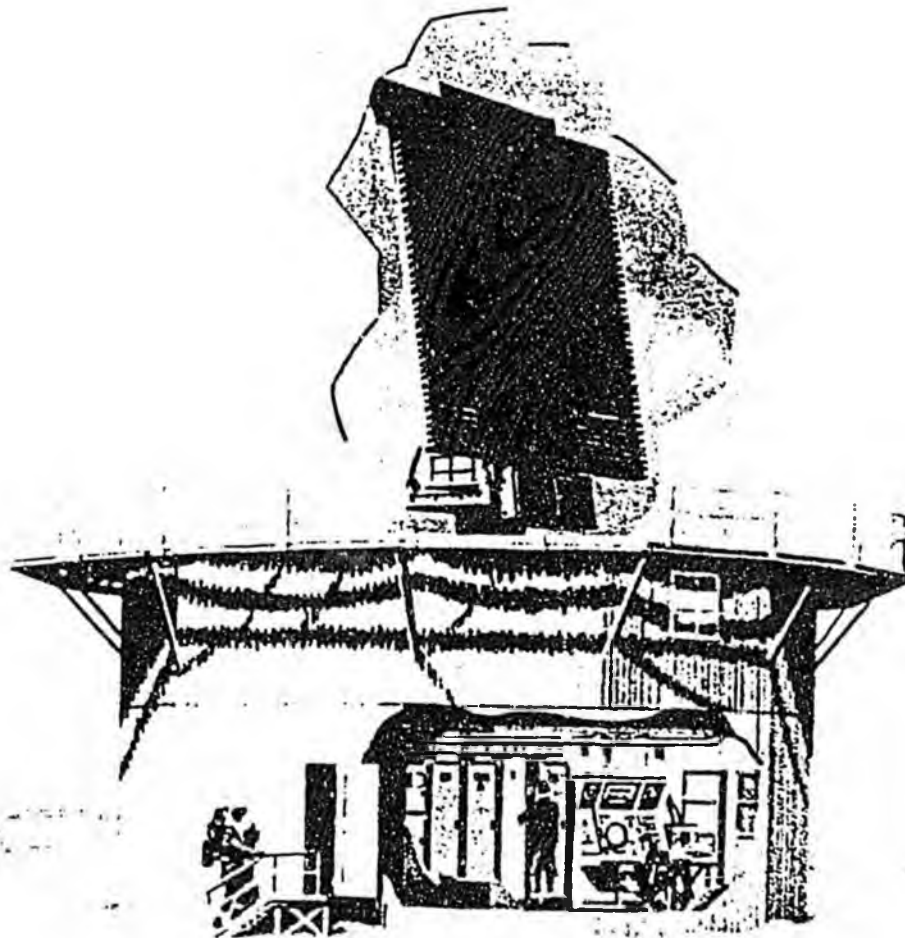


Table 1

# MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY REGION

## I. NORTH SLOPE

Air Force Stations:  
Cape Lisburne  
Distant Early Warning Sites:  
Point Lay  
Wainwright  
Barrow  
Lonely  
Oliktok  
Barter Island

## II. NORTHWEST

Air Force Stations:  
Kotzebue  
Tin City  
Army National Guard:  
Nome  
Kotzebue

## III. SOUTHWEST

Air Force Stations:  
Cape Newenham  
Cape Romanzof  
Cold Bay  
King Salmon  
Sparrevohn  
Tatalina  
Shemya Air Force Base  
Army National Guard:  
Bethel  
Coast Guard LORAN:  
Attu  
St. Paul Island  
Naval Installations Adak:  
Navel Air Station  
Naval Security Group Activity  
Naval Facility

## IV. SOUTHEAST

Army National Guard:  
Ketchikan  
Sitka  
Coast Guard LORAN Station:  
Shoal Cove  
Marine Safety Detachments:  
Ketchikan  
Sitka

Coast Guard Units:  
Air Station-Sitka  
Group/Base Ketchikan  
Coast Guard Cutters:  
Planetree  
Woodrush  
Elderberry  
Cape Carter  
Naushon  
Cape Hattaras

## V. SOUTHCENTRAL

Coast Guard LORAN Station:  
Narrow Cape  
Marine Safety Office:  
Valdez  
Marine Safety Detachments:  
Kenai  
Kodiak  
Coast Guard Units:  
Air Station Kodiak  
Support Center Kodiak  
Communications Station  
Kodiak  
Coast Guard Cutters:  
Firebush  
Ironwood  
Sedge  
Sweetbrier  
Cape Jellison  
Yocona  
Storis  
Mustang  
Army National Guard:  
Kodiak  
Kenai  
Wasilla  
Coast Guard Aviation Support:  
Cordova

## VI. ANCHORAGE

Air Force Base:  
Elmendorf  
Air National Guard:  
Kulis  
Army Corps of Engineers:  
District Office Elmendorf AFB

Army Post:  
Fort Richardson  
Army National Guard:  
Camp Carroll  
Other Armories and  
Support Facilities  
Army Reserve:  
Fort Richardson  
Coast Guard Units:  
Marine Safety Office  
Caption of the Port  
Recruiting Office  
Naval Security Group:  
Elmendorf AFB  
Naval Reserve Facility

## VII. INTERIOR

Air Force Stations:  
Clear  
Fort Yukon  
Galena  
Indian Mountain  
Murphy Dome  
Coast Guard LORAN:  
Tok

## VIII. FAIRBANKS

Air Force Base:  
Eielson  
Army Posts:  
Fort Greely  
Fort Wainwright  
Army National Guard:  
Fairbanks Armory  
Army Reserve:  
Fairbanks

## IX. JUNEAU

Army National Guard  
Coast Guard:  
17th District Office  
Recruiting Office  
Marine Safety Office

# PRIMARY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN ALASKA



Figure 1

# POPULATION

Population figures include active duty military personnel, part-time Guard and Reserve personnel, Civil Service employees, Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) and Exchange personnel, retired personnel, and dependents. The total full-time military related population (dependents included) is 82,668 or 15 percent of the estimated Alaska population of 537,080 people. Adding part-time Guard and Reserve members and retirees brings the total military related population to 96,400 or 18 percent of the state population.

*Table 2*

## MILITARY SERVICES POPULATION IN ALASKA

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

### ACTIVE DUTY

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCH</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	11,382	1,827	1,331	20,527	35,067
ARMY	9,053	2,506	785	18,649	30,993
NAVY	2,444	187	325	2,530	5,486
MARINE CORPS	187	-	10	79	276
NATIONAL GUARD	395	523	-	2,007	2,925
COAST GUARD	2,023	251	56	3,351	5,681
CORPS OF ENGRS	26	593	-	1,544	2,163
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>77</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,542</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>48,732</b>	<b>82,668</b>

### PART-TIME GUARD AND RESERVE

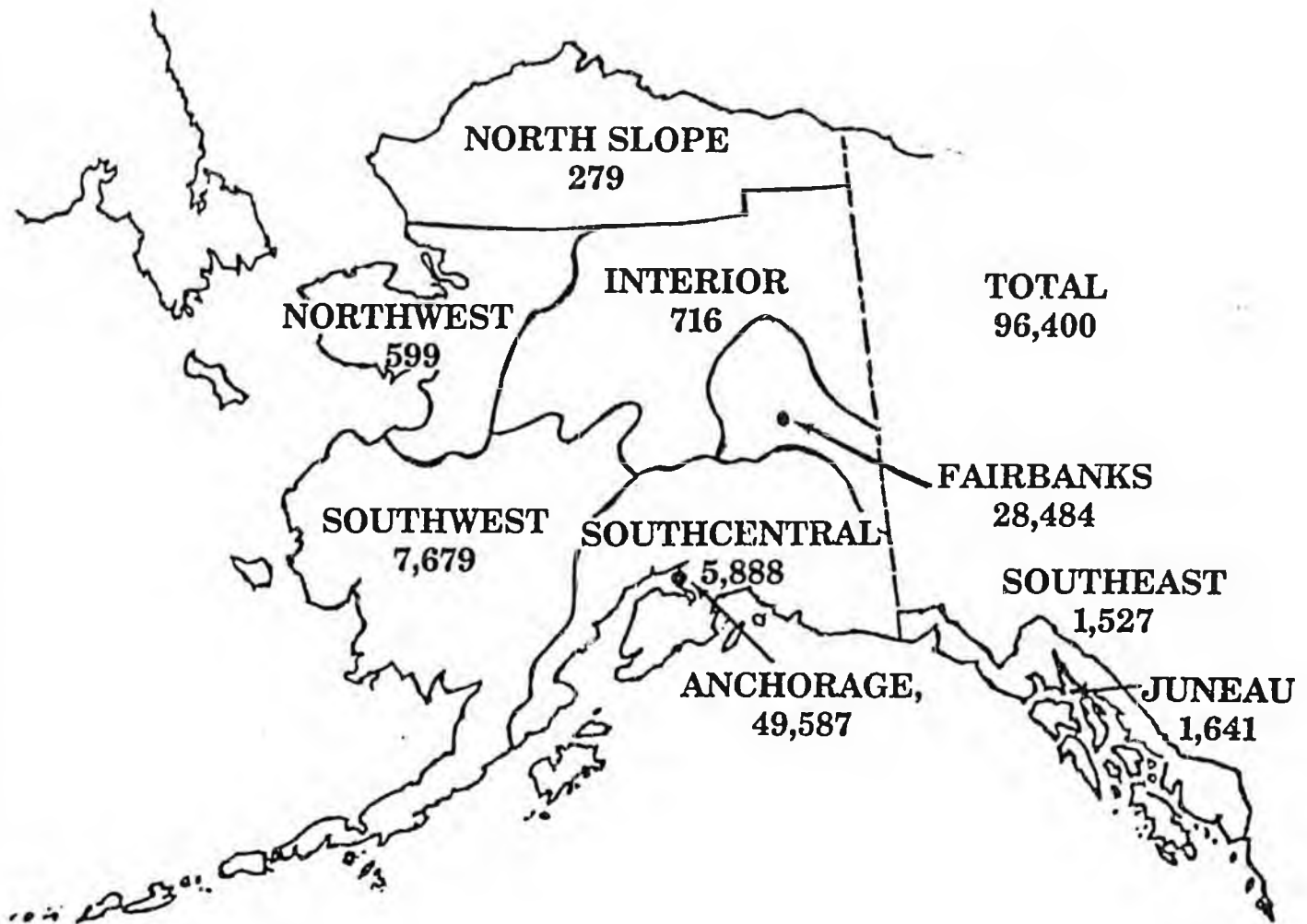
NATIONAL GUARD	3,560	-	-	-	3,560
RESERVES	<u>541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>541</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,101</b>				<b>4,101</b>

### RETIRED (ALL SERVICES)

TOTAL RETIRED	<u>5,093</u>	<u>4,538</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,631</u>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>34,736</b>	<b>10,425</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>48,732</b>	<b>96,400</b>

# POPULATION BY REGION

Figure 2



# MILITARY LABOR FORCE

The Army and Air Force represent approximately 79 percent of the total military labor force and 11 percent of the state's total estimated labor force of 245,000 people.

Table 3

## MILITARY LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCHANGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	11,382	1,827	1,331	14,540
ARMY	9,053	2,506	785	12,344
NAVY	2,444	187	325	2,956
MARINE CORPS	187	-	10	197
NATIONAL GUARD	395	523	-	918
COAST GUARD	2,023	251	56	2,330
CORPS OF ENGRS	26	593	-	619
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,542</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>33,936</b>

The figures exclude 3,560 part-time National Guard and 541 reservists.

Figure 3

### MILITARY LABOR FORCE BY REGION



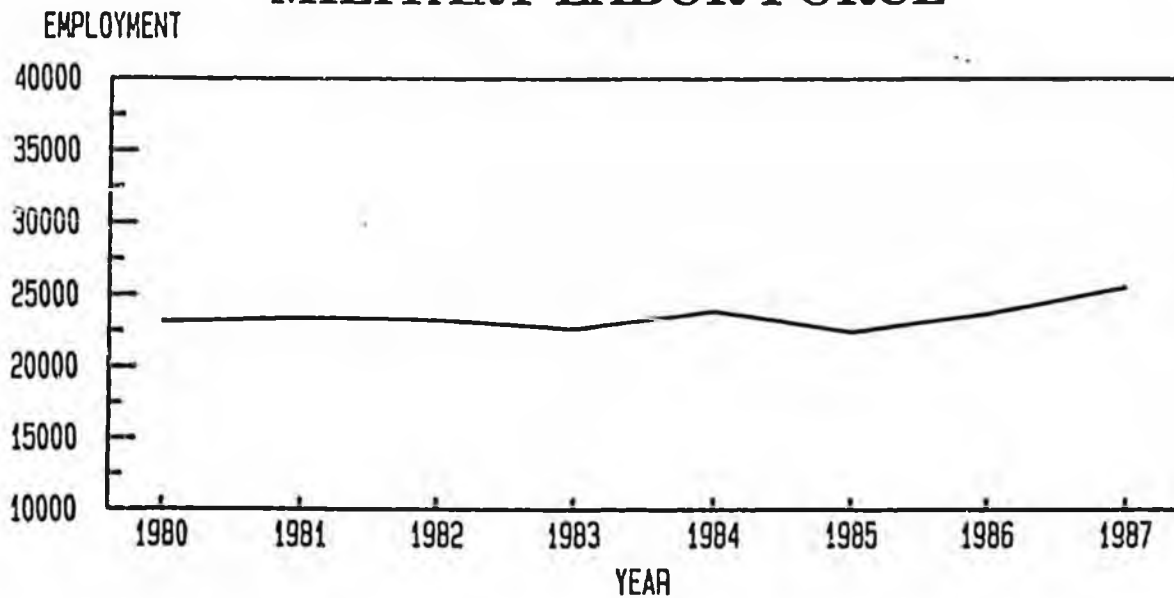
# MILITARY LABOR FORCE

The military labor force has a stabilizing influence with minimal annual or seasonal employment fluctuation which characterizes the state's construction, fishing, and mining industries. Since 1980, the trend of the military labor force has been very consistent. However, in 1985, one can see the beginning of an increase in the labor force which is consistent with the recent increased military presence in Alaska.

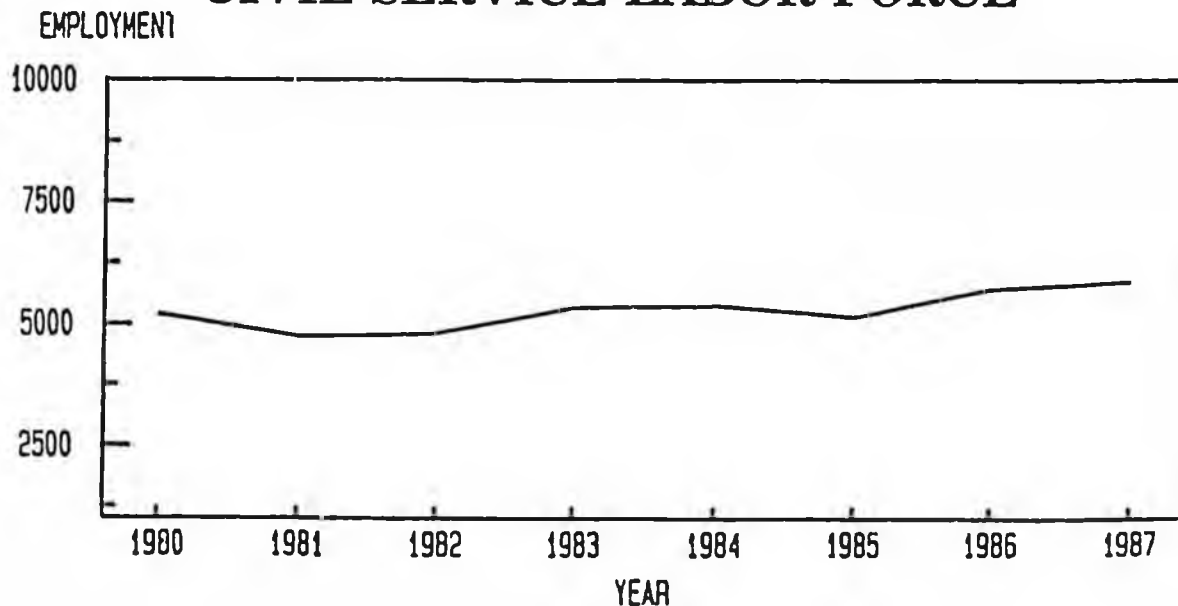
Figure 4

## LABOR FORCE HISTORY

### MILITARY LABOR FORCE



### CIVIL SERVICE LABOR FORCE



# ALASKA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

---

The military services' work force consists of approximately 34,000 people or 14 percent of the state's total work force of 245,000 people. The other federal agencies, and state and municipal governments employed approximately 24 percent.

*Table 4*

## WORK FORCE IN ALASKA SEPTEMBER 1987 ESTIMATE

<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>THOUSANDS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
MILITARY	34	14
OTHER FEDERAL GOVT	11	5
STATE	19	8
LOCAL	<u>28</u>	<u>11</u>
SUBTOTAL GOVERNMENT	92	38
 <u>INDUSTRY</u>		
TRADE	44	18
SERVICES	42	17
CONSTRUCTION	14	6
TRANSPORTATION	19	8
MANUFACTURING	15	6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	11	4
MINING	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
SUBTOTAL INDUSTRY	<u>153</u>	<u>62</u>
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	245	100

# RETIREES

Military and Civil Service retirees make up approximately 10 percent of the total military related population of 96,400 in the state of Alaska. These retirees contribute approximately \$130.4 million in payroll to the economy of Alaska, accounting for 7 percent of the total military related expenditure in Fiscal Year 1987.

*Table 5*

## RETIREES AND PAY BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1987

	<u>NUMBER RETIREES</u>	<u>RETIRED PAY</u>
AIR FORCE	2,765	35.4
ARMY	1,499	19.2
NAVY	428	5.0
MARINE CORPS	72	.7
COAST GUARD	<u>329</u>	<u>5.0</u>
SUBTOTAL SERVICES	5,093	65.3
CIVIL SERVICE	<u>4,538</u>	<u>65.1</u>
TOTAL	9,631	130.4

*Figure 5*  
RETIREE PAY BY REGION  
(\$ millions)



# WAGES AND SALARIES

These figures include pay for active duty military; part-time Guard and Reserve personnel; and full-time, part-time, and seasonal civilian personnel. The military services earned 13 percent of the state's estimated \$6.0 billion wages and salaries.

Table 6

## MILITARY WAGES AND SALARIES BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

FY87

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>CIVIL SERVICE</u>	<u>NAF/EXCHANGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR FORCE	273.5	72.9	17.1	363.5
ARMY	200.4	78.0	10.1	288.5
NAVY	24.2	6.0	3.2	33.4
MARINE CORPS	2.1	-	.2	2.3
NATIONAL GUARD	27.2	22.3	-	49.5
COAST GUARD	38.1	8.9	1.6	48.6
CORPS OF ENGRS	.6	24.3	.3	25.2
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>1.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.4</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>567.5</b>	<b>212.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>812.4</b>

Figure 6  
WAGES AND SALARIES BY REGION  
(\$ millions)



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES

The Fiscal Year 1987 expenditures of the military services in Alaska were approximately \$1.9 billion dollars. Spending for pay was 50 percent of the total, 11 percent was spent for construction, 34 percent for operations and maintenance, and 5 percent for other procurement.

The costs of construction and most of the operations and maintenance for the Marines are included in the Navy figures. Military construction performed by the Army Corps of Engineers is credited to the appropriate service. The construction figures represent expenditures for major construction projects. Additional construction expenditures for minor construction, repairs, and alterations are included in operations and maintenance.

Table 7

## TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE

(\$ millions)

FY87

SERVICE	PAY	OPERATIONS &			TOTAL
		CONSTRUCTION	MAINTENANCE	PROCUREMENT	
AIR FORCE	363.5	85.4	283.8	61.0	793.7
ARMY	288.5	54.0	239.0	1.8	583.3
NAVY	33.4	52.1	18.2	25.4	129.1
MARINE CORPS	2.3	-	.1	-	2.4
NATIONAL GUARD	49.5	1.9	27.3	8.0	86.7
COAST GUARD	48.6	11.5	60.4	2.3	122.8
CORPS OF ENGRS	25.2	-	16.4	6.9	48.5
CANADIAN FORCES	<u>1.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.5</u>
TOTAL FOR SERVICES	812.4	204.9	645.3	105.4	1,768.0
RETIREMENT	<u>130.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>130.4</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	942.8	204.9	645.3	105.4	1,898.4

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES

While not all of the \$1.9 billion spent impacts on the Alaska economy directly, our research indicates that about 76 percent, or \$1.4 billion, was spent in Alaska contributing to the local economy as shown below.

Table 8

## MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA

(\$ millions)

FY87

	<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGES SPENT IN ALASKA</u>	<u>AMOUNT SPENT IN ALASKA</u>
MILITARY & CIVIL SERVICE PAYROLLS	779.9	86	670.7
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	645.3	73	471.0
CONSTRUCTION	204.9	52	106.5
NAF/EXCHANGE PAYROLLS	32.5	95	30.1
OTHER PROCUREMENT	105.4	60	63.2
RETIREMENT	<u>130.4</u>	82	<u>107.0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,898.4</b>		<b>1,448.5</b>

## **\$1.4 BILLION SPENT IN ALASKA**

### **"Multiplier" Impact**

Economists recognize a compounding phenomenon which is related to large expenditures and have given it the technical name "multiplier." Simply stated, military funds, salaries, and wages spent in Alaska cause an increase in the Alaska employment which, in turn, increases the spendable income of Alaskans. At some point on the scale of magnitude this significant expenditure begins to generate new money from other sources, and new industry and services are created that facilitate spending the original expenditures.

The University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research ran an experiment and calculated a multiplier of 1.8 for Federal Government spending in Alaska. The significance of this figure is that an original expenditure of \$1,898.4 million actually has a \$2.6 billion impact on the Alaska economy.

Figure 7

### EFFECT OF THE MULTIPLIER

$$\underline{\$1,448.5 \text{ MILLION} \times 1.8 = \$2.6 \text{ BILLION}}$$

**\$2.6 BILLION  
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT**

# *MILITARY EXPENDITURES*

## *FIVE YEAR HISTORY*

---

The following table shows the approximate total military expenditures for Fiscal Years 1983-1987, of which approximately 76 percent is spent in Alaska. Retirement pay was included in this table for the first time in Fiscal Year 1985.

*Table 9*

### MILITARY EXPENDITURES FY83-FY87

(\$ millions)

	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY87</u>
<b><u>PRIMARY EXPENDITURE</u></b>					
MILITARY PAYROLL	464.4	469.9	503.1	516.0	567.5
CIVILIAN PAYROLL	168.7	182.1	189.7	181.5	212.4
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	380.0	362.6	389.1	493.3	645.3
CONSTRUCTION	<u>141.2</u>	<u>135.1</u>	<u>204.0</u>	<u>180.3</u>	<u>204.9</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL APPROP FUNDS</b>	<b>1,154.3</b>	<b>1,149.7</b>	<b>1,285.9</b>	<b>1,371.1</b>	<b>1,630.1</b>
 <b><u>OTHER</u></b>					
EXCHANGE & NAF PAYROLLS	24.8	24.1	32.8	35.7	32.5
OTHER PROCUREMENT (Military Family Housing, Investment Equipment, Claims)	<u>219.0</u>	<u>161.0</u>	<u>136.9</u>	<u>149.5</u>	<u>105.4</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL OTHER</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>137.9</b>
 <b><u>RETIREMENT</u></b>					
	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>122.3</u>	<u>130.4</u>
<b>TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,398.1</b>	<b>1,334.8</b>	<b>1,586.7</b>	<b>1,678.6</b>	<b>1,898.4</b>
<b>APPROXIMATE AMOUNT SPENT IN ALASKA</b>	<b>1,043.4</b>	<b>1,008.4</b>	<b>1,191.9</b>	<b>1,277.7</b>	<b>1,448.5</b>

\*Data not collected prior to FY85.

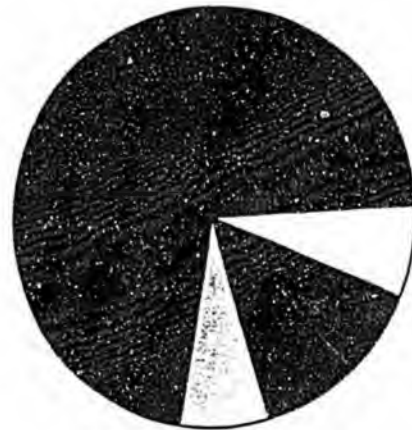
# MILITARY EXPENDITURES







Figure 8

## FY87 MILITARY EXPENDITURES

### TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY SERVICE

\$1.9 BILLION









	AIR FORCE	42%
	ARMY	31%
	NAVY/MARINE	7%
	NAT GD/COE/CF	7%
	COAST GUARD	6%
	RETIREMENT	7%

### TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN ALASKA BY CATEGORY

\$1.4 BILLION



	MIL & CIV PAY	46%
	O & M	34%
	CONSTRUCTION	7%
	NAF & EXCH PAY	2%
	OTHER PROCURE	4%
	RETIREMENT	7%

# SUMMARY

The military's impact on Alaska's economy took on increasing importance as the economic decline continued throughout Fiscal Year 1987. In a period when more people were leaving Alaska than arriving, the military population and contribution to the Alaska economy continued to increase. During Fiscal Year 1987, the military personnel, civilian employees, and dependents represented 15 percent of the total Alaska population. The military work force represented 14 percent of the state's total work force in Fiscal Year 1987 and earned 13 percent of the state's estimated \$6.0 billion in wages and salaries. Military spending in Alaska was approximately \$1.4 billion, creating a total economic impact of \$2.6 billion.

The military services played a major role in the growth and development of Alaska since its purchase from Russia in 1867. For most of Alaska's history, the military and other government agencies were the largest sector of Alaskan industry in overall contribution to the state economy. During Fiscal Years 1974-1976, this leadership went to the construction, service, and transportation sectors during the extraordinary surge in activity brought on by the Trans-Alaska pipeline. During Fiscal Years 1977-1986, trade (retail and wholesale) and services were the industry leaders, accounting for approximately 34 percent of the total work force. Local, state, and federal government in Fiscal Year 1987 comprised 38 percent of the state's work force, with the military consisting of 14 percent of this total. Gross spending of \$1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 1987 shows an increase in military spending of 10 percent over Fiscal Year 1986. This trend should continue as the military services increase their presence throughout the state because of its strategic location. However, the growth could be adversely affected as Congress continues to grapple with mounting federal deficits.

During Fiscal Year 1987, each of the various branches of the military contributed to the economic growth of Alaska. For example, large exercises such as BRIM FROST 87 and AMALGAM BRAVE 87 brought hundreds of people and aircraft to Alaska on temporary duty assignments.

The United States Air Force continued as the major military employer with 14,540 military and civilian employees throughout the state. The 21st Tactical Fighter Wing at Elmendorf Air Force Base upgraded to the F-15C/D Eagle, received additional fighters, and activated the new 54th Tactical Fighter Squadron. At Eielson Air Force Base, the Alaska Air National Guard's 168th Air Refueling Squadron was activated in Fiscal Year 1987, flying KC-135 Skratotanker aircraft. Additionally, the Air Force announced transmit and receive sites of an Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar will be constructed (beginning in 1989) at Gulkana and Tok, Alaska. The operations center will be located at Elmendorf Air Force Base.

The United States Army's 6th Infantry Division (Light) continued growing toward full strength during Fiscal Year 1987 with the activation of the 2nd Brigade at Fort Wainwright. Medical, supply and transportation, and infantry battallions were also activated at the Fairbanks' post as well as a military intelligence battallion at Fort Richardson. Four hundred contractor built and managed housing units, known as "801 housing," were completed at Fort Wainwright.

The United States Navy continued its growth at Adak Island in the Aleutians including the opening of new housing to accommodate increased military strength. Construction of the Navy's Over-the-Horizon radar facility on the Aleutian island of Amchitka continued through 1987. Most visible to the Alaska civilian population were the visits to Alaska waters by United States Navy vessels such as the USS Enterprise and the visit to the port of Seward by the ballistic missile submarine USS Alaska. With increased Navy activity in the North Pacific, Alaska can expect more frequent visits by Navy vessels. Further, in Fiscal Year 1987 the United States Navy began investigating the possibility of homeporting Navy ships somewhere in Alaska.

The United States Coast Guard continued to play a large role in the military's contribution to the economy. In Fiscal Year 1987, the 17th Coast Guard District, headquartered at Juneau, implemented a realignment to assign more people to patrol functions without cutting back other Coast Guard services.

The military services engage in numerous other activities benefiting Alaska communities which are difficult to measure in dollar value. For example, military search and rescue activities in Alaska have become legendary. In Fiscal Year 1987, the Rescue Coordination Center at Elmendorf Air Force Base coordinated 216 missions involving 249 people, saved 63 lives, and assisted 77 other people. During Fiscal Year 1986, the United States Coast Guard conducted 1,944 missions, saving 528 lives. They assisted 2,929 people and saved property valued at \$114,373,000. This level of activity continued throughout 1987. Often, services are provided to benefit both the military and civilian communities. Examples include providing airstrip maintenance, radio and navigation aids on joint-use airstrips in the outlying areas of Alaska, and joint agreements for fire protection. Additionally, the military cooperates with various agencies in activities such as railroad and fish hatchery operations, and in public health and social services. Instances of emergency support range from natural disaster relief to the loan of generators to the city of Bethel when its power plant burned.

The military services, being a large sector of the Alaska population, work force, and economy, will continue to play a significant social and economic role in Alaska's future.



Anchorage • Star of the North  
Chamber of Commerce

February 6, 1992

To: House Special Committee on Military & Veteran Affairs  
From: The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce  
Re: HJR 63

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce strongly supports HJR 63. The Military represents a vital sector of the Anchorage and Statewide economy. Fort Richardson personnel contribute to the quality of life in Anchorage as well as the economy.

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce has adopted as one of its Federal priorities: Support of Alaska's Congressional delegation as needed to keep Alaska Military facilities open and at current or greater levels of personnel.

Alaska serves as a strategic military position and Fort Richardson is a key to military operations in Alaska. The Chamber supports and urges passage of HJR 63 as currently written.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶	1
To	Larry Burnett	From	Carol Heyman
Co.	Rev. & Phillips	Co.	A.C.C.
Dept.	Office - House	Phone #	272-2401
Fax #	465-2778	Fax #	272-4117

STATE OF ALASKA  
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 63

Revision Date: March 4, 1992 Department Affected: None  
 Title: Support military at Ft. Richardson BRU: None  
 Component: None

Sponsor: Representative R. Phillips

Requestor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 

0	0	0	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0					
TRAVEL	0					
CONTRACTUAL	0					
SUPPLIES	0					
EQUIPMENT	0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	0					
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0					
MISCELLANEOUS	0					
TOTAL OPERATING	0					

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

REVENUE	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0					
FEDERAL FUNDS	0					
OTHER	0					
FUND SOURCE:	0					
TOTAL	0					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0					
PART-TIME	0					
TEMPORARY	0					

Estimate of current year impact: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Thomas W. Wright, Committee Staff Phone: 465-4527  
 Division: House Special Committee on Mil. and Vet Affairs Date: March 4, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Representative Ivan M. Ivan, Chair

Agency: House Special Committee on Mil. and Vet. Affairs Date: March 4, 1992

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., \_\_\_\_\_ impacted Agency(ies).



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To	Larry Burnett	From	Carol Keyman
Co.	Ronald Phillips	Co.	A.C.C.
Dept.	Office - House	Phone #	272-2401
Fax #	465-2778	Fax #	272-4117



Member

# Alaska State Legislature

Session  
State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 465-4949

Randy Phillips  
State Representative  
House District 15

Interim  
P.O. Box 142  
Eagle River AK 99577  
(907) 694-4949

House Finance Committee

## Memorandum

MAR 13 1992

TO: Representative Gene Kubina, Chairman  
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Randy Phillips *REP*

DATE: March 13, 1992

RE: House Joint Resolution No. 63  
Supporting the continuation of the current military presence at  
Fort Richardson in Alaska.

HJR 63 has been referred to the State Affairs Committee. Please consider this as my formal request that HJR 63 be scheduled before the State Affairs Committee for an early hearing.

If you have any questions or comments do not hesitate to call me at 4949.  
Your cooperation is appreciated.

HJR

65

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. HJR 65

1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: Authorizing the Use of Initiative to Amend the Constitution  
 Sponsor: Representative G. Phillips  
 Requestor: House State Affairs Committee

Department Affected: Office of the Governor-Elections  
 BRU: Division of Elections  
 Component: II-Primary and General Elections

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	2.2*	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	2.2*	0	0	0	0	0

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

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2.2*	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2.2*	0	0	0	0	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

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) \* This figure covers cost of inclusion of information about this issue in the Official Elections Pamphlet as required by AS 15.58, and programming for DataVote counting of votes cast on this measure. However, only 4 measures can be printed on a single ballot card. Should this measure require printing an additional ballot card, the fiscal impact would be: 53.4.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ziegler, Deputy Director  
 Division: Elections

Phone: 465-4611  
 Date: 2/3/92

Approved by Commissioner: *Charles E. Hickston*  
 Agency: Office of the Governor

Date: 02-03-92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

HJR

69

(7)

Date Referred: February 10, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/18/92

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 69

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 69

STATEHOOD FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.

Urging Congress to grant statehood to the District of Columbia.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS HJR 69 (STA)  the same title  a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): \_\_\_\_\_ (Dept)


APPROVES PREVIOUS: \_\_\_\_\_ (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_

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

zero fiscal note (H) STA CMTE FOR LAF

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

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
		Mike Miller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Tommye	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gene Kubera		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
West					
Green					
Mr. Stuenkel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

*Gene Kubera*  
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

# H. R. 2482

To provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 29, 1991

Ms. NORTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on the District of Columbia

---

## A BILL

To provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia  
into the Union.

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

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4       This Act may be cited as the "New Columbia Admis-  
5 sion Act".

6 SEC. 2. ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

7       Subject to the provisions of this Act, and upon issu-  
8 ance of the proclamation required by section 7(d)(1) of  
9 this Act, the State of New Columbia (hereinafter referred  
10 to as "the State") is declared to be a State of the United  
11 States of America, is declared admitted into the Union

1 on an equal footing with the other States in all respects  
 2 whatever, and the constitution adopted by the Council of  
 3 the District of Columbia in the Constitution for the State  
 4 of New Columbia Approval Act of 1987 (D.C. Law 7-8),  
 5 subject to ratification by a majority of the registered quali-  
 6 fied electors of the District of Columbia, is found to be  
 7 republican in form and in conformity with the Constitu-  
 8 tion of the United States and the principles of the Decla-  
 9 ration of Independence and is accepted, ratified, and con-  
 10 firmed.

11 **SEC. 3. CONSTITUTION.**

12 The constitution of the State of New Columbia shall  
 13 always be republican in form and shall not be repugnant  
 14 to the Constitution of the United States and the principles  
 15 of the Declaration of Independence.

16 **SEC. 4. TERRITORIES AND BOUNDARIES.**

17 (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the State  
 18 of New Columbia shall consist of all of the territory, to-  
 19 gether with the territorial waters, of the District of Colum-  
 20 bia. The State of New Columbia shall not include the Na-  
 21 tional Capital Service Area of the District of Columbia,  
 22 which is described in subsection (b). As of the date of ad-  
 23 mission of New Columbia into the Union, the District of  
 24 Columbia shall consist of the National Capital Service  
 25 Area.

1 (b) The National Capital Service Area, subject to the  
 2 provisions of section 16, is comprised of the principal Fed-  
 3 eral monuments, the White House, the Capitol Building,  
 4 the United States Supreme Court Building, and the Fed-  
 5 eral executive, legislative, and judicial office buildings lo-  
 6 cated adjacent to the Mall and the Capitol Building.

7 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this sec-  
 8 tion or of section 16, the boundaries of the State of New  
 9 Columbia shall include the District Building.

10 **SEC. 5. COMPACT WITH UNITED STATES; CLAIMS TO FED-  
 11 ERAL LANDS AND PROPERTY.**

12 (a) As a compact with the United States, the State  
 13 and its people disclaim all right and title to any lands or  
 14 other property not granted or confirmed to the State or  
 15 its political subdivisions by or under the authority of this  
 16 Act, the right or title to which is held by the United States  
 17 or subject to disposition by the United States.

18 (b)(1) Nothing contained in this Act shall recognize,  
 19 deny, enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any claim  
 20 against the United States, and any such claim shall be  
 21 governed by applicable laws of the United States.

22 (2) Nothing in this Act is intended or shall be con-  
 23 strued as a finding, interpretation, or construction by the  
 24 Congress that any applicable law authorizes, establishes,  
 25 recognizes, or confirms the validity or invalidity of any

1 such claim, and the determination of the applicability or  
2 effect of any law to any such claim shall be unaffected  
3 by anything in this Act.

4 (e) No taxes shall be imposed by the State upon any  
5 lands or other property now owned or hereafter acquired  
6 by the United States.

7 (d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding any  
8 other provision of law, the annual Federal payment au-  
9 thorized to be appropriated to the District of Columbia  
10 pursuant to section 502 of the District of Columbia Self-  
11 Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (D.C.  
12 Code, sec. 47-3406) shall be authorized to be appropri-  
13 ated to the State of New Columbia.

14 (2) The Governor shall submit the Governor's re-  
15 quest, with respect to the amount of an annual Federal  
16 payment, to the Congress not less than seven months be-  
17 fore the beginning of a fiscal year for which a request is  
18 made. As part of such request, the Governor shall report  
19 on the following items:

20 (A) Services rendered to the Federal Govern-  
21 ment and the cost to the State of New Columbia for  
22 providing such services.

23 (B) Potential revenues lost because of certain  
24 factors brought on by the presence of the Federal  
25 Government within the State, including height re-

1 restrictions on buildings located within the State and  
2 revenues not obtainable because of lack of taxable  
3 property and business income within the State.

4 (C) Potential revenues gained because of the  
5 presence of the Federal Government within the  
6 State.

7 The Governor shall submit copies of the request to the  
8 Congressional Budget Office and to the Office of Manage-  
9 ment and Budget upon submission of the request to the  
10 Congress. Each such office shall report to the Congress,  
11 within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the request,  
12 concerning the office's analysis of the Federal payment re-  
13 quested and of the items reported by the Governor.

14 SEC. 6. STATE TITLE TO LANDS AND PROPERTY.

15 (a) The State of New Columbia and its political sub-  
16 divisions shall have and retain title or jurisdiction for pur-  
17 poses of administration and maintenance to all property,  
18 real and personal, with respect to which title or jurisdic-  
19 tion for purposes of administration and maintenance is  
20 held by the territory of the District of Columbia as of the  
21 date of the enactment of this Act.

22 (b) All laws of the United States reserving to the  
23 United States the free use or enjoyment of property which  
24 vests in or is conveyed to the State of New Columbia or  
25 its political subdivisions pursuant to this section or reserv-

1 ing the right to alter, amend, or repeal laws relating there-  
 2 to shall cease to be effective upon the admission of the  
 3 State of New Columbia into the Union.

4 SEC. 7. ELECTIONS.

5 (a)(1) Not more than sixty days after the date of en-  
 6 actment of this Act, the President of the United States  
 7 shall certify such enactment to the Mayor of the District  
 8 of Columbia. Not more than thirty days after such certifi-  
 9 cation the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall issue  
 10 a proclamation for the elections, subject to the provisions  
 11 of this Act, for officers of all State elective offices provided  
 12 for by the constitution of the proposed State of New Co-  
 13 lumbia and for two Senators and one Representative in  
 14 Congress.

15 (2) In the first election of Senators from the State  
 16 (pursuant to paragraph (1)) the two senatorial offices  
 17 shall be separately identified and designated, and no per-  
 18 son may be a candidate for both offices. No such identifi-  
 19 cation or designation of either of the two senatorial offices  
 20 shall refer to or be taken to refer to the terms of such  
 21 offices, or in any way impair the privilege of the Senate  
 22 to determine the class to which each of the Senators elect-  
 23 ed shall be assigned.

24 (b) The proclamation of the Mayor of the District of  
 25 Columbia required by subsection (a) shall provide for the

1 holding of a primary election and a general election and  
 2 at such elections the officers required to be elected as pro-  
 3 vided in subsection (a) shall be chosen by the people. Such  
 4 elections shall be held, and the qualifications of voters  
 5 shall be, as prescribed by the constitution of the proposed  
 6 State of New Columbia for the election of members of the  
 7 proposed State legislature. Election returns shall be made  
 8 and certified in such manner as the constitution of the  
 9 proposed State of New Columbia may prescribe. The  
 10 Mayor of the District of Columbia shall certify the results  
 11 of such elections to the President of the United States.

12 (c)(1) At an election designated by proclamation of  
 13 the Mayor of the District of Columbia, which may be the  
 14 primary or the general election held pursuant to subsec-  
 15 tion (b), a territorial general election, or a special election,  
 16 there shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote  
 17 in such election, for adoption or rejection, the following  
 18 propositions:

19 (A) New Columbia shall immediately be admit-  
 20 ted into the Union as a State.

21 (B) The boundaries of the State of New Colum-  
 22 bia shall be as prescribed in the New Columbia Ad-  
 23 mission Act and all claims of the State to any areas  
 24 of land or sea outside the boundaries so prescribed

1 are hereby irrevocably relinquished to the United  
2 States.

3 (C) All provisions of the New Columbia Admis-  
4 sion Act, including provisions reserving rights or  
5 powers to the United States and provisions prescrib-  
6 ing the terms or conditions of the grants of lands or  
7 other property made to the State of New Columbia,  
8 are consented to fully by the State and its people.

9 (2) In the event the propositions under paragraph (1)  
10 are adopted in such election by a majority of the legal  
11 votes cast on such submission, the proposed constitution  
12 of the proposed State of New Columbia, adopted by the  
13 Council of the District of Columbia in the Constitution  
14 for the State of New Columbia Approval Act of 1987  
15 (D.C. Law 7-8), shall be deemed amended accordingly.

16 (3) In the event any one of the propositions under  
17 paragraph (1) is not adopted at such election by a majori-  
18 ty of the legal votes cast on such submission, the provi-  
19 sions of this Act shall cease to be effective.

20 (4) The Mayor of the District of Columbia is author-  
21 ized and directed to take such action as may be necessary  
22 or appropriate to ensure the submission of such proposi-  
23 tions to the people. The return of the votes cast on such  
24 propositions shall be made by the election officers directly  
25 to the Board of Elections of the District of Columbia,

1 which shall certify the results of the submission to the  
2 Mayor. The Mayor shall certify the results of such submis-  
3 sion to the President of the United States.

4 (d)(1) If the President finds that the propositions set  
5 forth in subsection (c)(1) have been duly adopted by the  
6 people of New Columbia, the President, upon certification  
7 of the returns of the election of the officers required to  
8 be elected as provided in subsection (a), shall issue a pro-  
9 clamation announcing the results of such election as so  
10 ascertained. Upon the issuance of such proclamation by  
11 the President, the State of New Columbia shall be deemed  
12 admitted into the Union as provided in section 2 of this  
13 Act.

14 (2) Until the State of New Columbia is admitted into  
15 the Union, individuals holding legislative, executive, and  
16 judicial offices of the District of Columbia, including the  
17 Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia, shall  
18 continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.  
19 Upon the issuance of such proclamation by the President  
20 of the United States and the admission of the State of  
21 New Columbia into the Union, the officers elected at such  
22 election, and qualified under the provisions of the constitu-  
23 tion and laws of such State, shall proceed to exercise all  
24 the functions pertaining to their offices in, under, or by  
25 authority of the government of such State, and offices not

1 required to be elected at such initial election shall be se-  
 2 lected or continued in office as provided by the constitu-  
 3 tion and laws of such State. The Governor of such State  
 4 shall certify the election of the Senators and Representa-  
 5 tive in the manner required by law, and the Senators and  
 6 Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats  
 7 in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators  
 8 and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the  
 9 United States.

10 **SEC. 8. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERSHIP.**

11 The State of New Columbia upon its admission into  
 12 the Union shall be entitled to one Representative until the  
 13 taking effect of the next reapportionment, and such Rep-  
 14 resentative shall be in addition to the membership of the  
 15 House of Representatives as now prescribed by law, except  
 16 that such temporary increase in the membership shall not  
 17 operate to either increase or decrease the permanent mem-  
 18 bership of the House of Representatives or affect the basis  
 19 of apportionment for the Congress.

20 **SEC. 9. LAWS IN EFFECT.**

21 Upon admission of the State of New Columbia into  
 22 the Union, all of the territorial laws then in force in the  
 23 Territory of the District of Columbia shall be and continue  
 24 in force and effect throughout the State, except as modi-  
 25 fied or changed by this Act, or by the Constitution of the

1 State, or as thereafter modified or changed by the legisla-  
 2 ture of the State. All of the laws of the United States  
 3 shall have the same force and effect within the State as  
 4 elsewhere in the United States.

5 **SEC. 10. CONTINUATION OF SUITS.**

6 (a) No writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding  
 7 pending in any court of the District of Columbia or in  
 8 the United States District Court for the District of Colum-  
 9 bia shall abate by reason of the admission of the State  
 10 of New Columbia into the Union, but shall be transferred  
 11 and shall proceed within such appropriate State courts as  
 12 shall be established under the constitution of the State,  
 13 or shall continue in the United States District Court for  
 14 the District of Columbia, as the nature of the case may  
 15 require. And no writ, action, indictment, cause, or pro-  
 16 ceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the courts,  
 17 but shall proceed within the State or United States courts  
 18 according to the laws thereof, respectively. The appropri-  
 19 ate State courts shall be the successors of the courts of  
 20 the District of Columbia as to all cases arising within the  
 21 limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, re-  
 22 spectively, with full power to proceed with such cases, and  
 23 award mesne or final process therein, and all files, records,  
 24 indictments, and proceedings relating to any such writ, ac-  
 25 tion, indictment, cause, or proceeding shall be transferred

1 to such appropriate State courts and shall be proceeded  
2 with therein in due course of law.

3 (b) All civil causes of action and all criminal offenses  
4 which shall have arisen or been committed prior to the  
5 admission of the State, but as to which no writ, action,  
6 indictment, or proceeding shall be pending at the date of  
7 such admission, shall be subject to prosecution in the ap-  
8 propriate State courts or in the United States District  
9 Court for the District of Columbia in like manner, to the  
10 same extent, and with like right of appellate review, as  
11 if such State had been created and such State courts had  
12 been established prior to the accrual of such causes of ac-  
13 tion or the commission of such offenses. The admission  
14 of the State shall effect no change in the substantive or  
15 criminal law governing causes of action and criminal of-  
16 fenses which shall have arisen or been committed, and any  
17 such criminal offenses as shall have been committed  
18 against the laws of the District of Columbia shall be tried  
19 and punished by the appropriate courts of the State, and  
20 any such criminal offenses as shall have been committed  
21 against the laws of the United States shall be tried and  
22 punished in the United States District Court for the Dis-  
23 trict of Columbia.

## 1 SEC. 11. APPEALS.

2 Parties shall have the same rights of appeal from and  
3 appellate review of final decisions of the United States  
4 District Court for the District of Columbia or the District  
5 of Columbia Court of Appeals in any case finally decided  
6 prior to the admission of the State of New Columbia into  
7 the Union, whether or not an appeal therefrom shall have  
8 been perfected prior to such admission. The United States  
9 Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and  
10 the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the  
11 same jurisdiction in such cases as by law provided prior  
12 to the admission of the State into the Union. Any mandate  
13 issued subsequent to the admission of the State shall be  
14 to the United States District Court for the District of Co-  
15 lumbia or a court of the State, as appropriate. Parties  
16 shall have the same rights of appeal from and appellate  
17 review of all orders, judgments, and decrees of the United  
18 States District Court for the District of Columbia and of  
19 the Supreme Court of the State of New Columbia, as suc-  
20 cessor to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in  
21 any case pending at the time of admission of the State  
22 into the Union, and the United States Court of Appeals  
23 for the District of Columbia Circuit and the Supreme  
24 Court of the United States shall have the same jurisdiction  
25 therein, as by law provided in any case arising subsequent  
26 to the admission of the State into the Union.

## 1 SEC. 12. JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.

2 Effective upon the admission of New Columbia into  
3 the Union—

4 (1) Section 41 of title 28, United States Code  
5 is amended in the second column by inserting "  
6 New Columbia" after "District of Columbia".

7 (2) The first paragraph of section 88 of title  
8 28, United States Code, is amended to read as fol-  
9 lows:

10 "The District of Columbia and the State of New Co-  
11 lumbia comprise one judicial district."

## 12 SEC. 13. MILITARY LANDS.

13 (a) Subject to subsection (b) and notwithstanding the  
14 admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union,  
15 authority is reserved in the United States for the exercise  
16 by the Congress of the United States of the power of ex-  
17 clusive legislation, as provided by article I, section 8,  
18 clause 17, of the Constitution of the United States, in all  
19 cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as,  
20 immediately prior to the admission of the State, are con-  
21 trolled or owned by the United States and held for defense  
22 or Coast Guard purposes.

23 (b)(1) The State of New Columbia shall always have  
24 the right to serve civil or criminal process within such  
25 tracts or parcels of land in suits or prosecutions for or  
26 on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or

1 crimes committed within the State but outside of such  
2 tracts or parcels of land.

3 (2) The reservation of authority in the United States  
4 for the exercise by the Congress of the United States of  
5 the power of exclusive legislation over such lands shall not  
6 operate to prevent such lands from being a part of the  
7 State of New Columbia, or to prevent the State from exer-  
8 cising over or upon such lands, concurrently with the  
9 States, any jurisdiction which it would have in the absence  
10 of such reservation of authority and which is consistent  
11 with the laws hereafter enacted by the Congress pursuant  
12 to such reservation of authority.

13 (3) The power of exclusive legislation shall vest and  
14 remain in the United States only so long as the particular  
15 tract or parcel of land involved is controlled or owned by  
16 the United States and used for defense or Coast Guard  
17 purposes, except that the United States shall continue to  
18 have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over such military in-  
19 stallations as have been or may be determined to be criti-  
20 cal areas as delineated by the President of the United  
21 States or the Secretary of Defense.

## 22 SEC. 14. UNITED STATES NATIONALITY.

23 No provision of this Act shall operate to confer Unit-  
24 ed States nationality, to terminate nationality lawfully ac-  
25 quired, or to restore nationality terminated or lost under

1 any law of the United States or under any treaty to which  
2 the United States is or was a party.

3 SEC. 16. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

4 No law or regulation which is in force on the effective  
5 date of this Act shall be deemed amended or repealed by  
6 this Act except to the extent specifically provided herein  
7 or to the extent that such law or regulation is inconsistent  
8 with this Act.

9 SEC. 16. NATIONAL CAPITAL SERVICE AREA.

10 (a) The National Capital Service Area referred to in  
11 section 4 is more particularly described as follows:

12 Beginning at the point on the present Virginia-  
13 District of Columbia boundary due west of the  
14 northernmost point of Theodore Roosevelt Island  
15 and running due east of the eastern shore of the Po-  
16 tomac River;

17 thence generally south along the shore at the  
18 mean high water mark to the northwest corner of  
19 the Kennedy Center;

20 thence east along the north side of the Kennedy  
21 Center to a point where it reaches the E Street Ex-  
22 pressway;

23 thence east on the expressway to E Street  
24 Northwest and thence east on E Street Northwest to  
25 Eighteenth Street Northwest;

1 thence south on Eighteenth Street Northwest to  
2 Constitution Avenue Northwest;

3 thence east on Constitution Avenue to Seven-  
4 teenth Street Northwest;

5 thence north on Seventeenth Street Northwest  
6 to Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest;

7 thence east on Pennsylvania Avenue to Jackson  
8 Place Northwest;

9 thence north on Jackson Place to H Street  
10 Northwest;

11 thence east on H Street Northwest to Madison  
12 Place Northwest;

13 thence south on Madison Place Northwest to  
14 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest;

15 thence east on Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest  
16 to Fifteenth Street Northwest;

17 thence south on Fifteenth Street Northwest to  
18 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest;

19 thence southeast on Pennsylvania Avenue  
20 Northwest to John Marshall Place Northwest;

21 thence north on John Marshall Place Northwest  
22 to C Street Northwest;

23 thence east on C Street Northwest to Third  
24 Street Northwest;

1           thence north on Third Street Northwest to D  
2 Street Northwest;  
3           thence east on D Street Northwest to Second  
4 Street Northwest;  
5           thence south on Second Street Northwest to the  
6 intersection of Constitution Avenue Northwest and  
7 Louisiana Avenue Northwest;  
8           thence northeast on Louisiana Avenue North-  
9 west to North Capitol Street;  
10          thence north on North Capitol Street to Massa-  
11 chusetts Avenue Northwest;  
12          thence southeast on Massachusetts Avenue  
13 Northwest so as to encompass Union Square;  
14          thence following Union Square to F Street  
15 Northeast;  
16          thence east on F Street Northeast to Second  
17 Street Northeast;  
18          thence south on Second Street Northeast to D  
19 Street Northeast;  
20          thence west on D Street Northeast to First  
21 Street Northeast;  
22          thence south on First Street Northeast to  
23 Maryland Avenue Northeast;  
24          thence generally north and east on Maryland  
25 Avenue to Second Street Northeast;

1           thence south on Second Street Northeast to C  
2 Street Southeast;  
3           thence west on C Street Southeast to New Jer-  
4 sey Avenue Southeast;  
5           thence south on New Jersey Avenue Southeast  
6 to D Street Southeast;  
7           thence west on D Street Southeast to Washing-  
8 ton Avenue Southwest;  
9           thence southeast on Washington Avenue South-  
10 west to E Street Southeast;  
11          thence west on E Street Southeast to the inter-  
12 section of Washington Avenue Southwest and South  
13 Capitol Street;  
14          thence northwest on Washington Avenue South-  
15 west to Second Street Southwest;  
16          thence south on Second Street Southwest to  
17 Virginia Avenue Southwest;  
18          thence generally west on Virginia Avenue to  
19 Third Street Southwest;  
20          thence north on Third Street Southwest to C  
21 Street Southwest;  
22          thence west on C Street Southwest to Sixth  
23 Street Southwest;  
24          thence north on Sixth Street Southwest to Inde-  
25 pendence Avenue;

1           thence west on Independence Avenue to Twelfth  
2 Street Southwest;

3           thence south on Twelfth Street Southwest to D  
4 Street Southwest;

5           thence west on D Street Southwest to Four-  
6 teenth Street Southwest;

7           thence south on Fourteenth Street Southwest to  
8 the middle of the Washington Channel;

9           thence generally south and east along the  
10 midchannel of the Washington Channel to a point  
11 due west of the northern boundary line of Fort Les-  
12 ley McNair;

13          thence due east to the side of the Washington  
14 Channel;

15          thence following generally south and east along  
16 the side of the Washington Channel at the mean  
17 high water mark, to the point of confluence with the  
18 Anacostia River, and along the northern shore at the  
19 mean high water mark to the northernmost point of  
20 the Eleventh Street Bridge;

21          thence generally south and west along such  
22 shore at the mean high water mark to the point of  
23 confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers;

1           thence generally south and east along the  
2 northern side of the Eleventh Street Bridge to the  
3 eastern shore of the Anacostia River;

4           thence generally south along the eastern shore  
5 at the mean high water mark of the Potomac River  
6 to the point where it meets the present southeastern  
7 boundary line of the District of Columbia;

8           thence south and west along such southeastern  
9 boundary line to the point where it meets the  
10 present Virginia-District of Columbia boundary; and

11          thence generally north and west up the Poto-  
12 mac River along the Virginia-District of Columbia  
13 boundary to the point of beginning.

14         (b) Where the area in subsection (a) is bounded by  
15 any street, such street, and any sidewalk thereof, shall be  
16 included within such area.

17         (c)(1) Any Federal real property affronting or abut-  
18 ting, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the area  
19 described in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be within  
20 such area.

21         (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) Federal real  
22 property affronting or abutting such area described in  
23 subsection (a) shall—

24           (A) be deemed to include, but not limited to,  
25 Fort Lesley McNair, the Washington Navy Yard,

1 the Anacostia Naval Annex, the United States Naval  
 2 Station, Bolling Air Force Base, and the Naval Re-  
 3 search Laboratory; and

4 (B) not be construed to include any area situat-  
 5 ed outside of the District of Columbia boundary as  
 6 it existed immediately prior to the date of the enact-  
 7 ment of this Act, nor be construed to include any  
 8 portion of the Anacostia Park situated east of the  
 9 northern side of the Eleventh Street Bridge, or any  
 10 portion of the Rock Creek Park.

11 SEC. 17. STATEHOOD TRANSITION COMMISSION.

12 (a) There is established a Statehood Transition Com-  
 13 mission.

14 (b) The Commission shall be composed of thirteen  
 15 members appointed as follows:

16 (1) three shall be appointed by the President;

17 (2) two shall be appointed by the Speaker of  
 18 the House;

19 (3) two shall be appointed by the President of  
 20 the Senate;

21 (4) three shall be appointed by the Mayor of  
 22 the District of Columbia; and

23 (5) three shall be appointed by the Council of  
 24 the District of Columbia.

1 (c) The Commission shall advise the President, the  
 2 Congress, the Mayor, the Council, and the Governor and  
 3 House of Delegates for the State of New Columbia, as  
 4 appropriate, concerning necessary procedures to effect an  
 5 orderly transition to statehood for the District of Colum-  
 6 bia. The Commission shall submit such reports as the  
 7 Commission considers appropriate or as may be requested.  
 8 (d) The Commission shall cease to exist 180 days  
 9 after the date of the admission into the Union of the State  
 10 of New Columbia.

○

# National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

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Reverend Jesse L. Jackson  
President and Founder

## SENATE MEETINGS ON STATEHOOD

As of January 1, 1992, Statehood Senators Jesse L. Jackson and Florence Pendleton have met with 51 senators to appeal for support for statehood for the District of Columbia.

### Original Co-Sponsors of S. 2023, the DC Statehood Bill (17)

Senator Adams (WA)  
Senator Cranston (CA)  
Senator Gore (TN)  
Senator Harkin (IA)  
Senator Inouye (HI)  
Senator Kennedy (MA)  
Senator Kerrey (NE)  
Senator Leahy (VT)  
Senator Lieberman (CT)  
Senator Metzenbaum (OH)  
Senator Mitchell (ME)  
Senator Mikulski (MD)  
Senator Moynihan (NY)  
Senator Rockefeller (WV)  
Senator Sarbanes (MD)  
Senator Simon (IL)  
Senator Wellstone (MN)

### Indicated They would Vote for DC Statehood Legislation (28)

Senator Adams (WA)  
Senator Akaka (HI) \*\*, \*\*\*  
Senator Biden (DE)  
Senator Bradley (NJ)  
Senator Cranston (CA)  
Senator Daschle (SD)  
Senator Dixon (IL)  
Senator Gore (TN)  
Senator Harkin (IA)  
Senator Inouye (HI)  
Senator Kennedy (MA)  
Senator Kerrey (NE)  
Senator Kohl (WI)\*\*\*  
Senator Leahy (VT)  
Senator Lieberman (CT) \*\*, \*\*\*  
Senator Metzenbaum (OH)  
Senator Mikulski (MD)  
Senator Mitchell (ME)  
Senator Moynihan (NY)  
Senator Reid (NV)

\*\* Member of the Subcommittee on General Services, Federalism  
and the District of Columbia

\*\*\* Member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs

Senator Riegle (MI)  
Senator Robb (VA)  
Senator Rockefeller (WV)  
Senator Sarbanes (MD) \*  
Senator Simon (IL)  
Senator Specter (PA)  
Senator Wellstone (MN)  
Senator Wofford (PA)

Undecided

Senator Baucus (MT),  
Senator Bentsen (TX)  
Senator Bingaman (NM)  
Senator Breaux (LA)  
Senator Bryan (NV)  
Senator Brown (CO)  
Senator Burdick (ND)  
Senator Conrad (ND)  
Senator Danforth (MO)  
Senator DeConcini (AZ)  
Senator Exon (NE)  
Senator Glenn (OH) \*\*\*  
Senator Graham (FL)  
Senator Heflin (AL)  
Senator Levin (MI) \*\*\*  
Senator Nunn (GA) \*\*\*  
Senator Pell (RI)  
Senator Sasser (TN) \*\*, \*\*\*

Currently Opposed to DC Statehood

Senator Gorton (WA)  
Senator Johnston (LA)  
Senator Shelby (AL)

\*\* Member of the Subcommittee on General Services, Federalism

\*\*\* Member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Office of Majority Whip

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VICE CHAIR  
HEALTH, EDUCATION  
& SOCIAL SERVICES

COMMUNITY AND  
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
AND TOURISM

CHAIR  
CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

## REPRESENTATIVE BETTYE DAVIS

DISTRICT 14 SEAT B • EAST ANCHORAGE • MULDOON

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

TO: REPRESENTATIVE GENE KUBINA  
FROM: REPRESENTATIVE BETTYE DAVIS *Bettye*  
RE: HJR 69 - REQUEST FOR HEARING  
DATE: MARCH 2, 1992

I respectfully request that HJR 69, a resolution, "urging Congress to grant statehood to the District of Columbia," be scheduled for hearing before the House State Affairs Committee, at your earliest convenience. I have attached for your review a copy of HJR 69 and a sponsor statement.

Your prompt response is appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me, or Caren Robinson of my staff, at X3875.



# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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CHAIR  
CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

*Annie*

MAR 3 1992

REPRESENTATIVE BETTYE DAVIS

DISTRICT 14 SEAT B • EAST ANCHORAGE • MULDOON

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

TO: ALL HOUSE MEMBERS

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE BETTYE DAVIS *Bettye*

RE: CO-SPONSORSHIP OF HJR 69

DATE: MARCH 2, 1992

Attached for your review is a copy of HJR 69. HJR 69 urges Congress to grant statehood to the District of Columbia.

Washington D.C., with a population of 607,00, has more people than Alaska, Wyoming or Vermont. But its elected officials have no real power and the city is denied a voting representative in Congress. The Federal Government treats the District as a colony, controlling local policy on issues ranging from sanitation to abortion and undermining the city's ability to raise revenues.

I believe Washingtonians deserve self-government no less than other Americans. Two bills pending in Congress, H.R. 2482 and S.2023, would admit Washington to the union as New Columbia, the 51st state. These bills are worthy of attention and a vote of approval. Even if statehood fails, debate could suggest intermediate solutions.

Washingtonians have suffered long under second-class citizenship. They were first allowed to vote in Presidential elections in 1964. Permission to elect local officials followed slowly: in 1968, the school board; in 1971, a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives; and in 1973, the mayor and the city council.

The Home Rule Act of 1973, which granted limited self-rule, contained dictatorial restrictions. The city cannot so much as reschedule garbage collection without asking Congress, for permission, which has 30 days in which to disapprove. Nor can the city determine its own budget or set independent policies.

The Federal presence harms the city fiscally. The District is forbidden to tax nonresidents, many of them Federal workers, who comprise about 60 percent of the work force. Federal properties are also exempt from real estate taxes. The city calculates that all taxing restrictions combined cost it \$1.9 billion a year in revenues.

Those who oppose statehood often claim that the Constitution forbids creation of a state in the District. That claim is without merit. The Constitution says only that Congress will exercise exclusive legislative control over a seat of Government that does not exceed 10 miles square. A state could be created that would reduce the size of the Federal enclave but not eliminate it.

How can the United States champion democracy abroad while it disenfranchises District citizens who die in wars and pay taxes the same way other Americans do? There is every reason for Congress to convene hearings and then bring the issue to the floor.

Please help me send the message back to President Bush and our Congressional leaders that we want to see H.R. 2482 passed this year.

After reviewing HJR 69, and you would like to co-sponsor, or have any questions feel free to contact me, or Caren Robinson of my staff, at X3875.

Thanks.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 69

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency

Title: STATEHOOD FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. BRU: \_\_\_\_\_

Component: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor: Rep. B. Davis

Requestor: House State Affairs Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS: N/A

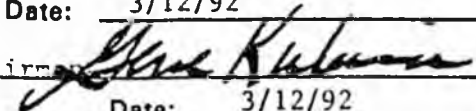
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: House State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4859

Division: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 3/12/92

Approved by Commissioner: Representative Gene Kubina, Chairman 

Agency: House State Affairs Committee Date: 3/12/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).