

<http://www.ced.state.ak.us/nclb/pdf/consequencesnotmeetingavp.pdf>

Highly Qualified Staff

According to "No Child Left Behind" each parent has the right to know whether their students are being taught by a federally defined "highly qualified" teacher. Any parent who wishes to inquire about the qualifications of their child's teacher is encouraged to contact Mr. Harry Wiite, Principal of GILA.

For further information regarding what defines a "highly qualified" teacher please refer to the federal definition

http://www.ced.state.ak.us/nclb/pdf/teacher_and_paraprofessional_requirements.pdf



2006 Goals & Accomplishments

The goals for 2006 included improvement in academic achievement, increasing vocational enrollment, improving reading scores while complying with federal and state guidelines, and searching for funding in order to keep the school open for rural Alaskan students who have no school to attend.

? Student academic achievement, measured by the Terra Nova, Standards Based Assessments and Alaska High School Graduation Qualifying Examination continues improving. Although our students come to us with various and at times undetermined academic abilities, the data on all assessments show marked improvements every year of continuous attendance at GILA.

- ? Vocational job opportunities in our nation comprise over 75% of all employment opportunities for young people today. We are continuing to explore additional vocational options offered at GILA. A second health related training opportunity will be offered at the start of the school year of 2006-07. This class is a required GUR for all levels in the medical field at the university level, thus students have the opportunity to receive dual credit while in high school. This is the second year GILA has offered a dual credit medical class and with the increased enrollment we plan to begin offering two such classes per year in the future.
- ? Research indicates that students cannot read if they do not first comprehend the vocabulary words within the passage they are reading. Our staff received extensive training to implement vocabulary in their content areas. Vocabulary words are discussed in assemblies and students are challenged in recreational settings with new words. There has been a marked improvement in reading scores within the first year of implementation.
- ? Twenty minutes of daily "Silent Sustained Reading" has been implemented for all students and staff. After an initial period of adjustment, students and staff have adapted exceedingly well. Students are now sitting and reading casually on their own time. They are now reading more and understanding what they read at a higher level. The improved State Assessment scores show that this approach is successful.
- ? Funding is an on going challenge for boarding schools in Alaska. This year's legislature endorsed our school as a viable option for students across the state by approving minimal funding to support our efforts. This milestone provides an additional 'choice' for Alaskan children and allows GILA to expand enrollment. Ongoing attempts will be made to provide more content area opportunities for the students. It is only with this state support that GILA can continue this educational opportunity for Alaskan children and whose families have shown appreciation for this governmental acceptance of our programs.



2006 Program Highlights

The 2006 school year proved to be the most successful year since the inception of the school. Our student retention rate was the highest of Alaska's three 9-12 boarding schools. *Achievement of ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS was the highlight of the year.* All program and teaching adjustments, staff development increases, and changes were implemented to increase student learning. Achieving AYP has shown that not only are we improving student learning, it's documented through state assessments.

Health and wellness is a focus nation wide as well as at GILA. Implementation of Medical Terminology classes for dual credit with UAF was very successful. A Health Education and Early Development summer program provided seven students with ETT certifications. Four additional students completed EMT certificates. Students participated in actual ambulance runs throughout the

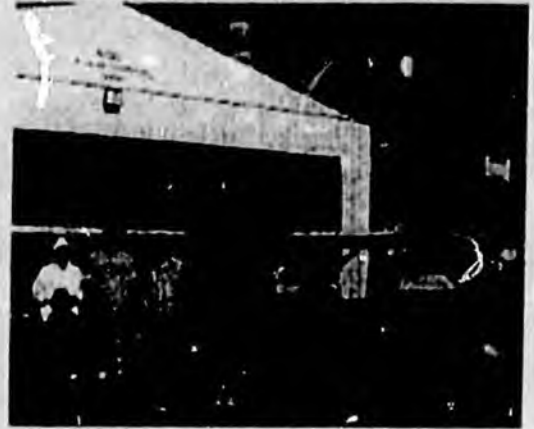
community to build experience and training. One participant has graduated and is enrolled at UAA furthering training in the medical profession.

Vocational course adjustments were made with introduction classes offered in each. These allowed students to get a taste of a profession without being totally committed as completers. Participation in these four career pathways remained steady compared with the past, along with a large increase in the Aviation program. Cosmetology had three graduates from the post secondary school achieving national certification and seven students who have advanced to working with live models moving into the graduate levels.

The aviation program has twenty-four students, with three completing their solo flights on their way to a FAA approved private pilot license. Additionally, three students completed their FAA written examination successfully and will be building flight hours to complete the FAA requirement for a private pilot licensure.

The automotive program participation held steady through reorganization of class structures. One automotive instructor for the multiple courses requires yearly restructuring to move the students forward through the program.

Success continues to be our goal and we are achieving it. Biweekly staff meetings are held in collaborative groups through out the school year to discuss classroom assessments, homework, distributed practice, corrective loops and other areas. Our student success is the result of this team concept among the staff. Reading, writing and math are included in each subject area along with instruction in appropriate vocabulary in that content area.



A fantastic year was experienced in the year of student health and safety. Many evening activities augment those offered through the school including wrestling, volleyball, basketball, cross country running, cross country skiing, academic decathlon, Battle of the Books, science fair and more. These opportunities provide healthy choices to students. Our "Wellness Week" provided cultural activities with fun events showing the enjoyable side life-participation was combined with the Galena City School. A Saturday Cultural day was held during spring where students could learn to snowshoe, cross country ski and complete in races. It was a great way to shake off the winter cabin fever.

The peer tutor program is showing its greatest success in the area of math. Students assisted the teachers in tutoring others in math. Success is evident on the assessments. A similar approach is planned for the vocational program.

2006 Student Highlight:

For the third year in a row, two GILA students competed in the Alaska State Science Fair. One project compared the anatomical muscle development in teenage males with females. The second project compared the Intelligence Quotient of a student to their Grade Point Average. These results showed that there is little if any comparison between IQ and GPA in high school. We are very proud to have students of this caliber in our program.

GILA students again participated with the Galena City School athletes and completed a very successful sport season. The combined team won the Basketball regional championships and went on to compete at state level. Success was had in mixed six volleyball, wrestling and Academic Decathlon. Participating students not only were required to adhere to state and local eligibility requirements, but also complete all residential life chores and maintain a high level of citizenship at the boarding school.

Students participated in the "Student of the Month" program, "Spirit of Youth" competitions and state wide pageants. Each month a boy and girl are chosen by staff to receive a "Student of the Month" award and recognition, from which a "Student of the Year" is selected. This student receives recognition and gifts at the end of the year. The money to support this has been donated by student groups and staff. Again this year GILA had a student who won the "Spirit of Youth" for the State of Alaska. This comes with financial and personal opportunities in their academic studies after high school. A GILA student won the "Miss Arctic Circle Princess" competition usually held in Kotzebue, bringing with it cultural responsibilities and benefits.

All these positive accomplishments were achieved by students while complying with the challenges of residential life and being far from their families. Sacrifices made for a better education not often available at home.

Goals for 2006-2007

The 2007 school year will be the ninth year that GILA is operating. We have improved in our assessment scores each year.

Our major goal will be to continue the improvement in our academic areas while adding to our already well attended vocational areas. We have completed the required processes to increase our vocational offerings into the health field. Our goal for the upcoming year is a higher level health course for more students and for both semesters. In time we hope to implement a complete health career pathway for students to begin employment directly from high school and jump start them into further learning if they choose.



Reading remains a nation-wide challenge and will also remain a targeted area for GILA. Reading comprehension is a crucial skill for all of our citizens. Our staff is refining the vocabulary instructional methods and searching for the best steps to promote good readers. This will be measured by the Alaska High School Qualifying Examination, Standards Based Assessment and Terra Nova scores.

With one of the most intensive staff development models in the state, our staff rise to the occasion to give more than expected each year. We meet a minimum of every two weeks through the school year for collaboration with colleagues. Increasing the abilities of certified staff to develop effective assessments and distributed practice in their areas of expertise is a priority. Regular assessments, with varied methods of distributed practice will be a focus area. This will be patterned after research-based instructional and assessment strategies directly affecting our students in a positive educational profile.

"No Child Left Behind" (NCLB) has increased accountability with all of the school systems in the nation. One of our goals to lead the charge handed down by the federal government, continue to provide and improve our educational system, and to remain a model for others to follow. We appreciate the leadership of our school district, state and nation who has taken this charge and assisted in the improvement of the educational structure. We have 100% of our staff "Highly Qualified" in their major content area. We plan to increase that by encouraging staff to receive greater training and achieving "Highly Qualified" in a more broad range of curricular areas. Meeting AYP consistently is a large goal. We now plan to improve on the reading, writing and math scores while adhering to all 31 subgroups for AYP.

Our mission at GILA has been and will continue to be to provide opportunities for students which they cannot receive for any reason in their home town. As long as we have the ability to continue to be that safety net for the children of Alaska, showing the success ratios that we have provided in this report, we will move forward with even greater expectations for ourselves and the students we serve. Although we are challenged with the Air Force leaving Galena, losing that long standing partnership requiring GCSA to find funding to fill that void, Galena never avoids such challenges where children could be negatively affected.



Within the next five years, we have the opportunity to grow from seventy three students to three hundred students, providing greater opportunities than presently available, that is, should we be able to secure methods for more classroom space as well as living space for the students in a boarding school setting.

These goals will not be within reach for these children from all over the great state of Alaska without space and the financial ability to support heat, supply power, water, sewer, living, and teaching supplies. It is our goal to secure all necessary items with our motto being "Our Kids are Worth It - It Ever It Takes".

Interior Distance Education of Alaska

Introduction

The IDEA program is the home schooling support program of Galena City School District, serving the needs of Alaska's homeschooled students since 1997. IDEA is the largest homeschooling program in the State of Alaska; with enrollment remaining around 3,400 K-12 students. IDEA is fully accredited with the Northwest Association of Accredited Schools.

"Correspondence" programs have traditionally been limited to simply providing textbooks, structured lessons, and a grading service. Our mission is to provide resources and support to parents who have chosen to educate their children at home.

In our home schooling program, parent teachers take an active role in the education of their children on a daily basis. The parent teacher is supported by a vital combination of certificated teachers, and Field Representatives who are experienced in homeschooling, and field offices located around the state.

The certified teaching staff works in partnership with the parent teachers to provide the individualized education that is most appropriate for each student. IDEA provides support through advice and assistance at any time to the parent teachers through the Internet, telephone, and conveniently located regional field offices.

Partnered with the delivery of materials, technology, and teacher resources to parents is the role of the Field Rep. These experienced homeschooling parents work as a bridge between the administration and the home school parent. They conduct orientations for families new to IDEA, informing the parents of the many resources and expertise available to every family.

They help parents by explaining state requirements, state curriculum standards and testing expectations in everyday language. They communicate regularly with the parents through e-mail newsletters of upcoming workshops and opportunities for students and parents. The combination of certificated teachers, parent teachers and the homeschool experienced Field Reps forms the unique core of IDEA.



Enrollment

IDEA serves all ethnicities. The 2005-2006 enrollment was 3,457 students, with 815 high school students and 2642 K-8 students. IDEA serves students across the State of Alaska with five Field Offices located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Wasilla, Soldotna, and Juneau.

Graduates

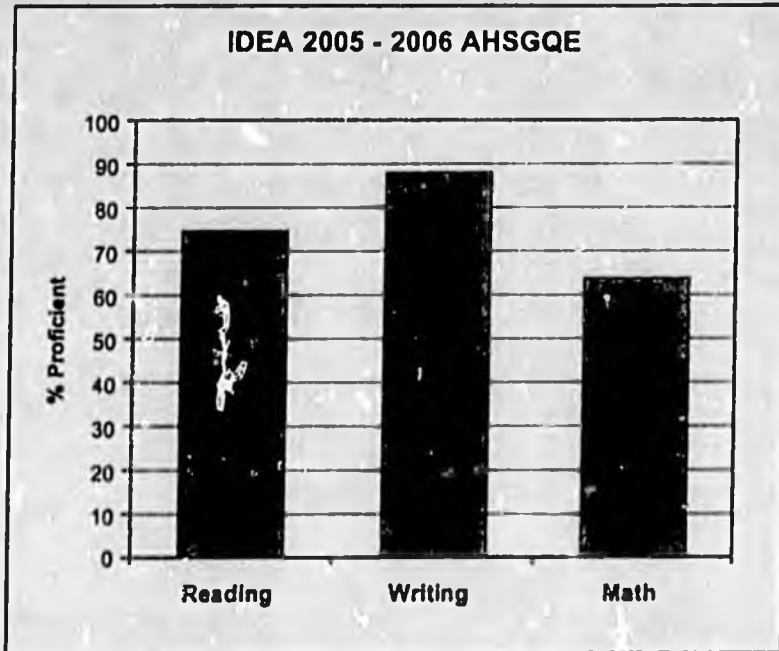
IDEA had 151 students who received diplomas and 30 students who received Certificates of Attendance in the 2005-2006 school year.

IDEA had three graduation ceremonies; one in Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage.

The graduation ceremonies are unique in the fact that the homeschool parent teacher presents the diploma to their student. Each ceremony has a distinct spirit that represents the graduates, whether it is a showcase of artistic talent or a

sincere appreciation for the sacrifices made by the family and a tribute to the familial bonds created through the homeschool experience.

IDEA: Alaska High School Graduation Qualifying Exam



During the 2005-06 school year, students in grades 10 through 12 participated in the Alaska HSGQE exam which consists of three tests.

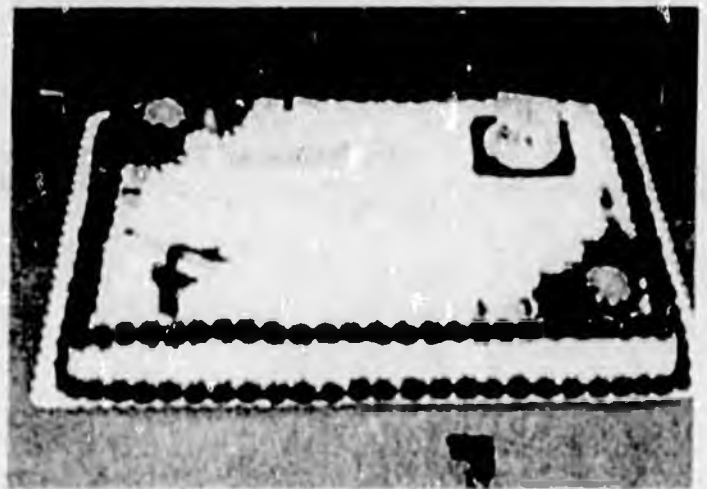
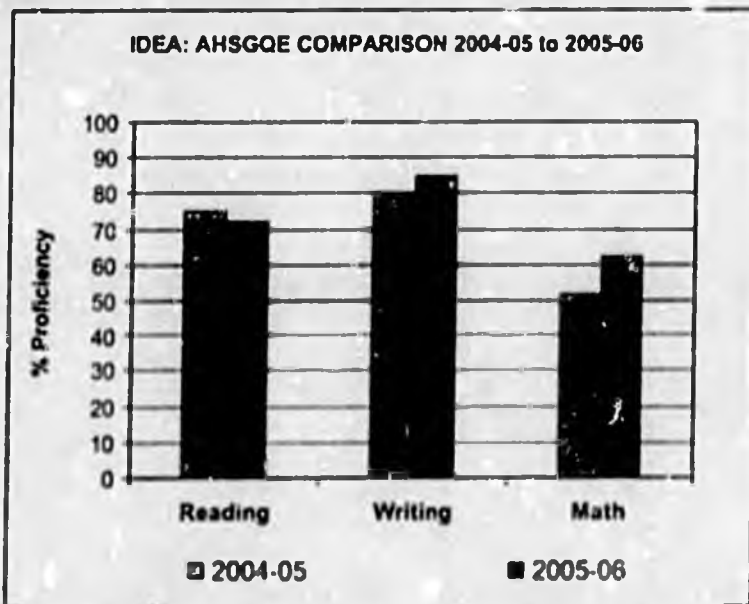
During the 2005-06 testing session, the IDEA students performed as follows: Math: 317 tested and 64% passed; Writing: 257 tested and 88% passed; and Reading: 275 tested and 75% passed.

In comparing past performance, IDEA showed progress in both writing and math from school year 2004 to 2005.

AHSGQE 2005 - 06	% Proficient
Reading	75%
Writing	88%
Math	64%

Students are required to take the exam in 10th grade. They have the opportunity to re-take tests they did not pass each fall and spring of grades 11 and 12.

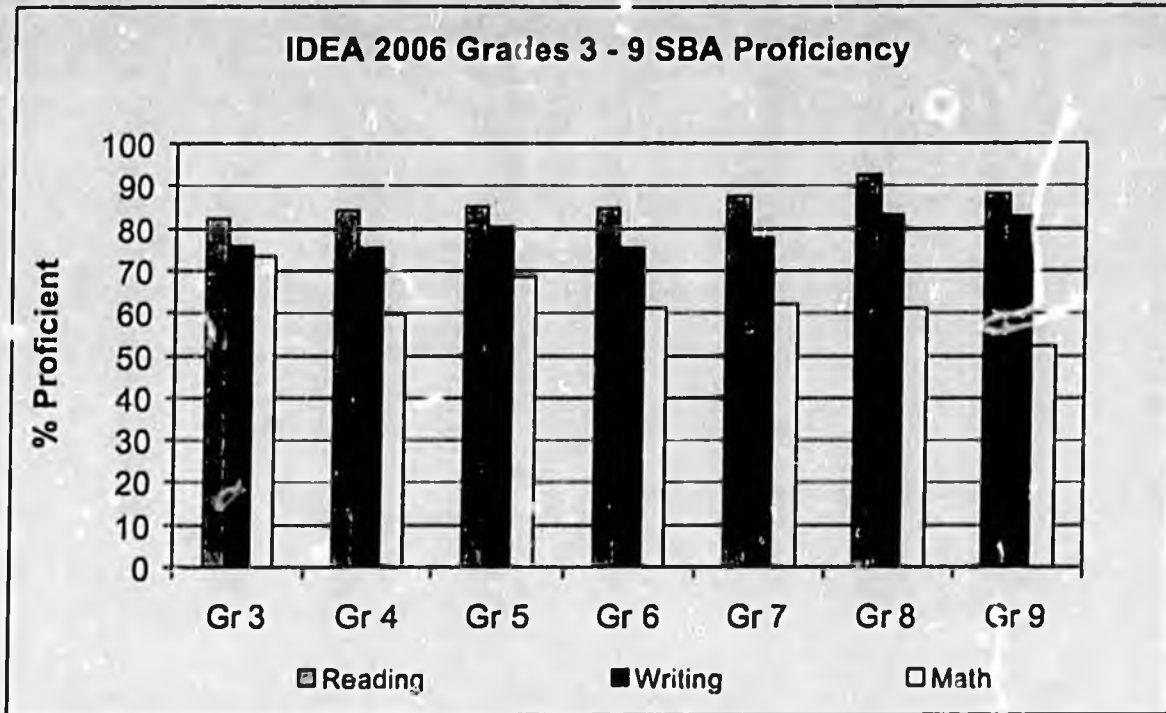
Students in the IDEA program continue to make gains in passing the AHSGQE. Credit can be given to the Following the Leaders program which provides targeted help for students as they prepare for the test.



IDEA: Alaska Standards Based Assessments

The Standards Based Assessments measure student proficiency on basic skills in reading, writing and math. All students in grades 3 through 10 are required to take this test.

The 2005-06 school year was the first year 10th grade students were required to take the SBA. Scores for this year are not available at this time. Scores for the SBA have remained stable over the years with improvement being shown in several areas. Scores of the IDEA students are solid, with high proficiency in the reading and writing subject areas.



IDEA: Alaska Standards Based Assessments: Spring 2006							
% Proficient	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	Gr 8	Gr 9
Reading	82.1	84.1	85.2	84.6	87.9	92.4	88.3
Writing	75.7	75.6	80.2	75.2	78.0	83.4	82.8
Math	73.5	59.5	68.4	61.1	62.3	61.3	52.3

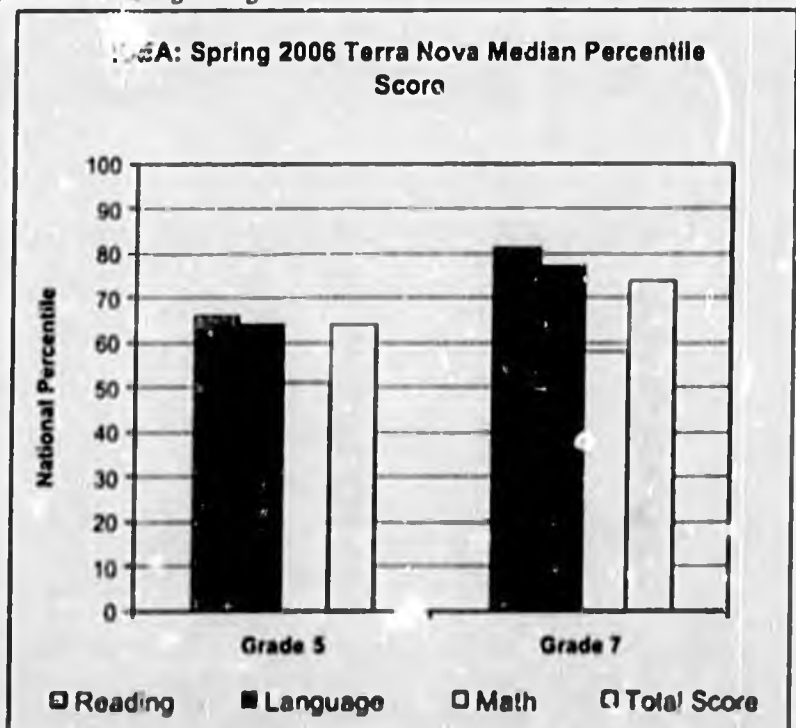
IDEA: Terra Nova Scores

The Terra Nova is a standardized norm-referenced test that measures student achievement in language arts, reading, math, science, and social studies. Norm-referenced percentile scores show how well IDEA students compare to their grade level peers nationally. These scores show improvement for the IDEA students as they advance through the grades.

Alaska only requires testing with the Terra Nova test in grades 5 and 7. Because of this, tracking progress must be done over time. The graph below shows the scores of the students in Grade 5 and Grade 7 in the spring of 2006. A solid improvement is attained from 5th grade to 7th grade.



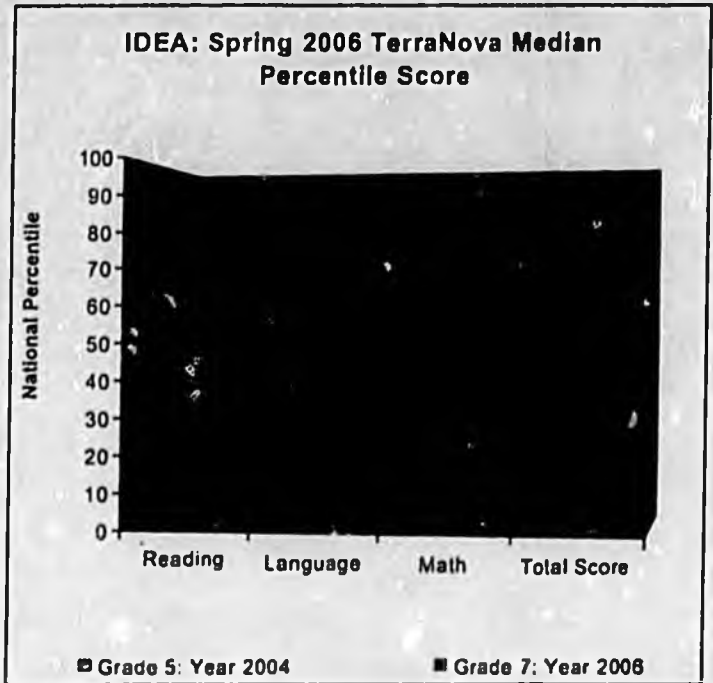
Terra Nova Median Percentile Scores Spring 2006		
	Grade 5	Grade 7
Reading	66	81
Language	64	77
Math	51	58
Total Score	64	74



The chart below shows the progression of students who were in 5th grade in 2004 and were tested as 7th graders this past spring. This chart clearly shows upward progression for these students.

IDEA Terra Nova Scores Showing Progression from 5th to 7th Grade

	Grade 5: Year 2004	Grade 7: Year 2006
Reading	66	80
Language	64	74
Math	47	56
Total Score	57	73



Staff

According to "No Child Left Behind" each parent has the right to know whether their students are being taught by a federally defined "highly qualified" teacher. Any parent who wishes to inquire about the qualifications of their child's teacher is encouraged to contact Tracy Culbert, Director of IDEA.

The IDEA program has 33 certified staff, 2 administrators who work directly with the program and 3 part-time support administrators that we share with the district at large. Our 28 contact teachers are all highly qualified in their subject areas, 18 of which are highly qualified in multiple areas. Supporting the operation of the program statewide are 31 classified support staff that work throughout the different field offices.

For further information regarding what defines a "highly qualified" teacher please refer to the federal definition http://www.ecd.state.ak.us/nclb/pdf/teacher_and_paraprofessional_requirements.pdf

Surveys

Parents and student surveys were conducted to assess how well IDEA is serving the needs of its families. IDEA parents and students uniformly and overwhelmingly approve and support the IDEA program and operations. A summary of survey results is provided below.

Family Survey: IDEA families were asked to complete an on-line survey in May 2006. A total of 396 out of 1,786 families responded, approximately 22%. Each family responded to a detailed questionnaire consisting of twenty-eight questions, grouped into six topical areas: local office, local staff, business office, other services, new or unique services, and three final questions. This was a new survey that targeted many specifics, enabling us to evaluate the IDEA program on every level, both program-wide and regionally.

The families generally rated IDEA very high, particularly in the areas of customer service. 95.6% chose "always" or "often" when asked questions related to their office experiences: feeling welcome and finding the help and services they need. Over 96% gave similar ratings to the staff in their local office. Customer service from the business office rated very high as well. Only four of the twenty-eight questions received lower than 85% approval rating, and three of these were for services that the parents had not yet taken advantage.

We were very pleased to see the responses to the questions that we felt were most important: whether they feel welcome in the offices (96.9%), whether they feel that the IDEA staff truly care about them and their children (96.5%), and whether they are satisfied with IDEA's overall ability to assist them in meeting their children's educational needs (97.2%).

Student Survey: IDEA students were asked to complete an on-line survey in June 2006. A total of 287 students responded. The average student response on ten factors indicated overall student satisfaction with the welcoming atmosphere in the offices, the helpfulness of the staff, freedom to use a variety of materials for learning, use of computers and Internet access, and extra-curricular opportunities provided by IDEA.

Fifty one percent of the students took advantage of the opportunity to make additional comments. Most of the comments expressed appreciation for the opportunities provided by IDEA. They requested more opportunities for students to get together, especially the students that are not in the bigger cities. Many students commented that they liked the opportunity to learn at their own pace, the flexibility of their schedule, using materials that are best suited to their learning style, and being able pursue studies of interest to them.

Input from families has been the cornerstone of IDEA's development and expansion. Families are given the opportunity to suggest new things for IDEA through multiple avenues and are encouraged to provide feedback about existing services.



Principal's Report

IDEA students shined this past year in athletic, fine arts and academic endeavors. Some of the numerous highlights are:

- ? Two IDEA wrestlers took first place in their weight division during the SE Invitational tournament, second place in the Juneau Regional and one went on to win fourth place at the state championship.
- ? Several students participated in the 2006 Arctic Winter Games in their individual sports.
- ? One student won the Free Skate competition.
- ? Another student earned an Honorable Mention in The Federal Junior Duck Stamp Contest for the US Fish & Wildlife Service for her submission.
- ? An IDEA student won the local area GEICO poster contest. His poster went on to compete at the national level.
- ? Five students earned the opportunity to perform at the State High School Solo and Ensemble festival. One student was able to compete in 4 events, the most possible and was selected to perform in the Command Performance.
- ? IDEA students competing in the Academic Decathlon received 3rd place in the large school division.
- ? IDEA had an outstanding year in the Battle of the Books state competitions. The high school team tied for first place, the 7th/8th grade team received second place, the 5th/6th grade team won first place, and the 3rd/4th grade team took fifth place.
- ? An IDEA student placed 1st in the state in the Geography Bee and went on to place 11th at the national level.



IDEA met the goals that were outlined for the 2005-2006 school year.

- ? We continued making on-going assessments available to parents through *Following the Leaders*. *Following the Leaders* is a powerful resource that identifies "learning gaps" and provides tutorials to teach those specific skills.
- ? IDEA became fully accredited by Northwest Association of Accredited Schools. This is beneficial to all the high school students that transfer to other institutions as their credits are now fully transferable.
- ? The on-line Individual Learning Plans are in its final stages of development and should be available for families to use in 2006-2007 school year.

During the 2006-2007 school year IDEA will align the parent workshops with the testing results. Our goal is to provide on-going support to the parent teachers through workshops based on best practices that will improve instruction and student knowledge.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Co-Chair:
Joint Armed Services Committee

Vice-Chair:
Legislative Council

Member:
Judiciary Committee
Oil and Gas Committee
Military and Veterans Affairs Committee
Community and Regional Affairs Committee



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Juneau, AK 99801-1182
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REPRESENTATIVE NANCY DAHLSTROM

ELMENDORF AFB • FORT RICHARDSON • BIRCHWOOD • FIRE LAKE • GOVERNMENT HILL • MULDOON

Representative_Nancy_Dahlstrom@legis.state.ak.us

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Bob Lynn, Chairman
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Nancy Dahlstrom 

DATE: May 1, 2007

SUBJECT: Hearing Request

I respectfully request a hearing on House Joint Resolution 23, "r-use of Galena Air Force Base" at the committee's earliest convenience.

Thank you.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HCR 23
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HCR23-LEG-COU-03-14-08 Dept. Affected: Legislature
 Title "Proposing amendments to the Uniform Rules of the" RDU Legislative Council
 Alaska Legislature relating to withdrawing measures, to sponsors... Component Council and Subcommittees
 Sponsor Representative Gruenberg
 Requester House State Affairs Component Number 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation has zero fiscal impact on the Legislative Affairs Agency.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
 Division: Legislative Affairs Agency
 Approved by: Pamela Vaini, Executive Director
 Legislative Affairs Agency

Phone 465-6626
 Date/Time 3/14/08 11:47 AM
 Date 3/14/2008

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HJR23
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title Reuse Galena Air Base RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Representative Dahlstrom Component No. _____
 Requester House State Affairs Committee

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Nancy Manly, Committee Aide Phone 465-2794
 Division House State Affairs Committee Date/Time _____
 Approved by: Representative Bob Lynn Date 5/2/2007
 Agency Chair



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Office of the Chief Clerk

State Capitol, Room 216
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-3725
Fax: (907) 465-5334

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Gruenberg

FROM: Suzi Lowell, Chief Clerk *SL*

DATE: March 26, 2008

SUBJECT: HCR 23 UNIFORM RULES: MEASURE SPONSORS/READINGS

You asked my opinion on Sections 4 and 5 of HCR 23 that you introduced this session.

Section 4 and 5 amend Rule 39(b) and (d) concerning the three readings of a bill. I am concerned that suspending the reading of bills is a contradiction to the three readings required by the Alaska Constitution, Article 2, Section 14 "No bill may become law unless it has passed three readings in each house on three separate days ..." Reading of a bill is defined in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure under section 720(4). Further, Mason's section 721 states reading may be suspended if provided for in the constitution and the Alaska Constitution does not. I spoke to Tam Cook and she agreed suspending any of the readings would be in violation of the Alaska Constitution. She further commented that there was no case law in Alaska so the legislature would not find out the outcome of suspending a reading until there was litigation.

I've worked in the Clerk's office for many years and I recall there was an objection to suspending the third reading of a bill and the requirement in the constitution was cited. The motion to suspend has not taken place since that time.

If you have further questions, please feel free to contact me.

cc: Tamara Cook, Legal Services Director

HER

25

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS

Introduced: 5/10/07

Referred:

Handwritten notes:
may - motion to pass
passed 4/07
1/2/08

A RESOLUTION

1 **Urging the United States Congress to support the freedom to choose unions.**

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

3 **WHEREAS, in 1935, the United States established, by law, that workers must be free**
4 **to form unions; and**

5 **WHEREAS the freedom to form or join a union is internationally recognized by the**
6 **1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a fundamental human right; and**

7 **WHEREAS the free choice to join with others and bargain for better wages and**
8 **benefits is essential to economic opportunity and good living standards; and**

9 **WHEREAS unions benefit communities by strengthening living standards, stabilizing**
10 **tax bases, promoting equal treatment, and enhancing civic participation; and**

11 **WHEREAS states in which more people are union members are states with higher**
12 **wages, better benefits, and better schools; and**

13 **WHEREAS union workers receive better wages and benefits, with union workers**
14 **earning 29 percent more than workers without unions, are 35 percent more likely to have**
15 **access to health insurance, and are four times more likely to have access to guaranteed**
16 **defined benefit pension; and**

1 **WHEREAS** unions help raise workers' pay and narrow the income gap for minorities
 2 and women, increasing median weekly earnings by 31 percent for union women workers, 31
 3 percent for African-American workers, 50 percent for Latino workers, and nine percent for
 4 Asian American workers; and

5 **WHEREAS** workers across the nation are routinely denied the freedom to form
 6 unions and bargain for a better life, with 25 percent of private-sector employers illegally firing
 7 at least one worker for union activity during organizing campaigns; and

8 **WHEREAS** 77 percent of the public believes it is important to have strong laws
 9 protecting the freedom of workers to make their own decisions about having unions; and

10 **WHEREAS** 58 percent of workers would join a union if they had the chance; and

11 **WHEREAS**, each year, millions of dollars are spent to frustrate workers' efforts to
 12 form unions, and most violations of workers' freedom to choose a union occur behind closed
 13 doors, with 73 percent of employers forcing employees to attend mandatory anti-union
 14 meetings; and

15 **WHEREAS**, when the right of workers to form unions is violated, wages fall, race
 16 and gender pay gaps widen, workplace discrimination increases, and job safety standards
 17 disappear; and

18 **WHEREAS** a worker's fundamental right to choose a union, free from coercion and
 19 intimidation, is a public issue that requires public policy solutions, including legislative
 20 remedies; and

21 **WHEREAS** the Employee Free Choice Act of 2007 has been introduced in the United
 22 States Congress in order to restore workers' freedom to join a union; and

23 **WHEREAS** the Employee Free Choice Act of 2007 would safeguard workers' ability
 24 to make their own decisions regarding unions, provide for first contract mediation and
 25 arbitration, and establish meaningful penalties for employers that violate workers' rights;

26 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature supports the Employee Free
 27 Choice Act of 2007, which would authorize the National Labor Relations Board to certify a
 28 union as the bargaining representative when a majority of employees voluntarily sign
 29 authorizations designating that union to represent them, provide for first contract mediation
 30 and arbitration, and establish meaningful penalties for violations of a worker's freedom to
 31 choose a union; and be it

1 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States
2 Congress to pass the Employee Free Choice Act of 2007 to protect and preserve the freedom
3 of America's workers to choose whether or not to form unions.

4 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President
5 of the United States; the Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Vice-President of the United States
6 and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Elaine Chao, United States Secretary of
7 Labor; the Honorable George Miller, U.S. Representative; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and
8 the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S.
9 Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Alaska State Legislature

Session: (Jan-May)
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4859
Fax (907) 465-3799



Interim: (June-Dec)
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0129
Fax (907) 269-0128

John Harris Speaker of the House

Working families, in Alaska and throughout America, are struggling to make ends meet, and our middle class is disappearing.

The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 sought to allow people the freedom to join together for the purposes of collectively bargaining with employers for mutual aid and protections. The system worked good for a while, but now the national labor relations machinery allows employers to be militantly, aggressively, hostile to the decisions of their employees even though three-fourths of all Americans think employers should be neutral. The system is broken.

Today, we have a system where CEOs demand contracts for themselves but fight to keep workers from having a voice on the job. As a result, working people are losing ground—losing health care coverage, retirement security, and jobs. A union voice can change that.

A few major national companies, Cingular Wireless for example, have agreed to recognize a union when a majority of employees sign up. They see this as a free and fair way to assess workers' choice – and it results in less conflict between employers and employees.

The Employee Free Choice Act (EFCA) keeps the basic system, but gives workers a choice. They can have an election or, if they prefer, they can demonstrate their preference for union representation by a show of authorization cards, "card check" then becomes the basis for NLRB certification. Further, EFCA imposes stiffer penalties on employers who coerce or intimidate employees.

Passage of this act will go a long ways to restore the original intent of the National Labor Relations Act, and will help to uplift the middle class in our state, and throughout the country.

The impact of the Employee Free Choice Act should mean increased access to health care, the closing of the wealth gap, and will go a long ways towards rebuilding civil society. And it will cost the government practically nothing. More American workers will be able to work together to ensure fair treatment on the job and improve their standard of living.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: FJR025-00G-LGO-5-10-07
 Bill Version: FJR25
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
 Title: Urging the United States Congress to support the freedom to choose unions

Dept. Affected: OCG
 RDU: Office of the Lt. Governor
 Component: Office of the Lt. Governor

Sponsor: Representatives Harris, Gruenberg, et al
 Requester: House State Affairs Committee

Component No. 11

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution will have no fiscal impact on the Office of the Lt. Governor.

Prepared by: Carl Fenwick, Asst. Administrative Director
 Division: Division of Administrative Services
 Approved by: Jim Merriner, Chief of Staff
 Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Phone: 465-3885
 Date/Time: 5/10/2007, 4:48pm
 Date: 5/10/2007

Employee Free Choice Act

City, County and State Resolutions

Municipalities

Introduced:

Los Angeles, CA
Southfield, MI
Albuquerque, NM

Passed:

Carson, CA
Compton City, CA
Portland, OR
Baltimore, MD
Detroit, MI
Highland Park, MI
Portland, OR
Pittsburgh, PA
Madison, WI

Counties

Introduced:

Harford County, MD
Baltimore County, MD
Ann Arundel County, MD

Passed:

King County, WA

States

Introduced:

Arizona
Illinois
Hawaii
Kentucky
Maine
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
New Jersey
Oregon
South Dakota
Washington
West Virginia

Passed:

Kentucky House
Michigan House
Minnesota Senate
North Dakota Dem.-NPL Senate
and House Caucuses
West Virginia House

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate
Health, Education &
Social Services
Committee

Senate
Labor & Commerce
Committee

Senate
State Affairs
Committee



SENATOR BETTYE DAVIS

Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us
www.akdemocrats.org

While in Session
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-3822
Fax: (907) 465-3756

While in Anchorage
716 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 269-0144
Fax: (907) 269-0148

March 30, 2007

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
709 Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0201

RE: "Employee Free Choice Act"

Dear Senator Murkowski:

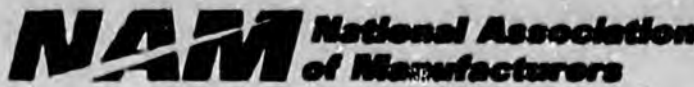
As an elected official from the State of Alaska, I urge your support of the "Employee Free Choice Act" (H.R. 800), which has passed the US House of Representatives and was supported by both sides of the aisle. Its titled purpose is "To amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to provide for mandatory injunctions for unfair labor practices during organizing efforts, and for other purposes."

Congress has long recognized that collective bargaining is critical in this democracy. The "Employee Free Choice Act" is a first step towards restoring the core of the preamble of the National Labor Relations Act passed 70 years ago that commits our government to promote collective bargaining in the workplace, rather than to witness a one-sided struggle between management and labor. It is a turning point in the growing movement to restore our nation's middle class which has faced unprecedented layoffs, stagnant wages, and soaring costs in the face of record corporate profits. Hopefully, the "Employee Free Choice Act" will help level the playing field when workers seek to form a union and bargain.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bettye Davis".

Bettye Davis
Alaska State Senator



Leadership. Advocacy. Involvement.



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Links of Interest:

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- [Cool Stuff Being Made](#)
- [All ShopFloor.org Entries](#)
- [Testimonials](#)
- [Csa Press Shop](#)
- [MySpace Site](#)
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- [Advanced Barcode & Label Technology](#)
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- [Anheuser-Busch](#)
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March 1, 2007

H.R. 800 Passes House; Free Choice Harmed

The House of Representatives has just passed H.R. 800, the card-check bill known as the Employee Free Choice Act. The vote was 241-185.

We'll post the roll-call and a statement from NAM President John Engler as soon as they become available.

UPDATE (4:22 p.m.): The roll-call vote is available here. The breakdown: Ayes, 228 Democrats, 13 Republicans; Nays, 183 Republicans, 2 Democrats. Eight did not vote.

The two Democrats voting no were Congressman Gene Taylor of Mississippi and Congressman Dan Boren of Oklahoma. Tough, but gutsy votes.

UPDATE II (4:30 p.m.): The NAM has issued a statement on passage of H.R. 800.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 1, 2007 - Responding to passage -- a House bill stripping away the right of American workers to vote in a private, secret ballot election when deciding to unionize, National Association of Manufacturers President John Engler warned that this legislation "infringes upon America's democratic principles, and we vow to fight this legislation in the Senate."

In a 241-185 vote, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 800, a bill that would replace a federally supervised secret ballot election with a public process called "card check." This legislation would leave all employees vulnerable to coercion and intimidation during union organizing drives and, for those employees not asked to sign a card, gives them no option to choose, Engler explained.

"The NAM and our members intend to remind them that we take employee rights seriously," Engler continued. "If employees want to unionize, we should guarantee them a fair and private choice in the matter. Federally supervised secret ballot elections do just that."

"Employees are our greatest asset, and manufacturers are committed to protecting their rights and benefits," Engler added. "In this aim, we will not falter from our goal."

UPDATE III (4:44 p.m.): Associated Press story is here.

[Tagged:](#) card check, Employee Free Choice Act, H.R. 800

Posted by Carter Wood at March 1, 2007 3:58 PM

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Comments

bob — Mar. 2, 07 at 05:30 PM

MAJOR ACTIONS: *mæe*

- 2/5/2007 Introduced In House
- 2/16/2007 Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and Labor. H. Rept. 110-23.
- 3/1/2007 Passed/agreed to in House: On passage Passed by recorded vote: 241 - 185 (Roll no. 118).
- 3/2/2007 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 66.

ALL ACTIONS:**2/5/2007:**

Introductory remarks on measure. (CR E260)

2/5/2007:

Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor.

2/14/2007:

Committee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held.

2/14/2007:

Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by the Yeas and Nays: 26 - 19.

2/16/2007 6:58pm:

Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and Labor. H. Rept. 110-23.

2/16/2007 6:59pm:

Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 8.

2/28/2007 7:17pm:

Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 203 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of H.R. 800 with 1 hour of general debate. Previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervening motions except motion to recommit with or without instructions. Measure will be considered read. Specified amendments are in order. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Labor now printed in the bill.

3/1/2007 12:01pm:

Rule H. Res. 203 passed House.

3/1/2007 12:01pm:

Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 203. (consideration: CR H2054-2091)

3/1/2007 12:02pm:

House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union pursuant to H. Res. 203 and Rule XVIII.

3/1/2007 12:02pm:

The Speaker designated the Honorable Zoe Lofgren to act as Chairwoman of the Committee.

3/1/2007 1:27pm:

H.AMDT.21 Amendment (A001) offered by Mr. King (IA). (consideration: CR H2078-2080, H2087; text: CR H2078-2079)

Amendment adds a section to the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to

discourage the practice of "salting". This amendment will change the NLRA to ensure that a company's workers are employed for the sole benefit of that company.

3/1/2007 1:39pm:

H.AMDT.22 Amendment (A002) offered by Ms. Foxx. (consideration: CR H2080-2082, H2087-2088; text: CR H2080)

An amendment requires the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate standards and a model notice for an employee to put him- or herself on a 'do not call or contact' list to avoid union solicitation.

3/1/2007 1:51pm:

H.AMDT.23 Amendment (A003) offered by Mr. McKeon. (consideration: CR H2082-2097, H2088-2089; text: CR H2082)

An amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. This amendment in the nature of a substitute would strike the underlying text and insert in its place the text of H.R. 866, the Secret Ballot Protection Act. The amendment would prohibit the recognition of unions via card check, and provide that a union may only be recognized and certified after a secret ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

3/1/2007 2:57pm:

H.AMDT.21 On agreeing to the King (IA) amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 164 - 264 (Roll no. 114).

3/1/2007 3:07pm:

H.AMDT.22 On agreeing to the Foxx amendment (A002) Failed by recorded vote: 173 - 256 (Roll no. 115).

3/1/2007 3:15pm:

H.AMDT.23 On agreeing to the McKeon amendment (A003) Failed by recorded vote: 173 - 256 (Roll no. 116).

3/1/2007 3:16pm:

The House rose from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to report H.R. 800.

3/1/2007 3:16pm:

The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule. (consideration: CR H2089)

3/1/2007 3:16pm:

The House adopted the amendment in the nature of a substitute as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

3/1/2007 3:18pm:

Mr. McKeon moved to recommit with instructions to Education and Labor. (consideration: CR H2089; text: CR H2089)

3/1/2007 3:30pm:

The previous question on the motion to recommit with instructions was ordered without objection. (consideration: CR H2090)

3/1/2007 3:48pm:

On motion to recommit with instructions Failed by recorded vote: 202 - 225, 1 Present (Roll no. 117).

3/1/2007 3:56pm:

On passage Passed by recorded vote: 241 - 185 (Roll no. 118). (text: CR H2078)

3/1/2007 3:56pm:

Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

3/1/2007:

Received in the Senate. Read the first time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under Read the First Time.

3/2/2007:

Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.
Calendar No. 66.

TITLE(S): (*Italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)

- **POPULAR TITLE(S):**
Card-check bill (Identified by CRS)
- **SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:**
Employee Free Choice Act
- **SHORT TITLE(S) AS REPORTED TO HOUSE:**
Employee Free Choice Act of 2007
- **SHORT TITLE(S) AS PASSED HOUSE:**
Employee Free Choice Act of 2007
- **OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:**
To amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to provide for mandatory injunctions for unfair labor practices during organizing efforts, and for other purposes.

COSPONSORS(233), ALPHABETICAL [followed by Cosponsors withdrawn]: (Sort: by date)

<u>Rep Abercrombie, Neil</u> [HI-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Ackerman, Gary L.</u> [NY-5] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Allen, Thomas H.</u> [ME-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Altmire, Jason</u> [PA-4] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Andrews, Robert E.</u> [NJ-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Arcuri, Michael A.</u> [NY-24] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Baca, Joe</u> [CA-43] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Baird, Brian</u> [WA-3] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Baldwin, Tammy</u> [WI-2] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Barrow, John</u> [GA-12] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Bean, Melissa L.</u> [IL-8] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Becerra, Xavier</u> [CA-31] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Berkley, Shelley</u> [NV-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Berman, Howard L.</u> [CA-28] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Berry, Marion</u> [AR-1] - 2/8/2007	<u>Rep Bishop, Sanford D., Jr.</u> [GA-2] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Bishop, Timothy H.</u> [NY-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Blumenauer, Earl</u> [OR-3] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Boswell, Leonard L.</u> [IA-3] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Boucher, Rick</u> [VA-9] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Boyda, Nancy E.</u> [KS-2] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Brady, Robert A.</u> [PA-1] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Braley, Bruce L.</u> [IA-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Brown, Corrine</u> [FL-3] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Butterfield, G. K.</u> [NC-1] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Capps, Lois</u> [CA-23] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Capuano, Michael E.</u> [MA-8] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Cardoza, Dennis A.</u> [CA-18] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Carnahan, Russ</u> [MO-3] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Carney, Christopher P.</u> [PA-10] - 2/5/2007
<u>Rep Carson, Julla</u> [IN-7] - 2/5/2007	<u>Rep Castor, Kathy</u> [FL-11] - 2/5/2007

Rep Chandler, Ben [KY-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Clarke, Yvette D. [NY-11] - 2/5/2007
Rep Cleaver, Emanuel [MO-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Cohen, Steve [TN-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Cooper, Jim [TN-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Costello, Jerry F. [IL-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Cummings, Elijah E. [MD-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Davis, Danny K. [IL-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Davis, Susan A. [CA-53] - 2/5/2007
Rep DeGette, Diana [CO-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Dingell, John D. [MI-15] - 2/5/2007
Rep Donnelly, Joe [IN-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Edwards, Chet [TX-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Ellsworth, Brad [IN-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Engel, Elliot L. [NY-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Etheridge, Bob [NC-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Farr, Sam [CA-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Filner, Bob [CA-51] - 2/5/2007
Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Gilliland, Kirsten E. [NY-20] - 2/5/2007
Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Green, Gene [TX-29] - 2/5/2007
Rep Gutierrez, Luis V. [IL-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hare, Phil [IL-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hastings, Alcee L. [FL-23] - 2/5/2007
Rep Higgins, Brian [NY-27] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hinchey, Maurice D. [NY-22] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hirono, Mazie K. [HI-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Holden, Tim [PA-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Honda, Michael M. [CA-15] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hoyer, Steny H. [MD-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Israel, Steve [NY-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Jackson-Lee, Sheila [TX-18] - 2/5/2007
Rep Johnson, Eddie Bernice [TX-30] - 2/5/2007
Rep Christensen, Donna M. [VI] - 2/5/2007
Rep Clay, Wm. Lacy [MO-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Clyburn, James E. [SC-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Conyers, John, Jr. [MI-14] - 2/5/2007
Rep Costa, Jim [CA-20] - 2/5/2007
Rep Courtney, Joe [CT-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Cuellar, Henry [TX-28] - 2/12/2007
Rep Davis, Artur [AL-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Davis, Lincoln [TN-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep DeFazio, Peter A. [OR-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Delahunt, William D. [MA-10] - 2/5/2007
Rep Dicks, Norman D. [WA-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Doggett, Lloyd [TX-25] - 2/5/2007
Rep Doyle, Michael F. [PA-14] - 2/5/2007
Rep Ellison, Keith [MN-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Emanuel, Rahm [IL-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Eshoo, Anna G. [CA-14] - 2/5/2007
Rep Faleomavaega, Eni F.H. [AS] - 2/5/2007
Rep Fattah, Chaka [PA-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Fossella, Vito [NY-13] - 2/5/2007
Rep Giffords, Gabrielle [AZ-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Gonzalez, Charles A. [TX-20] - 2/5/2007
Rep Green, Al [TX-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Grijalva, Raul M. [AZ-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hall, John J. [NY-19] - 2/5/2007
Rep Harman, Jane [CA-36] - 2/5/2007
Rep Herseth, Stephanie [SD] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hill, Baron P. [IN-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hinojosa, Ruben [TX-15] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hodes, Paul W. [NH-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Holt, Rush D. [NJ-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Hooley, Darlene [OR-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Inslee, Jay [WA-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Jackson, Jesse L., Jr. [IL-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Jefferson, William J. [LA-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Johnson, Henry C. "Hank," Jr. [GA-4] - 2/5/2007

Rep Jones, Stephanie Tubbs [OH-11] - 2/5/2007
Rep Karcjorski, Paul E. [PA-11] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kennedy, Patrick J. [RI-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kilpatrick, Carolyn C. [MI-13] - 2/5/2007
Rep King, Peter T. [NY-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. [OH-10] - 2/5/2007
Rep Langevin, James R. [RI-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Larsen, Rick [WA-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep LaTourette, Steven C. [OH-14] - 2/5/2007
Rep Levin, Sander M. [MI-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lipinski, Daniel [IL-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Loeb sack, David [IA-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lowey, Nita M. [NY-18] - 2/5/2007
Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] - 2/5/2007
Rep Marshall, Jim [GA-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Matsui, Doris O. [CA-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep McCollum, Betty [MN-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep McGovern, James P. [MA-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep McNerney, Jerry [CA-11] - 2/5/2007
Rep Meehan, Martin T. [MA-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Meeks, Gregory W. [NY-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Michaud, Michael H. [ME-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Miller, Brad [NC-13] - 2/5/2007
Rep Mollohan, Alan B. [WV-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Moore, Gwen [WI-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Murphy, Christopher S. [CT-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Murtha, John P. [PA-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Napolitano, Grace F. [CA-38] - 2/5/2007
Rep Norton, Eleanor Holmes [DC] - 2/5/2007
Rep Obey, David R. [WI-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Ortiz, Solomon P. [TX-27] - 2/5/2007
Rep Pascrell, Bill, Jr. [NJ-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Payne, Donald M. [NJ-10] - 2/5/2007
Rep Peterson, Collin C. [MN-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kagen, Steve, M.D. [WI-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kaptur, Marcy [OH-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kildee, Dale E. [MI-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Kind, Ron [WI-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Klein, Ron [FL-22] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lampson, Nick [TX-22] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lantos, Tom [CA-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Larson, John B. [CT-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lee, Barbara [CA-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lewis, John [GA-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep LoBiondo, Frank A. [NJ-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lofgren, Zoe [CA-16] - 2/5/2007
Rep Lynch, Stephen F. [MA-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Markey, Edward J. [MA-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Matheson, Jim [UT-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep McCarthy, Carolyn [NY-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep McDermott, Jim [WA-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep McHugh, John M. [NY-23] - 2/5/2007
Rep McNulty, Michael R. [NY-21] - 2/5/2007
Rep Meek, Kendrick B. [FL-17] - 2/5/2007
Rep Melancon, Charlie [LA-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Millender-McDonald, Juanita [CA-3?] - 2/5/2007
Rep Mitchell, Harry E. [AZ-5] - 2/5/2007
Rep Moore, Dennis [KS-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Moran, James P. [VA-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Murphy, Patrick J. [PA-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Nadler, Jerrold [NY-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Neal, Richard E. [MA-2] - 2/5/2007
Rep Oberstar, James L. [MN-8] - 2/5/2007
Rep Oliver, John W. [MA-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Pallone, Frank, Jr. [NJ-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Pastor, Ed [AZ-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Perlmutter, Ed [CO-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Pomeroy, Earl [ND] - 2/5/2007

Rep Price, David E. [NC-4] - 2/5/2007 Rep Rahall, Nick J., II [WV-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] - 2/5/2007 Rep Reyes, Silvestre [TX-16] - 2/5/2007
Rep Rodriguez, Ciro D. [TX-23] - 2/5/2007 Rep Ross, Mike [AK-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Rothman, Steven R. [NJ-9] - 2/5/2007 Rep Roybal-Allard, Lucille [CA-34] -
2/5/2007
Rep Ruppertsberger, C. A. Dutch [MD-2] -
2/5/2007 Rep Rush, Bobby L. [IL-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Ryan, Tim [OH-17] - 2/5/2007 Rep Salazar, John T. [CO-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] - 2/5/2007 Rep Sanchez, Loretta [CA-47] - 2/5/2007
Rep Sarbanes, John P. [MD-3] - 2/5/2007 Rep Schakowsky, Janice D. [IL-9] -
2/5/2007
Rep Schiff, Adam B. [CA-29] - 2/5/2007 Rep Schwartz, Allyson Y. [PA-13] -
2/5/2007
Rep Scott, David [GA-13] - 2/5/2007 Rep Scott, Robert C. [VA-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Serrano, Jose E. [NY-16] - 2/5/2007 Rep Sestak, Joe [PA-7] - 2/5/2007
Rep Shays, Christopher [CT-4] - 2/5/2007 Rep Shea-Porter, Carol [NH-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Sherman, Brad [CA-27] - 2/5/2007 Rep Shuler, Heath [NC-11] - 2/5/2007
Rep Sires, Albio [NJ-13] - 2/5/2007 Rep Skelton, Ike [MO-4] - 2/5/2007
Rep Slaughter, Louise McIntosh [NY-28] -
2/5/2007 Rep Smith, Adam [WA-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Smith, Christopher H. [NJ-4] -
2/5/2007 Rep Snyder, Vic [AR-2] - 2/6/2007
Rep Solis, Hilda L. [CA-32] - 2/5/2007 Rep Space, Zachary T. [OH-18] - 2/5/2007
Rep Stark, Fortney Pete [CA-13] -
2/5/2007 Rep Stupak, Bart [MI-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Sutton, Betty [OH-13] - 2/5/2007 Rep Tauscher, Ellen O. [CA-10] - 2/5/2007
Rep Thompson, Bennie G. [MS-2] -
2/5/2007 Rep Thompson, Mike [CA-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Tierney, John F. [MA-6] - 2/5/2007 Rep Towns, Edolphus [NY-10] - 2/5/2007
Rep Udall, Mark [CO-2] - 2/5/2007 Rep Udall, Tom [NM-3] - 2/5/2007
Rep Van Hollen, Chris [MD-8] - 2/5/2007 Rep Velazquez, Nydia M. [NY-12] -
2/5/2007
Rep Visclosky, Peter J. [IN-1] - 2/5/2007 Rep Walz, Timothy J. [MN-1] - 2/5/2007
Rep Wasserman Schultz, Debbie [FL-20] -
2/5/2007 Rep Waters, Maxine [CA-35] - 2/5/2007
Rep Watson, Diane E. [CA-33] - 2/5/2007 Rep Watt, Melvin L. [NC-12] - 2/5/2007
Rep Waxman, Henry A. [CA-30] - 2/5/2007 Rep Weiner, Anthony D. [NY-9] - 2/5/2007
Rep Welch, Peter [VT] - 2/5/2007 Rep Wexler, Robert [FL-19] - 2/5/2007
Rep Wilson, Charles A. [OH-6] - 2/5/2007 Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. [CA-6] - 2/5/2007
Rep Wu, David [OR-1] - 2/5/2007 Rep Wynn, Albert Russell [MD-4] -
2/5/2007
Rep Yarmuth, John A. [KY-3] - 2/5/2007

COMMITTEE(S):

Committee/Subcommittee: Activity:

House Education and Labor Referral, Markup, Reporting

RELATED BILL DETAILS: (additional related bills may be identified in Status)**Bill:**

H.RES.203

Relationship:

Rule related to H.R.800 In House

AMENDMENT(S):

1. H.AMDT.21 to H.R.800 Amendment adds a section to the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to discourage the practice of "salting". This amendment will change the NLRA to ensure that a company's workers are employed for the sole benefit of that company.

Sponsor: Rep King, Steve [IA-5] (Introduced 3/1/2007) **Cosponsors** (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2007 House amendment not agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the King (IA) amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 164 - 264 (Roll no. 114).

2. H.AMDT.22 to H.R.800 An amendment requires the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate standards and a model notice for an employee to put him- or herself on a 'do not call or contact' list to avoid union solicitation.

Sponsor: Rep Foxx, Virginia [NC-5] (Introduced 3/1/2007) **Cosponsors** (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2007 House amendment not agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the Foxx amendment (A002) Failed by recorded vote: 173 - 256 (Roll no. 115).

3. H.AMDT.23 to H.R.800 An amendment in the Nature of a Substitute. This amendment in the nature of a substitute would strike the underlying text and insert in its place the text of H.R. 866, the Secret Ballot Protection Act. The amendment would prohibit the recognition of unions via card check, and provide that a union may only be recognized and certified after a secret ballot election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Sponsor: Rep McKeon, Howard P. "Buck" [CA-25] (Introduced 3/1/2007)

Cosponsors (None)

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2007 House amendment not agreed to. Status: On agreeing to the McKeon amendment (A003) Failed by recorded vote: 173 - 256 (Roll no. 116).

The Library of Congress > THOMAS Home > Bills, Resolutions > Search Results

[NEXT PAGE](#) | [PREVIOUS PAGE](#) | [NEW SEARCH](#)

Items 1 through 12 of 12

1. **H.CON.RES.31** : Honoring the Mare Island Original 21ers for their efforts to remedy racial discrimination in employment at Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

Sponsor: [Rep Miller, George](#) [CA-7] (Introduced 1/12/2007) **Cosponsors** (None)

Committees: House Education and Labor; Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 1/18/2007 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

2. **H.RES.168** : Providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Education and Labor in the One Hundred Tenth Congress.

Sponsor: [Rep Miller, George](#) [CA-7] (Introduced 2/15/2007) **Cosponsors** (1)

Committees: House Administration

Latest Major Action: 2/15/2007 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on House Administration.

3. **H.R.2** : To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

Sponsor: [Rep Miller, George](#) [CA-7] (Introduced 1/5/2007) **Cosponsors** (222)

Committees: House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 2/1/2007 Passed/agreed to in Senate. Status: Passed Senate with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 94 - 3. Record Vote Number: 42.

4. **H.R.5** : To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reduce interest rates for student borrowers.

Sponsor: [Rep Miller, George](#) [CA-7] (Introduced 1/12/2007) **Cosponsors** (211)

Committees: House Education and Labor; Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Latest Major Action: 1/17/2007 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

5. **H.R.800** : To amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to provide for mandatory injunctions for unfair labor practices during organizing efforts, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: [Rep Miller, George](#) [CA-7] (Introduced 2/5/2007) **Cosponsors** (233)

Committees: House Education and Labor

House Reports: [110-23](#)

Latest Major Action: 3/2/2007 Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 66.



Acacia English
Kaiser Permanente
nurse wins union
representation



ABOUT US JOIN A UNION CORPORATE WATCH MEDIA CENTER THE UNION SHOP GET INVOLVED

Home > Join a Union > Voice@Work > Employee Free Choice Act

All workers should have the free choice to form unions and bargain for a better life.

LEARN MORE

What Is the Employee Free Choice Act?

The System for Forming Unions Is Broken

Why Workers Need the Freedom to Form Unions and Bargain

Who Supports the Employee Free Choice Act?

Who Opposes the Employee Free Choice Act?

Hear from Workers

What You Can Do

Your Rights@Work

E-MAIL ALERT

Sign up to get action alerts.

Enter e-mail

Update your e-mail

CITY & STATE RESOLUTIONS

City and State Resolutions Supporting the Employee Free Choice Act

	Introduced	Passed
Municipalities		
Carson, Calif. (TIF: passions.pdf , two)		•
Compton City, Calif. (PDF)		•
Los Angeles	•	
Baltimore		•
Detroit		•
Highland Park, Mich.	•	•
Southfield, Mich.	•	•
Albuquerque, N.M.	•	•
Portland, Ore.		•
Pittsburg, Pa.	•	•
Madison, Wis. (Link)		•
Counties		
Anne Arundel County, Md.	•	
Baltimore County, Md. (PDF)	•	
Harford County, Md.	•	
King County, Wash. (Link)		•
States		
Arizona	•	
Illinois	•	
Hawaii	•	
Kentucky	•	
Michigan (PDF)	•	
Minnesota	•	
Missouri	•	
New Jersey	•	
Oregon (PDF)	•	
South Dakota	•	
Washington	•	
West Virginia	•	
West Virginia House		•
Kentucky House		•
North Dakota Democratic—NPL Senate and House Caucuses		•

- Read a sample Employee Free Choice / 3 resolution ([PDF](#)).
- Download a sign-on letter for state elected officials ([PDF](#)).
- State legislators: Download a form to sign on to the Employee Free Choice Act letter of support ([PDF](#)).

TAKE ACTION

- 1 Tell Senators: Support the Employee Free Choice Act
- 2 Sign up for the Employee Free Choice Act Action Team
- 3 Spread the Word
- 4 10 Key Facts About the Employee Free Choice Act

READ TESTIMONY

- Read testimony from congressional hearings on the Employee Free Choice Act (H.R. 800):
- Ivo Camilo, Blue Diamond Growers worker
 - Teresa Joyce, Ongular worker, CWA member
 - Nancy Schiffer, AFL-CIO
 - Keith Ludlum, Smithfield Foods worker
 - Gordon Lafer, University of Oregon
 - Harley Shairby, University of California, Berkeley

MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

Let Congress and your community know you support the Employee Free Choice Act.



WORKING AMERICA

Not a union member? You can still join us.

[Join Now](#)

Michigan State House Resolution No. 21.

A resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact the Employee Free Choice Act.

Whereas, In 1935, the United States established, by law, that workers must be free to form unions. The freedom to form or join a union is internationally recognized as a fundamental human right; and

Whereas, Union membership provides workers better wages and benefits, and protection from discrimination and unsafe workplaces. Unions benefit communities by strengthening tax bases, promoting equal treatment, and enhancing civic participation; and

Whereas, Even though on paper America's workers have the freedom to choose for themselves whether to have a union, in reality, workers across the nation are routinely denied that right. More than 40 million United States workers say they would join a union now if they had the opportunity; and

Whereas, When the right of workers to form a union is violated, wages fall, race and gender pay gaps widen, workplace discrimination increases, and job safety standards disappear; and

Whereas, Many thousands of workers in our country are routinely threatened, coerced, or fired each year because they try to form a union. Most violations of workers' freedom to choose a union occur behind closed doors, and each year millions of dollars are spent to frustrate workers' efforts to form unions; and

Whereas, A worker's fundamental right to choose a union is a public issue that requires a public policy solution, including legislative remedies; and

Whereas, The Employee Free Choice Act (H.R. 800) has been introduced in the United States Congress in order to restore workers' freedom to join a union; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the United States Congress to enact the Employee Free Choice Act, which would authorize the National Labor Relations Board to certify a union as the bargaining representative when a majority of employees voluntarily sign authorizations designating that union to represent them; provide for first contract mediation and arbitration; and establish meaningful penalties for violations of a worker's freedom to choose a union; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

Nancy Manly

From: vbeltrami@alaska.net
Sent: Sunday, May 13, 2007 9:38 AM
To: Rep. Bob Lynn
Subject: state affairs testimony yesterday

HJR 25

Dear Bob,

I'm just getting ready to go to mass (lectoring today), and thought of your comments yesterday about getting home soon, and wanted to let you know I appreciate the exemplary work you are doing for our district.

Testimony on the collective bargaining resolution didnt go yesterday as I had planned. Unfortunately, my prepared remarks were way too long for the short time allowed. Based on what you heard I could see, in retrospect, that I might have ticked off a couple of your members. I got rattled when you told me to wrap it up and didnt get to the part where I suggested that we are a long ways from those days (historical incidents), that we have good repoire with many and most of our employers, but that this resolution is important for the few unscrupulous employers around.

I agree that too often we get into this union-nonunion perspective, when in reality we all just want to have mutual respect between employees and employers. My entire ideology is wrapped up around fair and dignified treatment in the workplace. I appreciate sincerely that you put your name on the resolution as a co-sponsor. I know Rep Coghill was unhappy and I left his staff a message to try to smooth out my comments.

Unfortunately in this instance my penchant for labor history got in the way of my better intentions. I have no idea if this will get to you prior to a floor vote on the resolution, but I thought I owed you an explanation.

Sincerely,

Vince Beltrami

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: HJR025-00G-LGO-5-10-07
 Bill Version: HJR25
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____
 Title: Urging the United States Congress to support the freedom to choose unions

Dept. Affected: 700
 RDU: Office of the Lt. Governor
 Component: Office of the Lt. Governor

Sponsor: Representatives Harris, Gruenberg, et al
 Requester: House State Affairs Committee

Component No. 11

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution will have no fiscal impact on the Office of the Lt. Governor.

Prepared by: Gail Fenwick, Asst. Administrative Director
 Division: Division of Administrative Services
 Approved by: Jim Merriner, Chief of Staff
 Agency: Office of the Lt. Governor

Phone: 465-3885
 Date/Time: 5/10/2007, 4:45pm
 Date: 5/10/2007

HJR

37

**Additional Documents for
HJR 37
*Const Am: Sec. of State Preferences***

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3887 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 10, 2008

SUBJECT: HJR 37, correcting obsolete references in the state constitution to "secretary of state" (Work Order No. 25-LS1527C)

TO: Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.

FROM: Jack Chenoweth
Assistant Revisor

The joint resolution has been scheduled for a House State Affairs Committee hearing.

For whatever use you may choose to make of the material, set out below is a replication of my notes shared with the joint resolution's sponsor when this matter was last before the legislature in 2005.

In 1970, the legislature proposed and the voters, by a margin of 71% - 29% (yes = 46,102; no = 18,781), approved a series of amendments to the state constitution that changed the name of the constitutional office of "secretary of state" to the office of "lieutenant governor." In the 1970 joint resolution that proposed the amendments, SJR 2, a copy of which accompanies this memo, the drafting attorneys of the time did not catch all the references to "secretary of state." They missed the two that appear in article II, section 5 and article III, section 25. By proposing amendments to delete in those two sections the obsolete references to secretary of state and substituting references to lieutenant governor, this House joint resolution would correct the oversight.

Unlike statutes, corrections of errors and omissions in the state constitution cannot be completed editorially. Under article XIII, section 1,

Amendments. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing each proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next general election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the amendment, it shall be adopted. Unless otherwise provided in the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days after the certification of the election returns by the lieutenant governor.

Representative Max F. Gruenberg

March 10, 2008

Page 2

Corrective changes of this kind might have been proposed by a constitutional convention called to make changes to the state constitution. However, when, at ten-year intervals since 1970, the proposals have been presented to the voters as referenda under article XIII, section 3, the voters have repeatedly failed to approve calls for state constitutional conventions. The voters defeated the calls for constitutional conventions in each of the 1972, 1982, 1992, and 2002 general elections.

JBC:med

08-168.med

Enclosure



Alaska State Legislature

1970

Source:

SJR 2

SJR 2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing that the Constitution of the State of Alaska be amended by changing the name of the secretary of state to lieutenant governor.

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

Section 1. Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15, Art. III, Constitution of the State of Alaska, are amended to read:

SECTION 7. There shall be a lieutenant governor. He shall have the same qualifications as the governor and serve for the same term. He shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law and as may be delegated to him by the governor.

SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be nominated in the manner provided by law for nominating candidates for other elective offices. In the general election the votes cast for a candidate for governor shall be considered as cast also for the candidate for lieutenant governor running jointly with him. The candidate whose name appears on the ballot jointly with that of the successful candidate for governor shall be elected lieutenant governor.

SECTION 9. In case of the temporary absence of the governor from office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor.

SECTION 10. If the governor-elect dies, resigns, or is disqualified, the lieutenant governor elected with him shall succeed to the office of governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any other reason, the lieutenant governor elected with him shall serve as acting governor, and shall succeed to the office if the governor-elect does not assume his office within six months of the beginning of the term.

SECTION 11. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor for any reason, the lieutenant governor shall

succeed to the office for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 13. Provision shall be made by law for succession to the office of governor and for an acting governor in the event that the lieutenant governor is unable to succeed to the office or act as governor. No election of a lieutenant governor shall be held except at the time of electing a governor.

SECTION 14. When the lieutenant governor succeeds to the office of governor, he shall have the title, powers, duties, and emoluments of that office.

SECTION 15. The compensation of the governor and the lieutenant governor shall be prescribed by law and shall not be diminished during their term of office, unless by general law applying to all salaried officers of the State.

* Sec. 2. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Art. XI, Constitution of the State of Alaska, are amended to read:

SECTION 2. An initiative or referendum is proposed by an application containing the bill to be initiated or the act to be referred. The application shall be signed by not less than one hundred qualified voters as sponsors, and shall be filed with the lieutenant governor. If he finds it in proper form he shall so certify. Denial of certification shall be subject to judicial review.

SECTION 3. After certification of the application, a petition containing a summary of the subject matter shall be prepared by the lieutenant governor for circulation by the sponsors. If signed by qualified voters, equal in number to ten per cent of those who voted in the preceding general election and resident in at least two-thirds of the election districts of the State, it may be filed with the lieutenant governor.

SECTION 4. An initiative petition may be filed at any time. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the proposed law, and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred twenty days after adjournment of the legislative session following the filing. If, before the election, substantially the same measure has been enacted, the petition is void.

SECTION 5. A referendum petition may be filed only within ninety days after adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing the act and shall place them on the ballot for the first statewide election held more than one hundred eighty days after adjournment of that session.

SECTION 6. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor its adoption, the initiated measure is enacted. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the rejection of an act referred, it is rejected. The lieutenant governor shall certify the election returns. An initiated law becomes effective ninety days after certification, is not subject to veto, and may not be repealed by the legislature within two years of its effective date.

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It may be amended at any time. An act rejected by referendum is void thirty days after certification. Additional procedures for the initiative and referendum may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Secs. 1 and 3, Art. XIII, Constitution of the State of Alaska, are amended to read:

SECTION 1. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature. The lieutenant governor shall prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing each proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next statewide election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition favor the amendment, it shall be adopted. Unless otherwise provided in the amendment, it becomes effective thirty days after the certification of the election returns by the lieutenant governor.

SECTION 3. If during any ten-year period a constitutional convention has not been held, the lieutenant governor shall place on the ballot for the next general election the question: "Shall there be a Constitutional Convention?" If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in the negative, the question need not be placed on the ballot until the end of the next ten-year period. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in the affirmative, delegates to the convention shall be chosen at the next regular statewide election, unless the legislature provides for the election of the delegates at a special election. The lieutenant governor shall issue the call for the convention. Unless other provisions have been made by law, the call shall conform as nearly as possible to the act calling the Alaska Constitutional Convention of 1955, including, but not limited to, number of members, districts, election and certification of delegates, and submission and ratification of revisions and ordinances. The appropriation provisions of the call shall be self-executing and shall constitute a first claim on the state treasury.

Sec. 4. Sec. 9, Art. XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

SECTION 9. The first governor and lieutenant governor shall hold office for a term beginning with the day on which they assume office and ending at noon on the first Monday in December of the even-numbered year following the next presidential election. This term shall count as a full term for purposes of determining eligibility for reelection only if it is four years or more in duration.

Sec. 5. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of the state at the next statewide election in conformity with sec. 1, art. XIII, of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the state election code.

Member

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Standing Committees:

Judiciary
State Affairs

House Special Committee:

Ways & Means

Finance Subcommittees:

Administration
Courts



Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.

House District 20

**Anchorage (Mountain View, Russian Jack, East Anchorage)
House Minority Assistant Floor Leader**

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716 W 4th Avenue, Rm 350
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Alaska State Capitol, Rm 110
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
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Email:
rep.max.gruenberg@legis.state.ak.us

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR HJR37

BY: REPRESENTATIVE MAX F. GRUENBERG, JR.

TITLE: "Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska to correct obsolete references to the office of secretary of state by substituting references to the office of lieutenant governor and to eliminate personal pronoun references in the sections proposed to be amended."

In 1970 the legislature proposed and the voters of Alaska approved a series of amendments to the state constitution that changed the name of the office of "Secretary of State" to the office of "Lieutenant Governor." At that time, however, the drafting attorneys did not catch all of the references to "Secretary of State".

HJR37 corrects the two remaining references to "Secretary of State" in the state constitution. The proposed amendments, if approved by the legislature, would be placed before the voters in the next general election.

HJR37 also corrects personal pronouns referenced in the sections.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HJR37
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HJR037-OOG-DOE-3-7-08 Dept. Affected: OOG
 Title: Constitutional amendment to correct obsolete references to offices RDU: Elections
 Component: Elections
 Sponsor: Representative Gruenberg
 Requester: House State Affairs Committee Component Number: 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information					
		FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES							
Personal Services							
Travel							
Contractual	1.5						
Supplies							
Equipment							
Land & Structures							
Grants & Claims							
Miscellaneous							
TOTAL OPERATING	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES							
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()							
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
*002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	1.5					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other Interagency Receipts						
TOTAL	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 The passage of this resolution would require the constitutional amendment to appear on the 2008 general election ballot. The cost of providing information about the constitutional amendment in the Official election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58 is \$1.5. Should the addition of this question require printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase to \$22.0.

Prepared by: Gail Ferrumisi, Director Phone: 465-2644
 Division: Division of Elections Date/Time: 3/7/2008, 12:37pm
 Approved by: Linda Perez, Administrative Director Date: 3/7/2008
 Office of the Governor

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives



Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.
House District 20
Anchorage (Mountain View, Russian Jack, East Anchorage)
House Minority Assistant Floor Leader

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Member

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Judiciary
State Affairs

House Special Committee:
Ways & Means

Finance Subcommittees:
Administration
Courts

Sectional Analysis for HJR37
BY: Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.

Section 1. Amends Article II, sec. 5, Constitution of the State of Alaska

Adds: **lieutenant governor**
Removes: [SECRETARY OF STATE]

Adds: **the legislator**
Removes: [HE]

Section 2. Amends Article II, sec. 25 Constitution of the State of Alaska

Adds: **lieutenant governor**
Removes: [SECRETARY OF STATE]

Adds: **the head of each principal department**
Removes: [HE]

These sections update by correcting the only two outdated references to "secretary of state" to "lieutenant governor" following the 1970 constitutional amendment that changed the name of that office. These amendments also correct the wording of these sections to make them gender neutral.

Section 3. This section states that the constitutional amendments will be placed on the ballot at the next general election as required by Alaska.

Art. XIII, Sec. 1 of the Constitution. Two thirds of each House must approve the proposed amendment and a majority of the electoral voting must ratify it.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 18, 2008

SUBJECT: Consideration of draft House Joint Resolution concerning correction of obsolete references in the state constitution to "secretary of state" (Work Order No. 25-LS1527A)

TO: Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.

FROM: Jack Chenoweth
Assistant Revisor

I've prepared the draft House Joint Resolution in response to the substance of the request -- to use the "G" version of HJR 7 that was offered in the 24th Legislature. I was the drafting attorney that handled that legislation as well. At the time, I recall that I verbally counseled against introduction of the House Judiciary Committee Substitute in the form then reported. I did so out of concern that the inclusion in the committee substitute of two provisions eliminating personal pronouns in the texts of the respective sections proposed to be amended may be enough to cause the court to conclude that the joint resolution's title was incomplete. The matter of passage and presentation of the content of joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments is guided by article XIII of the state constitution, and includes, at article XIII, section 1, direction to the lieutenant governor to

. . . prepare a ballot title and proposition summarizing each proposed amendment, and shall place them on the ballot for the next general election.

That provision has been implemented by provisions of AS 15.50, including, in AS 15.50.010(a), a limitation that "[e]ach [proposed constitutional] amendment shall be confined to one subject," and language in AS 15.50.020 to the effect that [t]he ballot title shall . . . indicate the general subject of the [proposed] act."

Suffice to say that, in the joint resolution that accompanies this memo, because the bill title identifies the correction of the obsolete references but omits mention of the elimination of the related personal pronouns, it entails the risk that, if challenged, the measure could be found unconstitutional for failure of its title to accurately describe its contents. Alternatively, though I can't imagine that the court would head off in this direction, the court might find that, as a constitutional matter, article XIII does not impose a requirement of a descriptive title for a constitutional amendment that equals the

Representative Max Gruenberg

February 18, 2008

Page 2

descriptive title requirement of the third sentence of article II, section 13, of the state constitution:

Form of Bills. Every bill shall be confined to one subject unless it is an appropriation bill or one codifying, revising, or rearranging existing laws. Bills for appropriations shall be confined to appropriations. *The subject of each bill shall be expressed in the title.* The enacting clause shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska."

I would ask that you consider introduction of the measure in the form first offered, omitting the treatment of personal pronouns and limiting the subject matter to the references to "lieutenant governor [SECRETARY OF STATE]". I respectfully suggest that the latter is cleaner. Or, the title could be changed.

JBC:med

08-109.mcd

Enclosure

**Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives**



**Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr.
House District 20
Anchorage (Mountain View, Russian Jack, East Anchorage)
House Minority Assistant Floor Leader**

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Member

Standing Committees:
Judiciary
State Affairs

House Special Committee:
Ways & Means

Finance Subcommittees:
Administration
Courts

**TO: Representative Bob Lynn
Chair, State Affairs**

FROM: Representative Max F. Gruenberg, Jr. 

DATE: February 28, 2008

RE: HJR 37 - Const. AM: Sec. of State References

Please consider this memorandum as a request for the House State Affairs Committee to schedule a hearing on HJR 37. Accompanying this memo are the following documents:

- ▶ Sponsor Statement
- ▶ HJR 37 - 25-LS1527\C
- ▶ Sectional Analysis
- ▶ Legal Memorandum - Dated February 18, 2008

Many thanks.

HJR

39

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Vice-Chairman
Economic Development, Trade & Tourism
Committee

Member
Judiciary Committee
Joint Armed Services Committee

Finance Subcommittees
Corrections
Labor and Workforce Development
Military and Veterans' Affairs
Public Safety



A Communication from
REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN
District 31 Anchorage

E-Mail: Representative Bob Lynn@legis.state.ak.us
"Bob Lynn's Alaska Blog" ReplBobLynnBlog.com

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To: Legal Services

Fax #: 2029

From: Nancy Manly x2794
Alaska State Capitol, room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

of Pages (including cover): 2

Phone: 907-465-4931
Fax: 907-465-4316

Re: HJR 39 Urging US to Ratify Law of the Sea Treaty

3-27-08

HJR 39 25-LS1590A passed out of the House State Affairs Committee as amended. Please draft a final CS to reflect the changes. Thank you.

Amendment #1 25-LS1590A.1 (Gruenberg)
(Attached)

AMENDMENT #1 *passed*

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: HJR 39

BY REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG

1 Page 2, line 7:

2 Delete "for ratification"

3

4 Page 2, line 18:

5 Delete "claims of"

6 Insert "claim of authority by"

7

8 Page 2, lines 23 - 26:

9 Delete "oil, gas, and mineral resources in the Arctic Ocean and other northern waters,
10 the conduct of essential scientific research in the world's oceans, the right of the United States
11 to the use of the seas, the rules of navigation, and the effect of the use of the seas on the
12 world's economic development and environmental concerns"

13 Insert new paragraphs to read:

14 "(1) oil, gas, and mineral resources in the Arctic Ocean and other northern
15 waters;

16 (2) conduct of essential scientific research in the world's oceans;

17 (3) right of the United States to the use of the seas;

18 (4) rules of navigation;

19 (5) effect of the use of the seas on world economic development; and

20 (6) environmental concerns related to the use of the seas"

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: HJR 39

BY REPRESENTATIVE GRUENBERG

1 Page 2, line 7:

2 Delete "for ratification"

3

4 Page 2, line 18:

5 Delete "claims of"

6 Insert "claim of authority by"

7

8 Page 2, lines 23 - 26:

9 Delete "oil, gas, and mineral resources in the Arctic Ocean and other northern waters,
10 the conduct of essential scientific research in the world's oceans, the right of the United States
11 to the use of the seas, the rules of navigation, and the effect of the use of the seas on the
12 world's economic development and environmental concerns"

13 Insert new paragraphs to read:

14 "(1) oil, gas, and mineral resources in the Arctic Ocean and other northern
15 waters;

16 (2) conduct of essential scientific research in the world's oceans;

17 (3) right of the United States to the use of the seas;

18 (4) rules of navigation;

19 (5) effect of the use of the seas on world economic development; and

20 (6) environmental concerns related to the use of the seas"

Alaska State Legislature

Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Vice-Chairman
Economic Development, Trade & Tourism
Committee

Member
Judiciary Committee
Joint Armed Services Committee

Finance Subcommittees
Corrections
Labor and Workforce Develop.
Military and Veterans' Affairs
Public Safety



A Communication From
REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN
District 31 Anchorage

House State Affairs Committee Chair

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Juneau, AK 99801-1182

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Sponsor Statement HJR 39

This resolution urges the U.S. Senate to ratify the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea ("Law of the Sea") treaty. As Senator Lisa Murkowski said in her recent address to the joint session, ratification of this treaty is extremely important to protect U.S. interests concerning the use and development of the high seas off Alaska and elsewhere. For example, other nations are aggressively seeking to stake their claims to the Arctic Ocean as far as the North Pole itself. The treaty permits member nations to extend their exclusive economic zones and will govern the development of oceanic resources, the uses and navigational rules governing ocean transit, and other issues, as well.

155 nations, including all allies of the United States and the world's maritime powers, as well as all other nations bordering the Arctic Ocean, have ratified the treaty. Although some critics have stated that this country can reap the benefits of the treaty without binding itself to its limitations, this ignores the over-riding interest the United States has in participating fully in all negotiations, deliberations, and ratification of key documents emanating from the treaty. Only treaty signatories will have the right to sit on the important governing bodies convened under the auspices of the treaty.

Because the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has now reported the treaty to the Senate floor, it is particularly important and timely that this legislature passes HJR 39 and transmits it to all members of the U.S. Senate expressing this state's strong interest in the treaty and support for its passage during the remaining months of the 110th Congress.

**America's Newspapers**

Law of the Sea Treaty crucial to U.S. - COMPASS: Points of view from the community
Anchorage Daily News (AK) - November 8, 2007

Author: SEN. LISA MURKOWSKI ; Commentary

It's ironic that an international treaty that can do much good for the nation, especially Alaska, is only now moving closer to Senate approval because of actions by Russia, Denmark and Canada. Steps taken by those three nations to strengthen or establish claims in the Arctic Ocean have highlighted for many Americans -- and many of my colleagues -- the need of the Senate to approve the Law of the Sea Treaty. Otherwise, we could be left standing on the shore, watching as other nations divvy up the wealth and scientific riches of the valuable Arctic seabed.

Without ratification, the U.S. will have no permanent seat on the decision-making body that would settle disputed claims.

Without ratification, the United States, with 1,000 miles of Arctic coast along Alaska, would be the only Arctic nation not party to the treaty. Currently, 155 nations have ratified the treaty, including all of our allies and the world's maritime powers.

International negotiators first approved the Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982. President Ronald Reagan wisely saw a serious shortcoming in how the new treaty would deal with deep-seabed mining. Negotiators went back to work and, in 1994, presented an improved treaty.

U.S. Senate approval is required of all international treaties, and a Senate committee held hearings in 1994 but the full Senate never voted on the measure. Committee hearings resumed in 2003 and 2004, but still no vote.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which I am a member, again took up the treaty last month. I hope this is the year for final passage.

Several events of the past few months have pushed the treaty to the front of the agenda, including Russia's decision to send two small submarines into Arctic waters in August to plant their nation's flag under the North Pole. Russia believes its continental shelf extends that far into the Arctic. Like-minded Denmark has sent scientists to determine if a mountain ridge beneath the Arctic Ocean is connected to its territory of Greenland. And Canada, getting nervous at the thought of underwater flags and ice-free shipping lanes through the Northwest Passage, is talking about setting up military bases and expanding its fleet to patrol the waters.

The United States cannot sit by and watch as other nations draw their own maps.

Under the Law of the Sea Treaty, member nations can claim an exclusive economic zone out to 200 miles, with sovereign rights to explore, develop and manage the resources within that zone. Nations' claims can extend even farther if they can prove a real connection to their continental shelf. The U.S. Arctic Research Commission believes the United States could lay claim, beyond our 200 mile exclusive economic zone, to the northern seabed around Alaska equal in size to the state of California.

This isn't just about the oil, gas and mineral resources in the Arctic. It's also about managing the critical scientific research that is so important to Alaskans' way of life. It's about the United States defining and defending its rights on uses of the sea, rules of navigation,

economic development and environmental standards. This is about our future, for without Senate ratification of the treaty, the future of miles of ocean north of Alaska is in someone else's hands.

"We have more to gain from legal certainty and public order in the world's oceans than any other country," Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte said in Senate committee hearings last month. Negroponte, who also has served as director of national intelligence and U.N. ambassador, said the treaty would not interfere with U.S. intelligence-gathering efforts or our Navy's navigational freedom.

Support for Senate ratification is coming from all sides of the political world, including the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, Indiana Sen. Richard Lugar, and the Democratic chairman of the committee, Delaware Sen. Joseph Biden.

I urge Alaskans to join me in supporting the Law of the Sea Treaty. It's time the United States signed on the bottom line to protect our rights.

Republican Lisa Murkowski represents Alaska in the U.S. Senate.

Caption: Graphic 1: Lisa Murkowski BW_110807.eps

Edtton: Final

Section: Alaska

Page: B4

Record Number: 1533033211/08/07

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LISA MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:

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RANKING MEMBER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

FOREIGN RELATIONS
RANKING MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
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United States Senate

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December 7, 2007

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The Honorable Max Gruenberg
Representative
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Gruenberg: *Max*

Thank you for contacting me regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I deeply appreciate your initiative and activism on this issue, which is so important for Alaska.

The Law of the Sea Treaty is critical to Alaska if we wish to continue to exert sovereignty over our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the fisheries and mineral deposits it contains. It is especially relevant today given Russia's claim to 460,000 sq. miles of the Arctic Continental shelf. Although the United States has enjoyed some of the benefits and protections of the Law of the Sea Treaty thus far, in 2004, the treaty became eligible for amendment. Without a seat at the table and a chance to assert our rights, decisions that directly impact Alaska could be made without our input.

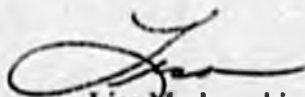
On September 27th and October 4, 2007, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the Law of the Sea Treaty. I have enclosed a copy of the statement I gave at the September 27th hearing. As you requested, I am enclosing copies of the most recent Foreign Relation Committee report, which is from 2004, the proposed legislation, and a bound copy of the Law of the Sea Treaty. The treaty itself can also be viewed at:

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_convention.htm

As you well know, there are a number of misconceptions about this treaty circulating in the media. In addition to my statement and the other materials you requested, I am enclosing a Myths vs. Facts sheet that I have found to be useful when discussing this treaty. Do not hesitate to contact my office if you need any additional information or assistance on this issue.

Again, thank you for contacting me. My best to your family during this holiday season and to everyone up in Juneau.

Sincerely,



Lisa Murkowski
United States Senator

Enclosures [5]

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HJR 39
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HJR 39 Dept. Affected: _____
 Title URGING US TO RATIFY LAW OF THE SEA TREATY RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor House State Affairs Committee
 Requester House State Affairs Committee Component Number _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Nancy Manly, Committee Aide
 Division: House State Affairs Committee
 Approved by: Representative Bob Lynn
Chair

Phone 465-2794
 Date/Time 3/20/08 12:00 AM
 Date 3/20/2008

Isaac Edwards
Legislative Director
Office of Senator Lisa Murkowski
Testimony before the Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives State Affairs Committee
March 27, 2008

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice Chairman, Representative Gruenberg, and members of the Committee. Thank you for inviting me to testify before you today on House Joint Resolution 39, regarding the Convention on the Law of the Sea – often referred to as the Law of the Sea Treaty.

I have been asked to speak a bit on the pros and cons of the Treaty. I should first note that my employer, Senator Lisa Murkowski, is very much in favor of the Treaty and is hopeful that the U.S. Senate will ratify the Treaty this year.

On October 31, 2007, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted, by a vote of 17-4, to recommend Senate advice and consent to the Treaty. This is the second time the Committee has recommended Senate advice and consent – an earlier vote of 19-0 was held in 2004. It is now pending on the full Senate's calendar, but no time has been set aside for its consideration. Because it is a treaty, it will need 67 votes to be ratified.

I will skip the history of the Treaty in order to get to some of the more prominent issues that have been raised and what opponents and proponents of the Treaty are saying.

Opponents of the Treaty generally cite concern about loss of sovereignty if the United States were to become a party to this Treaty. They also ask why is it even necessary for the United States to be a party to the Treaty? Our Navy already has freedom of movement around the oceans – why should we put ourselves in a situation where we might potentially be limited?

Proponents, including the United States Navy and Coast Guard, respond that it is necessary to lock in those rights rather than depend upon customary international law.

Our Navy purposefully transits its ships through narrow straits around the world to maintain a customary use to show those straits are international waters. The Law of the Sea Treaty would lock in those navigational rights.

While the situation may seem favorable now, that may not always be the case. Over time, international customary law has a tendency to change. As an example, you may recall the 15 British sailors who were seized by Iranian forces just over a year ago and accused of being in Iranian waters, although evidence shows they were in Iraqi territorial waters. Following the Iraq-Iran war from 1980-1988, there has been dispute over who owns what water – since then it has been more of a custom or a practice of who owns what, rather than a specific delineation.

We should not put ourselves in a situation where our rights to passage through what we believe to be international waters are challenged because international customary law has changed.

In addition, the Treaty expands our territorial waters where we have absolute sovereignty over any and all movement of vessels to 12 nautical miles. It provides for a new 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone where we have sovereign rights to all living and non-living resources, such as fish and minerals. Under the 1958 Treaties that we are a party to, our territorial waters are limited to 3 nautical miles and an Exclusive Economic Zone did not exist.

Although we are currently operating as if we have the rights provided under the Law of the Sea Treaty, as a non-party to the Treaty, other nations do not necessarily need to recognize our claims to those areas. This is particularly important to Alaska as over half of the United States' coastline is in our state.

The Convention on the Law of the Sea provides a basis for several international treaties with great relevance to our fisheries. The Convention on Straddling and Highly Migratory stocks provides both access to, and protections for, fish stocks which migrate

through the high seas and the jurisdictions of other nations. Among the stocks is our Pollock fishery in the Bering Sea.

The Convention on Fisheries in the Central Bering Sea is another treaty which gives us an unprecedented degree of control over the activities of other fishing nations in the central portion of the Bering Sea, beyond both the U.S. and Russian Exclusive Economic Zones. Without the influence of the Law of the Sea, neither of these important fishing agreements would likely have come into being.

In addition, the terms of the 1991 Maritime Boundary Treaty between Russia and the United States are widely regarded as highly favorable to the U.S. in terms of fishing grounds and mineral rights, and are themselves consistent with the Law of the Sea. The U.S. Senate has ratified this treaty – the Russian Duma has not and there are increasing cries from Moscow to renegotiate the Treaty. If we do not become a party to the Law of the Sea, our Maritime Boundary Treaty may also be in doubt, and those who wish to renegotiate will have much firmer footing. It would be extremely difficult to renegotiate the boundary agreement with similar positive results for the United States.

The issue of sovereignty, and subjecting the U.S. to an international dispute resolution tribunal, is also raised as an objection to the Treaty. Why should we put our interests in somebody else's hands who may not be sympathetic to our point of view?

It is a valid issue and one that is addressed in the Senate Resolution on Advice and Consent that would ratify the Treaty. Article 287 of the Treaty allows for a declaration of which form of dispute settlement a Party wishes to use. The Senate Resolution on Advice and Consent says that the U.S. would choose a special arbitration tribunal for matters relating to fisheries, marine environment, marine scientific research, and navigation, including pollution from vessels. A regular arbitration tribunal would be used for other issues. I can describe the arbitration tribunal in more detail if members of the Committee wish.

In addition, and most importantly, Article 298 of the Treaty allows that a state may declare that it does not accept any of the procedures for dispute settlement for any of three types of disputes:

- Disputes concerning boundary delimitations for territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, or the continental shelf;
- Disputes concerning military activities or law enforcement activities, including the definition of those activities; and
- Disputes in which the U.N. Security Council is exercising its U.N. Charter functions.

The Senate Resolution on Advice and Consent exempts the U.S. from all three categories of disputes – meaning the U.S. would not be subject to international dispute resolution under the Law of the Sea Treaty in those areas.

Another issue raised by opponents is why do we need to become a party to the Treaty now – why can't it wait? In my view, the answer is the Treaty's amendment process.

The Treaty delayed the possibility of amendment until 10 years after its entry into force – that is until November 2004. The United States needs to be a party to the Treaty in order to block objectionable amendments. Even if an objectionable amendment were to be agreed upon, if the U.S. were a party to the Treaty prior to the amendment's adoption, it would not affect us – the language that the Senate ratifies is what we are bound by – not future amendments that the Senate does not ratify. That is why it is important to be a Party now, before any objectionable amendments might possibly be adopted.

In addition, we need to be able to defend our claims to the Arctic and our extended continental shelf. The Arctic Ocean covers only 3% of the earth's surface, yet it accounts for over 25% of the world's continental shelf area.

The mapping expedition by the Coast Guard Cutter Healy found that our continental shelf off of northern Alaska extends for an additional 100 miles beyond what we previously thought. But we can't claim that area, and the resources that are in it, without being a party to the Treaty.

As the resolution notes, Russia has already made its claim that its extended continental shelf gives it control over half of the Arctic. The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf is examining that claim. Other nations are making their claims as well – in fact, eight submissions for extended continental shelf claims have been made since December 2001. More are expected.

The Continental Shelf Commission is composed of 21 members who are experts in the fields of geology, geophysics, or hydrography, and are nationals of parties to the Law of the Sea. That means that unless the United States is a party to the Treaty, no one from the U.S. can serve on the Commission and we will have no say on whether other nations' extended continental shelf claims are internationally recognized.

If the U.S. is not a party to the Treaty, we will not be able to refute those claims, nor put forward our own.

Mr. Chairman, I know the Committee has other business that it needs to get to as well beyond this resolution, so I will conclude my remarks here, encourage the Committee to look favorably on this Resolution, and welcome any questions or concerns that the Committee may have.

###

SB

49

Alaska State Legislature



Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Vice-Chairman
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Committee

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Joint Armed Services Committee

Finance Subcommittees
Corrections
Labor and Workforce Develop.
Military and Veterans' Affairs
Public Safety

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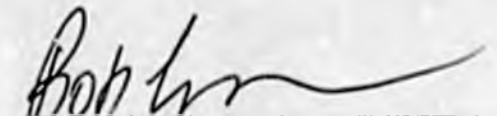
A Communication From
REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN
District 31 Anchorage

House State Affairs Committee Chair

Date: March 29, 2007

Re: SB 49 COMMEMORATIVE PLATES: STATEHOOD ANIV.


We the undersigned agree to waive SB 49 from House State Affairs Committee and on to House Finance Committee. Signature and agreement to waive does not constitute support or opposition to the bill, nor obligate the member to a specific vote on the House Floor.



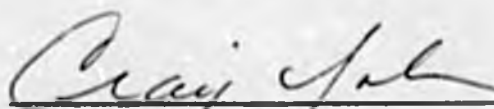
Rep. Bob Lynn, Chair



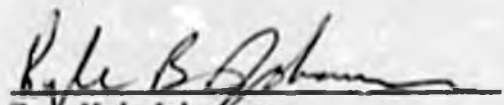
Rep. Bob Roses, Vice Chair



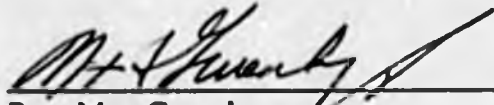
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Senator Gary Stevens Senate Majority Leader

Sponsor Statement for House CS for Senate CS for Senate Bill 49(Transportation)

(Updated on March 29, 2007)

"An Act relating motor vehicle license plates"

In 2009, Alaska will celebrate its 50th anniversary as the 49th state of the United States of America. To mark this historic occasion, the 23rd Legislature created the Alaska Statehood Celebration Commission to organize, plan and administer all official state activities leading up to the 50th anniversary of Alaska statehood. In the spirit of celebrating our landmark anniversary, the commission recommends the state issue a commemorative license plate.

Senate Bill 49 gives the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) statutory authority to issue a special license plate commemorating the 50th anniversary of Alaska's statehood. The Division, in consultation with the Alaska Statehood Celebration Commission, has determined the design and color of the commemorative plate. DMV will begin to issue the commemorative license plate on January 1, 2008.

SB 49 was amended by the House Transportation Committee to allow DMV to issue special registration plates to recipients of the Medal of Honor. The bill also waives any registration or plate fees for the person receiving the Medal of Honor, and removes the \$30.00 license plate fee for Purple Heart recipients.

I urge your support of this important legislation.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: HCS CSSB 49(TRA)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/16/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: "An Act relating to commemorative license plates celebrating Alaska's 50th anniversary..." RDU: Division of Motor Vehicles
 Component: Motor Vehicles
 Sponsor: Sen. Gary Stevens
 Requester: (S) State Affairs Component No. 2348

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1156) RSE	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

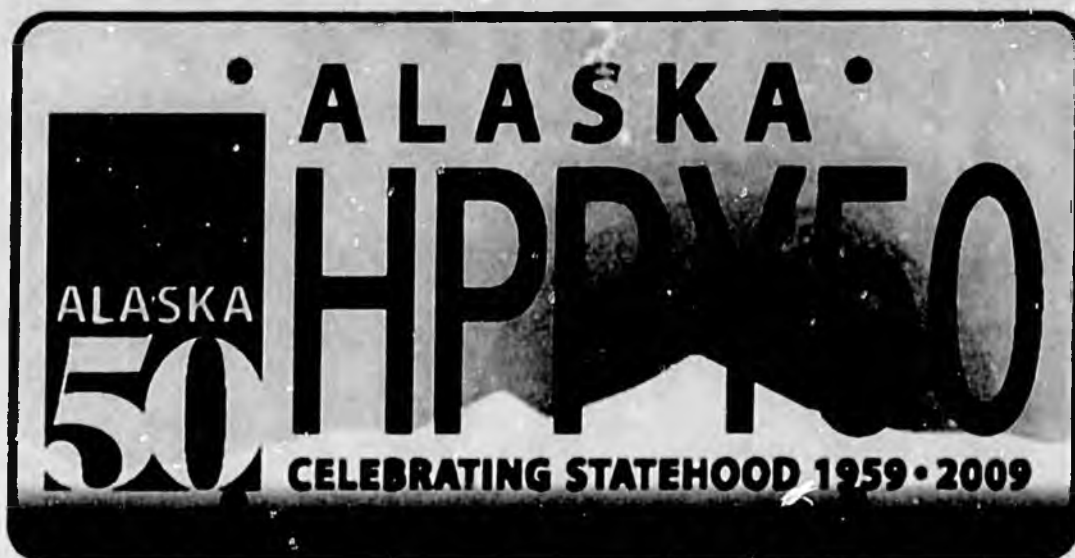
Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 The fiscal impact of this bill is the reduction of revenue of \$2.0 annually for issuing of the Purple Heart License Plates, and potentially 5 vehicle registrations per year for the Congressional Medal of Honor plates.
 This minimal reduction in revenue and any minor costs associated with Congressional Medal of Honor or Purple Heart Veteran plates will not affect the agency's operating budget. Total revenue generated by the DMV is \$50 million annually, while the operating budget for the division is \$13.1 million.

Prepared by: Duane Bannock Phone 269 5008
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date/Time 2/12/07 8:00 AM
 Approved by: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner Date: 3/15/2007 1:55pm
 Agency: Department of Administration





SB49

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY

- [The Medal](#)
- [Symbolism](#)
- [History](#)
- [Types](#)
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The Medal's History



On December 9, 1861 Iowa Senator James W. Grimes introduced S. No. 82 in the United States Senate, a bill designed to "promote the efficiency of the Navy" by authorizing the production and distribution of "medals of honor". On December 21st the bill was passed, authorizing 200 such medals be produced "which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war (Civil War)." President Lincoln signed the bill and the (Navy) Medal of Honor was born.

Two months later on February 17, 1862 Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson introduced a similar bill, this one to authorize "the President to distribute medals to privates in the Army of the United States who shall distinguish themselves in battle." Over the following months wording changed slightly as the bill made its way through Congress. When President Abraham Lincoln signed S.J.R. No. 82 on July 12, 1862, the Army Medal of Honor was born. It read in part:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of the Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection (Civil War)."

With this simple and rather obscure act Congress created a unique award that would achieve prominence in American history like few others. The table below will acquaint you with a chronological time line of key events in the history of the Medal of Honor.

3 MAR 1847	Congress authorizes a "certificate of merit" be presented by the President when a "private soldier distinguishes himself in the service", along with additional pay of \$2 per month.
13 FEB	Army Assistant Surgeon Bernard J.D. Irwin rescues the 60 soldiers of 2d Lt. George Bascom's unit at Apache Pass, AZ. Though the Medal of Honor had not yet been proposed in Congress (and

1861	actually wouldn't even be presented to Irwin until 1894, it was the First heroic act for which the Medal of Honor would be awarded.
24 MAY 1861	In Alexandria, VA Army Private Francis Edwin Brownell performs the first action of the Civil War to merit the Medal of Honor
26 JUN 1861	Aboard the U.S.S. Pawnee, John Williams courage despite his wounds, his refusal to leave any man behind, and his love for the flag became the first act by a member of the U.S. Navy to merit the Medal of Honor.
21 JUL 1861	Eleven soldiers at the Battle of Bull Run perform actions that eventually will make them recipients of the Medal of Honor. The number includes Dr. Mary Walker who was involved in three major battles and became the ONLY woman to get the Medal.
	In all, 25 soldiers and 5 sailors would perform Medal of Honor actions in the months from Bernard Irwin's first heroic act to the establishment of the Navy Medal in December.
9 DEC 1861	Iowa Senator James W. Grimes, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, introduces S. No.82 in Congress to create a medal of honor to promote the efficiency of the Navy.
21 DEC 1861	President Abraham Lincoln approves the Congressional action to provide for 200 Navy Medals of Honor.
17 FEB 1862	Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson introduces a bill in Congress to provide for an Army Medal of Honor for "privates in the Army of the United States who shall distinguish themselves in battle."
12 APR 1862	Civilian spy James J. Andrews and 19 volunteers begin their "Great Locomotive Chase" behind enemy lines in Georgia.
12 MAY 1862	At Drewry's Bluff, VA aboard the U.S.S. Galena, Corporal John Mackie became the first Marine to earn the Medal of Honor. When he received the award aboard the U.S.S. Seminole on 10 July 1863 he became the first Marine to also receive the award.
18 JUN 1862	Seven of Andrew's Raiders are hanged as spies in Atlanta. Four of them will eventually be awarded Medals of Honor...the first to die in their moment of heroism.
12 JUL 1862	President Lincoln approves the legislation authorizing the preparation of 2,000 Medals of Honor to "be presented, in the name of the Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities." Already 88 soldiers have performed heroic actions that will be ultimately awarded Medals of Honor.
17 SEP 1862	Twenty U.S. Army soldiers perform heroic acts at Antietam that would eventually become recognized by Medal of Honor presentations.
13 DEC 1862	At Fredericksburg, VA, Nineteen soldiers perform Medal of Honor actions.
3 MAR 1863	The Act of 3 March 1863 extended the presentations of the Army Medal of Honor to officers, as well as non-commissioned officers and privates. (The Navy medal continued to be reserved for enlisted personnel ONLY.)
25 MAR 1863	Secretary of War Edwin Stanton presents the first Medals of Honor to six of the surviving members of Andrew's Raiders. They are the first Medals ever presented.
3 APR 1863	The Navy presents its first Medals of Honor to 41 sailors, 17 of them for actions in the attacks at Forts Jackson and St. Philip (24 Apr 1862).

22 May 1863	Ninety-six soldiers perform Medal of Honor actions at Vicksburg, Mississippi....the highest one day total in the Medals entire history. In all, 120 Medals of Honor were earned at Vicksburg.
30 JUN 1863	Approximately 300 of the 864 members of the 27th Maine agree to remain to guard Washington, DC after their enlistment had expired. In return Secretary of War Edwin Stanton submitted the entire group of volunteers for Medals of Honor. A typographical error resulted in all 864 of the 27th Maine's soldiers being awarded Medals of Honor for their extra 4 days of service. (All were revoked in the purge of 1917).
1 JUL 1863	Four days of battle at Gettysburg added 58 Medals of Honor to the war total.
18 JUL 1863	At Fort Wagner, SC the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry faced their first major test of combat. Former slave William Harvey Carney became the first Black American to earn the Medal of Honor.
5 AUG 1864	Ninety-eight Americans received Medals of Honor for actions this day at Mobile Bay, Alabama. The total included 90 sailors and 8 Marines.
2 APR 1865	Fifty-two soldiers earn Medals of Honor at Petersburg, VA.
6 APR 1865	Fifty-six soldiers earn Medals of Honor at Deatonville (Sailor's Creek), VA. Among them on this day was 2d Lt. Thomas Custer (yes, they were brothers) who earned his SECOND Medal of Honor, becoming the ONLY MAN in the Civil War to receive TWO.
11 APR 1865	General Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse and the Civil War ends.
19 APR 1865	In the week following Lee's surrender 8 more Medals of Honor were earned. 7 of them at Columbus, GA. The 9th and last Medal of Honor of the Civil War was earned on April 19th at Greensboro, NC by Charles Malone Betts.
12 May 1865	In Nebraska Army Private Frank W. Lohnes becomes the first official Medal of Honor recipient of the Indian Campaigns, his action preceded only by Bernard Irwin's 4 years earlier. His award is presented just two months after his action.
11 NOV 1865	Rather than grant Dr. Mary Walker's request for a commission in the U.S. Army, President Johnson orders that she be given the Medal of Honor. (The award was revoked in the purge of 1917, then restored in 1977).
31 DEC 1865	680 of the eventual 1520 total Medals awarded for Civil War actions (not counting those of the 27th Maine), have been presented. From 1866 to 1890 a total of 105 more will be awarded. From 1890 to 1899 more Medals will be awarded for Civil War action that were awarded during the war...a total of 683 in the last decade of the century.
1865 - 1891	During the period from the end of the Civil War to New Years Day, 1891 all but two of the 242 Medals of Honor awarded for the Indian Campaigns were earned. The exceptions were the earlier award to Irwin, and the last action which occurred on 5 OCT 1898.
9 JUN 1871	Three sailors earn Medals of Honor for action in Korea. These were the first Medals of Honor earned on foreign soil. Over the following two days twelve more Americans earn Medals of honor...9 sailors and 6 Marines in all.
	Due to the large number of men submitted for Medals of Honor after the Battle of the Little Big Horn, a review board of officers was

1876	assembled to consider the requests. The number was pared down to 24 men, and a "new standard" was applied that "the conduct which deserves such recognition should not be the simple discharge of duty, but such acts beyond this that if omitted or refused to be done, should not justly subject the person to censure as a shortcoming or failure."
23 APR 1890	The MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION is established to protect the integrity of the Medal.
2 May 1896	Congress approved legislation authorizing "a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal." (20 Stat. 473)
10 NOV 1896	For the first time a change is made in the DESIGN of the Medal of Honor. The change is only in the suspension ribbon and affects only the Army's Medal of Honor.
26 JUN 1897	With more than 700 Civil War soldiers applying for Medals of Honor since 1890, President William McKinley had directed the Army to establish new policies regarding Medal of Honor applications and awards. Published on this date the new regulations: ...Established that Medals of Honor could only be awarded for "gallantry and intrepidity" above and beyond that of one's fellow soldiers, ...Required that a submission for the Medal of Honor be made by a person other than the veteran who had performed the heroic deed. ...Required the testimony, under oath, of one or more eyewitnesses to the heroic deed. ...Set a time limit of one year for any person to be submitted for the Medal of Honor for an act occurring after 26 June 1897.
1 FEB 1898	The Army issues proper instruction for display of the Medal of Honor suspended from a ribbon hung around the neck of the recipient. (For the next half century Army Medals of Honor were sometimes displayed in this fashion, at other times pinned to the tunic of a soldier's uniform.)
15 FEB 1898	The U.S.S. Maine mysteriously explodes in Havana Harbor killing 258 American soldiers and launching the Spanish-American War. From 1 May to 26 July, 109 soldiers, sailors and Marines earned Medals of Honor. All but 12 were awarded within a year of the war's end.
1 APR 1899	Three Marines and one Sailor earn Medals of Honor in Samoa.
20 JUN 1900	Twenty-nine Americans earn Medals of Honor in China (the Boxer Rebellion) in a campaign that will see 30 more awards for heroism by August 14th.
21 SEP 1901	Secretary of War Eli Root appoints a board headed by Civil War medal recipient Major General Arthur MacArthur to review Medal of Honor submissions from the Spanish American War and the continuing conflict in the Phillipine Islands.
19 APR 1902	U.S. War Department Special Orders No. 93, Paragraph 14 continues the board appointed by Eli Root "for the purpose of examining applications and recommendations for Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit.
23 APR 1904	Congress authorizes a distinctive new design for the Army Medal of Honor, the brainchild of General George Gillespie who had received the Medal of Honor during the Civil War. The new "Gillespie Medal" retains the star shape but surrounds it with a green laurel. The Medal is suspended from a newly designed blue ribbon bearing 13 stars from a bar on which is printed the word "VALOR". Upon authorizing the new Medal of Honor design,

	Congress requires Medal recipients to return their original Medals to be replaced with the new.
10 JAN 1906	In ceremonies at the White House, President Theodore Roosevelt presents the Medal of Honor to Spanish-American war hero James R. Church in keeping with his earlier Executive Order: "The presentation of a Medal of Honor to an officer or enlisted man in the military service, awarded under the Joint Resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1863, will always be made with formal and impressive ceremonial. "The recipient will, when practicable, be ordered to Washington, D.C., and the presentation will be made by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, or by such representative as the President may designate. "When not practicable to have the presentation at Washington, the details of time, place, and ceremony will be prescribed by the Chief of Staff for each case. "On campaign, the presentation will be made by the Division or higher commander." (September 20, 1905)
27 FEB 1907	Recipients of the earlier designs for the Medal of Honor have shown reluctance to return their "old" medals for the new "Gillespie" medals because of the sentimental value their original award holds for them. In response Congress authorizes them to be issued the new design without turning in their original Medals and instructs that those who had previously turned in their Medals have them returned to them. The legislation specifies, however, that both Medals (original and Gillespie) can not be worn at the same time.
1913	The Navy changes the ribbon from which their Medal of Honor is suspended to a blue ribbon with 13 white stars, similar to the design of the ribbon patented with Gillespie's Medal of Honor for the Army. Other slight changes in design are also made.
3 MAR 1915	Authorized the President to present "a suitable Medal of Honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession." Previously the award was reserved for enlisted personnel ONLY, but this act made it available to officers as well. (38 Stat. 928, 931)
24 Oct 1915	Three Marines earn Medals of Honor in Haiti. On the 17th of the following month three more Marines earn Medals of Honor in Haiti.
27 APR 1916	Congress passes legislation to establish "The Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll" and authorizes a \$10 monthly pension for Medal recipients over age 65.
3 JUN 1916	"A board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the Army shall be convened...for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issue of the so-called congressional medal of honor."
16 OCT 1916	The BOARD OF GENERALS authorized in the previous legislation convened under Lt.General Nelson Miles, a Medal recipient from the Civil War. General Miles had taken an active role in promoting legislation to protect the Medal as commander of the Medal of Honor Legion and approached the work of his committee with determination and dedication. Every award of the Army Medal of Honor since the Civil War was reviewed. The recipients were anonymous to the board, represented only by a number.
	The Medal of Honor review board released its findings, striking the names of 911 medal recipients from the honor roll. The stricken

<p>5 FEB 1917</p>	<p>names included all the medals awarded to the 27th Maine, 29 members of President Lincoln's funeral guard and six civilians (whose courage the board did not deny, but who were ruled ineligible for the Medal due their civilian status). Five of the civilians were scouts from the Indian Campaigns including Buffalo Bill Cody. The sixth was Civil War Assistant Surgeon Mary Walker. Though she had participated in major campaigns from Bull Run to Chickamauga, even endured three months as a Confederate prisoner of war, her civilian status denied her continued recognition as a Medal of Honor recipient.</p>
<p>17 APR 1917</p>	<p>The last Medals of Honor awarded for Civil War action are presented to Henry Lewis and Henry Peters, bringing to a close the controversial and divisive scramble of Civil War vets for the coveted award, and opening the way for new legislative protections.</p>
<p>23 JUN 1917</p>	<p>Commander Willis Winter Bradley, Jr. aboard the U.S.S. Pittsburgh becomes the first Medal of Honor recipient of World War I. In all 119 soldiers, sailors, marines, and for the first time AIRMEN performed heroism meriting their Nation's highest award over the following two years. Only 4 such awards were actually presented during the period of the war, the remainder came as a result of a review of World War I awards of the Distinguished Service Cross at the request of General John J. Pershing. The last presentation of a World War I Medal of Honor would not occur until the closing decade of the century.</p>
<p>9 JUL 1918</p>	<p>The Medal of Honor was born in 1862, but it was the act of 9 July 1918 that defined the future of the award, while further eliminated the Certificate of Merit while establishing the new "Pyramid of Honor" providing for lesser awards (The Distinguished Service Cross, The Distinguished Service Medal, and the Silver Star). A key difference between the levels of awards was spelled out, "That the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." The lesser awards were authorized for presentation by the President, "BUT NOT IN THE NAME OF CONGRESS."</p> <p>The act of July 9th further established time limits to avoid problems like those encountered with Civil War veterans seeking the award. Recommendations for Medals of Honor had to be made within 2 years of the act of heroism for which it was to be awarded, and the Medal was to be presented within 3 years.</p> <p>The act of July 9th was further clarified in September, then again in February 1919, to stipulate that no person could receive more than ONE Medal of Honor. Previously there had been 19 DOUBLE AWARDS of the Medal, but hereafter, while there were provisions for second and consecutive awards of lesser medals to be made and noted with appropriate ribbon devices, no more than ONE Medal of Honor could be awarded.</p>
<p>3 MAY 1919</p>	<p>Six months after the end of World War I the Medal of Honor is presented in France to Sergeant Alvin C. York. It was a historic event for the Medal not so much at the time but for the legendary status its recipients would receive in the years to follow.</p>

7 DEC 1941	Five minutes before Japanese aircraft fell upon Pearl Harbor, the air field at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii was attacked. There Navy Lieutenant John Finn earned the first Medal of Honor of World War II. Fourteen more sailors earned Medals of Honor that day at Pearl Harbor, ten of them posthumously.
7 Aug 1942	The TIFFANY CROSS established for non-combat naval heroism in 1942 had proven unpopular, perhaps because it so closely resembled the German Iron Cross. It was also poorly regulated and documented. The Act of August 7th restored the earlier provisions of the Navy Medal of Honor for non-combat heroism and eliminated the Tiffany Cross and the two-medal system.
27 SEP 1942	At Guadalcanal Canadian Born Douglas Munro becomes the first, and ONLY, member of the U.S. Coast Guard to receive the Medal of Honor. Munro was killed in action during his moment of valor.
23 May 1943	In the frozen Aleutian Islands of Alaska, Colorado's Private Joseph P. Martinez becomes the first Hispanic-American to receive the Medal of Honor during World War II. His posthumous award was the first act for combat heroism on American soil (other than the 15 at Pearl Harbor) since the Indian Campaigns.
10 NOV 1943	In Italy for Arkansas football star and Detroit Lion Pro Captain Maurice "Footsie" Britt earns the Medal of Honor. Having already earned the DSC and the Silver Star, it is the first time in military history that a soldier earned all of the military's top awards in a single war.
26 JAN 1945	In France a small, fair featured boy from Texas becomes the most decorated soldier of World War II. Audie Leon Murphy came to epitomize the heroism of America's finest and went on to achieve unprecedented celebrity status.
5 APR 1945	Japanese-American boys had struggled long to prove their loyalty to the United States despite paranoia and prejudice at home. The 442d Infantry Regiment built an impressive record of valor. On this day PFC Sadao S. Munemori became the only Japanese-American of the war to earn his Nation's highest honor. His Medal of Honor, presented posthumously to his mother, is on display at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.
29 JUL 1945	In the Philippine Island's Army Corporal Melvin Mayfield earns the last Medal of Honor of World War II.
1946	The CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY is formed.
20 JUL 1950	General William F. Dean and George Dalton Libby earn the first Medals of Honor of the Korean War. Libby was killed in action and General Dean was taken as a Prisoner of War.
5 AUG 1950	The United States Air Force was born on July 26, 1947 when President Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947. On this date in 1950 Louis Seville became the first flier of the now separate AIR FORCE to earn the Medal of Honor. In all, FOUR Air Force officers received Medals of Honor for action in Korea...all of them posthumous awards. (These four men, as had members of the earlier Air Service and Army Air Corps, were awarded Army Medals of Honor.
25 JUL 1953	Ambrosio Guillen becomes the last of 131 Americans to receive the Medal of Honor in Korea. Guillen's posthumous award was one of 94 awarded to heroes killed during their moment of valor in Korea.
10 AUG 1956	Legislation is authorized providing members of the United States Air Force with their own, distinctive design for an Air Force Medal of Honor separate from that of the Navy and Army.

5 AUG 1958	The Medal of Honor Society is absorbed into the Congressionally Chartered CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA under Title 38, USC.
25 JUL 1963	Congress amended Titles 10 and 14 of the US Code establishing criteria and guidelines for award of the Medal of Honor: ...It would be awarded for action against an enemy of the United States, ...while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or ...while serving with friendly forces (such as was the case with the UN forces in Korea) in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.
13 OCT 1964	Changes in Medal of Honor legislation provided for a \$100 per month pension for Medal of Honor recipients over the age of 50.
17 DEC 1964	Army Special Forces Captain Roger Donlon becomes the first Medal of Honor hero of the Vietnam war.
1965	The AIR FORCE introduces the design for their distinctive Air Force Medal of Honor, similar in design to that of the Army Medal of Honor only larger and displaying the head of the Statue of Liberty and other design changes. Each branch of service, Army, Navy/Marines/Coast Guard, and Air Force now has its own medal design. All three branches display the Medal suspended below a neck ribbon.
23 JAN 1967	In Vietnam, Bernard Francis Fisher becomes the first airman to earn the Air Force's newly designed Medal of Honor. In all, 12 USAF servicemen received Medals of Honor including John Levitow, the first enlisted man to receive the award.
31 OCT 1972	Navy SEAL Michael Thornton performs the last Medal of Honor action of the Vietnam war, saving the life of his SEAL Team Leader Lt. Tommy Norris. Six months earlier Norris had been submitted for the Medal of Honor for heroic actions to rescue downed pilots. It was the first time since the battle at the Citadel in Korea in 1871 that a Medal of Honor was awarded for saving the life of a Medal of Honor recipient. (This, though Norris did not receive his award until 1976.)
10 JUN 1977	Army Secretary Clifford Alexander, Jr. orders the restoration of the Civil War award of the Medal of Honor to Dr. Mary E. Walker. She is the only woman ever awarded the Medal of Honor...but not the only woman whose name appears on the official Honor Roll.
12 JUN 1989	The United States Army restores the Medals of Honor to 5 civilian scouts from the Indian Campaigns, including the award to William "Buffalo Bill" Cody. All 5 awards had been included in the purge of 1917.
24 APR 1991	World War I had yielded no Black Medal of Honor recipients, not due to any lack of courage by America's "soldiers of color" but instead to the unjust prejudices of the time. On this date President George Bush corrected this sad part of Medal of Honor history when he presented the Medal of Honor to the family of Corporal Freddie Stowers, who died in his moment of valor.
3 OCT 1993	Two Special Forces Operational Detachment Delta members, Gary Gordon and Randall Shughart are killed in action during a rescue mission in Somalia. When President Clinton presented Medals of Honor to their widows on 23 May 1993 their heroism was recorded as the only Medal of Honor actions to occur in the 1990s.
	As had been the case for Black American soldiers during World War I, racial prejudice had prevented the award of the Medal of

13 JAN 1997	Honor to any Black soldiers during World War II. After a comprehensive review of military awards to that war's Black heroes, President Clinton presented Medals of Honor to the families of 6 deceased Black World War II heroes and one living hero, Vernon Baker.
20 JAN 1998	President Clinton presented a long over-looked and over-due Medal of Honor to World War II hero James Day. Sadly, Mr. Day survived to wear his Medal of Honor for only six months before passing away.
10 JUL 1998	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton presents the Medal of Honor to Vietnam War Navy Corpsman Robert Ingram.
8 FEB 2000	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton presents the Medal of Honor to Vietnam War Medic Alfred Rascon.
21 JUN 2000	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton presents the Medal of Honor to 22 World War II Veterans. Many are presented posthumously. All the medals went to Asian-Americans who were denied earlier recognition due to racism.
8 DEC 2000	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton presents the Medal of Honor to William H. Pistenbarger.
16 JAN 2001	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton posthumously presents the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt. The former president's great-grandson Tweed Roosevelt accepted the award on his behalf.
JAN 2001	In ceremonies at the White House, President Clinton posthumously presents the Medal of Honor to Andrew Jackson Smith.
16 JUL 2001	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush presents the Medal of Honor to Ed W. Freeman.
1 MAY 2002	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush presents the Medal of Honor to posthumously Jon E. Swanson.
1 MAY 2002	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush presents the Medal of Honor to posthumously Ben L. Salomon.
8 JUL 2002	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush posthumously presents the Medal of Honor to Humbert R. Versace.
4 APR 2003	Sgt. 1st Class Paul R. Smith distinguished himself in Baghdad International Airport. With disregard for his own safety, Sgt. Smith manned an exposed mounted machine gun allowing for the safe withdrawal of numerous wounded soldiers and the death of as many 50 enemy soldiers. Sgt. Smith was mortally wounded at this time.
4 APR 2005	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush posthumously presents the Medal of Honor to Paul R. Smith. This was
23 SEP 2005	In ceremonies at the White House, President Bush presents Tibor "Ted" Rubin the Medal of Honor for actions in Korea during 1950-1953.
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Updated by Charles Polanski.

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