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2-17-82

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE:

By: State Affairs

To: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL No. 677

SENATE BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE: \_\_\_\_\_

LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Requests a legal opinion on constitutionality of the bill.

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# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR  
TERRY MILLER, LT. GOV.

## OFFICE OF THE LT. GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

POUCH AF—JUNEAU 99811

### POSITION PAPER ON HOUSE BILL 677

Prepared by Division of Elections

March 8, 1982

House Bill 677 requires the conduct of a run-off election for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor when no candidate receives in excess of 50% of the vote in a general election. As there may be some Constitutional problems, attached is a copy of the memo to Department of Law requesting a review of the constitutionality of House Bill 677.

In a review of the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor since statehood, the following is indicated:

1. 129,705 votes were cast at the 1978 General Election with the winning candidates for governor and lieutenant governor receiving 49,580 votes or 38.2% of the total vote. A run-off election would have been required between Hammond - Miller and Hickel.
2. 98,557 votes were cast at the 1974 General Election with the winning candidates for governor and lieutenant governor receiving 45,602 votes or 46.3% of the total vote. A run-off election would have been required between Hammond - Thomas and Egan - Boucher.
3. 82,405 votes were cast at the 1970 General Election with the winning candidates for governor and lieutenant governor receiving 42,309 votes or 51.3% of the total vote. No run-off election would have been required.
4. 67,361 votes were cast at the 1966 General Election with the winning candidates for governor and lieutenant governor receiving 33,145 votes or 49.2% of the total vote. A run-off election would have been required between Hickel - Miller and Egan - Wade.

5. 60,084 votes were cast at the 1962 General Election with the winning candidates for governor and lieutenant governor receiving 29,627 votes or 49.3% of the total vote. A run-off election would have been required between Egan - Wade and Stepovich - Ross.

Four of five gubernatorial elections conducted since statehood would have been decided by the run-off election provision of House Bill 677.

The Division of Elections has problems in implementing the run-off election procedures based on the election laws currently in effect. Problems resulting from implementing the run-off election procedures relate to completion of General Election procedures and initiation and completion of run-off election procedures. The problem areas are:

1. completion of General Election procedures including the counting of absentee and questioned ballots, and the State Ballot Counting Review which leads to the certification of the election;
2. timely conduct of recounts of various close races including the gubernatorial race;
3. difficulties in determining if a run-off election is to be conducted;
4. inability to prepare, print and distribute ballots and election materials to election boards;
5. inability to provide ballots to absentee voters;
6. difficulties in receiving voted ballots from voters;
7. difficulties in counting absentee and questioned ballots and the problems in completing the State Ballot Counting Review and certifying the election; and
8. difficulties in completing the run-off election procedures prior to the constitutional deadline for governor and lieutenant governor to assume office.

The election procedures are based on an orderly progression of events with each procedure completed prior to the beginning of another procedure. Problems arise when attempts are made to circumvent or short circuit the schedule of events.

As the election laws are currently written, 60 days are required to prepare for an election - any election. Title 15 provides for deadlines relating to the posting of lists of registered voters 40 days before an election, preparation and distribution of advertising and notices regarding the election, supplying of election material 25 days before the election, absentee balloting materials available 15 days prior to election and posting of notices 10 days before the election. The time schedule is such that the Division must provide the materials prior to the date so that the material is already distributed and ready to be used by the deadlines.

The counting of 1982 General Election absentee and questioned ballots will be completed on November 10. Absentee ballots must be postmarked no later than election day, however, valid postmarked ballots will continue to arrive for 15 to 20 days following the election. The late arriving absentee ballots are counted by the State Ballot Counting Review whose work will be completed on November 22 followed by the certification of the election. Recounts may be requested and conducted only following the certification of the election.

The determination, as to whether a run-off election is to be required, may be made only following the certification of the General Election. The time between the certification of the election and the run-off election is one week - 7 days. There is no way to conduct an election under these conditions.

In order to conduct a run-off election several assumptions would need to be made prior to the General Election. These assumptions are:

1. a run-off election would be required,
2. election material printed and distributed within the same week as the General Election is conducted,
3. official ballots prepared and printed based on various combinations of possible winning candidates, and
4. absentee ballots and voting materials distributed and voted with the understanding that the ballots may not be counted.

Based on the above assumptions and assuming that the run-off election is required, the receipt of the voted ballots and materials from each precinct would occur following the time for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to assume the offices. The State Ballot Counting Review, the certification of the run-off election and any recounts would occur after the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were sworn in.

The attached fiscal note reflects the cost in conducting the run-off election. The resources would be spent during each gubernatorial election year simply because there is no way to timely determine if a run-off election is required.

STATE  
of ALASKA**MEMORANDUM**

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

TO:  Jim Baldwin  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Law

DATE : February 25, 1982

FROM: Patty Ann Polley  
Director

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of  
House Bill 677

The House State Affairs Committee, during a hearing conducted on February 17, requested that I contact you for an opinion regarding the constitutionality of House Bill 677, "An Act relating to elections for candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor." Article III, Sections 3, 4, 7 and 8 appear to present difficulties in the conduct of the run-off elections proposed by House Bill 677. Will you at your earliest convenience review the constitutionality of House Bill 677?

At the request of the House State Affairs Committee, the Division of Elections is preparing a position paper on the bill. The division has several major difficulties in implementing this bill.

Thanks, Jim.

PAPolley:bjm

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 677 - "An act relating to elections  
 Title for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.  
 Requested by House State Affairs Date 2-26-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Office of the Governor  
 Program Category Affected Division of Elections  
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Division of Elections  
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL		436.5	-0-	523.8	-0-	628.6
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
<b>TOTAL</b>		436.5	-0-	523.8	-0-	628.6

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND		436.5	-0-	523.8	-0-	628.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

None

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

1. Assume that each gubernatorial election year-- a runoff election would be necessary.
2. Assume 10% inflation each fiscal year.
3. No additional positions are required.
4. Major costs in Contractual Services area only.
5. Travel, Commodities, overtime needs in Personal Services area will be absorbed under FY 83 detail budget.

IV. DATE 2-26-82

PREPARED BY Danith D. Arnoldt, Deputy Director  
Office of the Governor, Div. of Elections

Original: Legislative Finance  
 cc: Budget and Management

PHONE 586-6181

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

HOUSE BILL NO. 677

Fiscal Note Worksheet

300 (Contractual Services)

(314) Postage (absentee ballots) (mailing of election supplies, etc) (based on actual FY 81 Primary Election costs)	\$ 25,800
(322) Printing - paper ballots (includes absentees) (11 paper ballot districts)	10,000
Printing - data vote ballots (includes absentees) (based on a per card cost of \$2410 x 16 possible data vote districts)	38,600
(325) Advertising (average \$125) (ads run twice x 2 papers/supervisor's region x 4)	1,000
(382) DP chargeback GEL - Election Ballot Counting (Juneau & Anch. Data Centers)	10,000
*(399) Election Board payments including clerks, judges, election night personnel, counting teams, DP Boards, Ballot Counting Review Boards, State Ballot Counting Review Boards	351,100
GRAND TOTAL	\$436,500

\*Addendum worksheet provides specific breakdown of these anticipated expenditures.

HOUSE BILL NO. 677

Addendum

Worksheet for Contractual Serv

Primary and General Elections

Election Boards	\$297,625
Election night personnel	35,400
Counting teams	1,575
Ballot Counting Review Boards	2,400
State Ballot Counting Review Boards	1,500
D.P. Review Boards	7,500
Recount teams (if necessary)	<u>5,100</u>

GRAND TOTAL

\$351,100

FY 83 BUDGET

Primary & General Elections

Election Boards

Clerks,  
Judges

65	Punch card precincts x 3 (judges, clerks) x \$7.50/hr x 16 hrs =	\$ 23,400	
77	Anch. punch card precincts x 7 x \$7.50/hr x 16 hrs =	64,680	
154	Precincts < 200 voters x 3 x \$7.50/ hr x 19 hrs =	65,835	
138	Precincts > 200 voters x 3 x \$7.50/ hr x 19 hrs =	58,995	
26	New precincts x 3 x \$7.50/hr x 19 hrs =	11,115	

Chairman

460	Precincts x 1 chairman x \$8/hr x 20 hrs =	<u>73,600</u>	\$297,625
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Election Night

Personnel

elevator operators	(3)		
receiving teams	(4-8)		
xerox operators	(2)	35 people x \$7.50/hr x	
d.p. runners	(3)	6 hrs =	<u>1,575</u> \$ 1,575
	<u>19</u>		

+ ? let's go w/35

Counting Teams

Precincts greater than 200 voters	138 precincts > 200 voters + 26 new precincts x 4 counters x \$7.50/ hr x 5 hrs =	24,600	
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Election Night Manual Check (computer ballots)	20 x 4 x \$7.50/hr x 4 hrs =	2,400	
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Counting Teams for Questioned & Absentee Ballots	16 teams (3rd & 8th days) x 4 people x \$7.50/hr x 7 hrs =	3,360	
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Prior Election Review & Counting Teams	8 bds. x 4 people (1st, 2nd, 6th & 7th days) x \$7.50/hr x 4 hrs x 4 days =	3,840	
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Reviews Absentee Ballots Week Prior to Election	4 bds. x 4 people x \$7.50/hr x 2 hrs x 5 days =	<u>1,200</u>	35,400
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Ballot Counting Review Boards

Canvass	4 bds. x 4 people x \$10/hr x 15 hrs =	<u>2,400</u>	2,400
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State Ballot Counting Review Boards

Canvass	1 x 4 people x \$12.50/hr x 30 hrs =	<u>1,500</u>	1,500
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FY 83 BUDGET

Primary & General Elections (continued)

Data Processing  
Review Board

2 bds. x 4 people x \$500 ea = \$4,000

1. bd. (Anch) x 7 people x  
\$500 =

3,500

\$ 7,500

Recount Teams

17 teams x 4 people x \$7.50/hr  
x 10 hrs

5,100

5,100

GRAND TOTAL

\$351,100

# STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR  
TERRY MILLER, Lt. Gov.

## OFFICE OF THE LT. GOVERNOR

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STATE  
of ALASKA

# MEMORANDUM

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

TO:  Jim Baldwin  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Law

DATE : February 25, 1982

FROM: Patty Ann Polley  
Director

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of  
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IV. DATE 2-26-82

PREPARED BY Danith D. Arnoldt, Deputy Director  
AGENCY Office of the Governor, Div. of Elections

Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 586-6181

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

HOUSE BILL NO. 677

Fiscal Note Worksheet

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	<hr/>
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HOUSE BILL NO. 677

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FY 83 BUDGET

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Canvass	4 bds. x 4 people x \$10/hr x 15 hrs =	<u>2,400</u>	2,400
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FY 83 BUDGET

Primary & General Elections (continued)

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Review Board

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\$500 =

3,500

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Recount Teams

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x 10 hrs

5,100

5,100

GRAND TOTAL

\$351,100

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

February 24, 1982

SUBJECT: Runoff elections for governor  
(Work Order No. 12-2631)

TO: Representative Ray H. Metcalfe  
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley *B*  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether HB 677 is constitutional. I believe that it is though I agree that for the reasons given, the answer is not as certain as it might be.

The bill provides that if no candidate for the office of governor receives 50 percent of the votes cast for the office of governor, plus one vote, a runoff election will be held.

The only provision of the Alaska Constitution that bears on this question is found at Article III, Sec. 3. It provides:

SECTION 3. The governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the State at a general election. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor.

The threshold question is whether the constitutional phrase "a general election" means "the (November) general election". If it did, an election held after the November election would violate this provision and therefore be unconstitutional. In my view, that interpretation is wrong.

In my view, the phrase "general election" does not mean the election usually held in November but rather it means an election at which all citizens may vote. The usage suggested is consistent with the meaning for the term in the legal encyclopedias. See 29 C.J.S., Elections, sec. 1(2).

Representative Ray H. Metcalfe  
Page 2  
February 24, 1982

In that context, a general election is an election different from a primary election at which only party members may vote.

Since Representative Bettisworth's bill contemplates a runoff election at which all registered voters will be eligible to vote, the runoff election is a general election for the purposes of the constitution.

A more difficult question is presented by the language stating that the "candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor".

While it is clear that there is an implied context to the phrase [I assume that the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes at the primary election is not elected], it is not clear whether the language states a truism or whether the language acts to prevent the establishment of runoff elections and establish constitutionally a plurality system for the election of the governor.

The minutes of the constitutional convention do not address the question and are therefore not helpful.

The provisions of the section seem relatively unique in the constitutions of the American states; it appears that only Hawaii has similar language and much of the executive article of the Hawaii constitution seems patterned after ours. See, Index Digest of State Constitutions, published by the Legislative Drafting Research Fund at Columbia University, at page 498. The similar provision of the Hawaii constitution is found in Article IV, Sec. 1, paragraph 2.

Given the language, it is not clear what the result would be. I am reluctant to conclude that language providing that the "candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor" limits the discretion of the legislature to establish a runoff election but I agree that a narrow reading of the language of the provision leads to that result.

While the Alaska Supreme Court has been inclined to read the provisions of the constitutional narrowly when one branch of government was intruding into a sphere granted to a different branch [e.g., the legislative power to confirm executive appointments is viewed narrowly when the legislature seeks

Representative Ray H. Metcalfe

Page 3

February 24, 1982

to expand its power to confirm into executive domain:  
Bradner v. Hammond, 553 P.2d 1 (Alaska 1976)], no facts  
implicating separation of powers doctrine are presented  
here. In that situation, the general rule that grants of  
constitutional power are not interpreted narrowly is the  
usual rule.

The bill may therefore be constitutional.

RAB:ljb

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE**

TWELFTH Legislature SECOND Session

HOUSE ... BILL ..... NO. 677...

By . BETTISWORTH . AND . ROGERS ...

"An Act relating to elections for candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor."

Elections/Governor and Lt. Governor

Introduced in the House .. 1/20 ... , 19 82

**HISTORY IN THE HOUSE**

19 82

Jan

20

Read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs and Judiciary  
Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

**Reconsideration**

<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed  
Signed by Speaker  
Sent to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

**HISTORY IN THE SENATE**

19

Read first time and referred to Committee on

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

**Reconsideration**

<b>PASS</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed  
Signed by President  
Returned to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

**HISTORY IN THE HOUSE**

19

Received from Senate

Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting:  
**VOTE**

Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede  
**VOTE**

Senate receded from amendment  
**VOTE**

Senate failed to recede from amendment  
**VOTE**

CC appointed by House

CC appointed by Senate

CC adopted by House  
**VOTE**

CC adopted by Senate  
**VOTE**

To enrolling  
Reported correctly enrolled  
Sent to Governor

..... by Governor

Filed with Lt. Governor

Chapter No. ....

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

February 24, 1982

SUBJECT: Runoff elections for governor  
(Work Order No. 12-2631)

TO: Representative Ray H. Metcalfe  
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley *B*  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether HB 677 is constitutional. I believe that it is though I agree that for the reasons given, the answer is not as certain as it might be.

The bill provides that if no candidate for the office of governor receives 50 percent of the votes cast for the office of governor, plus one vote, a runoff election will be held.

The only provision of the Alaska Constitution that bears on this question is found at Article III, Sec. 3. It provides:

SECTION 3. The governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the State at a general election. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor.

The threshold question is whether the constitutional phrase "a general election" means "the (November) general election". If it did, an election held after the November election would violate this provision and therefore be unconstitutional. In my view, that interpretation is wrong.

In my view, the phrase "general election" does not mean the election usually held in November but rather it means an election at which all citizens may vote. The usage suggested is consistent with the meaning for the term in the legal encyclopedias. See 29 C.J.S., Elections, sec. 1(2).

Representative Ray H. Metcalfe  
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In that context, a general election is an election different from a primary election at which only party members may vote.

Since Representative Bettisworth's bill contemplates a runoff election at which all registered voters will be eligible to vote, the runoff election is a general election for the purposes of the constitution.

A more difficult question is presented by the language stating that the "candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor".

While it is clear that there is an implied context to the phrase [I assume that the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes at the primary election is not elected], it is not clear whether the language states a truism or whether the language acts to prevent the establishment of runoff elections and establish constitutionally a plurality system for the election of the governor.

The minutes of the constitutional convention do not address the question and are therefore not helpful.

The provisions of the section seem relatively unique in the constitutions of the American states; it appears that only Hawaii has similar language and much of the executive article of the Hawaii constitution seems patterned after ours. See, Index Digest of State Constitutions, published by the Legislative Drafting Research Fund at Columbia University, at page 498. The similar provision of the Hawaii constitution is found in Article IV, Sec. 1, paragraph 2.

Given the language, it is not clear what the result would be. I am reluctant to conclude that language providing that the "candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be governor" limits the discretion of the legislature to establish a runoff election but I agree that a narrow reading of the language of the provision leads to that result.

While the Alaska Supreme Court has been inclined to read the provisions of the constitutional narrowly when one branch of government was intruding into a sphere granted to a different branch [e.g., the legislative power to confirm executive appointments is viewed narrowly when the legislature seeks

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to expand its power to confirm into executive domain:  
Bradner v. Hammond, 553 P.2d 1 (Alaska 1976)], no facts  
implicating separation of powers doctrine are presented  
here. In that situation, the general rule that grants of  
constitutional power are not interpreted narrowly is the  
usual rule.

The bill may therefore be constitutional.

RAB:ljb



# General election odds

MAYBE WE'VE overlooked it, but so far we have seen no indication that a bill to provide for a runoff election in the governor's race is making much progress at Juneau.

This is a gubernatorial election year and it appears that there could be a three-way or four-way race for the governor's office in the November general election.

There will be a Republican nominee and a Democratic nominee, chosen in the August primary. Dick Randolph still must find a running mate, but he surely will in time to insure that Libertarian candidates will be on the ballot.

In addition to that, there is increasing speculation in the press on the possibility of an independent ticket, with former Gov. Walter J. Hickel of Anchorage as the candidate for governor and former state Sen. Ed Merde of Fairbanks for lieutenant governor.

THE LAST that was heard from Mr. Hickel on the subject was that he is leaving his options open and would make up his mind about the end of March.

The former Republican governor is being boosted as

an independent candidate by another Republican, Mayor Jack Coghill of Nenana, who also is pumping up Mr. Merdes, a Democrat, as the other half of the ticket. Mr. Coghill's theory is that this coalition ticket would have more appeal than any of the prospective Republican or Democratic nominees and far more than the Libertarian candidates.

In the political hot-stove league where this theory incubates, the possible votes in various districts already are being weighed. Mr. Merdes, it is reported, is very receptive to the possibility.

THE MORE the merrier, most voters might say.

But when it finally comes down to putting a man in the governor's office, he should take command this coming December with a solid majority of the state's voters behind him.

That can only be done if the legislature will pass a law this session to provide for a runoff election between the top two candidates in the general election if the leader fails to poll 50 per cent or more of the votes.

## What others say

From The Peninsula Clarion, Kenai

ALONG THE WAY, House Bill 180 should get tightened up or be left on the shelf. The need for better drug laws should not be answered with a tougher but worse law. And

the reality of an election year should not seduce legislators into passing a bad law for the sake of being able to tell voters that they're tough on drugs.

*At. with hearing this Bill it's good for Auditorial*

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Election Calendar

July 1981 - December 1982

July 1, 1981	Prepare Order and Notices of Election for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.020
	Bring data processing consultant on board to update voter registration system	
July 13-17, 1981	Training for Election Supervisors and staff	AS 15.10.107
August 4, 1981	Tundra Rebellion Initiative Petition—one year limitation expires	AS 15.45.140
August 21, 1981	Filing deadline for REAA & Coastal Resource candidates	6 AAC 27.030 (b)
August 26, 1981	Last day to post list of registered voters for REAA & Municipal elections	AS 15.07.140
August 28, 1981	Transmit proofs of REAA & Coastal Resource ballots to printers	
Septmeber 6, 1981	Last day to register to vote REAA, Coastal Resource & Municipal elections	15.07.070(d)
September 19, 1981	Last day to appoint absentee and questioned ballots review board	6 AAC 27.060
	Last day to appoint state review board	6 AAC 27.070
September 29, 1981	Last day to request absentee ballot by mail for REAA & Coastal Resource elections	6 AAC 27.050 (d) AS 15.20.081
October 6, 1981	REAA, Coastal Resource & Municipal elections	6 AAC 27.010
October 8, 1981	Begin absentee and questioned ballots review	6 AAC 27.060
October 14, 1981	Begin state review of REAA & Coastal Resource elections	6 AAC 27.070
	Complete count of absentee and questioned ballots from the REAA & Coastal Resource elections	6 AAC 27.060
October 22, 1981	Certify REAA & Coastal Resource elections	6 AAC 27.080
November 9-13, 1981	Training for Election Supervisors and staff	AS 15.10.107
November 17, 1981	Conduct run-off elections for REAA, if necessary	6 AAC 27.000
December 30, 1981	Abortion funding initiative petition one year limitation expires	AS 15.45.140

January 11, 1982 10:00 A.M.	Deadline for submitting any initiative to appear on 82 ballot	AS 15.45.190
January 15, 1982	Director writes to political parties for election board recommendations	AS 15.10.150
January 22, 1982	Notify voters of intent to remove name for failure to vote in two calendar years	AS 15.07.130 (b)
February 1, 1982	Last day to begin reapportionment for 1982 election	
February 25, 1982	First day to mail absentee ballot applications for Primary Election	AS 15.20.081
April 15, 1982	Last date for political parties to submit recommendations for election board.	AS 15.10.150
April 16, 1982	Election Supervisors begin appointing of election boards	AS 15.10.150
April 26, 1982	Legislature must adjourn this date if initiatives are to appear on Primary ballot	AS 15.45.190
May 3, 1982	First day to mail absentee ballot application for both Primary and/or General Election	AS 15.20.081
June 1, 1982	Deadline for candidates to file by declaration or by petition	AS 15.25.040 AS 15.25.150
June 16, 1982	Last day to receive material when candidates file by telegram	AS 15.25.040(d)
July 1, 1982	Send proofs to printers for ballot printing	
	Notify legislators and other interested citizens of ballot title and proposition for each Constitutional Amendment	AS 15.50.010
	Prepare Order and Notices of Election for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.020
July 4, 1982	Legislature must adjourn if initiatives are to appear on General Election ballot	AS 15.45.190(3)
July 14, 1982	Post list of registered voters	AS 15.07.140
	Last day for candidates to withdraw to get names off ballot	AS 15.25.055
	Precinct boundary descriptions permanent	AS 15.10.080
July 15, 1982	Notify printers of any change in ballots and complete printing process.	

July 16, 1982	Interested citizens submit changes for Constitutional Amendment propositions or titles	AS 15.50.025
July 25, 1982	Last day to register to vote or change address for Primary	AS 15.07.070
	Last day to appoint state ballot counting review board	AS 15.10.180
	Last day to appoint district questioned and absentee ballot counting boards	AS 15.20.190
July 27, 1982	Notify interested citizens of final decisions relating to Constitutional Amendments, Propositions and Titles	AS 15.50.025
July 30, 1982	All materials for use on election day must be available in Supervisor's offices	AS 15.15.050
August 3, 1982	Last day for judicial offices to file for retention elections	AS 15.35.040 AS 15.35.055 AS 15.35.070 AS 15.35.110
August 6, 1982	Filing deadline for REAA & Coastal Resource candidates	6 AAC 27.030(b)
August 9, 1982	Absentee balloting material available to official and stations	AS 15.20.045
August 14, 1982	All advertising and notices of election posted and printed this date	AS 15.15.070
August 17, 1982	District absentee ballot counting boards begin review of voter certificates	AS 15.20.201
	Last day to postmark an application for an absentee ballot for Primary Election	AS 15.20.081
August 18, 1982	Last day to file material for Election Pamphlet	AS 15.58.040 AS 15.58.050 AS 15.58.030
August 20, 1982	Transmit proofs of REAA & Coastal Resource ballots to printers.	AS 15.58.030
August 24, 1982	Primary Election Day	AS 15.25.020
August 26, 1982	<del>District</del> District Questioned Ballot counting <del>Review</del> Board begins work	AS 15.20.205
	Post list of registered voters for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	AS 15.07.140
September 1, 1982	Absentee and Questioned Ballot counts completed	AS 15.20.201 AS 15.20.205
	State Ballot Counting Review Board begins work	AS 15.15.440
September 5, 1982	Last day to register to vote for REAA, Coastal Resource and Municipal Elections	AS 15.07.070

September 8, 1982	Last day to receive ballots and certificates for inclusion in State Ballot Counting Review	AS 15.20.220
September 13, 1982	Certify results of Primary Election	AS 15.15.450
September 18, 1982	Last day to appoint State Ballot Counting Review Board and District Absentee and Questioned Ballot Counting Boards for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.070 6 AAC 27.060
	Last day to file application for recount for Primary Election	AS 15.20.430
September 20, 1982	Transmit ballot proofs to printers for official General Election ballots	
September 22, 1982	Last day to post list of registered voters for General Election	AS 15.07.140
September 23, 1982	Last day to schedule recount of Primary Election	AS 15.20.460
September 27, 1982	Begin recount of Primary Election	AS 15.20.480
	Proofs corrected on General Election Ballots and printing process completed	
September 28, 1982	Last day to postmark absentee ballot application for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	AS 15.20.081 6 AAC 27.050
October 3, 1982	Last day to register to vote for General Election	AS 15.07.070
	Last day to appoint State Ballot Counting Review Board and District Absentee and Questioned Ballot Counting Boards	AS 15.10.180 AS 15.20.190
	Last day to mail election pamphlets for General Election	AS 15.58.080
October 5, 1982	Election day for REAA, Coastal Resource and Municipal Election	6 AAC 27.010
October 7, 1982	Last day to complete recount of Primary Election	AS 15.20.480
	Begin count of absentee and questioned ballots for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.060
October 8, 1982	Last day to have election materials for General Election available in Election Supervisor's Offices	AS 15.15.050
October 12, 1982	Notice published by State Bond Committee in four newspapers in each judicial district	AS 37.15.015
October 13, 1982	Complete count of absentee and questioned ballots for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.060
	Begin State Ballot Counting Review for REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.070

October 16, 1982	Materials for absentee voters available at all absentee voting stations and locations	AS 15.15.045
October 22, 1982	Complete State Ballot Counting Review of REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.070
	Certify results of REAA & Coastal Resource Elections	6 AAC 27.080
October 23, 1982	All advertising and notices of election published and posted this date.	AS 15.15.070
October 26, 1982	Last day to postmark absentee ballot application for General Election	AS 15.20.081
	District Absentee Ballot Counting Board begin review of voters certificates	AS 15.20.201
November 2, 1982	General Election Day	AS 15.15.020
November 4, 1982	District Questioned Ballot Counting Boards begin work	AS 15.20.200
November 10, 1982	District Absentee and Questioned Ballot Counting Boards complete work	AS 15.20.201 AS 15.20.205
	State Ballot Counting Review Board commences work	AS 15.15.440
November 16, 1982	If necessary, run-off elections for REAA's.	6 AAC 27.090
November 17, 1982	All ballots and certificates to be included in General Election counts must be received	AS 15.20.220
November 22, 1982	Complete State Ballot Counting Review of General Election	AS 15.15.440
	Certify election results	AS 15.15.450
November 27, 1982	Last day to request recount of General Election (if Governor or Lt. Governor are involved only three days allowed)	AS 15.20.430
December 2, 1982	Last day to fix date of recount ( if Governor or Lt. Governor are involved only three days allowed)	AS 15.20.460
December 6, 1982	Recount of General Election begins Governor takes Oath of Office	AS 15.20.480 Article III, Sec. 4
December 15, 1982	Recount of General Election completed	AS 15.20.480

2-24-82

ltr. legal services opinion

in all committee files

3-8-82

voted to table the bill HB677

3-8-82 - committee voted to  
hold the bill