

S

B

5

3

1



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: SB 531 - Commission on A Future

DATE: March 29, 1984

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years

Back-up Information

Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: SB 531 - Commission on A Future
DATE: March 29, 1984

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years

Back-up Information

Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 531
Title: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: OMB
Program Category Affected: _____

Sponsor: Governor

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

Requestor: _____

Date of Request: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING		136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	
200 TRAVEL		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
300 CONTRACTUAL		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		376.0	376.0	376.0	376.0	
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		376.0	376.0	376.0	376.0	
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Gordon S. Harrison Phone: 3568
Division: Strategic Planning Date: 3-13-84

Approved by Commissioner: John M. McNeill Date: 3-13-84
Agency: OMB

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

Fiscal Note / OMB 3/13/84



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

DL 531

March 20, 1984

The Honorable Jalmar Kerttula
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Kerttula:

This bill establishes a Commission on Alaska's Future -- a very special bi-partisan Commission of twenty-five outstanding Alaskans from around the state who will help prepare an agenda as we enter our second quarter-century of Statehood.

The major tasks of the Commission will be to define the issues Alaskans will face in the next twenty-five years, and to develop policy options and recommendations to help the people and government of our state meet the challenges ahead.

The Commission will examine issues of both long-term and immediate dimensions. The focus will be on such topics as Pacific Rim trade, natural resource development, state fiscal policies, social issues, education, infrastructure development and service delivery.

Throughout its four-year existence, the Commission will seek both public input and the assistance of experts as it formulates its recommendations.

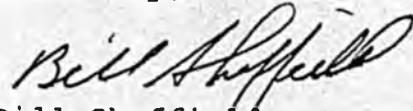
Alaska is now celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday as a state. I believe it's now time to assess those first twenty-five years, and use our experience and vision to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five.

Gov's ltr of transmittal 3/20/84

2531

I urge your support of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Sheffield". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Bill Sheffield
Governor

DESIGNING A FUTURES PROJECT

The evaluation criteria may help state officials to design a futures program. What the criteria suggest is that, when initiating a program, we need to consider the relevance of the futures project to state policy-making, the range and role of participants in the process, and the method of implementing policy goals and strategies recommended by the project.

Since it is repetitious to describe here all the models discussed earlier, what follows is a summary of ideas on designing a futures project that were drawn from past experiences in state long-range planning. The two primary sources of our suggestions in this section are: the State Futures Projects/Planning Directors Meetings, sponsored by the Western Conference of The Council of State Governments, December 17-18, 1981 in San Francisco, which was attended by representatives from Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the Commission on the Future of the South, and a special session held in Raleigh, December 7, 1982 in conjunction with the North Carolina 2000 project, attended by state officials who have been involved in futures projects in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, and North Carolina. In addition, some lessons in self-evaluations of the futures projects as reflected in the final reports are also included.¹² The aim of this section is not to provide a set of guidelines for a successful futures project but to suggest alternatives in establishing a futures commission and roles state officials might want to play.

First, state futures projects may be initiated and carried out by the state planning agency or other executive departments, the governor's office, the legislature, or by a special commission operating outside the regular organizational structure. Of these alternatives, states choosing the commission model could argue that the model would better enhance the visibility of the project; better ensure intra-agency cooperation; maintain closer links with the legislature; and could expect broad support from the public. Perhaps more importantly, the commission model, particularly if begun jointly by the executive and legislative branches, could be a more desirable approach to secure necessary funds from the legislature and get legislative support in the implementation process.

Second, regarding the state futures commissions' composition, state officials may choose an appropriate model out of the several that have been in experimentation. In any case, however, members of the futures commission should be selected in accordance with carefully devised criteria, and the number of commission members should be large enough to maximize the efficiency of commission work. It is important to decide whether the commission will be made up of government officials alone or become a public-private cooperative venture.

Third, the futures commission must have clearly defined roles and functions and decide in advance on specific activities and programs it will undertake within the limited time span and resources. As the workings of a futures commission tend to depend greatly on staff support, the governor or the legislature might want to recruit staff members from the best pool available in and outside of the state government who possess broad and in-depth knowledge and experience in policy-making and future planning. Consultants from the academic community as well as private futures research organizations could provide additional staff support.

Fourth, funding for a state futures program might need to be secured prior to, not after, the creation of the futures commission because past experiences show that some futures commissions were not as active as they were expected to be due to the lack of funding or slow funding process. Although many states were recipients of federal grants in long-range state planning, it is unlikely that grants like HUD 701 or Title V will continue to be available. State policy-makers should consider state appropriation as a more desirable, if not necessarily easier, funding method. Private donations, if not taken carefully, could become seeds of controversy in the state-sponsored futures project.

Fifth, intra-agency cooperation, as in other planning activities in government, should be emphasized in designing a state futures program. The futures commission should have access to all the necessary data for the project from all the administrative and legislative agencies in the state government. In addition, mechanisms need to be devised to have maximum cooperation from state-supported institutions, federal and local officials, and private sectors. Lack of communication and cooperation within the state government, not only among executive officials but between executive policy-planners and the legislative branch, could result in less credible future work.

And sixth, while it is up to individual states to decide if the futures project will deal with goal-setting, policy options, or alternative futures, and the final report of the futures project might not be seen as a blueprint or a master plan for state-government, they should consider how the final product will be used, in what ways, when, and by whom. After all, if the product—usually the final report—becomes an unworkable or unused document, why does a state need a futures project?

As noted earlier, it would seem that futures projects might not be construed as a success if states fail to implement future goals and policy strategies recommended by the projects. One way of attempting to implement the final report may be to define proper roles of state officials by the futures commission. The following is an example,

modeled after a state's futures project: (1) The governor should establish a formal mechanism to provide a long-range planning process and an implementing system for the recommendations which could survive political changes and provide future governors with a management tool; (2) In the state legislature, where appropriate, study committees should be appointed and financial resources provided for implementation; (3) The planning agency should be designated to develop long-range planning dedicated to carrying out the commission's recommendations. The agency should conduct annual reviews of the progress being made toward following up on the recommendations of the commission; (4) The local futures committees should continue their involvement through periodic assessments of local conditions and attitudes, revising and expanding their original recommendations; and (5) Citizens should review the commission's recommendations and identify issues of particular interest to themselves, their families and their communities, and should get involved in helping to ensure the achievement of these goals and recommendations.

Some of the suggestions in the above list, however, might not be easily realized as each item involves various administrative and political problems. For example, governors might want to consider an institutionalized futures project as an alternative to the ad hoc commission approach. Ideally speaking, a long-lived project might improve fragmented and piecemeal approaches to future planning; it could develop credibility and legitimacy that a one-time project cannot develop; it might overcome some of the implementation problems; and it could establish a continuous evaluation of issues and establish a constituency which would provide a greater assurance of success when political action was sought. But the institutionalized futures process could diminish the governors', and sometimes legislators', flexibility in policy-making. As another alternative, the futures project could be carried out periodically—every five or ten years—so that new analyses and data can be incorporated into an ongoing review process.

Traditionally, state planners have not been comfortable with the idea of public participation, preferring to limit citizens' roles to attending hearings and serving on advisory boards. Often citizen participation, to many professional planners, was viewed as being responsible for delaying administrative processes and increasing planning costs. But a recent survey shows that an overwhelming majority of state planning officials tend to be either "moderately" or "highly committed" to the concept of integrating citizen involvement in the state planning process.¹³ Currently a majority of state planning officers devote their time to short-range issues primarily on resources, land use, and specific functional areas, and their typical planning responsibilities involve managing, coordinating, and developing state and federal programs.

Integrating traditional planning and a futures project might not be an easy task in many states, in view of the many problems found in state planning today—problems that stem from a multitude of state policy-makers. The futures commission in a Midwestern state, in its recent

report, revealed that state planning is isolated from actual decision-making. The report reads: "Decisions are generally made outside of the existing process without due consideration for the relevant program and policy-related material made by planners." The report concludes that state government does not encourage good planning and has many powerful "dynamics" opposing planning; that the state lacks a uniform data base for most areas; and that there is no uniform set of state planning policies. It seems, therefore, unlikely that a futures project will be carried out effectively unless some of these underlying problems have been tackled.

Legislative roles in designing and implementing a futures program are also important, even though the state planning process in most states primarily involves only the executive branch. State legislators might want to consider their roles in anticipating futures in the legislative process. Foresight is often considered extremely difficult in the law-making process because state legislators, following the election cycle, tend to look more at current problems; foresight deals with statewide problems instead of narrowly defined district or regional problems; and legislators are prone to expect fast and short-term rather than long-term payoffs.

Legislative foresight is defined as "the function by which the legislative process anticipates and deals with approaching problems, issues, needs and opportunities, and by which the potential future impacts or pending or proposed legislation are determined, analyzed, and assessed." A study by the National Conference of State Legislatures describes five reasons for the need for a formal foresight capability in the legislatures: issues confronting the legislatures are becoming more complex; many issues the states must deal with have a long timeframe; the impacts of a decision may extend far into the future; many issues are easier to deal with in their earlier stages; the role of the states in intergovernmental policy-making has expanded in recent years and will be expanded further; and impacts of science and technology in policy-making are expected to grow. Specific roles legislators could play, according to the NCSL report, include: issue anticipation, legislative impact forecasts, policy coordination and integration, and support of oversight and sunset functions.¹⁴

State legislators might also consider the concept of the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future at the state level. As mentioned in the introductory section in this study, the major purposes of the Clearinghouse, initiated in 1976, are "to raise a futures consciousness in Congress; to educate members and staff about emerging issues; to facilitate the translation of futures research findings into political implications; and to facilitate the incorporation of foresight into the policy-making process." While the Congressional foresight experience warrants a careful evaluation to measure its effectiveness, it seems worth considering for state legislators and their staff.

Finally, state officials might want to consider futures projects on a regional basis, using a regional organization to create consensus on issues and leading to unified action toward the future. There have been a few regional organi-

ST

Greetings from Governor Sheffield.

You have before you the text of a bill creating the Commission of Alaska's Future - and the Governor's transmittal letter outlining his reasons for requesting this entity at this time.

The Governor asked me to appear here today to elaborate on his statements in the transmittal letter.

For those present who might not have this letter in hand, I would like to quickly read this letter to you.

It is important to recognize that in Alaska and in other states throughout the nation, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs have been considered successful. This proposal attempts to build on those previous experiences in a way that makes sense for Alaska today while offering the greatest opportunity for success.

We carefully developed the design of this commission based on the successful elements found in other such efforts.

These elements are:

1. Affirm tie-in with political leadership of state accomplished by, maintenance of close link with Legislative Body, and direct placement in the Governor's Office.
2. Size large enough to accommodate diversity of the citizenry.
3. Careful thought and consultation given to the caliber and backgrounds of people chosen.
4. A broadly stated purpose with a focus on a format of specific activities undertaken.
5. A clearly defined time span, one that extends beyond the Governor's term of office.
6. Participation by the Administration and the Legislature in the selection of topics to be explored by the commission.
7. Skilled staff support to be augmented by external consultants as needed.
8. A direct grant of authority by the Governor to the chairperson and the vice-chairperson.
9. Provision for a great amount of public participation through subcommittees, hearings, regional meetings, conferences, and other mechanisms to be decided by the commission.

The Governor envisions:

- a group of highly respected citizens who have the capacity and the desire to rise above self-interests to look toward the future on behalf of all Alaskans
- active group, not passive
- a group that will start off with a rigorous analysis of where we are now
- point out agendas on the most critical questions facing Alaska
- not a plan, but a series of recommendations and options, that will elevate all Alaskans' understanding of the major issues before us and provide some thoughtful directions that can be looked at by all sectors of the population
- a group that can put divergent and conflicting views of the same issue out on the table, then strive to see where concensus may lie amongst them
- a group that will continuously put forth its recommendations throughout its 4-year life period, not just in an annual report
- In his transmittal letter, the Governor has suggested some topics that might be appropriate for Alaska's Commission on the Future to tackle

Governor Sheffield is particularly interested this Commission really look at the economic structure of the state and its potential and emerging relationship with the Pacific Rim.

The Governor would like the Alaska Commission on the Future to consider sponsoring the proposed Pacific Rim Conference as one of its activities.

Governor Sheffield strongly urges your passage of this bill creating the Commission on Alaska's Future. He feels it will be of great assistance to him, to you, and to all persons entrusted with the public's well-being now - and in the future.

Steve K

MEMORANDUM

To: Senate State Affairs Committee
From: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
Re: SB 531 - Commission on Alaska's Future
Date: March 29, 1984

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall HAVE THE flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

~~It is important to recognize that in Alaska and in other states throughout the nation, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs were considered successful. This proposal attempts to build on those experiences in a way that makes sense for Alaska today, while offering the greatest opportunity for success.~~

Sectional Analysis

Section I. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations

to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and the Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years.

Back-up Information

Governor's Letter of Transmittal

State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences (excerpt)



MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Senate Finance Committee
FROM: Senator Vic Fischer *V. Fischer*
RE: SB 531 - Commission on Alaska's Future
DATE: May 2, 1984

SB 531 would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to help chart reasoned and thoughtful directions into the next twenty-five years. It is to have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of narrow concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining the state's future. The focus is to be on practical near (3-5 years) and mid-range (5-10 years) policies and actions.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President will each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor appoints the remaining 19 members, and designates two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

The commission is to concern itself with major topics such as: Pacific Rim trade, natural resource development, state fiscal policies, social issues, education, infra-structure development, and service delivery.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Section 3. The commission sunsets in 1988.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska 99811

(907) 465-4954

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff

RE: SB 531 - Commission on A Future

DATE: April 3, 1984

The proposed CS amends the bill by adding a provision to line 20, page 2 listing topics to be considered by the commission. The CS also amends lines 6-10 of the original bill by shortening the section on the convening of the commission.

This bill would establish a Commission on Alaska's Future. It is conceived as a vehicle to assess the first twenty-five years of statehood, and use this experience to chart a reasoned and thoughtful course into the next twenty-five years.

The mission of the Commission is to rise above the limitations of special interest concerns and day-to-day pressures to focus on the most important issues determining our future. It shall have the flexibility and opportunity to critically analyze and propose a future path for Alaska.

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. This section describes the purpose of the Commission to assist in the development of goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide state government over the next 25 years.

Section 2. This item establishes the Commission of 25 members in the Office of the Governor. The Speaker of the House and Senate President shall each appoint three members from their respective house of the legislature. The Governor shall appoint the remaining 19 members, as well as designate two appointees to serve as chair and vice-chair. Members are expected to serve throughout the four-year life of the Commission.

By December 1 of each year, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is expected to seek the advice and opinion of the public. Members shall serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses.

Fiscal Information

The fiscal note is \$376,000 each for four years

Back-up Information

Governor's letter of transmittal
State Futures Commissions, A Survey of Long-Range Planning Experiences
(excerpt)

2/10/84 (rev.)

Vic Fischer

Re: STATE COMMISSION ON ALASKA'S FUTURE -- Preliminary Prospectus

Alaska's future, our future, is limitless. But there's only one future -- alternatives exist only in the present.

The future is created by today's policies, decisions, and actions -- and by the lack thereof.

If we do nothing, we will back into the future mindlessly, just react to events of the day and simply let the future happen to us.

If we care, we can determine and direct our future. We can move toward it with vision and purpose. Obviously, since we do have the choice, this is what we should do. The Commission on Alaska's Future can be our vehicle to create the Alaska we desire.

The silver anniversary of Alaska Statehood offers a timely and unique opportunity to reflect on our past successes and failures, and to use this knowledge to help Alaskans choose their future. 1984 is the year to begin.

Some Issues

While we naturally attend to urgent pressures and day-to-day issues, we are not adequately focusing on some of the most important issues that will affect or even determine our future:

- * How do we prepare for the future when oil revenues will be declining?
- * What infrastructure do we have, do we need, and are we able to support?
- * What is the present condition of our state's social fabric and what needs to be done to improve it?
- * What is the state of our urban-rural relations and how should this relationship be developed?
- * How should we control our growing debt and loan programs?

In approaching the future, we should not dwell on the differences between us and magnify our conflicts. Rather, we should focus our energies on that which we hold in common, on the goals we share, on the future we desire for Alaska.

It is with this spirit that we propose the establishment of the State Commission on Alaska's Future.

Purpose

The major task of the State Commission on Alaska's Future is to develop goals, policy options, and recommendations to help guide the state into the second quarter of Alaska's first century. The mission of this task force is to look at Alaska's near term future (5-10 years), with an eye toward the next 25 years.

The Commission would ask:

- * What are Alaska's goals, values, similarities and differences?
- * Where are we headed?
- * What are our prospects?
- * What kind of Alaska do we want?
- * How can we manage the future to create a better life for all Alaskans?
- * What can we learn from the experience of the past 25 years that may provide us guidance for the next 25 years?

The basic assignment is to bring Alaskans together to talk in a focused way about their future to address those important issues before us.

State Futures Commissions

In Alaska and in other states throughout the United States, a variety of futures planning efforts have been undertaken. Of the many, only a few programs were considered successful. These efforts had the following in common:

- * Focused subject with a limited number of major topics. In order to produce effective and well developed policies and

recommendations, only a limited number of major topics can be discussed. A review of too many subjects can create vague and unsatisfactory results.

- * Legitimacy in the eyes of the public. Commission members were respected members of the community. Citizen participation was built into the program.
- * Commission appointed by the Governor and/or the Legislature. This direct association with the government provided a crucial link grounding the recommendation in political realities.
- * Multi-year Lifetimes. Several years are needed to adequately test assumptions and recommendations.
- * Adequate Funding. Do it right or don't do it at all. In some instances, weak programs have created more negative than positive results.

Establishing a Commission

With the information on other State Futures projects in mind, we propose the State Commission on Alaska's Futures be established as follows:

Membership. The State Commission on Alaska's Future, made up of 15-20 members, is to be appointed by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The work of this Commission should be seen as the most important calling and service of Alaskans

since the Alaska Constitutional Convention. Its membership and service should be made up of an outstanding group of people willing to work hard and to think creatively and practically.

The membership must represent a cross section of Alaska experience and interests, including business, labor, native, environmental, academic, judicial, women's, and health and social services. It is suggested that members of each house of the Legislature and representatives of the Administration be included in the membership.

Duties. The State Commission on Alaska's Future shall:

- * study our future on a limited number of major topics to be selected by the Commission;
- * obtain the participation and views of citizens and communities throughout the state;
- * hear experts, primarily Alaskans, but also some few from outside Alaska;
- * develop goals and policy options;
- * analyze policy choices and assess the costs and consequences of different courses of action; and
- * annually provide conclusions and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. This report, to be submitted by December 1 of each year, will help guide the Governor and the Legislature in state policy development and implementation.

Introduced: 3/21/84
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 531

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Commission on Alaska's
7 Future."

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

9 * Section 1. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. The purpose of the Commission on
10 Alaska's Future is to assist in the development of goals, policy options,
11 and recommendations to help guide state government into the second quarter
12 of the State of Alaska's first century. The commission is to consider
13 topics pertinent to Alaska's future in the context of the next 25 years so
14 that vital decisions may be made by state officials with an understanding
15 of how the consequences might affect the future of Alaska.

16 * Sec. 2. AS 44 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

17 CHAPTER 89. COMMISSION ON ALASKA'S FUTURE.

18 Sec. 44.89.010. CREATION OF COMMISSION. The Commission on
19 Alaska's Future is established in the Office of the Governor to exam-
20 ine present conditions and the future outlook for the State of Alaska
21 and to make recommendations for Alaska's future to the governor, the
22 legislature, and the public.

23 Sec. 44.89.020. MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND TERMS. (a) The commis-
24 sion consists of 25 members, including three members of each house of
25 the legislature appointed by the speaker of the house and the presi-
26 dent of the senate and 19 members appointed by the governor in consul-
27 tation with the speaker of the house and the president of the senate.
28 The governor's appointees may include state officials.

29 (b) The governor shall appoint persons to the commission who are

1 outstanding Alaskans who, because of their experience in the state,
2 have the ability to make a significant contribution to the purpose of
3 the commission. The governor shall take into consideration the eco-
4 nomic, cultural, and geographic diversity of the state in making
5 appointments to the commission.

6 (c) The governor shall designate two appointees to serve as
7 chair and vice-chair of the commission.

8 (d) A member appointed by the speaker of the house or the
9 president of the senate shall serve for that member's legislative term
10 of office. The remaining members of the commission shall serve for
11 the duration of the commission. A vacancy in the membership of the
12 commission shall be filled by appointment by the official who made the
13 initial appointment.

14 Sec. 44.89.030. DUTIES. (a) The commission shall examine the
15 effect on the state's future of a limited number of major topics
16 selected by the commission. In regard to these topics, it shall

17 (1) develop goals and policy options;

18 (2) analyze policy choices and assess the costs and conse-
19 quences of alternative choices; and

20 (3) make recommendations to the governor and the legisla-
21 ture by December 1 of each year of the commission's existence.

22 (b) In performing its duties under (a) of this section, the
23 commission shall seek the opinion of the public throughout the state.
24 It may hold hearings, establish advisory committees, and obtain the
25 assistance of experts from inside and outside the state.

26 Sec. 44.89.040. STAFF AND COMPENSATION. (a) The Office of the
27 Governor shall provide staff to the commission.

28 (b) Agencies of the state shall provide the commission with
29 information requested by it.

1 (c) Members of the commission serve without compensation, but
2 are entitled to per diem and transportation expenses provided by law
3 to members of boards and commissions.

4 Sec. 44.89.050. CONVENING THE COMMISSION. (a) The commission
5 may not meet until a call to convene has been issued by the governor.

6 (b) The call issued by the governor shall state the place and
7 time for convening the commission but may not limit the duration nor
8 the scope of the duties of the commission. The governor and the
9 legislature shall suggest topics for the consideration of the commis-
10 sion.

11 * Sec. 3. This Act is repealed June 30, 1988.

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: FINANCE

3/21/84

Date 4/13/84

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SB 531

establishing the Commission on Alaska's Future.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SB 531 (CA)
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Kelly. A waste of \$750,000

will do future generations

more good to place the

money in the Permanent Fund.

[Signature]

Chairman

do pass

Chairman recommendation