

HJR

6


REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN

District 9 - West Anchorage

2699 Nathaniel Court • Anchorage, Alaska 99517

243-2000

SPONSOR STATEMENT

BY: Representative Loren Leman 
SUBJECT: HJR 6, Limiting Session Length to 90 Days
DATE: January 28, 1991
=====

HJR 6 proposes a constitutional amendment to reduce the length of the regular session from the existing 121 days to 90 days. I believe that the work of the Legislature, if organized properly, can be completed well within this revised limit.

The benefits to reducing the session length are substantial. First, legislative service will be possible for more people. Most people who own a business or work a job for a salary have substantial difficulty in taking the time necessary to serve as a legislator. Reducing the session length by one month will make it possible for more people to serve. This I believe will be a big step in the right direction toward improving representative government.

Second, it will save us money. At \$50,000 per day, a 31-day reduction will save the State \$1.55 million.

Third, it will make it easier for others to do business with us. Traveling to Juneau and communicating with us is expensive. The more concentrated we make our legislative session, the easier it is for others who are interested in the legislative process.

Opponents of a reduction in the session length argue that this will just place more power in the hands of the Administration. I heartily disagree. The Legislature still has control of the State's purse strings via the budgeting process. Additionally, we as legislators still have authority and responsibility even when we are not in session. That will continue.

Shortening the session length will force us to establish a work plan for completing our work within the 90-day limit.

I believe that passage of this resolution and voter approval of the constitutional amendment will help make the Legislature a more responsive, representative and open institution.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR6

Revision Date: 01/28/91 Department Affected: Office of the Governor - Election
 Title: Amendment to Constitution BRU: Elections
 Duration of a Regular Session _____ Component: II - Primary and General Elections
 Sponsor: Representative Leman
 Requestor: State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		2.2*				
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		2.2*				

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		2.2*				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		2.2*				

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: -0-

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

Prepared By: Linda Edgeworth, Information Officer Phone: 465-4611
 Division: Division of Elections Date: 01/28/91
 Approved by Commissioner: *Charles E. Pickston*
 Agency: Division of Elections Date: 1-29-91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HJR 6

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Proposing an amendment...
 ...duration of a regular session.
 Sponsor: Representative Leman
 Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 BRU: Legislative Council
 Component: Session Expenses, Legal Svcs,
Sal & Allow, Admin Svcs & Public Svcs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO: 782

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0

CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0	-1500.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HJR 6 reduces the length of the legislative session from 120 days to 90 days. The estimated daily cost of the session is \$50,000 a day. If the session is reduced by 30 days a savings of \$1,500,000 is calculated.

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

Pamela A. Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
 Date: 1/25 91

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

Warren W. Endicott

Date: 1/25 91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN

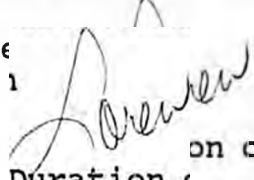
District 9 - West Anchorage

2699 Nathaniel Court • Anchorage, Alaska 99517

243-2000

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Gene Kubina
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Loren Lemman 

RE: Request for Hearing
House Joint Resolution 6 on of a Regular Session.
Duration ()

DATE: January 25, 1991

Please schedule HJR 6 for a hearing by the State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience.

HJR 6 proposes a constitutional amendment to reduce the session length from the existing 121 days to 90 days. This reduction will, I believe, make legislative service possible for more Alaskans and reduce costs without placing unreasonable restriction on the Legislature's ability to do its work.

Attached, as you requested, are the following:

1. Sponsor Statement
2. Fiscal Note by the Division of Elections.
3. Position papers and backup information.

For any questions please contact me or my Legislative Aide, Mark Dinneen, at 465-2095.

1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION DATES

	Scheduled to Convene	Time Limit (Days)	
		Regular Session	Special Session
Alabama	Feb 7	30	12
Alaska	Jan. 9	121 120a	30
Arizona	Jan. 9	None	None
Arkansas	Jan. 9	60a	b
California	Jan. 2	None	None
Colorado	Jan. 4	None	None
Connecticut	Jan. 4	June 7	None
Delaware	Jan. 10	June 30	None
Florida	Apr. 4	60a	20a
Georgia	Jan. 9	40	40c
Hawaii	Jan. 18	60a	30a
Idaho	Jan. 9	60	20
Illinois	Jan. 11	None	None
Indiana	Jan. 3	61	30
Iowa	Jan. 9	None	None
Kansas	Jan. 9	90a	None
Kentucky	No regular session		
Louisiana	Apr. 17	60d	30
Maine	Dec. 7, 1988	June 21a	None
Maryland	Jan. 11	90a	30
Massachusetts	Jan. 4	None	None
Michigan	Jan. 11	None	None
Minnesota	Jan. 3	120e	None
Mississippi	Jan. 3	90	None
Missouri	Jan. 4	June 30	None
Montana	Jan. 2	90a	None
Nebraska	Jan. 4	90a	None
Nevada	Jan. 16	60	20
New Hampshire	Jan. 4	45	15
New Jersey	Jan. 10	None	None
New Mexico	Jan. 17	60	30c
New York	Jan. 4	None	None
North Carolina	Jan. 11	None	None
North Dakota	Jan. 10	80f	None
Ohio	Jan. 2	None	None
Oklahoma	Jan. 3	90	None
Oregon	Jan. 9	None	None
Pennsylvania	Jan. 3	None	None
Puerto Rico	Jan. 9	Apr. 30a	20
Rhode Island	Jan. 3	60	60
South Carolina	Jan. 10	40	40
South Dakota	Jan. 10	40	None
Tennessee	Jan. 10	90	30
Texas	Jan. 10	140	30
Utah	Jan. 9	45	30
Vermont	Jan. 4	None	None
Virginia	Jan. 11	60a,g	30
Washington	Jan. 9	105	30h
West Virginia	Jan. 11	60a	None
Wisconsin	undetermined	None	None
Wyoming	Jan. 10	40	None

(a) May be extended

(b) 15 days after disposal of subjects on governor's call
(c) Legislature convening itself — 30 day limit

(d) 60 legislative days within 85 calendar days

(e) Limited to 120 legislative days during 2-year period. Must adjourn by May 22, 1989

(f) Preliminary session convenes in Dec. following election of members for organizational purposes. Bill introduction permitted

(g) Limited to 30 days

(h) Legislature may convene itself with unlimited subject agenda

LEGISLATURES

Legislative Operations, Organization, and Procedures

The increase in the capacity and willingness of legislatures to deal with modern societal problems has involved more than changes in patterns of representation. Legislative organization and procedures are constantly evolving. Many legislatures regularly review their structures and procedures, often through a Rules Committee or an interim study. Many procedural changes in recent years have had the objective either of opening and formalizing the process and providing more information to both the public and members of the legislative body, or of more effectively using legislative time.

Concern about legislative use of time has been motivated by at least two issues: How much time should a legislature spend in session, and should it be considered "full-time" or "part-time" in nature? And, how can the legislature most effectively use the time available and avoid the end-of-session logjam that occurs in many states?

Length of Legislative Sessions

Twelve states place no limit on session length, while 32 operate with constitutional limits (two of these, Colorado and Kansas, limit only the second year), and six states (Arizona, Iowa, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont) have statutory or indirect limitations based on cutoffs in legislator's salaries or per diem expense payments.

The argument about session limitations often is couched in terms of preserving the "citizen" nature of state legislatures, as opposed to developing "professional" or full-time legislatures on the congressional model. There is no question that the amount of time spent in session and the level of compensation affect the composition of the membership of the legislative bodies. Many argue it is desirable that the predominant occupation of members of the legislature not be that of "legislator," but that legislative bodies represent a broad spectrum of vocations. However, the growing demands on state legislatures and the greater legislative role in policy initiation, budgeting and program oversight have increased the pressure on legislative time.

The 1960s and 1970s were a time of elimination or relaxation of the limits on legislative sessions. More recently, however, there has been a mixed response to the question of session length. In 1984, Alaska adopted a 120-day limit, replacing its previously unlimited sessions. In 1982, Colorado adopted a limit of 140 days for the second year of the session, and in 1981, Washington included session limitations when it moved from biennial to annual sessions. In 1984, Utah lengthened its sessions by

ten days per biennium when it changed from a 60-day (first year) 20-day (second year) system to 45 days per session. New Hampshire adopted annual sessions effective in 1986. Several legislatures, notably Arizona and Iowa, have limited their sessions by legislative rule or statute. Movements to adopt more restrictive session limits surface periodically. Michigan has experienced several attempts to limit sessions. Montana held annual sessions for one biennium in the 1970s, then returned to a biennial schedule. Colorado is considering further limitations on session days and there is a serious proposal in New Hampshire to return to biennial sessions.

"Full-time" Legislatures and Legislators

Whether a legislature is full-time in nature generally can be measured by factors such as time spent in session, level of compensation and occupational self-definition of members. Moreover, full-time legislatures are likely to have a pattern of considerable legislator time spent in district offices and a high priority placed on constituent service functions.

The legislatures of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have lengthy sessions, relatively high legislator salaries and many members whose primary occupation is "legislator." None of these states have constitutionally-imposed session limitations, although both California and Wisconsin adopt a systematic schedule of committee and floor activity, as well as recess periods at the beginning of each biennium. Many of the legislatures which have longer sessions meet only two or three days per week, while in other states with more restricted sessions, five- and six-day work weeks are common. Several of the medium-sized states spend as many actual days in session as do the full-time legislatures. Twenty-nine legislatures today have the authority to convene themselves in special session without being dependent on the governor.

The number of legislators who define their occupation as "legislator" is increasing. An occupational survey of state legislators conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures in 1986 found that more than 60 percent of the legislators in New York and Pennsylvania define their occupation as "legislator" and more than half the legislators in the Middle Atlantic states are full-time. The study also indicated that in larger states the number of

"business owners" who are members of the legislature is much smaller than it is in the states with more limited session lengths. Lawyer legislators exist in greatest numbers in the South, with Virginia having the largest number (45 percent). In a number of states, members engaged in "education" outnumber those coming from any other professional background. Individuals engaged in "agriculture" still are found in every legislature but are in greatest number in the rural Midwestern and mountain states. In rank order, the largest occupational categories are "attorney" (16 percent), "business owner" (14 percent), "full-time legislator" (11 percent), "agricultural occupations" (10 percent) and "educator" (8 percent).

The category of full-time legislator would exceed 20 percent if those who list themselves as "retired," "homemaker" or "student" were included. The increased time demands and complexity of legislative activity as well as stringent conflict of interest and disclosure laws have likely contributed to the continuing decline in lawyer legislators. The number of women and minorities in the legislatures continues to increase each biennium. In 1987, 1,157 of the 7,461 state legislators were female (15.5 percent). The number of women legislators is highest in New Hampshire, Colorado, Maine, Washington and Vermont. Female representation is smallest in Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Pennsylvania. Minority membership in state legislatures now exceeds 400 (5.4 percent).

Bill J. Allen
Publisher and Chairman

Hugh Cunningham
Editor

William J. Tobin
Editor, Editorial Page

Paul Jenkins
Managing Editor

60th legislative day

THE ALASKA Legislature is at the midway point today of its 120-day journey in Juneau.

A number of state legislatures only meet for 60 days a year — or every other year, in some cases. But in Alaska, where the lawmaking job has been transformed by the legislators themselves into virtually a full-time occupation, the legislative sessions last for four full months every year.

It's a terrible waste of time and money.

The job could be done annually in half the time. Most of the legislators will privately admit that, even if they won't say it publicly.

We have sung this same song many times over the years in these columns, and it's worth echoing the refrain one more time just as a reminder that there is a better way to do things.

FIRST OF all, of course, there needs to be a commitment on the part of the legislative leadership to settle down to a disciplined work schedule from the very first day of the session.

This legislature convened last Jan. 8.

And in all kindness, not much has been accomplished.

Sure, there have been floor sessions and committee meetings and roll calls and bills and resolutions introduced by the score. There has been no end of political posturing and tugs-of-war between the majority and the minority caucuses and between Republicans and Democrats.

But there has been little in the way of productive accomplishment.

Nothing, really, worthy of two months of very, very expensive operations.

In the old days — and we acknowledge that issues of the territorial past cannot be likened to the challenges of

today — Alaska's lawmakers handled the legislative function in just 60 days, and then only every other year.

We acknowledge, too, that biennial sessions probably make no realistic sense.

But shorter annual sessions certainly do — 90 days at the maximum, and probably 60 days every other year or so. There are, after all, only a few more than 500,000 people in Alaska — and they require only so much lawmaking every year. And the governor and the administration do need time to try to run the state, without the legislature demanding their constant attention.

WHAT IS going to happen now is what happens every other year in Juneau.

The legislators are going to do everything they have to do in the next 60 days.

And the point is perfectly clear to just about everybody but the legislators themselves.

They could have skipped the first 60 days and started at what now is the midpoint of the session. And the results would be exactly the same — without millions of dollars being spent on staff, travel, tons of paper grinding through the legislative print shop and all the other items that make the legislative process one of the state's most expensive operations.

The real fact is that most of the work will be done in the last 45 to 30 days of the session — ignoring the mad frenzy that will turn the legislative chambers and offices into a mad asylum on the final two or three days.

But let's thank heaven for small favors. Before the voters finally rose up in outrage and anger and forced lawmakers to accept a 120-day limit on the length of the sessions, legislatures were running beyond the 160-day mark.

Robert B. Atwood
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood
Assistant Publisher

William J. Tobin
Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

Aloha, legislators

FOR SOME weekend food for thought, we offer a tidbit of information about the legislative process.

Not Alaska's legislative process.

Hawaii's.

Down in the 50th State, where prosperity blooms, there is a 60-day limit on the length of the annual legislative session.

And the system works very well.

This year, the Hawaiian legislature convened on Jan. 21, a Wednesday, and will adjourn — no ifs, ands or buts — on April 27, a Monday.

And midway through the session — if you can believe such radical stuff — the legislators of Hawaii took a mandatory five-day recess. It extended from March 17 to March 23, and took all the lawmakers back to their home districts and out of the pressure cooker for a little exposure once again to the reality of life.

HOW'S IT work? Just fine, say legislative leaders.

Because of the deadlines imposed to meet the 60-day requirement, one influential senator from Honolulu says, members of the Hawaii House and Senate are forced to concentrate on priority issues.

They aren't inundated by hundreds and hundreds of pieces of legislation, because the members know the practice of papering the record

with campaign bills is counterproductive to an effective session.

At the start of each session, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House — this year, the respective posts are held by Sen. Richard S.H. Wong and Rep. Richard A. Kawakami — sign off on a schedule that everybody abides by until adjournment comes.

AMONG OTHER things, these rules provide that no new bill can be introduced after the 22nd day of the session. Period. End of discussion. In other words, just a little more than one-third of the session can be used for bill introduction — and just about a full two-thirds for consideration of the legislation that has been put on the table.

And not all of those bills hang around until the very end.

Throughout the 60-day period, there are checkpoints along the way. If bills don't clear those hurdles, they're dead ducks.

That's how the major, priority items get handled in due order, with time for deliberation and thoughtful consideration.

Why can't Alaska legislators get the message that there is a better way to do business — and they don't have to reinvent the wheel to get there?

The Anchorage Times

Bill J. Allen, Publisher
William J. Tobin, Assistant Publisher
Gene R. Arshart, General Manager

J. Randolph Murray, Editor
Paul Jenkins, Managing Editor
Deane Fradley, Editor, Editorial Pages

Robert B. Atwood, Publisher Emeritus

ALASKAN OWNED AND OPERATED SINCE 1915

SHORTENING THE LEGISLATURE

Put lid on at 75 days

WHEN IT COMES to reforms that would improve the way the state of Alaska functions, put high on the list a reduction in the length of time the Legislature stays in session every year.

The new suggestion is for a 75-day limit.

Let's endorse that, and urge all Alaskans to think in that time frame.

Clearly it will take a voter revolt to reduce the length of legislative session, because lawmakers themselves will never do so on their own. They like being in session for four months each year, and they cultivate the appearance of working full time — complete with full-time staffs and offices — the other eight months of the year.

And before the people of the state brought enough pressure to bear to force a 120-day limit on the annual sessions, the legislators were delighted to stay in Juneau for much longer periods of time — more than 180 days on three occasions, in fact.

THAT KIND OF time spent legislating each year for a half a million people is a frightful disgrace.

So, too, is 120 days each year.

The truth is, and most legislators will privately acknowledge the reality, nothing much is accomplished in the first 30 days of any session — and often not much in 60, besides a great deal of posturing and pandering to each other's egos.

And while the legislators are in Juneau, doing whatever they do to occupy the time, the wheels of government essentially stop turning.

The result is that for three months at the start of every year, the administrative departments of government — which are supposed to be running things — drop everything else and concentrate on being at the beck and call of the lawmakers.

Then once the Legislature has adjourned, the administrative branches of government spend the next three months trying to figure out what happened to them as a result of legislative actions — and changing regulations and whatnot to conform to changes in the law. Not a whole lot of progressive actions are accomplished during this part of the year.

By the time the last three months are at hand, the administrative offices have to start getting ready for the next legislative session — spending three months building their defenses or trying to concoct arguments in favor of some new program or spending plan.

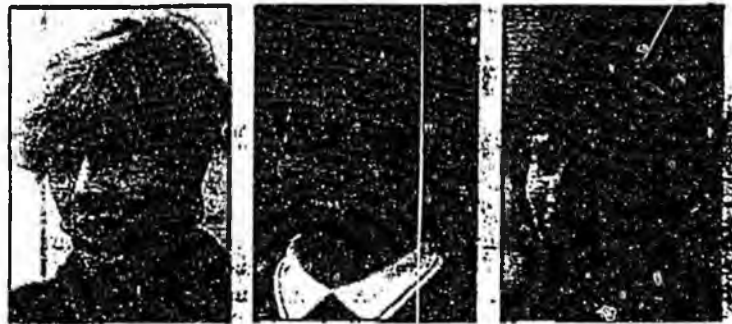
IT'S NO WONDER that the state winds up running in circles, accomplishing little for the good of the people — but spending an enormous amount of dollars in the process.

The governor — whoever the governor might be — has little time to develop programs and to effectuate leadership goals. Juneau's whole attention is on the legislators — not on the administration and the governor, charged by the Alaska Constitution to lead and direct the state's welfare and future.

Walter J. Hickel, who now occupies the governor's office, has endorsed the 75-day legislative limit. He recognizes there is much to be done and that huge challenges are out there — with great opportunities awaiting if only the state could focus on the goals.

The one-third-of-year legislative session indeed can be shortened. But it will take action by the voters — speaking loudly and with force — to make it happen.

Speaking out



Clymer

Lopez

Grabowski

Q. Should the Alaska Legislature's 120-day session be further reduced to a 75-day limit?

• "Yes. They need to reduce the length. They're taking too long. I think 75 days is sufficient time for them to legislate."

— Chlora Clymer, Kodiak

• "Yes. It takes them too long to make decisions."

— Nga Lopez, Anchorage

• "Yes. I always feel it takes them too long to make decisions. I think we need to reduce the session."

— Sue Grabowski, Anchorage

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 463-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

November 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Eugene Kubina
FROM: Gordon S. Harrison, Director *gsh*
RE: The Case For and Against a 90-Day Legislative Session

You asked for a brief discussion of the pros and cons of a 90-day limit to the length of legislative sessions.

Arguments For a 90-day Session

Legislators constrained to an annual session of 90 days will presumably work faster and more productively than they do under a 120-day limit. Those people--legislators and nonlegislators alike--who support a 90-day limit believe that a good deal of time is wasted during the session: for example, committees hold too many hearings; legislators "sit on" legislation too long; staff produce too much information and too many amendments and committee substitutes to bills; and everyone devotes too much time to organization, unimportant legislation and petty bickering. According to this line of argument, the business of the state can be transacted more efficiently than it is now, and a 90-day session limit would compel the necessary efficiency.

Fewer days in session would cost less. Legislators' per diem and session staff salaries would be reduced. The director of administrative services of the Legislative Affairs Agency estimates that 120-day sessions now cost approximately \$50,000 per day. Curtailing sessions by 30 days could therefore save something in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million per year.

Also, a shorter session would make legislative service less disruptive to many legislators with families that must be uprooted and businesses that must be left behind for the session. It may be argued that a 90-day session might make legislative service feasible, or at least more appealing, to many people who cannot devote four months per year to sessions in Juneau.

Arguments Against a 90-day Session

The main argument against short sessions is that bad legislation is more likely to result from the hurried consideration of complex policy issues. Opponents of a shorter session do not believe that time is wasted during a 120-day session. While the legislative process may not be as rigorously efficient as

Representative Kubina
November 8, 1991
Page 2

a well-run business, the objective of government is not efficiency but good laws and wise public policy. Contemporary society is complex, and attempts to find rational legislative solutions to social ills is time-consuming. The social and economic cost to Alaska of ill-conceived, poorly crafted legislation is potentially far higher than the inconvenience to some legislators and the cost to the state of 120-day sessions.

Opponents of a 90-day session argue that legislatures that are unduly constrained--in time, frequency of meeting, financial and staff resources--are weak vis-a-vis the executive branch. Legislators working in an environment of constraint are unable to master complex subjects, and consequently they must defer to the opinions, data and analyses of the governor and his staff. Also, according to this argument, legislators without the time necessary to study and fully understand policy issues tend to be overly dependent upon their own professional staff and lobbyists for information and ideas.

Comment

The delegates to the Alaska Constitutional Convention deliberately created a strong legislature to counterbalance a strong governor. They pointedly allowed the legislature to meet annually in sessions of unlimited length. The constitution was amended in 1984 to limit sessions to 120 days. My impression is that the amendment is generally regarded as a positive step: it did wring wasted time from the legislative process and enforced some efficiency measures without upsetting the fundamental balance between the legislative and executive branches.

The question now is whether a further reduction of the session length will cripple the legislature as an institution. On this question people of good will may disagree.

I hope this brief discussion is sufficient for your purposes. I will be pleased to analyze the issue at greater length if desired.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 6

Revision Date: December 19, 1991 Department Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "Proposing an amendment...relating to the duration of a regular session." BRU: Legal Services
 Component: Operations
 Sponsor: Representative Leman
 Requestor: Governor's Office COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		9	3
--	--	---	---

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

HJR 6 proposes an amendment to the state's constitution that would reduce the duration of a regular session of the Legislature from one hundred and twenty to ninety days. This is a matter involving a separate co-equal branch of government, and it will not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: December 19, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: Richard I. Pegues / FOR
 Agency: Department of Law Date: December 19, 1991
 Approved by: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General



REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN West Anchorage

3111 C Street Anchorage, AK 99503 561-7614 During Session: P.O. Box V Juneau, AK 99811 465-2095

November 29, 1991

The Honorable Gene Kubina
PO Box 2463
Valdez, AK 99686

Dear Representative Kubina:

Thank you for hearing HJR6 in Palmer. Formal discussion within our ranks has been limited on this topic, and I was delighted to have it receive some exposure.

Please schedule additional hearings for HJR6. I would appreciate your including HJR5 and HJR7 as well. I also ask that teleconference sites be made available throughout the state.

Many Alaskans are concerned about legislative reform, yet the Legislature has been conspicuously non-responsive on this topic. It's no wonder that many people are accusing the Legislature of being self-serving.

Let's use these resolutions to show those who criticize our Legislature that we do care, and are willing to change to improve our function and responsiveness.

Sincerely,


Loren Leman

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 6

Revision Date: 01/13/92
Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: 90 Day Session Limit
Sponsor: Representative Leman
Requestor: House State Affairs

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

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

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

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ziegler, Deputy Director
Division: Elections

Phone: 465-4611
Date: 01/13/92

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

Date: 01-13-92

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

REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN

District 9 - West Anchorage

2699 Nathaniel Court • Anchorage, Alaska 99517

243-2000

to: Rep. Gene Kubina
fr: Rep. Loren Leman

A14 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1991

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Term Wake

Anyone following the term-limit movement will be interested to find out what has happened in California in the wake, so to speak, of the state's law limiting terms for legislators and reducing their staffs. From one end of the state's capitol building to the other, political professionals who thought they had life tenure are packing up and getting out. Depending on where you sit, this is either a tragedy or cause to celebrate.

Assembly Majority Floor Leader Tom Hannigan is retiring. Mike Roos, the Assembly Speaker Pro Tem, is considering resigning to head a group seeking to improve the public schools. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown says that as many as 40% of Assembly members may retire by next year—either to run for other offices or take new jobs.

Democratic Assemblyman Richard Floyd says he'll virtually close his district office and tell constituents who voted for term limits to look for help elsewhere. "I'm depressed," he says. "There's no future for me. There's no future for my staff." He has asked his four district aides to take the five months' severance pay offered staffers if they leave before cuts in the legislature's budget hit in July. They will be replaced by a part-time worker and an answering service.

Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, a 24-year incumbent well known for his advocacy of a "commission on self-esteem" in the 1970s, is even more bitter. He says he may resign before his current term expires. "I'm reducing my working time to 40 hours a week," he told the Los Angeles Times. "I don't see any point in killing myself for people who apparently don't care if they have decent government or not." Mr. Vasconcellos says he can't believe the voters were so "self-destructive."

All this is as it should be, according to Lew Usher, a co-author of the term-limit initiative. "In private life if someone spends eight years in the same job, you wonder why he hasn't either been promoted or fired," he says. "Term limits mean the best legislators will try for promotion to Congress, statewide office or the non-profit sector. Anyone can still spend a lifetime in politics, but you must keep climbing the career ladder. The best ones will."

Democrat Tom McEnery, a former San Jose mayor and friend of the embittered Mr. Vasconcellos, agrees. He says his friend "can make other contributions." He compares the legisla-

ture to a "hermetically sealed mayonnaise jar." Most members, he says, don't realize they are part of "a fatally flawed system."

Leaving the safety of their sealed jar has been a wrenching experience for departing staffers. "The Capitol is a subculture, a separate community," says Kevin Sloat, chief of staff to State Senator Marian Bergeson. "Being forced to leave is a major upheaval. It's almost like forcing a mid-life crisis on someone." More than 700 of the legislature's 2,500 staffers are taking the five months' severance pay and retiring.

The staffers complain that their absence will mean the legislature will depend more on lobbyists for advice and information. But far from being pleased, the lobbyists instead fear losing their "investments"—longtime incumbents who became attuned to their interests. Jack Carrigan, executive director of the California Commission on Aging, says many elderly lobbies fear having to "educate" a whole new crop of legislators. "There's real potential the aging programs in California will be weakened this way," he says.

None of this is to suggest that the survivors who are staying with the ship are ready to surrender to the voters everything they've worked for. Both houses have voted to file a lawsuit claiming the term limits are unconstitutional because they "reduce the legislature to an agency, rather than a co-equal branch of government." Legal scholars view that argument skeptically, because term limits already apply to the President and 28 governors.

Speaker Brown, who calls term limits the equivalent of "terrorist bombs," also claims that they're racist because the most powerful minority politicians, including him, are longtime incumbents. But in fact legislative turnover would open up demographically changing districts to women and minorities, which is indeed why some Hispanic groups and the National Organization for Women endorsed a milder state term limit. Who would deny that the quality of our politics suffers now because bright people, often representing minority interests, are thwarted by old-boy incumbency networks?

If the California experience is repeated elsewhere, voters may yet achieve what had begun to seem impossible: a real and lasting improvement in the political life of the United States.

March 28, 1991

TO: All members, FYI
FROM: Rep. Ramona Barnes

Tuesday, March 26, 1991, The Anchorage Times B5

OPINION

State legislators bending under weight of recent demands

WASHINGTON — These were not your proverbial happy camers. In fact, the leaders of the state legislatures who came through Washington the other day looked more like a gang one step ahead of the posse. Their attitude was what you might call defensive.

Maryland Delegate Nancy K. Kopp (D), the speaker pro tem of her assembly, opening an afternoon roundtable, which quickly turned into a kind of reverse-brag session. With the threat of term limits and direct legislation by initiative hanging over their heads, each legislative leader seemed intent on proving that his or her constituents were ornerier than any others.

"People just don't trust politicians," said Pennsylvania Senate President Pro Tem Robert C. Jubelirer (R). Asked why, he pointed the finger straight at himself and his colleagues. "A lot of this has been done by us to us. So many campaigns are nothing but 30-second spots making the opponent out to be less than slime."

Chuck Chambers, the Democratic speaker of the West Virginia House of Representatives, said he was so embarrassed by visitors to the state capitol "coming out of the house gallery saying 'That place is a zoo,'" that he had imposed new rules this session "to get some basic decorum on the floor."

South Dakota Senate Majority Leader George H. Shanard (R) said his



David S. Broder

constituents are "fed up with all the posturing" that delays legislation until the end-of-the-session rush. "We're to blame," he said.

But not entirely. Like many others around the table, he also indicted the press for "not treating politicians with any respect at all." And from Florida, Missouri, Nevada and other states came the added complaint that government has polluted the atmosphere by making the legislators the victims of every policy disaster.

The frustration voiced in that roundtable is not paranoia — at least in the view of Alan Rosenthal of Rutgers University's Eagleton Institute, a scholar on state legislatures. The atmosphere is increasingly hostile, he commented in an interview, "and I have to say I think the institutions are deteriorating from

where they were in the 70s, when they came out of a very creative period."

"The irony," he said, "is that legislatures are doing a better job of handling bigger issues than ever, but getting less and less credit for it."

It was the California Legislature, under the late Jesse M. Urruh, which achieved unprecedented heights of professional staffing and of power in the 60s, becoming a model for many others. But now, as South Dakota House Majority Leader Jerome Lammers (R) remarked, "the more professional, the better-paid, the better-staffed and the closer to full-time a legislature is, the more it's suspect. Look at California."

Rosenthal agrees with that assessment. California, ~~was~~ increasingly have stripped the Legislature of authority by settling basic policy questions through the initiative process. And ~~all they passed the initiative~~ term limits on the legislative ~~and~~ staffs.

~~in the legislatures.~~ As responsibility for financing more and more domestic programs shifted from Washington to the state capitols in the past decade, legislators found themselves torn between demands for services and bitter taxpayer resistance. In addition, he said, "there has been an incredible increase in special interest lobbying and pressures at the state level." Lobbyists' bribes are at the root of the scandals that have rocked legisla-

The Rutgers scholar suggests other reasons why this has become a hellish



tures from South Carolina to Arizona in the past year. And, more subtly but significantly, the ~~interest groups have made it far harder for legislative leaders to achieve consensus on policy.~~ As a result, constituents see chaos — and delayed decisions.

Rosenthal also observes an increase in partisanship, both during the sessions and in campaigns, as the availability of special-interest money drives up the cost of running for office. More and more legislative leaders, he says, "feel they are under constant threat of challenge, even within their caucus."

That loss of collegiality, cooperation and trust was the poignant note struck often at the Washington roundtable. Colorado Senate President Ted Strickland (R), a leader of the group, last year saw one of the maverick members of his caucus, Terry Considine, lead the fight that passed the Colorado term-limit initiative — over Strickland's vehement opposition. "Time was," Strickland said, "when part of our responsibility was to protect the integrity of the Legislature and maintain its integrity. That seems to have been forgotten."

It's all too easy, in stressful times, for everyone to forget how valuable — and how fragile — these representative institutions are.

David S. Broder is a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist and columnist for the Washington Post.

reducing unemployment benefits for an employee dismissed for the use of illegal drugs or for alcohol abuse on the job.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

5. Should the legislature establish a Private Enterprise Preservation Task force in order to study and recommend legislation to limit competition with private business by state and local government?

Yes 67.0% No 23.1% Undecided 9.9%

State and local government agencies in Alaska engage in competition with private enterprise in a wide variety of commercial activities. On previous ballots our members have strongly favored restricting government competition. Unfortunately, no one source has data on the amount and the impact on businesses. The Task Force concept was presented as a means of gathering the facts on this issue.

TERM LIMITATION

6. Should Alaska state legislators be limited in the number of terms they can serve in office?

Yes 79.7% No 14.1% Undecided 6.2%

6a. If you answered "Yes" to question 6, how many terms should a member of the House of Representatives serve? (Select one.)

Two terms (4 years) 47.1%
Four terms (8 years) 46.6%
Six terms (12 years) 6.3%

6b. If you answered "Yes" to question 6, how many terms should a state Senator be allowed to serve? (Select one.)

Two terms (8 years) 87.7%
Four terms (16 years) 12.3%
Six terms (24 years) 0.0%

For years there has been discussion and debate on limiting the number of terms state legislators can serve. This was presented on the 1991 NFIB/Ballot because of the increased interest in this issue.

Limits Stand in California

With the state's high court ruling, legislators are contemplating life with term limitations, at least until they appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Daniel M. Weintraub

California legislators may have to live with term limits, but they don't have to like them.

Now that the state Supreme Court has upheld a 1990 ballot initiative that limited terms, slashed the Legislature's operating budget and eliminated pensions for future lawmakers, the reality is starting to set in. All of those now serving in the Assembly and half of the Senate's members will be gone by the end of 1996. Only a handful in the upper house are eligible to serve beyond 1998.

Although legislative leaders may yet appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, most lawmakers seem resigned to the fact that term limits are here to stay—at least long enough to toss them from office before the end of the century.

"We should accept the judgment of the people with good grace and act on the assumption that that's the way things are going to be," said former Assembly Republican Leader Ross Johnson of Orange County, who opposed the measure. "That's the way the game is going to be played."

Johnson's fatalism is the typical attitude among legislators. But he and most others who have accepted the verdict also say that they don't think voters will be any happier with the new breed of legislator—and Legislature—than they are with the current brand. Most see a decided shift in power from the legislative to the executive branch, not just to the governor but to the unelected, career civil servants who are

charged with implementing the laws passed by the Legislature.

The problem, as most see it, is the combination of the term limits and the 38 percent cut in the Legislature's operating budget required by the measure. Assembly members will serve no more than three two-year terms. Senators will get two four-year terms. Already, more than 600 aides have been let go. More may soon be laid off, and even the non-partisan legislative analyst's office, which researches budget issues and analyzes fiscal bills, is not safe from the budget axe. The auditor general's staff, which probes the efficiency of state-funded programs, also could be eliminated. Final decisions may not be made until January.

Without these resources, or the experience in office to compensate for the staff cut, doubters fear that future legislators and the laws they enact will be at the mercy of "faceless bureaucracy." Lobbyists may find it easier to kill major legislation by raising fears about a measure's potential impact, fears that inexperienced lawmakers will not be able to rebut.

"While I understand the frustration of the public with inaction, I think Proposition 140 is going to frustrate the public even more," said Assemblyman Terry Friedman of Los Angeles, a liberal Democrat. "The people who will really benefit from it are not average people and consumers; it's going to be the powerful corporate interests for whom the status quo is just fine."

But the Supreme Court turned aside such issues in its 6-1 decision. Chief Justice Malcolm Lucas wrote the opin-

ion, and all of former Republican Governor George Deukmejian's appointees joined him in the majority. Associate Justice Stanley Mosk, appointed in 1964 by former Governor Edmund G. Brown, was the lone dissenter.

The case was filed by Democratic and Republican legislators, who used campaign funds and private donations to pay the legal expenses. They argued that the measure violated the state and federal constitutions, infringing the right to vote and the right to free association. The initiative was defended by newly elected attorney general Dan Lungren, a Republican, and by attorneys representing the sponsors of Proposition 140. In the opinion, the Court systematically dismantled the Legislature's case, siding with the lawmakers only on the relatively minor point of legislative pensions, and then accepting only half the Legislature's argument. Current members will keep their pension rights for as long as they serve. Future lawmakers, including those elected in 1990, will get only Social Security.

First, the justices took up the issue of whether the term limits should be a lifetime ban, as the authors argued, or a limit only on consecutive terms, as legislators contended. The Court said there would be a lifetime ban.

Next, the Court addressed two technical tests that the California Constitution applies to all initiatives. One prohibits initiatives from enacting broad revisions to the constitution, as opposed to more narrow amendments. The other requires that all initiatives be focused on a "single subject."

Many lawmakers rested their legal hopes on the argument that Proposition 140 was a "revision," in part because the Court only recently struck down a portion of an anti-crime initiative on those same grounds. In that case, the revision

Daniel M. Weintraub is a staff writer in the Sacramento Bureau of the *Los Angeles Times*.

was aimed at the Court itself and would have required that state justices give criminal defendants no greater rights than those provided in the U.S. Constitution and through U.S. Supreme Court rulings. But in this case, the Court found that Proposition 140, while it might change the character of the Legislature, would leave untouched its basic power to make laws. The justices noted that the measure also limited the terms of the governor and other elected state officials and said its future impacts on the balance of power were "unfathomable."

The Court also decided that the measure was devoted to the single subject of limiting the power of incumbents and that its budget, pension and term limit provisions all were tied to that concept.

In addition, the justices rejected the Legislature's argument that the initiative represented an unconstitutional "bill of attainder." The lawmakers argued unsuccessfully that the measure aimed to punish a narrow class of people, particularly legislative leaders Willie Brown and David Roberti, without the benefit of a trial.

After disposing of these technical questions, the opinion focused on the question of balancing rights—the right of incumbents to run for re-election and voters to elect them versus the interests of the state in limiting the powers of incumbency and the electoral advantages that come with that power.

The legislators argued that the term limits would "permanently ban those who are arguably the most qualified candidates—incumbents with the experience and expertise in the legislative process necessary to the most effective representation of their constituencies." Similarly, they argued, voters would be denied the right to choose the most qualified candidates.

The authors of Proposition 140, however, argued that term limits would encourage, rather than inhibit, more qualified candidates seeking shorter stints in public office. They pointed out that by serving in the Assembly and then the Senate and going on to higher office, politicians might still serve a total of 20 years or more in state government. They characterized term limits as just one more requirement of candidacy, like age or residency. The Court agreed.

Wrote Chief Justice Lucas: "The state's strong interest in protecting against an entrenched, dynastic bureau-

Washington Rejects Term Limits

The consequences of losing congressional clout apparently outweighed any antipathy toward incumbents when Washington voters Nov. 5 defeated the most restrictive term limitation initiative to go before the electorate in any state so far.

The Washington measure, which led at times by as much as 30 points in the polls, would have restricted both legislative and congressional terms of office. It was defeated 54 percent to 46 percent in a record turnout for an off-year election, and was the first time voters turned down limits since they were approved in 1990 in California, Colorado and Oklahoma.

Had the initiative passed, Tom Foley, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the rest of the state's House delegation would have been out of office in 1994. The measure would have allowed only one more term for state legislators and members of Congress who had already reached the consecutive number of terms permitted for their current office.

Observers believed that it was Foley's stumping against the initiative in his own state that turned the tide. He argued that Washington would lose influence to California, a state that will have a 52-member congressional delegation after 1992, if the measure passed.

cracy, and in thereby encouraging new candidates to seek public office, are both legitimate and compelling ones that support a lifetime ban from the office and outweigh any interest the incumbent legislators, or the voting public, may have in perpetuating the incumbents' positions of control."

Joseph Remcho, the private attorney who tried the case for the Legislature, said he believes an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court would have a good chance of succeeding. The argument would be that a lifetime ban on running for an office simply because you have already served a certain number of terms violates the equal protection and free speech clauses in the Constitution.

"The Court would be looking at if you can constitutionally ban somebody for life from being a candidate for that office if there is a more narrowly drafted way

The proponents of term limits spent some \$800,000, most of it raised outside Washington. The initiative would have limited members of the Legislature to six years in the House and eight years in the Senate. Members of Congress would have been limited to six years in the House of Representatives and 12 years in the Senate. A six-year break in service would have been required before running again for Congress.

Petitions for term limitations are circulating in 10 states for the 1992 general election. Florida's Supreme Court is to rule on the validity of an initiative petition there that would limit to eight consecutive years the terms of state legislators, members of Congress, cabinet officers and the lieutenant governor. The high court ruling is required after 10 percent of the required signatures have been collected on initiatives that would change the state constitution.

Signatures are also being gathered for term limit initiatives in Alaska, Arizona, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming. Citizens are organizing campaigns in Arkansas, Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and North Dakota, and in California and Oklahoma there's a move to add term limits to federal office holders.

—Nancy Rhyme, NCSL

to accomplish your purpose," Remcho said. "You may accept that they can limit the power of incumbency. But are they doing it in the least restrictive way?"

"Forcing someone to take off two or four years and then run against an incumbent would seem to pretty well limit the power of incumbency."

Although the U.S. Constitution's presidential term limit is a lifetime ban, Remcho notes that the Supreme Court has said such strictures are not necessarily models for the states. After all, the high court ordered states to apportion their senates on a one-person, one-vote basis even as the U.S. Constitution permitted the nation's 100 Senate seats to be apportioned two to each state, regardless of size.

"The federal Constitution is not a model in that case; it is an exception," Remcho said.

The Uncharted Realm of Term Limitation

It has caught the fancy of the voters, and it is coming in at least three states. What in the world will life under it be like?

By Jeffrey L. Katz



It's swearing-in day at the Colorado House of Representatives, a cold January morning in Denver, early in the next century. The 65 legislators are greeting each other and sorting themselves into little clusters, corresponding to the four classes that make up the institution. About half are either just taking office or preparing to leave; all are allowed only four two-year terms under the law approved by voters back in 1990.

Each of the legislative classes is behaving about as those who watch the institution have come to expect. The freshmen are gaping at the ornate chambers and wandering the hallways, trying to reassure themselves that they aren't the first ones to have gotten lost. The second-termers, the sophomores, are relieved that much of the hazing is finally over, but still deferential to upperclassmen and realistic enough not to expect the best committee assignments.

Those with a couple of terms under their belts, the juniors, are swiveling in the chairs in their new, well-located offices, musing that these may be the best, most carefree days of their legislative careers before they grapple seriously with the burdens of earning a living outside the Capitol walls. And then there are the seniors, the lame ducks, who by tradition are just now settling into the most valued leadership and committee positions. Obsessed with their plans for after legislative graduation day, they will spend a disproportionate amount of time maneuvering for jobs on the outside.

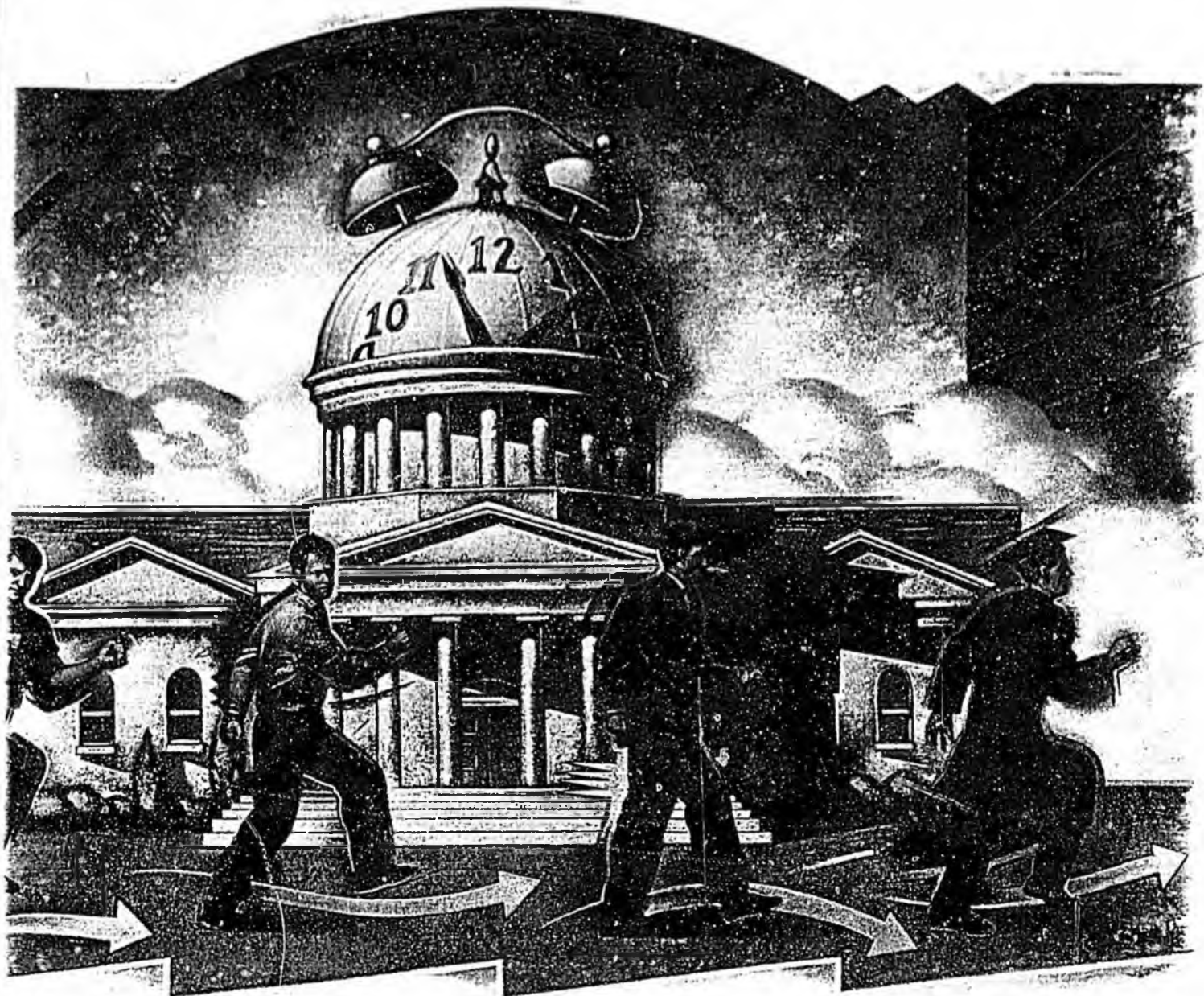
Other seniors will be debating the sort of legislative gift they should bestow on the public as their class legacy. Some of them want to leave behind a new environmental program; others prefer a tax cut. All of them want to be remembered as a class that accomplished something before moving together

into the cold world beyond. Many of them will find it difficult to concentrate on their legislative chores.

Is this what we can expect from term limitation? Is it possible that a movement launched last year with the idealism of a grass roots demand for good government will merely turn our legislatures into institutions plagued by all the depressing rigidities of high school? Could a law designed in part to control the evils of seniority actually end up magnifying them?

Perhaps. The preceding is one of many plausible scenarios that can be spun about the consequences of placing limits on legislative terms. But the very ease of constructing those scenarios raises questions about the full impact of the reform. When it comes to term limitation, the possible side effects are endless and just as likely to come true as the movement's ultimate goal: a corps of public-spirited citizen-legislators eager to do the public's business untainted by the careerist virus.

One thing seems certain. We are going to find out how it works. California, Colorado and Oklahoma have already adopted citizen initiatives to limit state legislative terms. In Colorado, the limit on consecutive service will be four two-year terms in the House, two four-year terms in the Senate. In Oklahoma, it will be a total of 12 years in either chamber. California's new law will be the most restrictive: State senators will be able to serve a maximum of two four-year terms, but members of the Assembly, the legislature's lower



house, will be allowed just three two-year terms.

The movement has been fueled, of course, by the growing public awareness of the extraordinary re-election rate in most legislatures. Nearly all the term-reformers cite the high costs of campaigning, the overwhelming incumbent fundraising advantage and the staff support that challengers cannot match. The result, they say, is a crew of life-tenured legislators out of touch with the way the public lives and thinks. The solution is to cut through the assurance of re-election, create more opportunities for candidates who are not career politicians and force the commonsense values of ordinary American people into the corridors of public office.

Ed Crane, president of the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank, says turnover will be valuable in itself, almost regardless of who comes in. "I literally think," Crane says, "that you'd have a better legislature with a lottery." Lloyd

Noble II, the Tulsa oilman who led the fight for Oklahoma's new law, envisions a broad cross section of citizens cycling in and out of legislatures, encouraged both by their chances of winning and of getting things done in a more dynamic institution. A legislative career, Noble says, "ought to be like serving on jury duty."

But is that realistic? Most juries serve for a few days or weeks. Twelve years is a long time; so, for that matter, is eight. Would people who are reluctant to break off their private careers to run for office under the current system be inclined to do so just because they could count on being back home in eight years?

"This notion that you're going to get citizen-legislators is silly," says Gary C. Jacobson, a political science professor at the University of California at San Diego. "You're going to get those people who can afford to interrupt their careers for



Cleta Deatheridge Mitchell, who spent eight years in the Oklahoma House, is an advocate of term limits. She says those who stay in office term after term become ineffective watchdogs of the bureaucracy.

a few years, and that precludes people who have a normal job or family life. It includes people who are wealthy or on pensions, retired people in general, and political fanatics or zealots who are willing to make that sacrifice for whatever they believe in."

In the larger states, particularly, it seems likely that the experienced political activists who make the strongest candidates now would also perform best in a term-limited world. Being motivated enough to run for and win a legislative seat will require certain skills and sacrifices no matter how often the seats come open. Candidates will still face financial disclosure, intense public and media scrutiny, door-to-door campaigning, a steady diet of speech-making and the burden of pleading for money from friends and strangers.

So even if term limitations do usher in more legislative newcomers, there is no assurance that they will be much different in background or outlook from the current crop. This is the argument made by Jeffrey A. Neubauer, chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic Party and a former legislator himself. "The person who wanders in and says, 'I'm middle-aged, raised a family, own a home and paid property taxes and you ought to vote for me because I'm a good guy or woman'—they lose. They lose to younger, more aggressive people, well connected to the interest groups through their work as legislative aides." In Neubauer's opinion, a term limitation is not going to change that.

Cleta Deatheridge Mitchell knows all about those prob-

lems, having spent eight years in the Oklahoma House. But she believes that term limits will be worth it for the sheer turnover they will create, even if the same sorts of people are elected. She is a member of the board of Americans to Limit Congressional Terms, which is pressing its case upon the legislatures as well as Congress. "It takes a certain amount of ego," Mitchell agrees, "to take the risk and abuse and be foolhardy enough to believe you can run and win and make a difference. That's not going to change. But hopefully there will be more opportunities."

Or will there? A state that limits legislators to six two-year terms will be able to assume, on the average, a biennial turnover of 16 percent, plus whatever changes are brought about by the retirement or defeat of members who have not reached the 12-year limit. This means that the legislature can count on a big crop of newcomers every time—if a reasonable number do retire or lose before their terms are up.

But some commentators argue that there will be very little competition within the 12-year tenure period, that once members have been in a term or two, challengers will be inclined to avoid taking them on, waiting for the seat to open up at the 12-year point. "Why take a risk trying to knock off an incumbent," Jacobson asks, when you know the seat will soon be vacant anyway? If that attitude takes hold, there might be less turnover with limits than without them.

In fact, there is currently quite a bit of turnover. According to a study published by the National Conference of State

Legislatures, the lower houses of California, Colorado and Oklahoma all experienced membership turnover of 89 percent or more in the 12-year period from 1977 to 1989. Three-quarters or more of the Senate seats in Colorado and Oklahoma changed hands in that period, as did two-thirds of the Senate seats in California. In 1988 alone, there was a turnover of 24 percent of both houses in Colorado and 30 percent in Oklahoma. If competition in term-limit states dries up except when the seat is vacant, Cleta Mitchell's dream will be difficult to realize.

Some reformers see value not only in frequent membership changes, but in party changes as well. They argue that with no limits on tenure, one party can keep its majority almost indefinitely on the basis of incumbency alone. It is not only the individual challengers who have trouble being heard, it is the challenging party. No matter how good its platform or its talent may be, the minority party falls victim every two years to an avalanche of public relations gimmicks launched by the majority officeholders to keep their jobs.

Term limitation, its advocates say, would help even the score. "It strengthens whichever party has the better idea, better candidates, better resources," says Republican Terry Considine, a three-year veteran of the Colorado Senate and main author of that state's term limitation measure. Term limitation will be harmful, Considine believes, to the party that has the most to lose.

Perhaps. But the necessity of filling more open seats will put a premium on the parties' ability to recruit and assist a bigger crop of candidates. That could exaggerate the importance of the very qualities that gave a party the edge in a legislature in the first place. Paul Schauer, a Republican and 12-year veteran of the Colorado House who opposes term limits, says they would benefit "whichever party has the best trainers, has the more permanent party structure that can recruit candidates and influence candidate input and, once they're elected, keep them more in line with the party." In other words, the party that knows how to find 20 good candidates each election year might have an even greater advantage at finding 30—regardless of what the hot issues of the moment happened to be.

Whichever party predominates in a term-limited legislature, the members will have to conduct business in the absence of the 15- and 20-year veterans who have made many of the important decisions in the past. How would such an institution behave? Peter Schrag of the *Sacramento Bee* argues that the state's limitation law will turn the California legislature into "something that looks like an airport waiting room—inchoate, without organization or leadership, where most of the occupants are either just arriving or just preparing to go."

That is not what the reformers have in mind at all. As they see it, a legislature purged of its most senior members will finally be able to select leaders on a rational basis, choosing the people with the most ability, not people who have simply been there the longest, or who take orders from those who have. There will be more competition for leadership posts and key committees. Ideology will count for more, as will specific public policy stands and styles of governing. "You would see a much more substantial style of campaigning for those positions," says Jim Weber, director of Americans to Limit Congressional Terms.

That remains to be proven, however. If nobody in a legislature has more than a few terms of seniority, then seniority might be more precious, not less. Awarding key positions on an automatic basis to the least inexperienced people might be hard to avoid. If nothing else, it would guarantee everybody a slice of power in the brief time before they were mustered out.

If term limits promise a change in the way legislatures organize themselves, they promise an equal change in the way legislatures interact with the rest of the political system. And that is exactly what many of the reformers would like. They believe that familiarity breeds coziness, and ultimately cronyism—between legislators and the lobbyists and bureaucrats they should be dealing with on an arm's-length basis.

In the term-limited legislature Jim Weber envisions, so many members would be rotating in and out that it would be much harder for lobbyists to do business on a buddy system. As Weber sees it, lobbyists would be forced to stop patting backs and start talking more about the merits of legislation. "It ought not to be a wink and a nod and a campaign contribution," Weber says.

Henry McMaster, who ran unsuccessfully for lieutenant governor of South Carolina last year on the issue of term limits, makes the same point. He concedes that a term-limited legislature might be more dependent upon lobbyists for information than an experienced legislature is now. But he thinks that, with the right

sort of members, that wouldn't be anything to worry about. "If you have good people running," McMaster insists, "going to a lobbyist for information is like going to a library for information. You have to sort out the good information from the bad." He is confident that clear-headed newcomers arriving fresh from the outside world would, if anything, be better able to do that than the current bunch.

It should come as no surprise that today's senior legislators disagree with this idea. Political scientists generally disagree with it as well. Many argue that the typical legislative freshman—short of experience and information, frequently burdened with a large campaign debt that has to be retired—is the most susceptible to trickery by lobbyists.

"That's when a member feels especially beholden," says Thomas E. Mann, director of governmental studies at the Brookings Institution. "Over time you acquire some independence and confidence." Under term limits, Mann says, legislators would acquire those traits just as they were nearing their final terms and thinking about jobs in the outside world. In some cases, the jobs they were applying for would be lobbying jobs. It does not sound like a recipe for

Reformers think a term-limited legislature will finally be able to select leaders rationally.

creating McMaster's world, in which lobbyists are used solely for purposes of information.

Cleta Mitchell worries about legislators being soft on bureaucrats. She says those who stay in office term after term become ineffective watchdogs of the bureaucracy they're supposed to be overseeing. "People get familiar with executive agencies," she says. "They get familiar with personnel and programs, and they become unwilling to challenge them because they become their friends." During her tenure in Oklahoma, Mitchell watched legislators pal around with bureaucrats, increase agency appropriations in order to get jobs for their cronies and generally take the edge off what she believes should be an adversarial relationship.

Imposing term limits may be a good way to re-establish an adversarial attitude toward the bureaucracy. What is not so clear is whether a legislature loaded with junior members would know enough about the system to be a competent adversary. "The bureaucrats are going to be here forever," says Ted Strickland, president of the Colorado Senate. "Their experience in dealing with legislators is going to be much greater than that of the legislators who will be dealing with the bureaucrats." Strickland thinks a legislature full of short-termers will get outsmarted time after time. He warns of agencies that will wait until after the year's legislative session and then embark on new programs or initiatives that don't have legislative approval.

"It takes a while to have a good understanding of budget, and a budget is the lifeblood of any agency," says Wayne Goode, a 28-year veteran of the Missouri Senate. "When you don't have people there who understand it, bureaucrats are going to have a better opportunity to build empires, hide items in the budget and build the size of bureaucracy around them, because people are going to quickly forget what they got a couple of years ago."

To term-limit activists, of course, that is merely the special pleading of incumbents who don't want to be forced from office. "I happen to believe that new, enthusiastic, interested lawmakers as they go through their learning curve can and keep an eye on the bureaucrats," says Los Angeles



Ted Strickland
of short-termers

areas of public policy would gradually become extinct.

This is seen by some reformers as a blessing. Ed Crane, of the Cato Institute, longs for less aggressive legislatures. He claims that veteran lawmakers get indoctrinated in the political culture of a state capitol and end up spending too much money and adopting too many regulations. Similarly, Henry McMaster figures less experienced legislators would be more willing to take sensible direction from a chief executive who has the welfare of the entire state in mind. "I think the legislature ought to be weaker in its interaction with the governor," he says.

Alan Rosenthal, the Rutgers University political scientist who has studied governors and legislatures for 20 years, believes that sapping legislative authority may make states overly dependent on governors in a system that is supposed to feature separation of powers. Under term limits, he says, "it will be up to the governor to advance a program, provide the experience and pull the legislature together even to a greater extent than they do today. The legislature will be a weak branch of government." He does not want to go back to the rubber-stamp legislatures that predominated in many American states a generation ago; it is an open question whether most term-limit reformers, if they remembered the old days of arbitrary gubernatorial power, would want to go back to them either.

In the end, it is not turnover or partisan change or compe-

titution that reformers mainly seem to want. It is courage. They believe they can generate a new breed of legislator willing to make the right decisions on the basis of facts and common sense regardless of the political repercussions. Pete Schabarum, the Los Angeles County supervisor, believes term limits will gradually attract people who will take risks that the incumbents currently fear. He doesn't mind that this might mean going against the majority's wishes. "On some occasions," he says, "that isn't all bad."

If Schabarum is right that term limits are a formula for creating the political courage that today's legislatures often lack, then there probably is no good argument against them. But one has to take that on faith. It isn't just a swarm of special interests that block the enactment of sound public policy, it's also the absence of any public consensus on major issues. Term limitations wouldn't change that. The same forces that make legislators reluctant to take unpopular or controversial stands now are likely to temper term-limited legislatures in the same way.

Or so concludes Joe Clarke, a 21-year veteran of the Kentucky House. Clarke says he has spent years trying to persuade lame-duck legislators to vote their consciences, and finding that the prospect of retirement doesn't make them any more courageous. Not long ago, Clarke reminded a lame-duck colleague that he needn't worry about political retribution, since he wasn't seeking re-election. "No," the man told him, "but I'm going to be living back there." □

It's this simple.



When you need to know about Congress, you need Congressional Quarterly.

CQ Insight
CQ Weekly Report
CQ Weekly Monitor

For more information and free copies of these Congressional Quarterly publications, call Tanya Lown at 1 (800)-432-2250 ext 252

The Anchorage Times

SUNDAY, November 24, 1991

Volume 77 No. 249 50¢

Locally owned since 1913. Alaska's best newspaper

1¢ Sunday, November 24, 1991, The Anchorage Times

OPINION

TAKING A STAND

Don't fear constitutional convention

BY TERRY MARTIN

The recent denial by the lieutenant governor to prohibit the people from circulating a petition to limit the terms of legislators is an example of arbitrary dictatorial power. In the first place, it took eight months to make a decision, while the law called for a 120-day determination. This deliberate procrastination is calculated to further deprive the petitioners of the necessary time to gather the 20,000 signatures.

The proper papers and forms were introduced in February 1991, which would have given the entire summer and fall, especially during the state fair throughout the state, to meet the law and provide time for the election office to certify prior to the next legislative session convening Jan. 13, 1992.

This illegal delay is also timely in limiting the abilities of the people to raise the necessary money to appeal the decision in court, as is allowed, but is useless when it means an additional month of hearings. In the end, the lieutenant governor's office and the department of law have used delay tactics to make the appeal ineffective to the right of timely petitioning.

A number of states have no mention of the inherent rights of people to petition so as not to undermine the original intent of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, which declared that it is the natural right and responsibility of the people to change their contract (constitution) with the government and those legislative bodies as experiences direct.

In numerous papers, both Thomas Jefferson and James Madison before, during and after the Constitutional Convention (13 years later in 1789), explicitly clarified what people had to do: "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the rights of the people to alter ... its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Since statehood, the lieutenant governor's office has been used to block the rights of initiative and referendums,

mostly by weak and loose interpretations under the term "unconstitutionality." Such denials are grossly negligent when used to undermine Article I, Sec. 8, of the Alaska Constitution stating "The right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government shall never be abridged."

"Lamitophobia" — the fear of being cast into outer darkness (the private life) by term limitation is causing politicians



Martin

throughout the nation to seek remedies to stop this reform measure by the grass roots public. Even during the Fairbanks convention of 1966-68, the delegates "Jeopardized the people of California as a bunch of crazy revolutionists for having the right to directly change their constitution.

Most recently, Californians were allowed to circulate a constitutional petition limiting terms of elected officials. The initiative passed overwhelmingly and, in turn, the elected legislature voted to use tax dollars to sue the people's action as unconstitutional.

The California State Supreme Court upheld the right of the people to change their constitution, whereupon the legislature again, using public monies, filed suit with the U.S. Supreme Court to stop the people from controlling them.

The politicians in Oklahoma and Colorado accepted the will of the people regarding the 1992 election, which will establish a limitation on their terms as legislators. Today, 22 states have introduced legislation limiting terms. No legislature has passed such a law thus far.

It is obvious that the majority of legislators will not promote the will of the people, but will employ formerly introduced bills as a stopgap or play to vent the issue until the winds of public support are frustrated. Such is the Alaska situation when the lieutenant governor asked the backers of the petition "to fo-

cus their efforts on the term limit measure pending in the legislature."

This same game was played for eight years with the citizens who wanted to decriminalize marijuana. Eventually, the high school students throughout the state, their parents and organizers of Drug Free Alaska realized the game being orchestrated and started their own petition drive.

They were told it would be unconstitutional (conflict with right to privacy) by Alaska's attorney general office, but then the lieutenant governor ruled that particular opinion was not to supersede the guaranteed right of petition.

Last November, the public supported the petition at the ballot box. Now, those who are of opposite mind can: file suit in court, start a new petition (as they are currently advocating), or wait until 1993 to develop new legislation which would meet their concerns. This was, and is, demagoguery in action.

There is nothing in Alaska's Constitution that calls for the lieutenant governor to make a constitutional judgment for denial.

The growing opposition and the permanent governing class — the legislators — are using public funds to prevent the citizens from seeking to change the governing class. Public funds in Alaska are also being used to thwart the public will.

Myopic visionaries of out-of-date Alaska keep using the aged labels of "modern and model" to intimidate and harass people from any constructive change of "their" constitution. There is nothing modern about silencing the voice of the people.

Alaskans will have a chance next year to vote for a constitutional convention. Again, the voices of fear will discredit anyone who advocates amending the constitution or, even worse, suggesting an amendment that imposes term limitations.

The self-righteous incumbents need high boots to walk through the alleys flooding with waves of self-importance.

Tony Akwin of Anchorage represents District 13-B in the state legislature. Opinions expressed in Taking a Stand do not necessarily reflect the editorial position of The Anchorage Times.



Public wins with term limits

BY BOB BELL

Alaskans for Legislative Reform are trying to limit the terms of state legislators. Our plan is to require legislators to skip a term after eight years.

This would accomplish two things. One, it would make our state legislators go out and get a job like the rest of us. They need to know how their actions or inactions affect the working folks. Second, it would break the power of incumbency.

After two or four years out of office, they would have to run against an incumbent. Then the voters could compare the public records of both candidates.

We have no intention for trying to limit the terms of our national representative or senators.

The ultimate goal of AFLJR is to return our state legislature to citizen legislators. We currently have mostly professional legislators in office. That was not the intent of the framers of our Constitution.

With a 120 day session and fabricated interim committees, it is impossible for any Alaskans with a full-time job or a business to serve in office. This excludes 80 percent of Alaskans from serving. We think that is wrong. If the sessions were short then everyone would have an opportunity to serve.

If we had citizen legislators who were serving out a sense of public service, we wouldn't need to bribe them with more goodies to vote properly. They would represent their constituents instead of themselves.



Bell

The tort reform and marijuana issues are examples of the citizens having to force the legislator to represent the citizens' wishes. A current example is Joint Resolution 6, which is a proposal to limit the session to 90 days. The two public hearings on this bill were held in Palmer at 4:30 p.m., Nov. 16, and in Valdez at 1 p.m. on Nov. 16. No teleconference was available, therefore most of the citizens of the state didn't have an opportunity to testify.

It also seems interesting that Nov. 15 and 16 were the dates of the Constitutional Convention Conference, so most of the people who would testify in favor of limits were otherwise occupied.

One way to get shorter sessions is to send citizen legislators to Juneau who will get the job done quickly and efficiently and come home. We can take a large step in that direction by limiting the terms of legislators. It is obvious that this issue will have to be a grass roots movement because the entrenched political establishment will never pass a bill to limit terms.

Alaskans for Legislative Reform is that grass roots movement.

Polls show at least 80 percent of Alaskans favor term limits on state legislators. Yet, bills to limit terms never make it out of committee year after year.

Who are our legislators representing when they kill these bills? Why don't they want to let the people vote on the issue? We think these questions run to the heart of the problem.

It is time to limit state terms just like California, Colorado and Oklahoma. We did it for the Anchorage Assembly and School Board. Now it is time for the state Legislature.

Bob Bell has been chairman of Alaskans for Legislative Reform since its inception three years ago. Opinions expressed in Taking a Stand do not necessarily reflect the editorial position of The Anchorage Times.

Term Limits: Topic for Constitutional Convention?

by Rep. Loren Leman (R)
House District 9, Seat A
Turnagain/Sand Lake



Rep. Loren Leman

In October of 1990, Anchorage voters overwhelmingly supported limiting Assembly members' to six years in office. The sentiment is just as strong for

limiting legislative service. I agree!

I introduced HJR 7 earlier this year. This resolution proposes a reasonable restriction of legislative service to eight consecutive years. Passage would be a big step in the right direction, increasing citizen participation in our government and reducing the influence of power brokers and career politicians.

Although my proposal has broad public support, it is lan-

guishing in the very body it would reform—the legislature! Old Guard and career legislators oppose term limits as an erosion of their power.

Recently, Washington voters rejected immediate and strict limits on their congressmen—and understandably so. The initiative was very limiting and would have disadvantaged the state during the few years it takes other states to adopt congressional term limits. With slight

revision, it would pass easily.

By limiting the terms of legislators, voters will restrict the quiet but certain move of the body toward a full-time career legislature. Serving in the legislature is hard work, but many find the power too difficult to give up.

Term limits will also improve the recruitment of good candidates. Citizens wishing to serve in the legislature are faced with almost impossible odds of beating an incumbent. This results in an upward spiral of campaign costs.

Restrictions on length of service will improve the chances for honest consideration of legislation and debate on its merit. The existing system of selective manipulation does not serve the public well.

Finally, term limits will improve

voter confidence in our legislature. The legislature is ours, but unfortunately, too few participate in the making of our law.

If the legislature does not pass term limit legislation this session I will join many other Alaskans who support holding a constitutional convention. This question will be on the ballot in November 1992.

Proposals to limit terms that are advanced from a constitution convention are likely to be even more restrictive than HJR 7. The legislature should act now to place my proposed amendment before the voters.

Please call me at 561-7614 to discuss this or other legislative matters. Carolyn and I extend our best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

The Anchorage Times

SUNDAY, November 24, 1991

Volume 77 No 378 50¢

Locally owned since 1915 Alaska's best newspaper

Legislators will limit their terms of office when hell freezes over

Well it looks like our Legislature is temporarily relieved from having to fend off the pressure for a limitation on the number of terms a legislator may serve. The newfound escape has been provided by Lt. Gov. Jack Coghill's recent decision to deny an initiative by the people that imposes term limitations.

As a long-time supporter of limited terms, the lieutenant governor blames a Department of Law interpretation of the state's constitution as the basis for his denial. Conceivably, the Department of Law could blame the Legislature, since any other decision might otherwise result in the Legislature cutting the law department's budget.

Neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the Alaska Constitution provides for a professional or career legislator. Our state constitution is quite explicit in that "All political power is in-



Fred Chiei

herent in the people. All government originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the people as a whole."

Our founding fathers had the foresight of tenure begetting power, and the greater the tenure, the greater the corruption of power. As such, they prescribed a citizen legislature, composed of elected

citizens who could ably represent their constituency's majority positions. And in doing so, they would dedicate some period of time within their livelihoods or endeavors towards achieving the common good.

But our state's lawyers have now concluded that limiting the terms a legislator may serve is a constitutional change which cannot be accomplished by an initiative. It seems strange that a term limitation statute can now only happen through a constitutional amendment.

Procedurally, our state's constitution can only be amended in one of two ways. The Legislature can amend the constitution by a two-thirds vote of each house and then place the matter on the ballot. In the last session, Gov. Hickel introduced Senate Joint Resolution 20 which proposes amending the state's constitution to enable limiting the terms of legislative office.

The lieutenant governor advises pursuing this route.

But only a miracle would see both houses passing a resolution that would place the question on the upcoming 1992 ballot.

After all, why should the legislature voluntarily forsake its many benefits and privileges of tenure.

This then leaves the alternate — the people calling a constitutional convention.

Our constitution mandates that with the conclusion of every 10 year census, a ballot question shall request the public's desire of holding a constitutional convention to amend the constitution.

If the 1992 ballot response is in the affirmative, a convention is convened, delegates are selected and the proposed amendment would be debated for its placement on the 1993 ballot.

Historically, the public has

never opted for a constitutional convention, and if that is the case in the 1992 ballot, the term limitation amendment is dead.

On the other hand if the public elects to convene a constitutional convention, then the amendment must survive the debate to see the ballot. And if it survives, it would be placed on the 1994 ballot.

Ironically, the very constitution that guarantees a citizen legislature is now unwittingly providing the Legislature the means of stonewalling all attempts to limit their tenure.

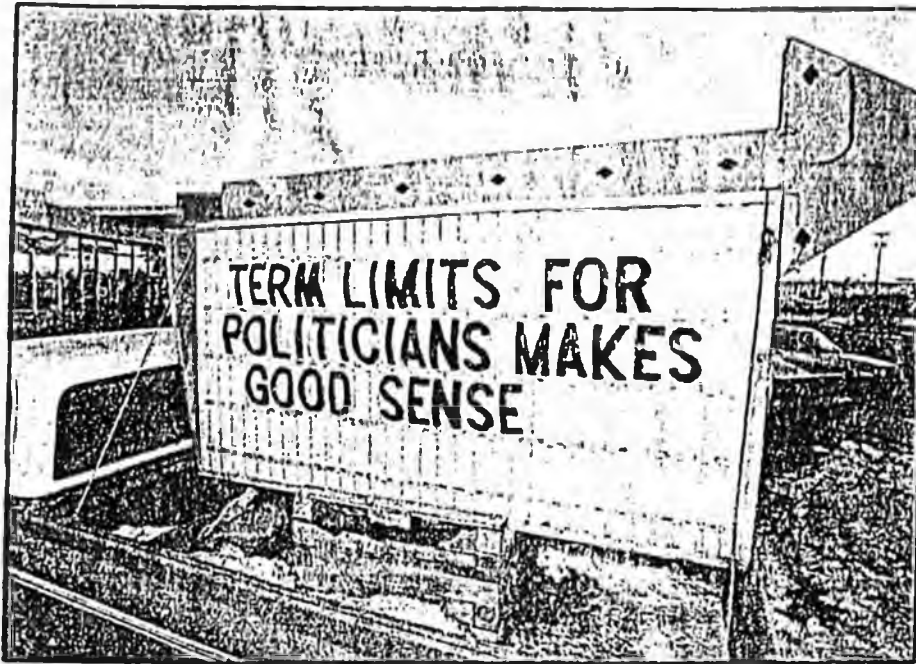
It is being used as the safe haven that gives the Legislature playing time to delay and frustrate the will of the people.

Lets face it — the Legislature is winning this battle.

Fred Chiei is a former member of the Anchorage Assembly and longtime businessman. His column appears every Sunday.



Alaskans back term limits; delegation doesn't



Eddie Burke installed a mobile sign at his Chevron station downtown.

JIM LAVRAKAS / Anchorage Daily News

By BRIGID SCHULTE
States News Service

WASHINGTON — As voters in Washington state began to vote Tuesday on whether to limit their elected officials' stay in Congress, Eddie Burke began his own term-limit movement in Alaska. He put up a big black sign in the back of his beat-up 1971 green pickup announcing: "Term Limits for Politicians Makes Good Sense."

Since then, says the owner of Eddie's Chevron on one of the busiest corners in Anchorage, people have been calling to volunteer money or time to help cut off terms in the Alaska state legislature and in the U.S. Congress.

"Term limits are the only thing that will save America from continuing corruption," Burke said. "Some of those guys have been in there 30 years. The Soviets don't even stay in office that long."

On average, 98 percent of the congressional incumbents who run in any given election year are re-elected, usually with cam-

Please see Page B-3, LIMITS

ADN 11/8/91

LIMITS: Some Alaskans want terms trimmed

Continued from Page B-1

paign treasuries two and three times larger than their challengers.

Burke is not alone in thinking Congress needs more new blood, more often. Several groups are active nationally, and at least two are at work in Alaska.

But Burke's desire to limit terms in Congress is largely unshared by the three men who represent him and other Alaskans there.

"You're playing right into the hands of those that will force this country into chaotic disarray, and then someone will rise from the shambles of a crippled government," warned Republican Don Young, in office since 1973. "Someone like Joe McCarthy or Adolf Hitler."

One of Burke's allies in the term-limit drive is Jay Loesch, Anchorage manager of a North Slope oil drilling contractor. He has started an

Alaska group and aligned himself with Washington state and national term-limit groups to try to force the issue to a vote.

He is planning a 20,000-signature petition drive to get the issue on the ballot in '94. His effort is modeled on the one in Washington state, which would limit politicians to 12 years service in Congress.

And Fritz Pettyjohn, a former minority leader in the Alaska state House who pushed for term limits there, is now working with the national Americans To Limit Congressional Terms to reform a Congress he describes as a "snakepit."

Republican Sen. Ted Stevens, who has been in Congress since 1968, thinks the term-limit movement is politically motivated.

"I think what you're hearing is a bunch of people in my party saying they can't get a majority elected," Stevens said, referring to Republican frustration that

Democrats control the leadership and chairmanships of every committee in Congress.

Stevens argued that a new system would harm states with small populations, like Alaska. Under the current system, the longer a lawmaker is in Congress, the more he or she gains power and prestige — access to important committees and the ability to influence legislation.

Stevens is himself an imposing senator by virtue of his longevity, serving with seniority on key appropriations, commerce, rules and small business committees.

But, with the U.S. Senate voting last week to kill an energy bill and "with it, drilling for oil in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Pettyjohn scoffed at the seniority argument.

"With the disposition of ANWR, which a number of the people in this state supported, it's questionable how much the delegation's seniority is paying off in dividends," he said.

Republican Sen. Frank Murkowski, elected in 1982 and up for re-election next year, was more circumspect.

"Voters are concerned about access, money, incumbents and special interests," Murkowski said. "Those are valid concerns."

But he, like the other delegation members, said limiting terms would give rise to rule by bureaucrats, as a steady stream of inexperienced lawmakers would be forced to rely on professional staffers and special-interest lobbyists for information.

Murkowski and the others said reforming the way campaigns are financed might answer some voter concerns that special and corporate interests can buy members of Congress.

Reformer Pettyjohn, however, merely disagreed.

"If you think Congress is capable of reforming itself, then I have a few bridge loans I want to sell you," Pettyjohn said. "And you can tell me about the last time you saw Elvis."

REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN

District 9 - West Anchorage

2699 Nathaniel Court • Anchorage, Alaska 99517

243-2000

A14 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1991

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Term Wake

Anyone following the term-limit movement will be interested to find out what has happened in California in the wake, so to speak, of the state's law limiting terms for legislators and reducing their staffs. From one end of the state's capitol building to the other, political professionals who thought they had life tenure are packing up and getting out. Depending on where you sit, this is either a tragedy or cause to celebrate.

Assembly Majority Floor Leader Tom Hannigan is retiring. Mike Roos, the Assembly Speaker Pro Tem, is considering resigning to head a group seeking to improve the public schools. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown says that as many as 40% of Assembly members may retire by next year—either to run for other offices or take new jobs.

Democratic Assemblyman Richard Floyd says he'll virtually close his district office and tell constituents who voted for term limits to look for help elsewhere. "I'm depressed," he says. "There's no future for me. There's no future for my staff." He has asked his four district aides to take the five months' severance pay offered staffers if they leave before cuts in the legislature's budget hit in July. They will be replaced by a part-time worker and an answering service.

Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, a 24-year incumbent well known for his advocacy of a "commission on self-esteem" in the 1970s, is even more bitter. He says he may resign before his current term expires. "I'm reducing my working time to 40 hours a week," he told the Los Angeles Times. "I don't see any point in killing myself for people who apparently don't care if they have decent government or not." Mr. Vasconcellos says he can't believe the voters were so "self-destructive."

All this is as it should be, according to Lew Uhler, a co-author of the term-limit initiative. "In private life if someone spends eight years in the same job, you wonder why he hasn't either been promoted or fired," he says. "Term limits mean the best legislators will try for promotion to Congress, statewide office or the non-profit sector. Anyone can still spend a lifetime in politics, but you must keep climbing the career ladder. The best ones will."

Democrat Tom McEnery, a former San Jose mayor and friend of the embittered Mr. Vasconcellos, agrees. He says his friend "can make other contributions." He compares the legisla-

ture to a "hermetically sealed mayonnaise jar." Most members, he says, don't realize they are part of "a fatally flawed system."

Leaving the safety of their sealed jar has been a wrenching experience for departing staffers. "The Capitol is a subculture, a separate community," says Kevin Sloat, chief of staff to State Senator Marian Bergeson. "Being forced to leave is a major upheaval. It's almost like forcing a mid-life crisis on someone." More than 700 of the legislature's 2,500 staffers are taking the five months' severance pay and retiring.

The staffers complain that their absence will mean the legislature will depend more on lobbyists for advice and information. But far from being pleased, the lobbyists instead fear losing their "investments"—longtime incumbents who became attuned to their interests. Jack Carrigan, executive director of the California Commission on Aging, says many elderly lobbyists fear having to "educate" a whole new crop of legislators. "There's real potential the aging programs in California will be weakened this way," he says.

None of this is to suggest that the survivors who are staying with the ship are ready to surrender to the voters everything they've worked for. Both houses have voted to file a lawsuit claiming the term limits are unconstitutional because they "reduce the legislature to an agency, rather than a co-equal branch of government." Legal scholars view that argument skeptically, because term limits already apply to the President and 28 governors.

Speaker Brown, who calls term limits the equivalent of "terrorist bombs," also claims that they're racist because the most powerful minority politicians, including him, are longtime incumbents. But in fact legislative turnover would open up demographically changing districts to women and minorities, which is indeed why some Hispanic groups and the National Organization for Women endorsed a milder state term limit. Who would deny that the quality of our politics suffers now because bright people, often representing minority interests, are thwarted by old-boy incumbency networks?

If the California experience is repeated elsewhere, voters may yet achieve what had begun to seem impossible: a real and lasting improvement in the political life of the United States.

Assembly term limitation

It's naturally hard to think about changing the rules of a game when a person is in the middle of playing it, but congratulations are in order to the Borough Assembly for at least providing the option to changing the rules.

The rules refer to the current ability of any local politician to hold office on the Borough Assembly as many times as he or she can get elected. The potential rule change, of course, would impose a limit on the number of terms a candidate could hold office.

Borough Assemblyman Mark Hodgins introduced an ordinance which would limit the terms to two, for a total of six years that a person could serve, then that person would have to bow out for at least a year before returning to the assembly.

The ordinance was greeted with heated debate. Much of the debate centered of the idea that what if the electorate wanted to keep an assembly person more than two terms? Would limiting terms be limiting the electorate's choices? The Assembly refused to introduce the ordinance.

Hodgins addressed that concern with a few changes before introducing the ordinance again. The big change is that the ordinance would go before the voters. They would decide if they would rather see a limit of terms, or if they perceive a limit of terms as being a limit of choices.

There are quite a few thoughts to consider before actually making a choice. Does a term ceiling indeed limit the choices of the voters, or does having an entrenched politician with widespread name recognition running term after term as an incumbent limit the choices.

There's some validity to having politicians in office locally for extended periods of time. First, the budget process is a complicated one, and important details may escape the eyes of naivety. The borough's issues often have a long and convoluted history, and knowledge of past history is beneficial in a governing body.

Likewise, eyes not clouded by years of looking at the same columns of numbers in a budget might bring in some money-saving ideas not yet considered. Sometimes fresh ideas can put a new perspective on a perpetual borough issue.

It is true that incumbency has the power of name recognition, particularly in light of the fact that the Borough Assembly members are broadcast over the radio every other Tuesday evening. On the other hand, the people that tune in to the Assembly meetings are not likely to be the type of people swayed by name recognition alone. They are the part of the borough populace familiar with the issues, and they will vote for people they perceive as favoring their side of the issue, regardless of incumbency.

One of the problems with long-term politicians on the state level is the close relationship they develop with campaign contributors and lobbyists. That problem is not as serious on the local level, as campaigns are often won with very little money. There really aren't any high-rolling lobbyists flinging 100-dollar-bills at the Borough Assembly meetings.

There are points on either side of the issue. Since the issue is one that directly affects each member of the Assembly, it was wise to let the voters decide.

Second thoughts

STEVE MCCUTCHEON, one of the 55 men who wrote the state constitution in 1955, is having some second thoughts on what he should have done. He highlighted some of them at a public celebration of the 30th anniversary of Alaska's statehood.

Most of his second thoughts won applause as he gave them.

McCutcheon was chairman of the legislative committee that wrote the rules pertaining to legislative procedures. If he were doing it today, he said, he would:

1. Limit legislators to two consecutive terms in office, the same as the governor.

2. Establish an annual salary which could be changed each 10 years by a vote in a general election.

3. Provide for the legislature to meet on the odd numbered years for no more than 60 days to consider general legislation. On even numbered years the legislators could meet for no more than 30 days to consider budget matters.

4. Provide rules for the orderly handling of bills, requiring floor consideration 14 days after being referred to a committee, and only by vote of the body could the bill be referred to another committee. By the 21st day after introduction a bill would have to get final consideration. McCutcheon said this would eliminate the practice of committee chairmen holding bills hostage or

killing them for personal reasons.

5. Devise a plan for limiting the number of state employees, based on the rise and fall in the state's population.

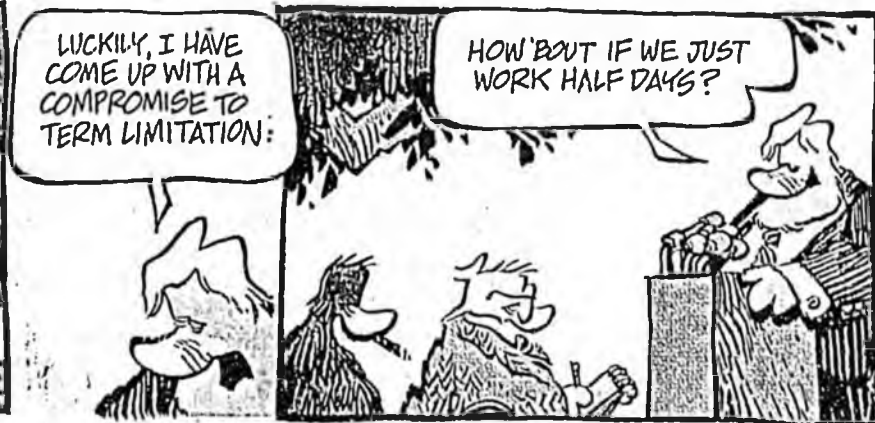
EACH ONE of those changes is more pragmatic than idealistic. McCutcheon and the 54 other delegates were inspired by the highest ideals for good government when they wrote the constitution. They gave minimum concern to politics or politicians and their ability to abuse the rules. The document they produced was hailed nationally as one of the best ever written in any state.

At the convention it was not considered desirable to limit the number of terms for a legislator because the limitation might deprive the state of the services of some very good legislators. Neither would it be good to limit their pay because they wanted the best not the cheapest talent. Limiting the length of sessions might put pressure on lawmakers to write bum laws fast because of the deadline. They wanted good laws regardless of how long it took to get them.

Such were the ideals in 1955 when Alaskans were dreamy-eyed in their ambitions for their new state. Now, 30 years later, they have learned that it takes more than ideals. It takes the right people and, under our political process, we won't always elect idealists.

SHOE

BY JEFF MacNELLY



Alaska State Legislature

NOV 21 1991

130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196

Phone: (907) 165-3991
Fax: (907) 163-3351

Legislative Research Agency



November 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Loren Leman

FROM: Patricia Young *PM*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Term Limits for Legislators
Research Request 92.091

You wished to know which states have enacted laws limiting the terms of legislators. You also wished to know if any term limits are imposed on members of Congress. Additionally, you requested copies of proposed and enacted legislation pertaining to this issue.

According to information supplied by the National Conference of State Legislatures, more than 140 bills to limit legislative terms have been introduced in 45 states. Nevertheless, only three states--California, Colorado, and Oklahoma--have passed initiatives limiting the terms of state legislators. Colorado is the only state to limit the terms of its Congressional delegation. California limits are three 2-year terms in the assembly and two 4-year terms in the senate. Colorado limits are four consecutive 2-year terms in the house and two consecutive 4-year terms in the senate. Members of Congress are limited to six consecutive 2-year terms in the House of Representatives and two consecutive 6-year terms in the Senate. These limits will not affect currently elected members of Congress until 2002. The Oklahoma law simply limits legislators to 12 years of legislative service.

A recently failed (54 to 46 percent) Washington initiative would have limited representatives to three consecutive 2-year terms and senators to two consecutive 4-year terms. Additionally, an individual could have served no more than ten consecutive years in any combination of membership. The Washington initiative would also have limited Congressional delegates to three consecutive terms in the House and two consecutive terms in the Senate, with a maximum of 12 years in any combination of Congressional membership. Washington's was the first statewide initiative to propose retroactive application to incumbents.

Initiatives are currently circulating for 1992 ballots in ten states--Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Initiatives in all of these states, with the exception of Alaska, attempt to limit the terms of Congressional officeholders as well as state legislators. Proponents are attempting initiatives for 1992 ballots in Arkansas, Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and North Dakota.

Representative Leman
November 19, 1991
Page 2

Also, proponents hope to place federal limits on the California and Oklahoma ballots in 1992. Whether these initiatives will be certified for inclusion on ballots is uncertain.

In those 27 states which have no initiative process, proponents are pressing state legislatures to introduce and pass term limit measures. Texas and Wisconsin are frequently cited as likely to consider such bills.

Despite continuing debate about whether limiting terms would have the hoped for effect on legislatures and Congress, the key issue seems to be the constitutionality of such measures. In the first such challenge, the California Supreme Court ruled the adopted measure valid under the state's constitution. Opponents say the decision will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Copies of the initiatives adopted in California, Colorado, and Oklahoma are included in Attachment A, as is a copy of Washington Initiative 553. Two analyses of term limits are included in Attachment B. Copies of initiatives in states noted above will be forwarded to you as they are certified.

I hope this information is sufficient for your purposes. If you have questions or need further information, please call.

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A
Ballot Initiatives Limiting Legislative Terms

Proposition 140: Text of Proposed Law

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution.

This initiative measure expressly amends the Constitution by amending and adding sections thereof; therefore, new provisions proposed to be inserted or added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. This measure shall be known and may be cited as "The Political Reform Act of 1990."

SEC. 2. Section 1.5 is added to Article IV of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 1.5. The people find and declare that the Founding Fathers established a system of representative government based upon free, fair, and competitive elections. The increased concentration of political power in the hands of incumbent representatives has made our electoral system less free, less competitive, and less representative.

The ability of legislators to serve unlimited number of terms, to establish their own retirement system, and to pay for staff and support services at state expense contribute heavily to the extremely high number of incumbents who are reelected. These unfair incumbent advantages discourage qualified candidates from seeking public office and create a class of career politicians, instead of the citizen representatives envisioned by the Founding Fathers. These career politicians become representatives of the bureaucracy, rather than of the people whom they are elected to represent.

To restore a free and democratic system of fair elections, and to encourage qualified candidates to seek public office, the people find and declare that the powers of incumbency must be limited. Retirement benefits must be restricted, state-financed incumbent staff and support services limited, and limitations placed upon the number of terms which may be served.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of Article IV of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 2. (a) The Senate has a membership of 40 Senators elected for 4-year terms, 20 to begin every 2 years. *No Senator may serve more than 2 terms.*

The Assembly has a membership of 80 members elected for 2-year terms. *No member of the Assembly may serve more than 3 terms.*

Their terms shall commence on the first Monday in December next following their election.

(b) Election of members of the Assembly shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years unless otherwise prescribed by the Legislature. Senators shall be elected at the same time and places as members of the Assembly.

(c) A person is ineligible to be a member of the Legislature unless the person is an elector and has been a resident of the legislative district for one year, and a citizen of the United States and a resident of California for 3 years, immediately preceding the election.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the Legislature the Governor immediately shall call an election to fill the vacancy.

C:90

SEC. 4. Section 4.5 is added to Article IV of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 4.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution or existing law, a person elected to or serving in the Legislature on or after November 1, 1990, shall participate in the Federal Social Security (Retirement, Disability, Health Insurance) Program and the State shall pay only the employer's share of the contribution necessary to such participation. No other pension or retirement benefit shall accrue as a result of service in the Legislature, such service not being intended as a career occupation. This Section shall not be construed to abrogate or diminish any vested pension or retirement benefit which may have accrued under an existing law to a person holding or having held office in the Legislature, but upon adoption of this Act no further entitlement to nor vesting in any existing program shall accrue to any such person, other than Social Security to the extent herein provided.

SEC. 5. Section 7.5 is added to Article IV of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 7.5. In the fiscal year immediately following the adoption of this Act, the total aggregate expenditures of the Legislature for the compensation of members and employees of, and the operating expenses and equipment for, the Legislature may not exceed an amount equal to nine hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$950,000) per member for that fiscal year or 80 percent of the amount of money expended for those purposes in the preceding fiscal year, whichever is less. For each fiscal year thereafter, the total aggregate expenditures may not exceed an amount equal to that expended for those purposes in the preceding fiscal year, adjusted and compounded by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the appropriations limit for the state established pursuant to Article XIII B.

SEC. 6. Section 2 of Article V of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected every fourth year at the same time and places as members of the Assembly and hold office from the Monday after January 1 following the election until a successor qualifies. The Governor shall be an elector who has been a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State for 5 years immediately preceding the Governor's election. The Governor may not hold other public office. *No Governor may serve more than 2 terms.*

SEC. 7. Section 11 of Article V of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Secretary of State, and Treasurer shall be elected at the same time and places and for the same term as the Governor. *No Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Controller, Secretary of State, or Treasurer may serve in the same office for more than 2 terms.*

SEC. 8. Section 2 of Article IX of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 2. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at each gubernatorial election. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall enter upon the duties of the office on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding each gubernatorial election. *No Superintendent of Public Instruction may serve more than 2 terms.*

SEC. 9. Section 17 of Article XIII of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 17. The Board of Equalization consists of 5 voting members: the Controller and 4 members elected for 4-year terms at gubernatorial elections. The state shall be divided into four Board of Equalization districts with the voters of each district electing one member. *No member may serve more than 2 terms.*

SEC. 10. Section 7 is added to Article XX of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 7. The limitations on the number of terms prescribed by Section 2 of Article IV, Sections 2 and 11 of Article V, Section 2 of Article IX, and Section 17 of Article XIII apply only to terms to which persons are elected or appointed on or after November 6, 1990, except that an incumbent Senator whose office is not on the ballot for the general election on that date may serve only one additional term. Those limitations shall not apply to any unexpired term to which a person is elected or appointed if the remainder of the term is less than half of the full term.

SEC. 11. Section 11 (d) is added to Article VII of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 11. (a) The Legislators' Retirement System shall not pay any

unmodified retirement allowance or its actuarial equivalent to any person who on or after January 1, 1997, entered for the first time any state office for which membership in the Legislators' Retirement System was elective or to any beneficiary or survivor of such a person, which exceeds the higher of (1) the salary receivable by the person currently serving in the office in which the retired person served or (2) the highest salary that was received by the retired person while serving in that office.

(b) The Judges' Retirement System shall not pay any unmodified retirement allowance or its actuarial equivalent to any person who on or after January 1, 1997, entered for the first time any judicial office subject to the Judges' Retirement System or to any beneficiary or survivor of such a person, which exceeds the higher of (1) the salary receivable by the person currently serving in the judicial office in which the retired person served or (2) the highest salary that was received by the retired person while serving in that judicial office.

(c) The Legislature may define the terms used in this section.

(d) *If any part of this measure or the application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications which reasonably can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.*

Amendment No. 5

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1990

2:50 P
00
D

ELECTIONS/LICENSING
SECRETARY OF STATE

"Section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Colorado is amended to read:

Section 1. Officers - terms of office. (1) The executive department shall include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of four years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January in the year 1967, and each fourth year thereafter. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this constitution or by law.

(2) IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE AND TO GUARD AGAINST EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF POWER, NO GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE TREASURER, OR ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL SERVE MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE TERMS IN SUCH OFFICE. THIS LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF TERMS SHALL APPLY TO TERMS OF OFFICE BEGINNING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 1991. ANY PERSON WHO SUCCEEDS TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OR IS APPOINTED OR ELECTED TO FILL A VACANCY IN ONE OF THE OTHER OFFICES NAMED IN THIS SECTION, AND WHO SERVES AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF A TERM OF OFFICE, SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE SERVED A TERM IN THAT OFFICE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (2). TERMS ARE CONSIDERED CONSECUTIVE UNLESS THEY ARE AT LEAST FOUR YEARS APART.

Section 3 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado is amended to read:

Section 3. Terms of senators and representatives.

(1) Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and representatives for the term of two years.

(2) IN ORDER TO BROADEN THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE AND TO ASSURE THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS REPRESENTATIVE OF COLORADO CITIZENS, NO SENATOR SHALL SERVE MORE THAN TWO CONSECUTIVE TERMS IN THE SENATE, AND NO REPRESENTATIVE SHALL SERVE MORE THAN FOUR CONSECUTIVE TERMS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THIS LIMITATION ON THE NUMBER OF TERMS SHALL APPLY TO TERMS OF OFFICE BEGINNING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 1991. ANY PERSON APPOINTED OR ELECTED TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND WHO SERVES AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF A TERM OF OFFICE SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE SERVED A TERM IN THAT OFFICE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (2). TERMS ARE CONSIDERED CONSECUTIVE UNLESS THEY ARE AT LEAST FOUR YEARS APART.

Vote Rocky Mountain News, Feb 8th

Yes 705,494 71% No 288,237 29.0%

2835 04 2835 Precincts reported

Article XVIII of the constitution of the state of Colorado is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

Section 9. U.S. senators and representatives - limitation on terms. (1) In order to broaden the opportunities for public service and to assure that members of the United States Congress from Colorado are representative of and responsive to Colorado citizens, no United States Senator from Colorado shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the United States Senate, and no United States Representative from Colorado shall serve more than six consecutive terms in the United States House of Representatives. This limitation on the number of terms shall apply to terms of office beginning on or after January 1, 1991. Any person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Congress and who serves at least one half of a term of office shall be considered to have served a term in that office for purposes of this subsection (1). Terms are considered consecutive unless they are at least four years apart.

(2) The people of Colorado hereby state their support for a nationwide limit of twelve consecutive years of service in the United States Senate or House of Representatives and instruct their public officials to use their best efforts to work for such a limit.

(3) The people of Colorado declare that the provisions of this section shall be deemed severable from the remainder of this measure and that their intention is that federal officials elected from Colorado will continue voluntarily to observe the wishes of the people as stated in this section in the event any provision thereof is held invalid.

Terry Considine
1700 Lincoln, Suite 2200
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 863-9200 /

Shari Williams
1700 Lincoln, Suite 2200
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 863-9200

State Question No. 632

"WARNING"

Initiative Petition No. _____

It is a felony for anyone to sign an initiative petition with any name other than his or her own, or knowingly to sign his or her name more than once for the measure, or to sign such petition when he or she is not a legal voter.

FILED
SEP 18 1989

INITIATIVE PETITION

OKLAHOMA SECRETARY
OF STATE

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY BELLMON,
GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA:

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Oklahoma, respectfully order that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oklahoma for their approval or rejection at the next regular general election, or at a special election to be held on such a day as the Governor shall proclaim, and each for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Oklahoma; my residence and post office are correctly written after my name. The time of filing this petition expires ninety days from September 19, 1989. The question we herewith submit to our fellow voters is:

Shall the following proposed amendment to the Constitution be approved?

BALLOT TITLE

This measure amends Article 5, Section 17 of the Oklahoma Constitution by adding Section 17A. It provides that any member of the Legislature elected to office after the effective date of this Amendment would be allowed to serve no more than 12 years. Years served need not be consecutive and service in either House of the Legislature shall be counted. Time served by a member elected or appointed to serve less than a full term shall not be counted. No member who has completed a 12-year term shall be allowed to serve a partial term. Members serving on the effective date or who have been elected or appointed to serve are allowed to serve an additional 12 years. The measure shall become effective on the 1st day of the year following its approval.

SHALL THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BE APPROVED?

<input type="checkbox"/> YES - For the Amendment	437, 806	<u>YES</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> NO - Against the Amendment	213, 158	<u>NO</u>

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oklahoma that Section 17 of Article 5 of the Oklahoma Constitution be amended by adding an additional paragraph numbered 17A, to read as follows:

SECTION 17A. Any member of the Legislature who is elected to office after the effective date of this amendment shall be eligible to serve no more than 12 years in the Oklahoma State Legislature. Years in Legislative office need not be consecutive and years of service in both the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be added together and included in determining the total number of Legislative years in office. The years served by any member elected or appointed to serve less than a full Legislative term to fill a vacancy in office shall not be included in the 12-year limitation set forth herein; but no member who has completed 12 years in office shall thereafter be eligible to serve a partial term. Any member who is serving a Legislative term in office or who has been elected or appointed to serve a term in office on the effective date hereof shall be entitled to complete his or her term and shall be eligible to serve an additional 12 years thereafter. This amendment shall be effective on the 1st day of the year following its adoption.

WASHINGTON

INITIATIVE TO THE PEOPLE NO. 553

FILED

JAN 15 1991

SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE WASHINGTON

1 AN ACT Relating to term limits for elected officials; adding a new
2 section to chapter 43.01 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 44.04
3 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 29.68 RCW.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 43.01 RCW
6 to read as follows:

7 A person elected to the office of governor or lieutenant governor
8 is eligible to serve not more than two consecutive terms in each
9 office.

10 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 44.04 RCW
11 to read as follows:

12 A person elected to the Washington state legislature is eligible
13 to serve not more than three consecutive terms in the house of

representatives and not more than two consecutive terms in the senate. In addition, no person may serve more than ten consecutive years in any combination of house and senate membership. Terms are considered consecutive unless they are at least six years apart. Therefore, elected legislators who have reached their maximum term limits are eligible for legislative office after an absence of six years from the state legislature. Persons who have already reached the maximum term of service on the effective date of this act are eligible to serve one additional term in either the state house of representatives or the senate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 29.68 RCW to read as follows:

A person elected to the United States congress from this state is eligible to serve not more than three consecutive terms in the United States house of representatives and not more than two consecutive terms in the United States senate and not more than twelve consecutive years in any combination of United States house and senate membership. Terms are considered to be consecutive unless they are at least six years apart. Therefore, elected legislators who have reached their maximum term limits are eligible for legislative office after an absence of six years from the United States congress. Persons who have already reached the maximum term of service on the effective date of this act are eligible to serve one additional term in either the United States house of representatives or senate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 7

Revision Date: 01/13/92 Department Affected: Office of the Governor-Elections
 Title: Amendment to the Constitution RE: Limiting Terms of Legislators BRU: Division of Elections
 Component: II-Primary and General Elections
 Sponsor: Representative Leman
 Requestor: House State Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	2	2
---	---	---	---

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

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

Prepared by: Elizabeth Ziegler, Deputy Director Phone: 465-4611
 Division: Elections Date: 01/13/92

Approved by Commissioner: *Charles E. Hickman*
 Agency: Office of the Governor Date: 01-13-92

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

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HJR 7

Revisor: Date: _____
Title: Proposing an amendment to the
Constitution of the...relating to terms of legislators.
Sponsor: Representative Leman
Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
BRU: Legislative Council

Component: Legislators' Salaries & Allowance

COMPONENT SERIAL NO: 776

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

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

Pamela A. Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
Date: 2/12/92

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

Warren W. Endicott

Date: 2/12/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov., & Impacted Agency(ies).



REPRESENTATIVE LOREN LEMAN West Anchorage

3111 C Street Anchorage, AK 99503 561-7614 During Session: P.O. Box V Juneau, AK 99811 465-2095

JAN 31 1992

SPONSOR STATEMENT

DATE: January 30, 1992
BY: Representative Loren Leman
SUBJECT: HJR 7: Limiting Legislative Terms to Eight Years

HJR 7 proposes a constitutional amendment to limit the length of legislative service to eight consecutive years. It allows for a return to office after a minimum two-year break in service.

Limiting terms of office has become a popular movement across the United States. In 1990, legislation to limit terms was introduced in 21 states, including my HJR 57 introduced in the 16th Legislature. Oklahoma, California and Colorado passed term limit ballot initiatives in 1990. Ten states are circulating ballot initiatives. Ballot initiatives are planned for this year in another seven states. Of the 27 states with no initiative process, citizens are lobbying legislatures, with the Wisconsin and Texas legislatures actively considering term limits. The Oregon House passed a term limit bill in August, 1991.

Professional political life is inconsistent with good representative government. The premise behind a democratic republic is citizen legislators. Citizens serve for a limited period, then return to live among those they represented. This premise is undermined the longer a representative serves.

Surveys of Alaskans consistently show more than 70% of respondents favor term limits for state legislators. On November 6, 1990, 75% of Anchorage voters supported amendments to the Municipal Charter limiting terms of Assembly and School Board members. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly is presently debating a two term limit on members and the Mayor.

Alaskans have made their intent clear. The Legislature should enact the will of the majority and place this proposed amendment on the 1992 ballot.

The amendment will result in:

- o expanded opportunity for people to serve, increasing diversity;
- o decreased advantages of incumbency and seniority;
- o improved candidate recruitment;
- o infusion of new ideas and approaches;
- o reduction in the power of lobbyists; and,
- o improved public perception of representative government.

Detractors state that term limits will limit voters in their choice of who represents them; that limits will result in a loss of expertise and institutional memory; and, that the Governor and state bureaucracy will gain power. These detractions are distortions of clear constitutional separation of power, and have not been borne out where term limits exist. Did the two term limit placed upon the U.S. Presidency negatively affect the choice of U.S. voters, the expertise brought to the Presidency, and the power of the executive branch?

My proposed eight year limit, with a two year hiatus before seeking office again, contrasts with more aggressive proposals in our state which will limit terms to six years with no possibility of seeking office at a later date.

A group of Alaskans, denied the right to begin a ballot initiative in favor of placing a term limit amendment on the 1992 ballot, is presently preparing to bring suit against the State to force this issue past.

Can we call ourselves representative of the Alaskan people while not even allowing voters a choice on the 1992 ballot?