

SJR

23

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT
MAY 03 2001
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

DATE: April 9, 2001

FURTHER: MAY 03 2001

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 3 May 01

Finance Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: APPROPRIATION LIMIT

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to an appropriation limit and a spending limit.

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS SJR 23 (FIN)
- adopt previous _____ CS forthcoming - (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
 same title
 new title
- House Bill:**
 same title
 technical title
 new: SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#
Gov./Elections	4/10/01		✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>		⊗		
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓✓✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>			✓	

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS DONLEY, Halford, Ward, Taylor, Cowdery, Phillips

Introduced: 4/9/01
Referred: Finance

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to an
2 appropriation limit and a spending limit.

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

4 * Section 1. Article IX, sec. 16, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is repealed and
5 readopted to read:

6 Section 16. Appropriation and Spending Limit. (a) Except for
7 appropriations for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations to the Alaska
8 permanent fund, appropriations to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor as
9 prescribed by law, appropriations for the Alaska Railroad, appropriations of revenue
10 bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general
11 obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from the federal government,
12 appropriations made for a fiscal year shall not exceed \$3,100,000,000 by more than
13 fifty percent of the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by
14 law, in population and inflation since July 1, 2000. The governor shall cause any
15 unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive
16 market rates to the treasury.

1 (b) An appropriation that exceeds the limit established under (a) of this section
 2 may be made for any public purpose upon affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
 3 members of each house of the legislature. However, the total amount of
 4 appropriations made under this subsection for a fiscal year that exceeds the limit of (a)
 5 of this section, when added to other appropriations made for that year that are within
 6 the limit of (a) of this section, may not exceed \$3,100,000,000 by more than seventy-
 7 five percent of the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by
 8 law, in population and inflation since July 1, 2000.

9 (c) If appropriations for a fiscal year exceed the amount that may be
 10 appropriated under (a) or (b) of this section, the governor shall reduce expenditures by
 11 the executive branch for its operation and administration to the extent necessary to
 12 avoid spending more than the amount that may be appropriated under (a) or (b) of this
 13 section. ~~The operating expenditures of each of the principal departments established~~
 14 ~~by law under Section 22 of Article III shall be reduced by an equal percentage.~~ This
 15 subsection does not apply to expenditures that are approved by a resolution concurred
 16 in by at least two-thirds of the members of each house.

Delete
←

17 * Sec. 2. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new
 18 section to read:

19 **Section 30. Reconsideration of Appropriation and Spending Limit.** If the
 20 2002 amendment relating to an appropriation and spending limit (art. IX, sec. 16) is
 21 adopted, the lieutenant governor shall place the ballot title and proposition for the
 22 amendment on the ballot again at the general election in 2010 and every eight years
 23 thereafter unless it is rejected. If the majority of those voting on the proposition
 24 rejects the amendment, the amendment shall be repealed and Section 16 of Article IX
 25 shall be reenacted to read exactly as it did when it was first adopted in 1982.

26 * Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
 27 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
 28 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2000-COMMITTEE ACTION

7/3/01

Bill Number	SUR 23		
Amendment	#1		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Kelly		
<u>Objection by</u>	—		
Removed			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	Vote	N
Senator Hoffman			
Senator Leman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Ward			
Senator Wilken			
Senator Austerman			
Senator Green			
Co-Chair Donley			
Co-Chair Kelly			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

delete ~~sentences~~ sentence
 page 2, lines 13 & 14

"The operating... equal percentage"

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS DONLEY, Halford, Ward, Taylor, Cowdery, Phillip

Introduced: 4/9/01

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3 members of each house of the legislature. However, the total amount of
4 appropriations made under this subsection for a fiscal year that exceeds the limit of (a)
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13 section. The operating expenditures of each of the principal departments established
14 by law under Section 22 of Article III shall be reduced by an equal percentage. This
15 subsection does not apply to expenditures that are approved by a resolution concurred
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20 2002 amendment relating to an appropriation and spending limit (art. IX, sec. 16) is
21 adopted, the lieutenant governor shall place the ballot title and proposition for the
22 amendment on the ballot again at the general election in 2010 and every eight years
23 thereafter unless it is rejected. If the majority of those voting on the proposition
24 rejects the amendment, the amendment shall be repealed and Section 16 of Article IX
25 ~~shall be reenacted to read exactly as it did when it was first adopted in 1985.~~ delete ←

26 * Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
27 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
28 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

Repeal Sec. 16 of Art IX
per Sen. Donley

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

~~2000~~ COMMITTEE ACTION

5/3/01

Bill Number	SJR 23		
Amendment	#2		
Motion	adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Donky		
<u>Objection by</u>	—		
<u>Removed</u>			
<u>Second Objection by</u>			
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Leman			
Senator Olson			
Senator Ward			
Senator Wilken			
Senator Austerman			
Senator Green			
Senator Hoffman			
Co-Chair Donley			
Co-Chair Kelly			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASS		

22-LS0734J
Cook
5/3/01

**CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION**

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DONLEY, Halford, Ward, Taylor, Cowdery, Phillips, Austerman

A RESOLUTION

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15 unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive
16 market rates to the treasury.

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(b) An appropriation that exceeds the limit established under (a) of this section may be made for any public purpose upon affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature. However, the total amount of appropriations made under this subsection for a fiscal year that exceeds the limit of (a) of this section, when added to other appropriations made for that year that are within the limit of (a) of this section, may not exceed \$3,100,000,000 by more than seventy-five percent of the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in population and inflation since July 1, 2000.

(c) If appropriations for a fiscal year exceed the amount that may be appropriated under (a) or (b) of this section, the governor shall reduce expenditures by the executive branch for its operation and administration to the extent necessary to avoid spending more than the amount that may be appropriated under (a) or (b) of this section. This subsection does not apply to expenditures that are approved by a resolution concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of each house.

#1
deleted
sentence

* Sec. 2. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section to read:

Section 30. Reconsideration of Appropriation and Spending Limit. If the 2002 amendment relating to an appropriation and spending limit (art. IX, sec. 16) is adopted, the lieutenant governor shall place the ballot title and proposition for the amendment on the ballot again at the general election in 2010 and every eight years thereafter unless it is rejected. If the majority of those voting on the proposition rejects the amendment, Section 16 of Article IX is repealed on the date the election is certified.

#2

* Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-0310

*** RUSH ***

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 5/3/01 TIME: 10:15 am

TO: Legal Svcs.

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

FROM: MINDY ROWLAND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-4935
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: Final CS SJR 23 22-LS0734 \ F
Plus 2 accompanying amendments

Thanks!
Mindy

*** RUSH ***

They want it on the floor @ 11:00

11:15 delivered workdraft instead of final



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sponsor Statement

for

Senate Joint Resolution 23

"Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to an appropriation limit and a spending limit"

Senate Joint Resolution 23 would amend Article IX, sec 16 of Alaska's Constitution by lowering the existing appropriation limit to better reflect Alaska's current revenue picture. Passage of SJR 23 would ensure a limit on the growth of state government and force the state to further reasonably reduce non-essential state spending.

The existing constitutional appropriation limit, adopted by voters in 1981, has not worked as anticipated and has never been effective in restraining state spending. A main reason for its failure is that the starting amount of \$2.5 billion was too high and its escalator factor based on population and inflation was too liberal. In fact, given the increases in inflation and population over the last 19 years, the general fund spending limit imposed by Article IX, Section 16 will be over \$6 billion. That is about \$3 billion more than general fund spending in the Fiscal Year 2000. SJR 23 would more accurately reflect today's spending by amending the existing appropriation limit.

SJR 23 would allow the legislature to exceed the limit by no more than 1/2 of the annual increase in both population levels and the consumer price index. SJR 23 also contains a mechanism allowing the legislature to increase the base limit to 75% of the increase in population and inflation with a 2/3 vote of each house.

SJR 23 also removes the requirement that one-third of the budget be appropriated for capital expenditures. Over the years, several attorney general opinions have been written on the meaning of the constitutional limit; those opinions counter the plain English meaning of the language and have allowed the legislature and the administration to avoid this requirement. SJR 23 removes this arbitrary and superfluous requirement.

SJR 23 simplifies and clarifies exactly what spending counts towards the appropriation limit, something that is not clear in the existing constitutional language.

Without a meaningful constitutional amendment in place that limits the amount of state general fund expenditures, there is absolutely no guarantee that the state will reduce spending. SJR 23 would limit state spending and is a key component of Alaska's long-term fiscal health.

DD/jja

Co-Chair: Senate Finance Committee

Vice-Chair: Senate Judiciary Committee

Member: Legislative Budget and Audit Committee • Legislative Council

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www.akrepublicans.org/Donley.htm • www.legis.state.ak.us/senate/donley/htm

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4DISTRIBUTED
By SENATOR
DOWLING**Constitutional Amendment
AMENDMENT LIMITING INCREASES IN APPROPRIATIONS**

(Free Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 4)

SUMMARY*(As it will appear on the November 2, 1982 General Election Ballot)*

This amendment adds a new section to article IX of the Alaska Constitution. The section limits appropriations for a fiscal year to \$2.5 billion, adjusted annually for changes in population and inflation since 1981. At least one-third of the limitation amount is reserved for appropriations for capital projects and state loan programs. The remainder (up to two-thirds) may be spent for governmental operations. Appropriations to the Alaska Permanent Fund and appropriations or bond authorizations for capital projects may exceed this limit if they are not vetoed by the governor and are approved by the voters. The limit could also be exceeded to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor. The limit would not apply to appropriations for permanent fund dividends, general obligation bond payments, appropriations from revenue bond proceeds, or for costs associated with relocation of the capital (if Ballot Measure No. 8 is passed). The amendment provides for reconsideration of the limit by the voters at the 1986 General Election.

BALLOT FORM:

A vote "FOR" adopts the amendment.

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the amendment.

FOR
AGAINST **VOTE CAST BY MEMBERS OF 12TH STATE LEGISLATURE ON FINAL PASSAGE**

Senate	(20 members):	Yeas <u>15</u>	Nays <u>4</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>1</u>
House	(40 members):	Yeas <u>27</u>	Nays <u>13</u>	Absent or Not Voting <u>0</u>

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY*(As required by law)*

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska would impose a limit on the amount of money that could be appropriated from the state treasury for a state fiscal year. The limit for a fiscal year would be \$2,500,000,000 plus an amount representing cumulative changes in population and inflation from July 1, 1981, to the fiscal year in question. Within the limit on appropriations, one-third of the amount available to be appropriated would be reserved for capital projects and loan appropriations.

The following appropriations would be exempt from the limit on appropriations:

1. an appropriation for Alaska permanent fund dividends;
2. an appropriation of revenue bond proceeds;
3. an appropriation to pay principal and interest on state general obligation bonds;
4. an appropriation of money received from non-state sources in trust for specific purposes;
5. an appropriation to the Alaska Permanent Fund if the appropriation bill is approved by the governor, becomes law without the signature of the governor, or is passed by a three-fourths vote of the membership of the legislature over the veto of the governor; and is approved by the voters as prescribed by law;
6. an appropriation for capital projects if the appropriations bill is confined to projects of the same type; approved by the governor, becomes law without the signature of the governor, or is passed by a three-fourths vote of the membership of the legislature over the veto of the governor; and is approved by the voters as prescribed by law after the voters are informed of the cost of operations and maintenance of the proposed projects; and
7. an appropriation to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor, as prescribed by law.

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4 (Cont.)

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY SUMMARY (cont.)

The ballot measure also includes three transitional measures associated with the appropriations limit. If the voters approve both the appropriations limit and the cost of providing for relocation of the capital, additional voter approval of appropriations for relocation of the capital would not be required under the appropriations limit. If the appropriation limit is adopted the same proposition must be placed on the 1986 ballot for a second vote and if it is rejected in 1986 the appropriation limit would be repealed. The appropriation limit would apply to appropriations made for the state fiscal years beginning July 1, 1981, and thereafter.

FULL TEXT OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SECTION 16. APPROPRIATION LIMIT. Except for appropriations for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues of a public enterprise or public corporation of the State that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500,000,000 by more than the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in population and inflation since July 1, 1981. Within this limit, at least one-third shall be reserved for capital projects and loan appropriations. The legislature may exceed this limit in bills for appropriations to the Alaska permanent fund and in bills for appropriations for capital projects, whether of bond proceeds or otherwise, if each bill is approved by the governor, or passed by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature over a veto or item veto, or becomes law without a signature, and is also approved by the voters as prescribed by law. Each bill for appropriations for capital projects in excess of the limit shall be confined to capital projects of the same type, and the voters shall, as provided by law, be informed of the cost of operations and maintenance of the capital projects. No other appropriation in excess of this limit may be made except to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor as prescribed by law. The governor shall cause any unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the treasury.

SECTION 26. APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELOCATION OF THE CAPITAL. If a majority of those voting on the question at the general election in 1982 approve the ballot proposition for the total cost to the State of providing for relocation of the capital, no additional voter approval of appropriations for that purpose within the cost approved by the voters is required under the 1982 amendment limiting increases in appropriations (art. IX, sec. 16).

SECTION 27. RECONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT LIMITING INCREASES IN APPROPRIATIONS. If the 1982 amendment limiting appropriation increases (art. IX, sec. 16) is adopted, the lieutenant governor shall cause the ballot title and proposition for the amendment to be placed on the ballot again at the general election in 1986. If the majority of those voting on the proposition in 1986 rejects the amendment, it shall be repealed.

SECTION 28. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT. The 1982 amendment limiting appropriation increases (art. IX, sec. 16) applies to appropriations made for fiscal year 1984 and thereafter.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
ALASKA STATE LIBRARY
Alaska Historical Collections
PO Box 110571
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0571

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4

Ballot Measure No. 4 deserves the support of all Alaskans. It will prevent the continuation of excessive state spending which has been the pattern in recent years. This spending spree is the result of more projects and more programs. Inflation and population growth have not played a major role.

For example, in 1960, the state budget was \$41 million, the population was 225,000, and the Consumer Price Index 103. In 1980, state spending was \$1.14 billion, the population 400,000, and the Consumer Price Index stood at 290. In Fiscal Year 1982, state spending (not including appropriations to the Permanent Fund), was \$3.84 billion. Population and Consumer Price Index figures have not been published for 1982, but if it is assumed that during the 1980-82 period state population increased to 440,000 and the Consumer Price Index rose to about 350, then between 1960 and 1982, state population increased 94% while the Consumer Price Index increased by 239%. But state spending increased by an astounding 9,265% during this same period.

The passage of Ballot Measure No. 4 will halt that sort of runaway government growth by providing a constitutional limit on most items of state spending. The limit is set at \$2.5 billion each year, adjusted for the

changes in population and inflation. At least one-third of the expenditures must be for capital projects and loans, thus, the day-to-day operating budget of the State is held to two-thirds of the limit, or a maximum of \$1.66 billion, plus adjustments. Provisions are made for additional capital expenditures which are approved by the people and for other expenditures in the event of a disaster declared by the governor.

Although it is true that the Fiscal Year 1983 budget is less than Ballot Measure No. 4 would permit, this relatively austere budget was passed during a time of rapidly falling revenue projections. Had this restraint not been present, there is little reason to believe that the Legislature would have deviated from its past practices of excessive spending.

While Ballot Measure No. 4 is not perfect and does not provide for all the limitations one might want, nevertheless, it is the only constitutional spending limit available. Only by voting to accept this ballot measure can the people of Alaska show their determination to restrain spending by the Legislature and begin the road back to state fiscal responsibility.

—Kent Edwards, President
Common Sense for Alaska, Inc.

STATEMENT AGAINST BALLOT MEASURE NO. 4

Only the first two sentences of this measure apply to a spending limitation; the remainder list seven exceptions for spending above the limit, only two of which make much sense: 1) putting money in the Permanent Fund; and 2) spending to clean up a disaster. The remaining five exceptions are loopholes that give legislators and the governor the ability to continue excessive spending on: A) bond authorizations for capital projects; B) issuance of Permanent Fund dividends; C) general obligation bond payments; D) appropriations from revenue bond proceeds; and E) costs of the Capital Move, if passed. All five of these expenditures can be over the spending limit.

But let's back up to those first two sentences. The biggest abuses in government spending are in the area of "capital expenditures," otherwise called "pork". After each capital project is built, it carries operating and maintenance costs. Whatever of the one-third in the limit we spend for capital projects, we are automatically adding to the cost of doing the state's business (the other two-thirds). We cannot continually add to the state's responsibilities and expect the operating two-thirds of the budget to be covered by an increase in population and inflation. We will quickly reach the point where each project built will necessitate cuts in social or educational programs, or will cause a cut in maintenance, leaving our capital projects to decay.

As if this weren't bad enough, let's add in loophole "A", bond authorizations for capital projects. If one-third of the usable revenues aren't enough for desired

and needed capital projects, the Legislature can issue an authorization for the State to sell bonds to build the project. If the governor does not veto the authorization, you will be asked to approve the sale of bonds at a general election. When we sell bonds to get money for projects, we later pay back the buyers—with interest. In loophole "C" we don't even have to count that payback against the spending limit!

Nothing in this measure lays out which projects will be included in the one-third capital limit and which will be put before the voters. As a legislator, I would guess that pet projects of key legislators will be in the budget so they won't be as easily seen by the public. Projects of statewide importance—jails and schools—will be put on the ballot. Each approved project will further impact the operating budget causing a deeper cut in programs and operations.

In addition, there is no provision for declining revenues. This "spending limit" is before you under the assumption we will have increasing revenues each year. That is not likely. As revenues decline, we would be foolish to continue to allocate one-third of our available revenues for building and loans when we will have continually less revenue for operations. In such a case, the only way to maintain government operations would be to increase personal taxes and return to a personal income tax.

We need a spending limitation, but this isn't it.

—Sally Smith, Representative
Alaska State Legislature

Appropriation Limit
(\$millions)

Enter Base year 2000
Enter Base Limit 3,100.0
Enter Growth Limit 50.0%

FY01 Appropriations subject to the Limit: 3,128.0
Limit for FY02: 3,163.8
FY01 to FY02: 35.8
Additional .25% inflationary spending with 2/3 vote: 31.9

Fiscal Year	Inflation	CPI	Pop Growth	Pop	CPI Factor	Pop Factor	1970 Combined Factor	Growth Limited	Appropriation Limit	Dollar Increase	% Increase	per capita Approp	Real (FY00) per capita Approp
1979		77.6		413,700									
1980	1.102	85.5	1.015	419,800									
1981	1.081	92.4	1.035	434,300									
1982	1.054	97.4	1.069	464,300	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1983	1.018	99.2	1.075	499,100	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1984	1.041	103.3	1.050	524,000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1985	1.024	105.8	1.038	543,900	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1986	1.019	107.8	1.013	550,700	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1987	1.004	108.2	0.983	541,300	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1988	1.004	108.6	0.988	535,000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1989	1.029	111.7	1.007	538,900	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1990	1.062	118.6	1.026	553,171	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1991	1.046	124.0	1.029	569,063	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1992	1.034	128.2	1.031	586,684	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1993	1.031	132.2	1.017	596,808	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1994	1.021	135.0	1.007	600,765	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1995	1.029	138.9	1.001	601,646	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1996	1.027	142.7	1.006	604,966	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1997	1.015	144.8	1.007	609,311	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1998	1.015	146.9	1.020	621,400	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
1999	1.010	148.4	1.007	625,676	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
2000	1.017	150.9	1.007	629,831	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	0.0	0.0
2001	1.025	154.7	1.006	633,900	1.01021	1.00688	1.01716	1.00858	3,126.6	3,126.6	#DIV/0!	4,932.3	4,812.0
2002	1.025	158.5	1.006	637,943	1.02723	1.01357	1.04117	1.02058	3,163.8	37.2	1.2%	4,959.4	4,720.4
2003	1.025	162.5	1.006	642,021	1.05291	1.02012	1.07409	1.03705	3,214.8	51.0	1.6%	5,007.4	4,649.8
2004	1.025	166.6	1.006	646,131	1.07923	1.02662	1.10796	1.05398	3,267.3	52.5	1.6%	5,056.8	4,581.2
2005	1.025	170.7	1.007	650,335	1.10621	1.03318	1.14292	1.07146	3,321.5	54.2	1.7%	5,107.4	4,514.2
2006	1.025	175.0	1.007	654,581	1.13387	1.03980	1.17900	1.08950	3,377.4	55.9	1.7%	5,159.7	4,449.2
2007	1.025	179.4	1.007	658,970	1.16222	1.04656	1.21633	1.10817	3,435.3	57.9	1.7%	5,213.2	4,385.7
2008	1.025	183.9	1.007	663,502	1.19127	1.05340	1.25488	1.12744	3,495.1	59.7	1.7%	5,267.6	4,323.4
2009	1.025	188.5	1.007	668,121	1.22105	1.06046	1.29488	1.14744	3,557.1	62.0	1.8%	5,324.0	4,263.1
2010	1.025	193.2	1.007	672,869	1.25158	1.06775	1.33638	1.16819	3,621.4	64.3	1.8%	5,382.0	4,204.4
<i>Not subject to existing Constitutional Appropriation Limit:</i>							<i>Not subject to Constitutional Appropriation Limit as amended by</i>						
Alaska permanent fund dividends							Alaska permanent fund dividends						
revenue bond proceeds							revenue bond proceeds						
principal and interest on general obligation bonds							principal and interest on general obligation bonds						
federal receipts (?)							federal receipts						
corporate receipts (AHFC, AIDEA, etc.)							corporate receipts (AHFC, AIDEA, etc.)						
statutory designated program receipts (?)							statutory designated program receipts						
							Alaska permanent fund						
							governor's declarations of disaster						
							Alaska Railroad						

SJR-23

Senator Dave Donley
April 17, 2001

Alaska Constitution
Article IX, Section 16

Section 9.16 - Appropriation Limit.

Except for appropriations for Alaska permanent fund dividends, appropriations of revenue bond proceeds, appropriations required to pay the principal and interest on general obligation bonds, and appropriations of money received from a non-State source in trust for a specific purpose, including revenues of a public enterprise or public corporation of the State that issues revenue bonds, appropriations from the treasury made for a fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500,000,000 by more than the cumulative change, derived from federal indices as prescribed by law, in population and inflation since July 1, 1981. Within this limit, at least one-third shall be reserved for capital projects and loan appropriations. The legislature may exceed this limit in bills for appropriations to the Alaska permanent fund and in bills for appropriations for capital projects, whether of bond proceeds or otherwise, if each bill is approved by the governor, or passed by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the legislature over a veto or item veto, or becomes law without signature, and is also approved by the voters as prescribed by law. Each bill for appropriations for capital projects in excess of the limit shall be confined to capital projects of the same type, and the voters shall, as provided by law, be informed of the cost of operations and maintenance of the capital projects. No other appropriation in excess of this limit may be made except to meet a state of disaster declared by the governor as prescribed by law. The governor shall cause any unexpended and unappropriated balance to be invested so as to yield competitive market rates to the treasury.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

SJR 23-CONST AM: APPROPRIATION LIMIT

NAME: Bruce Pierce Subject/Bill No: SJR 23
Co./Dept./Title: So. Policy Analyst OMB Phone: 4677
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions