

**HB**

**20**

Comments of  
Randy Wanamaker  
Regarding HB 10 and HB 20  
January 23, 2007

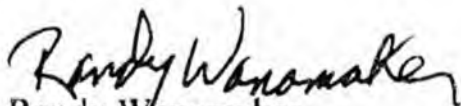
Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on campaign finance and ethics reform legislation. I think both bills are a good start.

I will be providing detailed comment in writing regarding these matters soon.

For now I will emphasize that clarity of language, clear expressions of intent and well thought out definitions and standards, listed in writing, will help to prevent ambiguity and ensure compliance.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this matter.



Randy Wanamaker

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Juneau, AK 99803

907 789 6855

# Alaska State Legislature

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



Interim: (June-Dec)  
716 West 4th Avenue, Suite 300  
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133  
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**John Harris**  
Speaker of the House

## SPONSOR STATEMENT

### HOUSE BILL 20

*"An Act relating to disclosure of campaign contributions; prohibiting spouses and domestic partners of legislators and legislative employees from receiving compensation for lobbying; and prohibiting legislators and legislative employees from entering into contracts to provide consulting contracts."*

I introduced House Bill 20: Campaign Finance/Lobbying/Consulting to begin the discussion and an ultimate solution on Legislative Ethics reform. This version is broad in scope and it is my intent, through the committee process, to focus on those ethic issues most important to the public and to our legislative members.

This focuses on three issues:

1. Requires all contributions to groups under \$100 to be reported to APOC;
2. Prohibits spouses of legislators from lobbying; and
3. Attempts to limit contractual work by legislators.

As stated previously, House Bill 20 and other needed ethics revisions will be thoroughly discussed throughout our committee process. I look forward to these discussions and hope that we will pass a meaningful ethics bill that will provide clearly defined guidelines for both the public and legislature.

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## John Harris Speaker of the House SECTIONAL ANALYSIS HOUSE BILL 20

*"An Act relating to disclosure of campaign contributions; prohibiting spouses and domestic partners of legislators and legislative employees from receiving compensation for lobbying; and prohibiting legislators and legislative employees from entering into contracts to provide consulting contracts."*

**Section 1:** Amends AS 15.13.040(a) Contributions, expenditures, and supplying of services to be reported. Requires the reporting of contributions to groups of under \$100 to be reported to APOC to include the principal occupation and employer of each contributor.

**Section 2:** Amends AS 15.13.040(b) Contributions, expenditures, and supplying of services to be reported. Requires groups to provide information regarding every contributor and the amount of each contribution.

**Section 3:** Amends AS 15.13.040(j) Contributions, expenditures, and supplying of services to be reported. Requires all non-group entities to make a full report regarding contributions including those under \$100.

**Section 4:** Adds a new subsection to AS 24.45.121, Prohibitions. Prohibits the spouse of a legislator from engaging in lobbying.

**Section 5:** Amends AS 24.60.030(a), Prohibitions related to conflicts of interest and unethical conduct. Prohibits a legislator or legislative employee from entering into a contract to provide consulting services.

**Section 6:** Amends AS 24.60.080(e), Gifts. Deletes language that provides for an exemption under reporting requirements under AS 15.13.040(g) which is repealed in the next section.

**Section 7:** Repeals AS 15.13.040(g) and (l).

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB20  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Legislature  
 Title: "An Act relating to disclosure of campaign RDU: Legislative Council  
contributions: prohibiting spouses and domestic partners..." Component: Select Committee on Legis. Ethics  
 Sponsor: Harris, Meyer, Hawker, Chenault, Samuels..."  
 Requester: House State Affairs Committee Component No.: 2321

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

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

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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

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

Phone: 465-6626  
 Date/Time: 1/19/07 11:11 AM  
 Date: 1/19/2007

Sec. 15.13.040. Contributions, expenditures, and supplying of services to be reported.

(a) Except as provided in (g) and (l) of this section, each candidate shall make a full report, upon a form prescribed by the commission,

(1) listing

(A) the date and amount of all expenditures made by the candidate;

(B) the total amount of all contributions, including all funds contributed by the candidate;

(C) the name, address, date, and amount contributed by each contributor; and

(D) for contributions in excess of \$250 in the aggregate during a calendar year, the principal occupation and employer of the contributor; and

(2) filed in accordance with AS 15.13.110 and certified correct by the candidate or campaign treasurer.

(b) Each group shall make a full report upon a form prescribed by the commission, listing

(1) the name and address of each officer and director;

(2) the aggregate amount of all contributions made to it; and, for all contributions in excess of \$100 in the aggregate a year, the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the contributor, and the date and amount contributed by each contributor; for purposes of this paragraph, "contributor" means the true source of the funds, property, or services being contributed; and

(3) the date and amount of all contributions made by it and all expenditures made, incurred, or authorized by it.

(c) The report required under (b) of this section shall be filed in accordance with AS 15.13.110 and shall be certified as correct by the group's treasurer.

(d) Every individual, person, nongroup entity, or group making an expenditure shall make a full report of expenditures, upon a form prescribed by the commission, unless exempt from reporting.

(e) The report required under (d) of this section must contain the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the individual filing the report, and an itemized list of expenditures. The report shall be filed with the commission no later than 10 days after the expenditure is made.

(f) During each year in which an election occurs, all businesses, persons, or groups that furnish any of the following services, facilities, or supplies to a candidate or group shall maintain a record of each transaction: newspapers, radio, television, advertising, advertising agency services, accounting, billboards, printing, secretarial, public opinion polls, or research and professional campaign consultation or management, media production or preparation, or computer services. Records of provision of services, facilities, or supplies shall be available for inspection by the commission.

(g) The provisions of (a) and (l) of this section do not apply if a candidate

(1) indicates, on a form prescribed by the commission, an intent not to raise and not to expend more than \$5,000 in seeking election to office, including both the primary and general elections;

(2) accepts contributions totaling not more than \$5,000 in seeking election to office, including both the primary and general elections; and

(3) makes expenditures totaling not more than \$5,000 in seeking election to office, including both the primary and general elections.

(h) The provisions of (d) of this section do not apply to one or more expenditures made by an individual acting independently of any group or nongroup entity and independently of any other individual if the expenditures

(1) cumulatively do not exceed \$500 during a calendar year; and

(2) are made only for billboards, signs, or printed material concerning a ballot proposition as that term is defined by AS 15.13.065(c).

(i) The permission of the owner of real or personal property to post political signs, including bumper stickers, or to use space for an event or to store campaign-related materials is not considered to be a contribution to a candidate under this chapter unless the owner customarily charges a fee or receives payment for that activity. The fact that the owner customarily charges a fee or receives payment for posting signs that are not political signs is not determinative of whether the owner customarily does so for political signs.

(j) Except as provided in (l) of this section, each nongroup entity shall make a full report in accordance with AS 15.13.110 upon a form prescribed by the commission and certified by the nongroup entity's treasurer, listing

(1) the name and address of each officer and director of the nongroup entity;

(2) the aggregate amount of all contributions made to the nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election;

(3) for all contributions described in (2) of this subsection, the name, address, date, and amount contributed by each contributor and, for all contributions described in (2) of this subsection in excess of \$250 in the aggregate during a calendar year, the principal occupation and employer of the contributor; and

(4) the date and amount of all contributions made by the nongroup entity, and, except as provided for certain independent expenditures in AS 15.13.135 (a), all expenditures made, incurred, or authorized by the nongroup entity, for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election; a nongroup entity shall report contributions made to a different nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election and expenditures made on behalf of a different nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election as soon as the total contributions and expenditures to that nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election reach \$500 in a year and for all subsequent contributions and expenditures to that nongroup entity in a year whenever the total contributions and expenditures to that nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election that have not been reported under this paragraph reach \$500.

(k) Every individual, person, nongroup entity, or group contributing a total of \$500 or more to a group organized for the principal purpose of influencing the outcome of a proposition shall report the contribution or contributions on a form prescribed by the commission not later than 30 days after the contribution that requires the contributor to report under this subsection is made. The report must include the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the individual filing the report and the amount of the contribution, as well as the total amount of contributions made to that group by that individual, person, nongroup entity, or group during the calendar year.

(l) Notwithstanding (a), (b), and (j) of this section, for any fund-raising activity in which contributions are in amounts or values that do not exceed \$50 a person, the candidate, group, or nongroup entity shall report contributions and expenditures and supplying of services under this subsection as follows:

(1) a report under this subsection must

(A) describe the fund-raising activity;

(B) include the number of persons making contributions and the total proceeds from the activity;

(C) report all contributions made for the fund-raising activity that do not exceed \$50 a person in amount or value; if a contribution for the fund-raising activity exceeds \$50, the contribution shall be reported under (a), (b), and (j) of this section;

(2) for purposes of this subsection,

(A) "contribution" means a cash donation, a purchase such as the purchase of a ticket, the purchase of goods or services offered for sale at a fund-raising activity, or a donation of goods or services for the fund-raising activity;

(B) "fund-raising activity" means an activity, event, or sale of goods undertaken by a candidate, group, or nongroup entity in which contributions are \$50 a person or less in amount or value.

(m) The commission may request that the information required under this chapter be submitted electronically but shall accept any information required under this chapter that is typed in clear and legible black typeface or hand-printed in dark ink on paper in a format approved by the commission or on forms provided by the commission and that is filed with the commission.

(n) The commission shall print the forms to be provided under this chapter so that the front and back of each page have the same orientation when the page is rotated on the vertical axis of the page.

(o) For purposes of (b) and (j) of this section, "contributor" means the true source of the funds, property, or services being contributed.

Sec. 24.45.121. Prohibitions.

(a) A lobbyist may not

- (1) engage in any activity as a lobbyist before registering under AS 24.45.041;
- (2) do anything with the intent of placing a public official under personal obligation to the lobbyist or to the lobbyist's employer;
- (3) intentionally deceive or attempt to deceive any public official with regard to any material fact pertinent to pending or proposed legislative or administrative action;
- (4) cause or influence the introduction of a legislative measure solely for the purpose of thereafter being employed to secure its passage or its defeat;
- (5) cause a communication to be sent to a public official in the name of any fictitious person or in the name of any real person, except with the consent of that person;
- (6) accept or agree to accept any payment in any way contingent upon the defeat, enactment, or outcome of any proposed legislative or administrative action;
- (7) serve as a member of a state board or commission, if the lobbyist's employer may receive direct economic benefit from a decision of that board or commission;
- (8) serve as a campaign manager or director, serve as a campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer on a finance or fund-raising committee, host a fund-raising event, directly or indirectly collect contributions for, or deliver contributions to, a candidate, or otherwise engage in the fund-raising activity of a legislative campaign or campaign for governor or lieutenant governor if the lobbyist has registered, or is required to register, as a lobbyist under this chapter, during the calendar year; this paragraph does not apply to a representational lobbyist as defined in the regulations of the Alaska Public Offices Commission, and does not prohibit a lobbyist from making personal contributions to a candidate as authorized by AS 15.13 or personally advocating on behalf of a candidate;
- (9) offer, solicit, initiate, facilitate, or provide to or on behalf of a person covered by AS 24.60, during a legislative session, a gift, other than food or beverage for immediate consumption; however, this paragraph does not prohibit a lobbyist from providing, during a legislative session or at any other time of the year, tickets to a charity event described in AS 24.60.080(c)(10), or a contribution to a charity event under AS 24.60.080(c)(11);
- (10) make or offer a gift or a campaign contribution whose acceptance by the person to whom it is offered would violate AS 24.60.

(b) A person may not employ for pay or any consideration, or pay or agree to pay consideration to, a person to lobby who is not registered under AS 24.45.041 unless that person registers and that person does in fact so register before engaging in lobbying.

(c) A former member of the legislature may not engage in activity as a lobbyist before the legislature for a period of one year after the former member has left the legislature. This subsection does not prohibit a former member from acting as a volunteer lobbyist described in AS 24.45.161 (a)(1) or a representational lobbyist as defined under regulations of the commission.

Sec. 24.60.030. Prohibitions related to conflicts of interest and unethical conduct.

(a) A legislator or legislative employee may not

(1) solicit, agree to accept, or accept a benefit other than official compensation for the performance of public duties; this paragraph may not be construed to prohibit lawful solicitation for and acceptance of campaign contributions, solicitation or acceptance of contributions for a charity event, as defined in AS 24.60.080 (c)(10), or the acceptance of a lawful gratuity under AS 24.60.080 ;

(2) use public funds, facilities, equipment, services, or another government asset or resource for a nonlegislative purpose, for involvement in or support of or opposition to partisan political activity, or for the private benefit of either the legislator, legislative employee, or another person; this paragraph does not prohibit

(A) limited use of state property and resources for personal purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of public duties and either the cost or value related to the use is nominal or the legislator or legislative employee reimburses the state for the cost of the use;

(B) the use of mailing lists, computer data, or other information lawfully obtained from a government agency and available to the general public for nonlegislative purposes;

(C) telephone or facsimile use that does not carry a special charge;

(D) the legislative council, notwithstanding AS 24.05.190 , from designating a public facility for use by legislators and legislative employees for health or fitness purposes; when the council designates a facility to be used by legislators and legislative employees for health or fitness purposes, it shall adopt guidelines governing access to and use of the facility; the guidelines may establish times in which use of the facility is limited to specific groups;

(E) a legislator from using the legislator's private office in the capital city during a legislative session, and for the 10 days immediately before and the 10 days immediately after a legislative session, for nonlegislative purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of public duties and if there is no cost to the state for the use of the space and equipment, other than utility costs and minimal wear and tear, or the legislator promptly reimburses the state for the cost; an office is considered a legislator's private office under this subparagraph if it is the primary space in the capital city reserved for use by the legislator, whether or not it is shared with others;

(F) a legislator from use of legislative employees to prepare and send out seasonal greeting cards;

(G) a legislator from using state resources to transport computers or other office equipment owned by the legislator but primarily used for a state function;

(H) use by a legislator of photographs of that legislator;

(I) reasonable use of the Internet by a legislator or a legislative employee except if the use is for election campaign purposes;

(J) a legislator or legislative employee from soliciting, accepting, or receiving a gift on behalf of a recognized, nonpolitical charitable organization in a state facility;

(K) a legislator from sending any communication in the form of a newsletter to the legislator's constituents, except a communication expressly advocating the election or defeat of a candidate or a newsletter or material in a newsletter that is clearly only for the private benefit of a legislator or a legislative employee; or

(L) full participation in a charity event approved in advance by the Alaska Legislative Council;

(3) knowingly seek, accept, use, allocate, grant, or award public funds for a purpose other than that approved by law, or make a false statement in connection with a claim, request, or application for compensation, reimbursement, or travel allowances from public funds;

(4) require a legislative employee to perform services for the private benefit of the legislator or employee at any time, or allow a legislative employee to perform services for the private benefit of a legislator or employee on government time; it is not a violation of this paragraph if the services were performed in an unusual or infrequent situation and the person's services were reasonably necessary to permit the legislator or legislative employee to perform official duties;

(5) use or authorize the use of state funds, facilities, equipment, services, or another government asset or resource for the purpose of political fund raising or campaigning; this paragraph does not prohibit

(A) limited use of state property and resources for personal purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of public duties and either the cost or value related to the use is nominal or the legislator or legislative employee reimburses the state for the cost of the use;

(B) the use of mailing lists, computer data, or other information lawfully obtained from a government agency and available to the general public for nonlegislative purposes;

(C) telephone or facsimile use that does not carry a special charge;

(D) storing or maintaining, consistent with (b) of this section, election campaign records in a legislator's office;

(E) a legislator from using the legislator's private office in the capital city during a legislative session, and for the 10 days immediately before and the 10 days immediately after a legislative session, for nonlegislative purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of public duties and if there is no cost to the state for the use of the space and equipment, other than utility costs and minimal wear and tear, or the legislator promptly reimburses the state for the cost; an office is considered a legislator's private office under this subparagraph if it is the primary space in the capital city reserved for use by the legislator, whether or not it is shared with others; or

(F) use by a legislator of photographs of that legislator.

(b) A legislative employee may not on government time assist in political party or candidate activities, campaigning, or fund raising. A legislator may not require an employee to perform an act in violation of this subsection.

(c) Unless approved by the committee, during a campaign period for an election in which the legislator or legislative employee is a candidate, a legislator or legislative employee may not use or permit another to use state funds, other than funds to which the legislator is entitled under AS 24.10.110, to print or distribute a political mass mailing to individuals eligible to vote for the candidate. In this subsection,

(1) a "campaign period" is the period that

(A) begins 90 days before the date of an election to the board of an electric or telephone cooperative organized under AS 10.25, a municipal election, or a primary election, or that begins on the date of the governor's proclamation calling a special election; and

(B) ends the day after the cooperative election, municipal election, or general or special election;

(2) a mass mailing is considered to be political if it is from or about a legislator, legislative employee, or another person who is a candidate for election or reelection to the legislature or another federal, state, or municipal office or to the board of an electric or telephone cooperative.

(d) A legislator, legislative employee, or another person on behalf of the legislator or legislative employee, or a campaign committee of the legislator or legislative employee, may not distribute or post campaign literature, placards, posters, fund-raising notices, or other communications intended to influence the election of a candidate in an election in public areas in a facility ordinarily used to conduct state government business. This prohibition applies whether or not the election has been concluded. However, a legislator

may post, in the legislator's private office, communications related to an election that has been concluded.

(e) A legislator may not directly, or by authorizing another to act on the legislator's behalf,

(1) agree to, threaten to, or state or imply that the legislator will take or withhold a legislative, administrative, or political action, including support or opposition to a bill, employment, nominations, and appointments, as a result of a person's decision to provide or not provide a political contribution, donate or not donate to a cause favored by the legislator, or provide or not provide a thing of value;

(2) state or imply that the legislator will perform or refrain from performing a lawful constituent service as a result of a person's decision to provide or not provide a political contribution, donate or not donate to a cause favored by the legislator, or provide or not provide a thing of value; or

(3) unless required by the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, take or withhold official action or exert official influence that could substantially benefit or harm the financial interest of another person with whom the legislator is negotiating for employment.

(f) A legislative employee may not serve in a position that requires confirmation by the legislature. A legislator or legislative employee may serve on a board of an organization, including a governmental entity, that regularly has a substantial interest in the legislative activities of the legislator or employee if the legislator or employee discloses the board membership to the committee. A legislator or legislative employee who is required to make a disclosure under this subsection shall file the disclosure with the committee by the deadlines set out in AS 24.60.105 stating the name of each organization on whose board the person serves. The committee shall maintain a public record of the disclosure and forward the disclosure to the appropriate house for inclusion in the journal. This subsection does not require a legislator or legislative employee who is appointed to a board by the presiding officer to make a disclosure of the appointment to the committee if the appointment has been published in the appropriate legislative journal during the calendar year.

(g) Unless required by the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, a legislator may not vote on a question if the legislator has an equity or ownership interest in a business, investment, real property, lease, or other enterprise if the interest is substantial and the effect on that interest of the action to be voted on is greater than the effect on a substantial class of persons to which the legislator belongs as a member of a profession, occupation, industry, or region.

(h) An employee who engages in political campaign activities other than incidental campaign activities during the employee's work day shall take leave for the period of campaigning. Political campaign activities while on government time are permissible if

the activities are part of the normal legislative duties of the employee, including answering telephone calls and handling incoming correspondence.

(i) Except for supplying information requested by the hearing officer or the individual, board, or commission with authority to make the final decision in the case, or when responding to contacts initiated by the hearing officer or the individual, board, or commission with authority to make the final decision in the case, a legislator or legislative employee may not attempt to influence the outcome of an administrative hearing by directly or indirectly contacting or attempting to contact the hearing officer assigned to the hearing or the individual, board, or commission with authority to make the final decision in the case unless the

(1) contact is made in the presence of all parties to the hearing or the parties' representatives and the contact is made a part of the record; or

(2) fact and substance of the contact is promptly disclosed by the legislator or legislative employee to all parties to the hearing and the contact is made a part of the record.

Sec. 24.60.080. Gifts.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a legislator or legislative employee may not solicit, accept, or receive, directly or indirectly, a gift worth \$250 or more, whether in the form of money, services, a loan, travel, entertainment, hospitality, promise, or other form, or gifts from the same person worth less than \$250 that in a calendar year aggregate to \$250 or more in value. Except for food or beverage for immediate consumption, a legislator or legislative employee may not solicit, accept, or receive during a legislative session a gift with any monetary value from a lobbyist or a person acting on behalf of a lobbyist.

(b) *[Repealed, Sec. 42 ch 127 SLA 1992].*

(c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, it is not a violation of this section for a legislator or legislative employee to accept

(1) hospitality, other than hospitality described in (4) of this subsection,

(A) with incidental transportation at the residence of a person; however, a vacation home located outside the state is not considered a residence for the purposes of this subparagraph; or

(B) at a social event or meal;

(2) discounts that are available

(A) generally to the public or to a large class of persons to which the person belongs; or

(B) when on official state business, but only if receipt of the discount benefits the state;

(3) food or foodstuffs indigenous to the state that are shared generally as a cultural or social norm;

(4) travel and hospitality primarily for the purpose of obtaining information on matters of legislative concern;

(5) gifts from the immediate family of the person;

(6) gifts that are not connected with the recipient's legislative status;

(7) a discount for all or part of a legislative session, including time immediately preceding or following the session, or other gift to welcome a legislator or legislative employee who is employed on the personal staff of a legislator or by a standing or special committee to the capital city or in recognition of the beginning of a legislative session if

the gift or discount is available generally to all legislators and the personal staff of legislators and staff of standing and special committees; this paragraph does not apply to legislative employees who are employed by the Legislative Affairs Agency, the office of the chief clerk, the office of the senate secretary, the legislative budget and audit committee, or the office of the ombudsman:

(8) a gift of legal services in a matter of legislative concern and a gift of other services related to the provision of legal services in a matter of legislative concern;

(9) a gift of transportation from a legislator to a legislator if the transportation takes place in the state on or in an aircraft, boat, motor vehicle, or other means of transport owned or under the control of the donor; this paragraph does not apply to travel described in (4) of this subsection or travel for political campaign purposes;

(10) tickets from a lobbyist for a charity event at any time, including during a legislative session, except that tickets to or gifts received at a charity event under this paragraph are subject to the calendar year limit on the value of gifts received by a legislator or legislative employee in (a) of this section; in this paragraph, "charity event" means an event the proceeds of which go to a charitable organization with tax-free status under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) and that the Alaska Legislative Council has approved in advance; the tickets may entitle the bearer to admission to the event, to entertainment, to food or beverages, or to other gifts or services involved in the charity event; or

(11) a contribution to a charity event from any person at any time; in this paragraph, "charity event" has the meaning given in (10) of this subsection.

(d) A legislator or legislative employee who accepts a gift under (c)(4) of this section that has a value of \$250 or more shall disclose to the committee, within 30 days after receipt of the gift, the name and occupation of the donor and the approximate value of the gift. A legislator or legislative employee who accepts a gift under (c)(8) of this section that the recipient expects will have a value of \$250 or more in the calendar year shall disclose to the committee, within 30 days after receipt of the gift, the name and occupation of the donor, a general description of the matter of legislative concern with respect to which the gift is made, and the approximate value of the gift. The committee shall maintain a public record of the disclosures it receives relating to gifts under (c)(4) and (8) of this section and shall forward the disclosures to the appropriate house for inclusion in the journal. The committee shall forward to the Alaska Public Offices Commission copies of the disclosures concerning gifts under (c)(4) and (8) of this section that it receives from legislators and legislative directors. A legislator or legislative employee who accepts a gift under (c)(6) of this section that has a value of \$250 or more shall disclose to the committee annually on or before March 15 the name and occupation of the donor and a description of the gift. The committee shall maintain disclosures relating to gifts under (c)(6) of this section as confidential records and may only use, or permit a committee employee or contractor to use, a disclosure under (c)(6) of this section in the investigation of a possible violation of this section or in a proceeding under AS 24.60.170. If the disclosure under (c)(6) of this section becomes part of the record of

a proceeding under AS 24.60.170, the confidentiality provisions of that section apply to the disclosure.

(e) A political contribution is not a gift under this section if it is reported under AS 15.13.040 or is exempt from the reporting requirement under AS 15.13.040 (g). The use of a bulk mailing permit owned by a legislator's campaign committee or used in a legislator's election campaign is not a gift to that legislator under this section.

(f) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a legislator or legislative employee may accept a gift of property worth \$250 or more, other than money, from another government or from an official of another government if the person accepts the gift on behalf of the legislature. The person shall, within 60 days after receiving the gift, deliver the gift to the legislative council, which shall determine the appropriate disposition of the gift. In this subsection, "another government" means a foreign government or the government of the United States, another state, a municipality, or another jurisdiction.

(g) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a legislator or legislative employee may solicit, accept, or receive a gift on behalf of a recognized, nonpolitical charitable organization.

(h) A legislator, a legislative committee other than the Select Committee on Legislative Ethics, or a legislative agency may accept a gift of (1) volunteer services for legislative purposes so long as the person making the gift of services is not receiving compensation from another source for the services, or (2) the services of a trainee who is participating in an educational program approved by the committee if the services are used for legislative purposes. The committee shall approve training under a program of the University of Alaska and training under 29 U.S.C. 2801 - 2945 (Workforce Investment Act of 1998). A legislative volunteer or educational trainee shall be considered to be a legislative employee for purposes of compliance with this section, AS 24.60.030 - 24.60.039, 24.60.060, 24.60.085, 24.60.158 - 24.60.170, 24.60.176, and 24.60.178. If a person believes that a legislative volunteer or educational trainee has violated the provisions of one of those sections, the person may file a complaint under AS 24.60.170. The provisions of AS 24.60.170 apply to the proceeding.

(i) A legislator or legislative employee who knows or reasonably should know that a family member has received a gift because of the family member's connection with the legislator or legislative employee shall report the receipt of the gift by the family member to the committee if the gift would have to be reported under this section if it had been received by the legislator or legislative employee or if receipt of the gift by a legislator or legislative employee would be prohibited under this section.

(j) In this section, the value of a gift shall be determined by the fair market value of the gift to the extent that the fair market value can be determined.

(k) In this section, "immediate family" or "family member" means

- (1) the spouse of the person;
- (2) the person's domestic partner;
- (3) a child, including a stepchild and an adoptive child, of the person or of the person's domestic partner;
- (4) a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, or uncle of the person;
- (5) a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, or uncle of the person's spouse or the person's domestic partner; and
- (6) a stepparent, stepsister, stepbrother, step-grandparent, step-aunt, or step-uncle of the person, the person's spouse, or the person's domestic partner.



**Alaska Division of Elections**

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**INITIATIVE PETITION BILL LANGUAGE  
by Petition Sponsors**

**Petition ID: 03DISC**

**AN ACT RELATING TO CONTRIBUTION LIMITS,  
LOBBYISTS, AND DISCLOSURE.**

**Posted 7/13/06**

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**Proposed Bill:**

**AN ACT RELATING TO CONTRIBUTION LIMITS, LOBBYISTS, AND DISCLOSURE**

**Be it enacted by the people of the State of Alaska:**

**Section 1.** AS 15.13.070(b) is amended to read:

(b) an individual may contribute not more than

- (1) \$500 per year to a nongroup entity for the purpose of influencing the nomination or election of a candidate, to a candidate, to an individual who conducts a write-in campaign as a candidate, or to a group that is not a political party;
- (2) \$5,000 per year to a political party.

**Section 2.** AS 15.13.070(c) is amended to read:

(c) A group that is not a political party may contribute not more than \$1,000 per year

- (1) to a candidate, or to an individual who conducts a write-in campaign as a candidate;
- (2) to another group, to a non-group entity, or to a political party.

**Section 3.** AS 15.13.040(b) is amended to read:

(b) Each group shall make a full report upon a form prescribed by the commission, listing

- (1) the name and address of each officer and director;
- (2) the aggregate amount of all contributions made to it; and, for all contributions in excess of \$100 in the aggregate a year, the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of the contributor, and the date and amount contributed by each contributor; for purposes of this

paragraph, "contributor" means the true source of the funds, property, or services being contributed; and

(3) the date and amount of all contributions made by it and all expenditures made, incurred or authorized by it.

**Section 4.** AS 24.45.171(8) is amended to read:

(8) "lobbyist" means a person who

(A) is employed and receives payments, or who contracts for economic consideration, including reimbursement for reasonable travel and living expenses, to communicate directly or through the person's agents with any public official for the purpose of influencing legislation or administrative action for more than 10 hours in any 30-day period in one calendar year; or

(B) represents oneself as engaging in the influencing of legislative or administrative action as a business, occupation or profession.

**Section 5.** AS 24.60.200 is amended to read:

**Sec. 24.60.200. Financial disclosure by legislators, public members of the committee, and legislative directors.** A legislator, a public member of the committee, and a legislative director shall file a disclosure statement, under oath and on penalty of perjury, with the Alaska Public Offices Commission giving the following information about the income received by the discloser, the discloser's spouse or domestic partner, the discloser's dependent children, and the discloser's nondependent children who are living with the discloser:

(1) the information that a public official is required to report under AS 39.50.030, other than information about gifts;

(2) as to income in excess of \$1,000 received as compensation for personal services, the name and address of the source of the income, and a statement describing the nature of the services performed; if the source of income is known or reasonably should be known to have a substantial interest in legislative, administrative, or political action and the recipient of the income is a legislator or legislative director, the amount of income received from the source shall be disclosed;

(3) as to each loan or loan guarantee over \$1,000 from a source with a substantial interest in legislative, administrative, or political action, the name and address of the person making the loan or guarantee, the amount of the loan, the terms and conditions under which the loan or guarantee was given, the amount outstanding at the time of filing, and whether or not a written loan agreement exists.

**Section 6. Effective Date.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2005.

End

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← Initiative Petition Status Report

← Alaska Division of Elections Home Page

Rep. Lynn ←

To Gov. Palin & each Alaska legislator

PETITION

Re: Permission to Testify about Effectively Dealing with Corruption in State Government

I petition you to allow me to address, in open meeting, Alaska elected officials about dealing with representative government incompetence, corruption and poor ethics. My authority to command your attention is the inherent sovereignty of an informed citizen over government, as recognized by the Alaska and US Constitutions. By your oaths of office, I conjure you to recognize this.

For courtesy's sake, I resubmit, in the attached published letters, the foundation of my testimony and idea for simply controlling corruption and ethics standards in government. This is so you can reasonably determine that I am sensible and sincere.

I ask for this widest possible official audience because of my treatment at the hands of state lawmakers and the governor last year. My petition to be heard by the House and Senate Rules committees, concerning inoculating lawmakers against destructive ignorance, prejudice and corruption, was refused - though they had proper jurisdiction over legislative rules. I have documented evidence of this. I reported this rejection and a summary of my intended testimony and solution to the governor and all 60 legislators. Only about 8 lawmakers responded. None expressed interest in a simple proven solution to controlling ethics lapses and corruption, or recognized the corruption inherent in what I experienced. I have documented evidence of this. Yet I only wanted to help the Legislature improve its performance and ethics standards in a gentle fashion. This year, corruption and ethics are now being given emergency attention. This is apparently due to the attitude of the new governor, embarrassment over the gross corruption uncovered by the FBI, and embarrassment over ethics lapses now being punished by APOC. I hope I will now be decently treated.

My testimony will verifiably show that:

- 1. the current measures being considered against corruption and ethics lapses are acceptable, but are superficial. Such solutions naturally permit problems to mutate until those solutions later no longer work.
- 2. the full discipline of our constitutional form of government is itself the ultimate control over corruption - if enough of it known and fully practiced. Our republican form of government is based on a vastly verified study and debate by our founding fathers about the strengths and weaknesses of all other government forms that preceded it. So failures to control corruption and ethics lapses are actually evidence of cooperative incompetence at using the constitutional devices and disciplines that make up our political heritage.
- 3. the common solution lawmakers are using to address their overwhelm from the volume of legislative material naturally leads to corruption. Specifically, addiction to trusted lobbyists and practicing follow-your-caucus-leader is discredited by the history of aristocrats and monarchs. People-based information and research support for leaders is practically unknown, much less used, despite our political heritage from early America and from our Alaska native cultures.
- 4. the example set by modern elected representatives and chief executives is probably the most major influence behind skyrocketing high school dropouts and disinterest in learning. Youth consistently see how people must join an aristocracy - born of money, "who you know", prominence and popularity in the community, and name recognition - to be elected to run things or to be empowered to call the shots. Why know history, civics, math or even how to study if you can get "experts" and advisors to know this for you when you're in power?
- 5. there is a simple remedy for current conditions that is historically proven.

May I please be given the respect of a public hearing before legislators so I can discharge my duty of preserving the existence of my state?

8/1/22/07

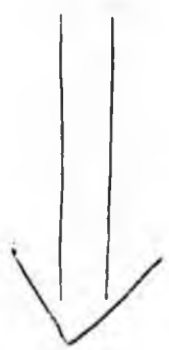
Stuart L. Thompson

Direct responses to [stuart@stuartlthompson.net](mailto:stuart@stuartlthompson.net) or VM 1-877-950-7980 as am currently working in SF cities  
Permanent address: PO Box 870702, Wasilla, AK 99687

Sir: I appreciated your OPED in the ADN. I assure you I don't believe that all politicians are naturally evil ogres. I do believe they are imperfect human beings that deserve help, though Stuart T

Y ON SUBMISSIONS

to the Editor. Letters will be edited for length, libel. Factual accuracy and a civil tone are exceed 400 words. All letters, including e-mail, include a daytime phone number for verifica-



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'Edu.ated competence' needed in government

To the editor:  
People moan about political corruption, destructive partisanship by representatives, and undue influence by special interests, yet carelessly accept empty rhetoric from politicians. Let's talk seriously about making our form of government work to its potential.

Consider that the Alaska Constitution's Article 2, Sect. 12, last sentence reads: "The legislature shall regulate lobbying."

What? This is the very thing that nearly all Alaskans complain the Legislature doesn't do enough of. Here are excuses given by past and present politicians for brushing this off:

A- "Lobbying is part of the fabric of democracy." Yet common sense shows lobbying works best to the degree just a few or one person calls the political shots, which sounds like aristocracy or monarchy in action. History calls efficient lobbying "having the ear of the king."

B- "Lobbyists perform valuable educational and research services for the legislature on complex issues." Yet it's self-evident that whoever controls the information diet of a mind controls most of its conclusions and decisions.

What powers such hypocrisy?

Basically, current political traditions and practices are increasingly turning away from people-based government principles. Example: how to successfully harvest and organize a population's ideas, contributions and efforts toward state and national goals is rarely practiced, or even understood.

See LETTERS, Page A5

LETTERS

Continued from Page A4

This is demonstrated by the common assertion "Representatives are elected to make the hard decisions for everyone." Yet this defines aristocracy, not representative government.

Furthermore, politicians who rebel against "how things are done" are suppressed and demoralized by our modern tradition-oriented political infrastructure. Consequently, it's why citizen apathy is never actually addressed. Apathy serves benevolent elected aristocrats that masquerade as representatives very well.

How have political traditions come to have more influence than constitutional oaths of office? Well, consider this. U.S. founding fathers were at least partially educated in Greek and Latin. This naturally drove their comprehension and use of English words derived from these languages.

The word "represent" is derived from Latin words for "show or give again." This obviously applies to a constitutional repulic that is supposed to reflect the will and ideas of its citizens.

But modern dictionaries and politicians give the word "represent" in government another meaning. They use "be an agent or official in behalf of."

Yes. Look it up.

This goes beyond the original theory of Congress acting as a check against mob rule. An agent by definition isn't required to reflect the ideas and thinking of his clients. He just has to provide for their

well-being and interests based on his judgment of realities.

Now you see why even well-meaning elected officials tend to ignore their constituents in favor of knowledgeable lobbyists. It's obviously more efficient for an "agent" to do so.

Consequently, "we" citizens have to pass initiatives about lobbying and even, in desperation, attempt to move the Capitol. Unbelievably, all this visibly proceeds from faulty comprehension of just one key word.

There's an easy and inexpensive way to change all this. Our Legislature is constitutionally commanded to provide rules to maximize cooperative efficiency for doing the public's business (Article 2, Sect 12). But current legislative rules fail to include the most successful method of all time at accomplishing just that. The Rules don't require on-the-job self-education by legislators about the craft of government. Yet true professionals have always proven commitment to results and ethical standards through career-long self-education about their work. Why should Alaska lawmakers be any different?

In remedy, the Legislature could pass this simple rule:

"Each member of the Legislature shall spend at least three hours per week each session personally studying government forms and lawmaking, including histories of their successes and failures. At the beginning of each term, each legislator shall take a voluntary exam about government to have a benchmark to individualize personal studies.

The regularly freshened exam shall be composed by Alaska's social studies teachers, under the supervision of the Lt. Governor's office, with Alaska Supreme Court oversight."

Let's make our government run on educated competence.

Stuart Thompson



# Letters

Continued from Page A6

from the vote.

Maybe it is because you do not have the time to spend researching the subject.

provisions to House Bill 149, Murkowski did not give the House an opportunity to debate the merits of his plan to recriminalize marijuana. We should not allow this kind of an end-run around the House and the democratic process.

proportion to the amount of unchecked human irrationality rampant in society. Unjust harm from natural human irrationality increases in proportion to citizens neglecting the religion, philosophy, self-education and communication exchanges that check it. Consequently, founding father James Madison observed in "The Federalist Papers" (No. 51), "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society."

3. Permitting growth of economic dependence on government — through excessive subsidies, grants, entitlements and work contracts — risks enslaving the rich and the poor alike. Consider this analogy: One commonly tames or trains animals by forming dependency on the master for survival essentials. Empowered by such dependency, a master comes to command the animal's willing obedience through calculated awards for compliance and calculated punishments for non-compliance.

So it can be with citizens — using government's legislative process. This process clearly contains the capabilities of appropriations control and threats of fines and imprisonment. Thus, overly powerful government, using government funding, can become an addictive necessity for even mediocre civilization.

4. How can we encourage rational and realistic independence from overly powerful government — the essence of civil freedom? It requires leaders up at cultivating, organizing, and using widespread citizen participation in civic matters.

Such matters include help for the weak and for minorities tyrannized by the majority — what typically prompts serious government intervention. These are realities for successful cooperative pursuit of mutual happiness. Comparatively, when has concentrated government power using dictatorial benevolence ever been effective at dispensing happiness?

These concepts prompt two questions: Citizens, are you willing to personally exercise responsibility for the practical work of civic freedom? Politicians, are you willing to actually represent the true political power this generates?

Stuart Thompson

## Reader offended by editorial cartoons

To the editor:  
I am very offended by Chuck Legge's cartoons. What bothers me more is that there isn't a cartoon representing other views. It is OK

A4

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Wednesday, June 7, 2006

should avoid a golf course because it is grizzly habitat? Common sense and logic more clearly point to eliminating a dangerous predator from a densely populated area. That golf course must have looked like an all-you-can-eat buffet to an angry bear.

If there are really five alligators in every pond in Florida, as Mr. Thompson contends, Floridians should start an alligator golf bag industry. I would place an order tomorrow.

### Pro-monarchists

June 3, 2006

To the editor:

This concerns everyone. Behold signs of practicing pro-monarchists in government and among us:

They believe ordinary citizens are generally too politically immature or corrupt to make our law-making process effective. Therefore, the executive branch alone must judge whether to overrule law for national security and public good.

They believe national emergencies and foreign threats are rarely traceable to US government errors but instead justify giving the executive branch more authority.

They believe privacy is an impediment to law and order and national security. Privacy's not important because people "who have done nothing wrong" don't really need it with the "right" people in charge.

They believe in common use of secrecy to achieve effective government and public protection.

But secrecy can't even exist without a select aristocracy—jealously organized and practiced.

They believe American citizens elect officials "to make the hard decisions for everyone." Yet this defines ruling by an elite, rather than representing informed citizen will.

They believe "lobbying is part of the fabric of democracy." Yet lobbying is efficient to the degree just a few or one person call the shots politically—the character of aristocracy or monarchy, despite feel-good propaganda.

They believe people act civilized solely from threats from force of law or armed supervision. So they scoff at encouraging constructive motivations based on reason, conscience, religion, or mutual pursuit of happiness.

They believe administering justice for lawbreaking is best left to expert guidance or manipulation. So a jury's intended powers of trying a case "considering both matters of fact and of law" is too dangerous in the hands of citizen peers of the accused.

They believe prejudice appeasement, or bribing constituents with government funding, work better than actually harvesting, organizing and using constituent input and contributions.

Citizens beware!

Stuart Thompson  
Fairbanks

### Test ride?

June 6, 2006

To the editor:

Wanna test your car's shocks?  
Drive out South Cushman.  
Guy Ramsey  
Nenana

### The realities of limited government

To the editor:

Politicians like Vic Kohring and Ethan Berkowitz are sincere, but miss something vital. There are self-evident realities about making American-style limited government with low taxes happen. Consider these descriptions of them:

1. Limited government is possible in proportion to the amount of organized civic participation by citizens. Attempting limited government without such citizen activity produces anarchy. Such anarchy stimulates regulation and supervision typical of kings and dictators.

2. Demand for expanded government increases in



# Letters

Continued from Page A6

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# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: HB020-DOA-APOC-1-22-07  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Administration  
Title: An Act relating to disclosure of campaign contri- RDU: AK Public Offices Commission  
butions; prohibiting spouses ... Component: AK Public Offices Commission  
Sponsor: Representatives Harris, Meyer, Hawker, et al.  
Requester: House State Affairs Committee Component No.: 70

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>

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

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	2	2	2	2	2	2
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
This bill removes the \$5000 exemption for candidates. This will result in substantially more work for APOC. A high percentage of the municipal candidates in the 31 municipalities that must file campaign disclosure reports, currently file exemptions. In addition, removing the ability for groups to aggregate their \$100 or less contributions will result in substantially more work for APOC, particularly with labor unions and other PAC's that operate under payroll deduction programs. Lastly, the removal of the exempt fundraising provision will require more work of APOC and may result in a fundamental change in the way candidates conduct their campaigns. To perform the additional work required of APOC funding for a group administrator position and clerical support is required.

Prepared by: Brooke Miles, Executive Director Phone 907-334-1726  
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission Date/Time 1/22/2007 2:30 p.m.  
Approved by: Melanie Milliron, Deputy Commissioner Date 1/22/2007  
Agency: Department of Administration

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: HB20  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Legislature  
 Title: "An Act relating to disclosure of campaign RDU Legislative Council  
contributions; prohibiting spouses and domestic partners..." Component Select Committee on Legis. Ethics  
 Sponsor Harris, Meyer, Hawker, Chenault, Samuels..."  
 Requester House State Affairs Committee Component No. 2321

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

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

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

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

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-6626  
 Division: Legislative Affairs Agency Date/Time 1/19/07 11:11 AM  
 Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director Date 1/19/2007  
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

**Nancy Manly**

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**From:** Rep. Bob Lynn  
**Sent:** Friday, January 19, 2007 6:30 PM  
**To:** Rep. Bob Lynn; Nancy Manly; Nancy Manly; infosica@gci.net  
**Subject:** W: Please hold HB 6 and 20 in committee

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**From:** Melinda Taylor [mailto:mtaylor@ibew1547.org]  
**Sent:** Friday, January 19, 2007 3:10 PM  
**To:** Rep. Bob Lynn  
**Subject:** Please hold HB 6 and 20 in committee

Rep. Lynn,

Please hold House Bills 6 and in 20 in committee. They are unfair.

Thank you.

**Melinda Taylor**  
*Communications Director*  
**IBEW LOCAL 1547**  
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907.777.7248 phone  
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[www.wildsalmononparade.com](http://www.wildsalmononparade.com)

# Alaska State Legislature


*Session: (Jan-May)*  
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(907) 465-4859  
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*Interim: (June-Dec)*  
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**John Harris**  
Speaker of the House

## MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair  
House State Affairs Committee

From: Representative John Harris   
Speaker of the House

Date: January 17, 2007

Subject: Hearing Request for HB 20

Please consider this request to hear House Bill 20: Campaign Finance/Lobbying/Consulting, before your committee at your earliest possible convenience.

Background materials for the bill will be forthcoming. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Tom Wright of my staff at 465-4859.

Thank you for your consideration of this request to schedule HB 20.