

HB

318

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: HB 318
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HB318-DOA-APOC-2-14-08 Dept. Affected: Administration
Title: "An Act relating to the location of the convening..." RDU: AK Public Offices Commission
Sponsor: Representative Gatto Component: AK Public Offices Commission
Requester: House State Affairs Component Number: 70

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Interagency Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends the campaign disclosure law by prohibiting legislative candidates from soliciting or accepting campaign contributions wherever the legislature is convened and amends the lobbying law by changing "capital city" to "location of the session." This bill will not increase the operating costs for APOC.

Prepared by: Brooke Miles
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission
Approved by: Rachael Petro, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

Phone 907-334-1726
Date/Time 2/14/08 3:33 PM
Date 2/14/2008

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB318
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HB318-LEG-SES-02-18-08 Dept. Affected: Legislature
 Title: _____ RDU: Legislative Council
 Component: Session Expenses
 Sponsor: Representative Gatto
 Requester: House State Affairs Component Number: 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services	26.0		26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Travel	206.4		206.4	206.4	206.4	206.4	206.4	206.4
Contractual	81.3		11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Supplies								
Equipment	97.0							
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	410.7	0.0	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF	410.7		243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL	410.7	0.0	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7	243.7

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 318 states that a special session may only be convened at a location on the interconnected state road system. The most likely places a special session would be convened under this bill would be Anchorage or Fairbanks, as appropriate facilities exist in these locations to house the day to day operations of the special session. Sufficient lodging facilities are available in these locations to house the Legislators, staff and members of the public who would attend.

For purposes of this fiscal note, a 14 day special session is assumed to take place in Anchorage. For comparison purposes, this analysis includes the cost of a similar special session in both Juneau and Fairbanks. Cost for an actual special session on the interconnected road system could vary considerably depending on the expectations and direction of legislative leadership.

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

Phone: 465-6626
 Date/Time: 2/18/08 11:23 AM
 Date: 2/18/2008

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2008 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB 318
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HB318-GOV-OMB-01.28.08 Dept. Affected: ALL EXECUTIVE
 Title: Location of Special Sessions RDU: ALL
 Component: ALL
 Sponsor: Rep. Gatto
 Requester: House State Affairs Component Number: _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual								
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES								
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()								
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts								
1003 GF								
1004 GI								
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL	

Estimate of any current year (FY2008) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Costs can not be determined at this time. However the following factors influence potential costs
 1) Location of the legislative session, 2) Duration of the legislative session 3) Subject matter covered in the call for the session, and 4) Time of year that the session is called. The following variables would be influenced by 1, 2, 3 & 4 and could vary greatly depending upon the combination of location, duration, timing and subject matter of the special session.
 Travel costs are likely to vary significantly depending upon which community the special session was held, the duration of the session and the time of the year that the session is held. Potential additional costs such as office space and furnishings, telephone/telecommunication services, and other executive branch support costs will vary depending on the location

Prepared by: John Boucher, Senior Economist Phone 465-4677
 Division: Governor's Office of Management and Budget Date/Time 01-28-2008 12:45pm
 Approved by: Karen J. Rehfeld, Director Date 1/28/2008
Governor's Office of Management and Budget



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March 26, 2008

Honorable Representative:

Follows is the City of Petersburg's Resolution # 1837 that urges the legislature to vote no on HB 293; HB 54 and HB 318. Your support of retaining all legislative sessions in Juneau is appreciated.

Thank you.

Karyn O'Keefe
City Clerk

**RESOLUTION #1837
A RESOLUTION TO ENCOURAGE THE LEGISLATURE TO VOTE NO
ON HB293, HB54 and HB318**

**Offered by: Hofstad
Supported by: Nilsen**

HB293 - An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in session and to the relocation of functions of state government; and providing for an effective date.

HB54 - An Act relating to construction of a legislative hall; and repealing provisions relating to relocating the capital, the legislature, or any of the present functions of state government.

HB318 - An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in a special session; and providing for an effective date.

WHEREAS The FRANK Initiative was passed by Alaska voters so that Alaska's public would be aware of the full costs associated with moving the capital (Legislature) outside of Juneau; and

WHEREAS HB 293 and HB 54 both relating to moving the capital (Legislature) have language that would repeal the FRANK Initiative, thereby causing the transparency of government to be compromised by removing any obligation to reveal the costs related to a capital (Legislature) move as desired by Alaska voters; and

WHEREAS HB 318 relating to moving special legislative sessions outside of the capital does not include disclosure of the costs of conducting special sessions in other locations; and

WHEREAS a capital (Legislature) move with unknown, and unapproved costs by Alaska voters, would divert resources that could be better spent on economic development activities or municipal revenue sharing; and

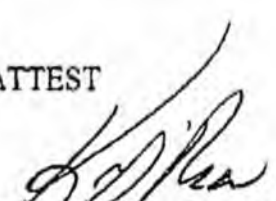
WHEREAS a capital (Legislature) move would have devastating effects on Southeast Alaska's already declining economies and population.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Petersburg City Council requests the Alaska Legislature to vote no on HB293, HB54 and HB318 as contrary to transparency in government and contrary to the desire of Alaska citizens to be informed of costs associated with moving the capital (Legislature).

Passed and Approved unanimously by the Petersburg city Council on March 17, 2008

ATTEST


Kathy O'Rear, City Clerk


Al Dwyer, Mayor

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 318()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE GATTO

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in a special session;
2 and providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * Section 1. AS 15.13.072(d) is amended to read:

5 (d) A candidate or an individual who has filed with the commission the
6 document necessary to permit that individual to incur election-related expenses under
7 AS 15.13.100 for election or reelection to the state legislature may not solicit or accept
8 a contribution while the legislature is convened in a regular or special legislative
9 session unless the solicitation or acceptance occurs

10 (1) during the 90 days immediately preceding an election in which the
11 candidate or individual is a candidate; and

12 (2) in a place other than the

13 (A) capital city if the legislature is in regular session; or

14 (B) municipality or other location of the session if the

legislature is in special session.

* Sec. 2. AS 15.13.072(g) is amended to read:

(g) A candidate or an individual who has filed with the commission the document necessary to permit that individual to incur election-related expenses under AS 15.13.100 for election or reelection to the office of governor or lieutenant governor may not solicit or accept a contribution in the

(1) capital city while the legislature is convened in a regular [OR SPECIAL] legislative session; or

(2) municipality or other location of the session while the legislature is convened in a special session.

* Sec. 3. AS 24.05.100(b) is amended to read:

(b) A special session may be held at any location in the state if the first day of the special session is within 30 days before the day a regular session first convenes or if the first day of the special session is within 10 days after the day a regular session ends. Otherwise, a special session may be held only at a location in the Railbelt area that includes Anchorage and Fairbanks. If a special session is called under (a)(1) of this section [IS TO BE CONVENED AT A LOCATION OTHER THAN AT THE CAPITAL], the governor shall designate the location in the proclamation. If a special session is called under (a)(2) of this section [IS TO BE CONVENED AT A LOCATION OTHER THAN AT THE CAPITAL], the presiding officers shall agree to and designate the location in the poll conducted of the members of both houses.

* Sec. 4. AS 24.10.030 is amended to read:

Sec. 24.10.030. Chief clerk and senate secretary. Each house shall select from outside its membership a person of known stenographic and administrative ability to serve as chief administrative clerk; a chief clerk in the house of representatives and a secretary in the senate. When nominated and elected in conformity with the uniform rules, they continue to serve for the duration of the legislature at the pleasure of the house to which assigned. Pending the organization of a new legislature, they may continue to serve at the request and direction of the legislative council until their respective houses formally reappoint or replace them.

1 The chief clerk and senate secretary are responsible for the performance of duties
2 provided for by law, the uniform rules, and orders of the house. They may be
3 requested to report to the legislative council for duty for a period not to exceed two
4 weeks immediately preceding the convening of the session and shall remain at the
5 location of the session [CAPITAL] until the completion of their work relating to
6 that session [IS DETERMINED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL].

7 * Sec. 5. AS 24.45.041(b) is amended to read:

8 (b) The registration form prescribed by the commission must include

9 (1) the lobbyist's full name and complete permanent residence and
10 business address and telephone number, as well as any temporary residential and
11 business address and telephone number in the location of the session [STATE
12 CAPITAL] during a legislative session;

13 (2) the full name and complete address of each person by whom the
14 lobbyist is retained or employed;

15 (3) whether the person from whom the lobbyist receives compensation
16 employs the person solely as a lobbyist or whether the person is a regular employee
17 performing other services for the employer that include but are not limited to the
18 influencing of legislative or administrative action;

19 (4) the nature or form of the lobbyist's compensation for engaging in
20 lobbying, including salary, fees, or reimbursement for expenses received in
21 consideration for, or directly in support of or in connection with, the influencing of
22 legislative or administrative action;

23 (5) a general description of the subjects or matters on which the
24 registrant expects to lobby or to engage in the influencing of legislative or
25 administrative action;

26 (6) the full name and complete address of the person, if other than the
27 registrant, who has custody of the accounts, books, papers, bills, receipts, and other
28 documents required to be maintained under this chapter;

29 (7) the identification of a legislative employee or public official to
30 whom the lobbyist is married or who is the domestic partner of the lobbyist;

31 (8) a sworn affirmation by the lobbyist that the lobbyist has completed

1 the training course administered by the commission under AS 24.45.031(a) within the
2 12-month period preceding the date of registration or registration renewal under this
3 chapter, except that this paragraph does not apply to a person who is a representational
4 lobbyist as defined under regulations of the commission;

5 (9) a sworn affirmation by the lobbyist that the lobbyist has not been
6 previously convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude; in this paragraph, "felony
7 involving moral turpitude" has the meaning given in AS 15.60.010, and includes
8 convictions for a violation of the law of this state or a violation of the law of another
9 jurisdiction with elements similar to a felony involving moral turpitude in this state.

10 * Sec. 6. AS 24.60.030(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) A legislator or legislative employee may not

12 (1) solicit, agree to accept, or accept a benefit other than official
13 compensation for the performance of public duties; this paragraph may not be
14 construed to prohibit lawful solicitation for and acceptance of campaign contributions,
15 solicitation or acceptance of contributions for a charity event, as defined in
16 AS 24.60.080(a)(2)(B), or the acceptance of a lawful gratuity under AS 24.60.080;

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

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

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

29 (C) the legislative council, notwithstanding AS 24.05.190, from
30 designating a public facility for use by legislators and legislative employees for
31 health or fitness purposes; when the council designates a facility to be used by

1 legislators and legislative employees for health or fitness purposes, it shall
2 adopt guidelines governing access to and use of the facility; the guidelines may
3 establish times in which use of the facility is limited to specific groups;

4 (D) a legislator from using the legislator's private office [IN
5 THE CAPITAL CITY] during a legislative session, and for the 10 days
6 immediately before and the 10 days immediately after a legislative session, for
7 nonlegislative purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of
8 public duties and if there is no cost to the state for the use of the space and
9 equipment, other than utility costs and minimal wear and tear, or the legislator
10 promptly reimburses the state for the cost; an office is considered a legislator's
11 private office under this subparagraph if it is the primary space in the location
12 of the session [CAPITAL CITY] reserved for use by the legislator, whether or
13 not it is shared with others;

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

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

19 (G) use by a legislator of photographs of that legislator;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 (D) a legislator from using the legislator's private office [IN
24 THE CAPITAL CITY] during a legislative session, and for the 10 days
25 immediately before and the 10 days immediately after a legislative session, for
26 nonlegislative purposes if the use does not interfere with the performance of
27 public duties and if there is no cost to the state for the use of the space and
28 equipment, other than utility costs and minimal wear and tear, or the legislator
29 promptly reimburses the state for the cost; an office is considered a legislator's
30 private office under this subparagraph if it is the primary space in the location
31 of the session [CAPITAL CITY] reserved for use by the legislator, whether or

1 not it is shared with others; or

2 (E) use by a legislator of photographs of that legislator.

3 * Sec. 7. AS 24.60.031(a) is amended to read:

4 (a) A legislator or legislative employee may not

5 (1) on a day when either house of the legislature is in regular or special
6 session, solicit or accept a contribution or a promise or pledge to make a contribution
7 for a campaign for the state legislature; however, a legislator or legislative employee
8 may, except in the capital city during a regular session or in the location of the
9 session during a special session, solicit or accept a contribution, promise, or pledge
10 for a campaign for the state legislature that occurs during the 90 days immediately
11 preceding an election;

12 (2) accept money from an event held on a day when either house of the
13 legislature is in regular or special session if a substantial purpose of the event is to
14 raise money on behalf of the member or legislative employee for state legislative
15 political purposes; however, this paragraph does not prohibit a legislator or legislative
16 employee from accepting money from an event held in a place other than the location
17 of the session [CAPITAL CITY] during the 90 days immediately preceding an
18 election; or

19 (3) in a campaign for the state legislature, expend money that was
20 raised on a day when either house of the legislature was in a legislative session by or
21 on behalf of a legislator under a declaration of candidacy or a general letter of intent to
22 become a candidate for public office; however, this paragraph does not apply to
23 money raised in a place other than the location of the session [CAPITAL CITY]
24 during the 90 days immediately preceding an election.

25 * Sec. 8. AS 24.60.080(c) is amended to read:

26 (c) Notwithstanding (a)(1) of this section, it is not a violation of this section
27 for a person who is a legislator or legislative employee to accept

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

30 (A) with incidental transportation at the residence of a person;
31 however, a vacation home located outside the state is not considered a

1 residence for the purposes of this subparagraph; or

2 (B) at a social event or meal;

3 (2) discounts that are available

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

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

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

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

12 (5) gifts from the immediate family of the person; in this paragraph,
13 "immediate family" means

14 (A) the spouse of the person;

15 (B) the person's domestic partner;

16 (C) a child, including a stepchild and an adoptive child, of the
17 person or of the person's domestic partner;

18 (D) a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, or uncle of the person;

19 (E) a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, or uncle of the person's
20 spouse or the person's domestic partner; and

21 (F) a stepparent, stepsister, stepbrother, step-grandparent, step-
22 aunt, or step-uncle of the person, the person's spouse, or the person's domestic
23 partner;

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

25 (7) a discount for all or part of a legislative session, including time
26 immediately preceding or following the session, or other gift to welcome a legislator
27 or legislative employee who is employed on the personal staff of a legislator or by a
28 standing or special committee to the location of the session [CAPITAL CITY] or in
29 recognition of the beginning of a legislative session if the gift or discount is available
30 generally to all legislators and the personal staff of legislators and staff of standing and
31 special committees; this paragraph does not apply to legislative employees who are

1 employed by the Legislative Affairs Agency, the office of the chief clerk, the office of
2 the senate secretary, the legislative budget and audit committee, the office of victims'
3 rights, or the office of the ombudsman;

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

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

12 (10) a contribution to a charity event from any person at any time; in
13 this paragraph, "charity event" has the meaning given in (a)(2)(B) of this section.

14 * Sec. 9. AS 44.99.007 is amended to read:

15 **Sec. 44.99.007. Emergency transfer of seat of government.** When, due to an
16 emergency resulting from the effects of enemy attack or an imminent enemy attack, it
17 becomes imprudent, inexpedient, or impossible to conduct the affairs of state
18 government at the normal location of the state capital or to hold a legislative session
19 at the location designated under AS 24.05.090 or 24.05.100(b), the governor shall,
20 as often as the exigencies of the situation require, declare by proclamation an
21 emergency temporary location or locations for the seat of government or for the
22 session at a place or places, inside or outside the state, that would not normally be
23 considered military target sites and that the governor may consider advisable under the
24 circumstances. The governor shall take [SUCH] action and issue [SUCH] orders as
25 may be necessary for an orderly transition to the emergency temporary location or
26 locations. The temporary location or locations shall remain the emergency seat of
27 government or location of the legislative session until the emergency is declared to
28 be ended by the governor and the seat of government or session is returned to its
29 normal location.

30 * Sec. 10. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Changes in CSHB 318(), E Version

- Section 3 AS 24.05.100(b) is amended to read:

(b) A special session may be held at any location in the state if the first day of the special session is within 30 days before the day a regular session first convenes or if the first day of the special session is within 10 days after the day a regular session ends. Otherwise, a special session may be held only at a location in the Railbelt area that includes Anchorage and Fairbanks.

This language was added/amended, per the concerns raised by Rep. Coghill, to clarify the breadth of locations possible for a special session, and allow the legislature or governor, the flexibility of maintaining special session in Juneau immediately following regular session and up to 30 days before regular session. Therefore, HB 318 would only apply between 10 days after regular session and before 30 days before regular session.

Finally, per the question raised, by Rep. Gruenberg, on the constitutionality of HB 318, a legal opinion is attached with Legal Services Director Tam Cook's analysis.

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

February 19, 2008

SUBJECT: Location of special sessions (HB 318)

TO: Representative Carl Gatto
Co-chair of the House Resources Committee
Attn: Rick VanderKolk

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director *TBC*

You ask whether HB 318 raises constitutional issues. In my view, the bill does not pose significant constitutional problems. The heart of the bill consists of an amendment to AS 24.05.100(b) to require that special sessions, but not regular sessions, be held on the interconnected state road system. This subsection now permits special sessions to be held in any location in the state, so HB 318 actually limits the possible special session locations rather than expanding them.

Article XV, sec. 20 of the state constitution states in full: "The capital of the State of Alaska shall be at Juneau." However, the Alaska Supreme Court has already considered the question of whether, in view of this constitutional language, the capital can be moved to another location by law rather than through the process of amending the constitution itself and has concluded that it can be moved by law, whether enacted by the legislature or through initiative. (*Starr v. Hagglund*, 374 P.2d 316 (Alaska 1962)) While the court has not considered the question of whether the location of legislative sessions, rather than the capital itself, may be moved by law, it seems that moving the location of legislative sessions, being less extreme than moving the capital, would be encompassed within the authority to act by law that has been recognized in the *Starr* case.

AS 44.06.010 designates Juneau as the state capital. By way of observation, one common definition of "capital" is the location where the legislature meets. It might, therefore, be possible to urge that the location of legislative sessions must coincide with the location of the capital and that, in short, while the capital may be moved by law, moving the legislature alone may not. Such an argument would, so far as I know, be unique and I cannot guess whether it would be received with sympathy by the court. Obviously, HB 318 does not go so far as to move the location of the legislature, as under that bill only special sessions would be held outside the capital. Regular sessions would continue to be convened at the capital.

DIANNE M. KELLER
MAYOR

CITY OF WASILLA
290 E. Heming Ave.
Wasilla, AK 99654-7091
Phone: (907) 373-9055
Fax: (907) 373-9096

February 19, 2008

Representative Carl Gatto
AK State Capitol, Room 108
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: Support of HB318

Dear Representative Gatto,

Thank you for introducing HB318 which will greatly benefit the residents of Alaska in many ways. By allowing the legislative session to be located along the road system it will encourage Alaskans all over the State to become involved and bring the elected officials closer to their constituents.

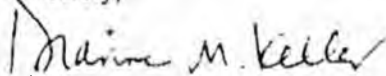
Additionally, this move will allow a significant cost savings for the State. Many, many times elected officials and those visiting Juneau often experience flight layovers while in Juneau, diversions while traveling to Juneau, all of which increases visits to participate in the governing process.

One of the most important reasons to allow the session to be held on the road system is our children. Only a small percentage of Alaskan children are able to experience a visit to meet their elected officials and see their government in action. This action will allow engagement for our smallest Alaskans so they can better understand civics and how they can participate and impact issues facing all Alaskans. I was born and raised in Alaska and my first opportunity to visit and participate in the legislative session happened only after I became an elected official for Wasilla.

We know that other areas of the State can support this move as was proven in 2007 when the Governor called the special session in Anchorage. We witnessed much more participation from our residents, and Alaskans became involved at a level we had never witnessed before.

Again, thank you for introducing HB318 as this move is long overdue. Please let us know if there is anything we can do to help move this bill forward so Alaskans statewide have more of an opportunity to participate in our democratic process.

Sincerely,



Dianne M. Keller
Mayor, City of Wasilla

Library

HB 318A Talking Points
Randy Wanamaker
February 19, 2008

My name is Randy Wanamaker, I live at 3814 Killewich Drive Juneau, Alaska.

I currently serve as Deputy Mayor of the City & Borough of Juneau. Thank you for this opportunity to offer some comments regarding HB318A and thank you for your service on behalf of the people of Alaska.

Over the years, the Juneau Assembly has consistently supported both completion of the Juneau Access Road Project and funding for the Alaska Marine Highway. To me the current Alaska Marine Highway System is and the Lynn Canal Road will be part of the "interconnected state road system." The Federal Department of Transportation shares this view and provides federal highway funds for various systems across Alaska.

If HB 318A is truly making the statement that the Legislature considers neither the Alaska Marine Highway System nor Juneau Access part of the interconnected state road system, passage of this bill could hinder both federal or state funding for these transportation modes throughout Westward and SE Alaska. Is that what the legislature actually hopes to accomplish?

Although the sponsor statement for HB 318A states the bill would provide the "... the Legislature the flexibility to convene where deemed most appropriate, efficient, and accessible to the greatest number and diversity of Alaskans" the bill would actually reduce flexibility. The legislature already has the flexibility to call a special session wherever it wants as it did for the one day session in Anchorage in 2007.

HB 318A assumes that all future special sessions must have proximity to the most populous part of the state and that this choice will always be appropriate, no matter what the issue, no matter what the circumstances, and no matter what unforeseen events overtake us.

For example, the bill assumes there is no project or issue in Alaska's future so unique to the people and resources of another region of the state that the legislature would never consider holding a special session in that region. Is that what is intended? Is that a wise decision?

Is there truly no foreseeable event or natural disaster affecting Alaska's largest city or cities on the road system that might give us pause to say let us keep the present law that permits the legislature to call special sessions wherever, in its wisdom, it chooses?

These are not just rhetorical questions but the real questions that HB 318A does not answer.

The argument that a Capital or a legislature must be in located in the largest city or in close physical proximity to the greatest number of people is not one that most states have adopted. In 33 of the 50 U.S states, the state capital is not located in the largest city.

I mentioned earlier that the Juneau Assembly has consistently supported construction of Juneau Access and funding for the Marine Highway System. I should also point out that the Juneau Assembly has consistently supported the Kensington Gold Mine as a means of diversifying our local and regional economy. In fact the Assembly has authorized the filing of two amicus briefs in support of the Kensington. We are doing our part to stabilize and diversify our economy. The passage of this bill will weaken our economy.

What we as Alaskans need to do is to continue to improve all modes transportation and communication for and between regions. I urge you to preserve the current flexibility the legislature already has in law to call special sessions wherever, in its wisdom, it chooses.

Thank you again for this opportunity to speak.

Bill History/Action for 25th Legislature

BILL: HB 318

SHORT TITLE: LOCATION OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

BILL VERSION:

CURRENT STATUS: (H) STA
THEN FIN

STATUS DATE: 01/15/08

SPONSOR(s): REPRESENTATIVE(s) GATTO

TITLE: "An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in a special session; and providing for an effective date "

Bill Number: [Display Bill](#) [Next Bill](#)

[Full Text](#)

[Sponsor Statement](#)

[Display Committee Action with Bill History](#)

Jrn-Date	Jrn-Page	Action
01/15/08	1704	(H) READ THE FIRST TIME - REFERRALS
01/15/08	1704	(H) STA FIN
01/15/08	1704	(H) REFERRED TO STATE AFFAIRS

Similar Subject Match or Exact Subject Match

- CAMPAIGNS
- CAPITAL STATE
- ETHICS
- LEGISLATURE
- LOBBYISTS

Bill Number: [Display Bill](#)

[Next Bill](#)

[Return to Basis Main Menu \(25th Legislature\)](#)

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Alaska State Capitol, Rm 108
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Representative Carl Gatto
Co-Chair, House Resources Committee
District 13 - Palmer

SPONSOR STATEMENT HB 318

“An Act relating to the location of the convening of the legislature in a special session; and providing for an effective date.”

House Bill 318 establishes the location of special sessions on the interconnected state road system. HB 318 provides both the governor and legislature the flexibility to convene where deemed most appropriate, efficient, and accessible, to the greatest number and diversity of Alaskans.

HB 318 does not propose moving the capital—only the location the legislature convenes during special session.

Special sessions are called for specific and critical purposes; their subject matter is of great interest to the public and the primary road system provides the most logical means of making Alaskans' legislators accessible and accountable.

Secondly, there is significant cost-savings by convening on the road system: Per diem, travel, and housing expenses are much lower due to the proximity of districts anywhere from the main road arteries. Moreover, seasonal tourism in the Southeast impedes housing options for lawmakers and staff.

Third, the potential of delay for legislative business is reduced. As witnessed every year, Juneau weather translates to added expense and hindrance to holding session due to flight layovers, flight diversions, and general logistic difficulty.

Finally, we have an example to follow: A precedent for convening special session on the road system has been set. In 2007, the governor called session to be in Anchorage. The result was extraordinary. Resources, such as municipal facilities and legislative information offices, exist and may accommodate session in many areas. It is incumbent upon the government to recognize current resources and the need to bring elected officials closer to constituents.

Your support is appreciated for House Bill 318.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

January 21, 2008

SUBJECT: Location of the convening of special sessions; sectional summary
(HB 318, Work Order 25-LS1303\A)

TO: Representative Carl Gatto
Co-chair of the House Resources Committee
Attn: Rick Vanderkolk

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Director *TBC*

Sections 1 and 2. Technical conforming change to accommodate location of special sessions outside of the capital city required under bill sec. 3.

Section 3. Permits a special session to be held only at a location on the interconnected state road system. If the governor calls the special session, the governor designates the location. If the legislature calls the special session, the presiding officers must agree to and designate the location in the poll conducted of the legislators.

Section 4. Requires the chief clerk and senate secretary to remain at the location of a session until completion of their work relating to that session.

Sections 5 - 9. Technical conforming changes to accommodate the fact that regular sessions will be held in the capital and special sessions will be held at various locations.

Section 10. The Act has an immediate effective date.

TBC:med
08-030.med

Introduction to House Bill 318

House State Affairs Committee, Feb2008

Before you is HB 318—A bill requiring future special sessions be held on Alaska's interconnected road system. This bill also provides a mechanism for selecting a location as well as procedures for supporting legislative functions at the desired location (SS, sectional, and data are attached).

"Interconnected road system" is defined as any location reachable by continual hard surface roadway travel (anywhere from Homer, for instance, to Prudhoe Bay).

There are many good reasons for having special session on the main road system. The arguments for this proposal fit into 3 categories: **Precedent, Price, and Proximity.**

Precedent: Last year, by call of the governor, both the legislative body and Alaskans in general, experienced a session near the state's population base. The majority of Alaskans had the opportunity to watch face-to-face, the legislative process. Additionally they were able to communicate their views to all elected officials, especially their own. This session lasted 7 hours and prevented significant loss of time and resources.

Interestingly, many if not most legislative and administrative hearings already take place on Alaska's interconnected road system. These hearings included PFD hearings in the 1970s, the notorious Exxon/Valdez spill hearings, gas-line presentations, last year's AGIA hearings, and the upcoming AGIA town-hall meetings. These forums reflect a rich history of "bringing government to the people" and the need to acknowledge the economic and population center of Alaska.

Just as Juneau was recognized as the hub of commerce and population, thereby replacing Sitka as the new seat of government so, too, it is a matter of principle and practicality to recognize Alaska's exponential growth in other areas by bringing government to the People on the primary road system. In short, to avoid Alaska's junction of commerce and community, is to ignore the majority of Alaskans.

- **Holding session on Alaska's main road system is a natural extrapolation of historical and current endeavors.**

Price: Fiscal notes are just becoming available from the LAA and other state agencies. Several agencies reflect either an indeterminate or zero note. LAA itemizes some things, but many figures appear to be challengeable when approaching the effort with all civic and LIO resources available to off-set costs—then there's the savings in per diem, lodging, and travel. Conversely, there is added cost & difficulty for legislators (and constituents) locating lodging in JNU during the tourist season.

- **Perhaps, most importantly, convening special session on the main road system constitutes a direct and vital savings on the pocketbook of the citizens of Alaska.**

Juneau's climate and geography create challenging logistics. The attachment on the costs incurred to constituents is worthwhile reading. And we should not forget the loss of time and wages "on the job" for the average Alaskan to participate in the democratic process when session is in Juneau.

Proximity:

This is where principle and practicality intersect.

- There is a verifiable cost-savings to the state from convening special session on the road system. There is also greater efficiency and an increase in reliability for convening outside SE Alaska. Conducting special legislative business in Juneau is expensive, inefficient, and unreliable. On average, nearly 1/3rd of all flights, on most months, are delayed, cancelled, or diverted. Nearly 1/3. These are not my statistics; they come from the USDOT.
- **Constituents, who wish to travel, are faced with the same challenge.**

However, there are vital non-quantifiable attributes of greater value:

- **Special sessions often deal with a single, important, and controversial subject; the nature of the session and subject necessitate closer proximity so a greater number of interested Alaskans can observe and participate in the process.**
- **Notwithstanding actual cost-savings, what price-tag can be placed on the need for accessibility and accountability on government?**
- **With respect to types of participation: What qualitative distinction exists between constituent contact by fax or phone versus direct, in-person testimony? If electronic interaction is sufficient, why are legislators required to appear for official business?**
- Finally, it is undeniable that communication and participation is most effective and accurate when in-person. For Alaskans outside Juneau, it costs hundreds of dollars in travel, lodging, and time off work to accomplish a visit to Juneau. Due to the exorbitant physical and financial burden of participation, a legislative session which is remote is also discriminatory. Equal and fair connection to government as expressed in voting access and district representation is fundamental; the logical extension of this Right should apply to general, fair access to the ongoing processes of government such as special session.

Thank you for your time and consideration; I request the honor of your vote on House Bill 318.

Response to questions. . .

"What about the economic impact on Juneau?"

We considered this question at the outset of the bill by gathering data, and an analysis, from the Institute of Social & Economic Research [ISER]. The memorandum is forthcoming, but preliminary exchanges with the economists indicate the effect on Juneau is negligible: special session is, after all, in its "extreme" form the transfer of three local legislators and approximately 40 support staff for only several days. Rep. Gatto's office will furnish the full report once available.

Moreover, though a special session would have minimal "impact" on the municipality of Juneau, a fresh analysis of economic trend and activity in Juneau stands in stark contrast to concerns raised over the past two years with respect to population decline and litigation surrounding Kensington Mine.

For instance:

- **Tourism:** no other area can compete with Juneau's ability to draw visitors and their spending. The area can now confidently expect approx. 1 million visitors, per year, via cruise ships alone. Without calculating the tremendous economy from that activity, the city also assesses a \$5 head tax on passengers.
- **Mining:** taxes are collected from Greens Creek and Kensington.
- **Re: Kensington Mine,** operations continue and litigation is expected to resolve—the net effect producing over 300 new jobs, millions in retail sales, and the largest taxpayer to the city and Borough of Juneau.
- **Redcorp Ventures,** of Tulsequah mining operations, highlights the retail sales estimated over the next 10 years, exclusive to Juneau, to be nearly \$300 million. With the state issuing a "revocable" permit for operations of their new hover barge, the fishery should be easily protected.

These are recent trends in the area often not included in the local literature when referencing Juneau's economic status.

"Isn't this bill merely a slippery slope to a capital move?"

There was no knowledge or collaboration between the sponsor's office and the inception of any other pending legislation with respect to the location of session or related subjects. We maintain the concept of locating special session near the economic and population center of Alaska stands on its own by virtue of its merits—a cost-effective and ethical proposal.

The fact that collaboration between sponsors did not exist furthers the argument that the public is eager to see greater accountability and accessibility in the way government operates.

"Many states have government located away from their main city."

48 states (Hawaii excluded) access their Capital by road, and the average travel time is several hours—short enough to plan for a single day visit, avoiding hotel accommodations, and providing certainty for scheduling. These cost and time savings are of vital importance to constituents. With Alaska's sheer size, how much more important is it for us to centralize the democratic process?

All fares represent prices to Juneau with a minimum two week notice during legislative session, 2008, on Alaska Airlines and/or Frontier Flying Service.

	Departing Flight:	Return Flight:	Round Trip after taxes
Anchorage	\$186.00	\$155.00	\$360.50
Bethel	\$345.00	\$291.00	\$665.00
Barrow	\$392.00	\$330.00	\$749.50
Kotzebue	\$369.00	\$371.00	\$764.50
Fairbanks	\$247.00	\$212.00	\$492.50
Galena		NA (ANC RT = \$578)	\$938.50
Nome	\$369.00	\$371.00	\$764.50
Kodiak	\$299.00	\$247.00	\$565.50
Dillingham	\$336.00	\$291.00	\$646.50
Aniak	\$305.50	\$274.50	\$599.50
Homer	\$266.00	\$235.00	\$520.50
Kenai	\$246.00	\$215.00	\$480.50
SE			
Ketchikan	\$247.00	\$216.00	\$479.50
Wrangell	\$243.00	\$212.00	\$467.00
Petersburg	\$243.00	\$212.00	\$467.00
Sitka	\$237.00	\$206.00	\$459.50

* **Note:** For SE community residents to travel to ANC, for example (roundtrip aggregate), add -\$150.00 = costs are lower than other central community ticket prices for roundtrip travel to JNU.

For constituents, attending JNU session. Add costs for at least 1 night accommodations, taxi service, and meals. The lowest possible outcome, in the current market, is -\$550.00 per 1 day/person.

Summary Statistics

Destination Airport: Juneau International (JNU)

* Average of all airlines operating at this airport.

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Time April 01 2007 to April 30 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	305	14.75
Time May 01 2007 to May 31 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	372	23.92
Time June 01 2007 to June 30 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	501	28.74
Time July 01 2007 to July 31 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	528	35.99
Time August 01 2007 to August 31 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	527	34.54
Time September 01 2007 to September 30 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	377	34.49
Time October 01 2007 to October 31 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	336	25
Time November 01 2007 to November 30 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	296	20.61
Time December 01 2007 to December 31 2007		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	305	29.51
Time April 01 2006 to April 30 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	303	13.86
Time May 01 2006 to May 31 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	376	11.43
Time June 01 2006 to June 30 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	501	22.96
Time July 01 2006 to July 31 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	532	29.7
Time August 01 2006 to August 31 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	527	35.11

Time: September 01 2006 to September 30 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	374	23.79
Time: October 01 2006 to October 31 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	337	19.28
Time: November 01 2006 to November 30 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	296	37.16
Time: December 01 2006 to December 31 2006		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	306	43.79
Time: April 01 2005 to April 30 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	301	18.27
Time: May 01 2005 to May 31 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	345	38.84
Time: June 01 2005 to June 30 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	501	50.5
Time: July 01 2005 to July 31 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	563	45.83
Time: August 01 2005 to August 31 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	562	34.17
Time: September 01 2005 to September 30 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	380	26.57
Time: October 01 2005 to October 31 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	338	16.86
Time: November 01 2005 to November 30 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	293	17.4
Time: December 01 2005 to December 31 2005		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	306	26.14
Time: April 01 2004 to April 30 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	312	16.34
Time: May 01 2004 to May 31 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	372	24.47

Time June 01 2004 to June 30 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	516	19.19
Time July 01 2004 to July 31 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	567	24.34
Time August 01 2004 to August 31 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	563	21.67
Time September 01 2004 to September 30 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	393	30.28
Time October 01 2004 to October 31 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	340	27.64
Time November 01 2004 to November 30 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	293	25.94
Time December 01 2004 to December 31 2004		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	306	38.89
Time April 01 2003 to April 30 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	305	13.77
Time May 01 2003 to May 31 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	355	11.54
Time June 01 2003 to June 30 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	505	18.02
Time July 01 2003 to July 31 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	566	16.96
Time August 01 2003 to August 31 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	568	17.43
Time September 01 2003 to September 30 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	371	20.22
Time October 01 2003 to October 31 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	335	16.72
Time November 01 2003 to November 30 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	294	28.23

Time December 01 2003 to December 31 2003		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	306	29.08
Time April 01 2002 to April 30 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	304	12.83
Time May 01 2002 to May 31 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	354	18.36
Time June 01 2002 to June 30 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	522	20.69
Time July 01 2002 to July 31 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	596	19.64
Time August 01 2002 to August 31 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	598	22.4
Time September 01 2002 to September 30 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	387	20.93
Time October 01 2002 to October 31 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	336	36.31
Time November 01 2002 to November 30 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	292	22.94
Time December 01 2002 to December 31 2002		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	304	37.17
Time April 01 2001 to April 30 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	302	21.52
Time May 01 2001 to May 31 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	353	17.85
Time June 01 2001 to June 30 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	491	26.88
Time July 01 2001 to July 31 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	596	25.91

Time August 01 2001 to August 31 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	597	23.79
Time September 01 2001 to September 30 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	410	30
Time October 01 2001 to October 31 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	336	27.68
Time November 01 2001 to November 30 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	293	24.91
Time December 01 2001 to December 31 2001		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	304	32.23
Time April 01 2000 to April 30 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	302	24.84
Time May 01 2000 to May 31 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	352	17.89
Time June 01 2000 to June 30 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	456	34.65
Time July 01 2000 to July 31 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	568	30.27
Time August 01 2000 to August 31 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	566	27.57
Time September 01 2000 to September 30 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	408	25.98
Time October 01 2000 to October 31 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	337	23.74
Time November 01 2000 to November 30 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	291	30.58
Time December 01 2000 to December 31 2000		
Carriers	All Flights - Total Number	Total % Cancelled, Diverted, and Late
All*	305	34.1

	<u>Special Session Anchorage</u>	<u>Special Session Juneau</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<u>Personal Services</u>			
One-time costs for support staff for set up would be incurred to install equipment, check connectivity and make sure all systems and equipment worked correctly in locations other than the Capital City. Daily employee costs for a special session, except for the addition of set up personnel, are similar regardless of the location of the session as all or part of the work is performed in Juneau.			
One time costs to set up	26.0	0.0	
Daily cost 14.0 * 14 days	<u>196.0</u>	<u>196.0</u>	
	222.0	196.0	26.0

Travel

Typically, 14 staff to Legislators travel to Juneau for a special session. 50 support staff and 7 staff to Legislators would travel to Anchorage for a special session.

One time travel costs

Legislators	30.0	50.0	
Staff	30.0	8.0	

Daily Per Diem

Legis - Per Diem 14 days*14.8	207.2	Legis-14 days*13.0	182.0	
Staff - Per Diem 14 days*15.9	<u>222.6</u>	Staff - 14 days*3.1	<u>43.4</u>	
	489.8		283.4	206.4

Contractual

Space would need to be rented in Anchorage in FY09. Space rental in either Anchorage at the Egan Convention Center or at the Carlson Center in Fairbanks is subject to *availability*. For purposes of this fiscal note it is assumed that Block 39 legislative space would be available. This space includes large conference rooms which could be used to hold special sessions in Anchorage. Legislators would need to either share office space with Anchorage Legislators for the 14 day special session or use their hotel rooms as offices. Most Legislators have blackberries and these could be used for main contact telephone numbers. Freight costs would be incurred to ship equipment, and copiers would need to be rented.

Space - 5.0*14	70.0	0.0	
Freight - 1 time cost	2.5	1.0	
Copier Rental - 7*14	<u>9.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>	
	82.3	1.0	81.3

Supplies

No increased costs.

Initial Outlay, or HB318 - Equipment Purchases

Portable Voting Machine - 85.0;	97.0	0.0	97.0
Portable AV Systems to record, teleconference, and stream committee meetings - 12.0			

Additional cost to hold a special session on the road system versus Juneau 410.7

Note 1:

Additional costs for a special session held in Fairbanks versus Juneau would be 438.9.

Note 2:

This is an estimate only. Actual costs for a special session can vary significantly depending on the issue and direction from Legislative leadership related to support needs and expenditures.

Note 1:

It is worth noting that the one day special session held in Anchorage in June of 2007 cost more than 112.0. This session was accomplished with minimal support staff and staff to Legislators volunteered as pages. During a 14 day special session staff to Legislators would most likely be working on legislation and be unavailable for volunteer duties. If you allow for one time costs and calculate what the one day session would have cost in Anchorage if it extended for 14 days, cost would be in excess of 750.0. By contrast, using the estimate above a 14 day special session in Juneau would cost 438.4.

This is what LAA estimates insofar as actual staff needed for a 14 day special session.

Support Staff likely to travel to a Special Session of the Alaska Legislature

Chief Clerk	1	Manager of Information Services (DP)	29
Assistant Chief Clerk	2	Network Programming Supervisor (Shay)	30
Assistant Chief Clerk	3	Analyst Programmer (Iin)	31
Assistant Chief Clerk	4	Micro Computer/Network Specialist (Erika)	32
Assistant Chief Clerk	5	Technical Services Supervisor (Frank)	33
		Help Desk Technician (Kurt Hopewe!!)	34
Senate Secretary	6		
Assistant Senate Secretary	7	Executive Director	35
Assistant Senate Secretary	8	Admin Assist to the Director	36
Assistant Senate Secretary	9	Human Resources Manager	37
Assistant Senate Secretary	10	Deputy Director	38
		Supply Assistant	39
Senate Sergeant at Arms	11	Supply Assistant	40
House Sergeant at Arms	12		
		Manager of Information and Teleconferencing	41
Senate Records Supervisor	13	Info Technology Coordinator	42
Senate Records Secretary	14	Info Technology Moderator	43
Senate Records Secretary	15	Information Assistant	44
		Information Assistant	45
House Records Supervisor	16		
House Records Secretary	17	Printshop Manager	46
House Records Secretary	18	Machine Operator	47
		Machine Operator	48
Senate Finance Secretary	19	Machine Operator	49
House Finance Secretary	20		
Legal Services Director	21		
Revisor of Statutes	22		
Bill Drafting Attorney	23		
Legal Editor	24		
Assistant Legal Editor	25		
Bill Typist Enroller	26		
Bill Typist Enroller	27		
Legal Services Specialist	28		

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Rep. Carl Gatto



MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Bob Lynn, Chair – House State Affairs Committee
FROM: Rep. Carl Gatto
DATE: January 28, 2008
RE: Request for hearing – HB318: Location of the convening of special session.

Dear Rep. Lynn,

I request a hearing before the House State Affairs Committee for HB 318 on **Saturday, February 9, 2008** or at the committee's earliest possible opportunity.

A sponsor statement, sectional analysis, and bill are enclosed; further materials will follow at least three days before the hearing for the committee's consideration.

Please call my staff, Rick VanderKolk at ext. 5025 with questions or comments about this request.

Thank you for your assistance.