

HJR

38

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 19, 2010

FURTHER REFERRALS: Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 2-18-10

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 38

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to and increasing the number of members of the house of representatives to forty-eight and the number of members of the senate to twenty-four.

HJR 38 CONST. AM: INCREASE NUMBER OF LEGISLATORS

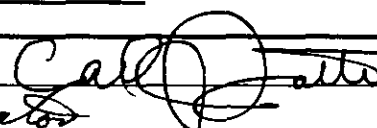
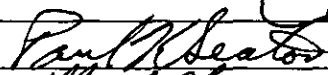

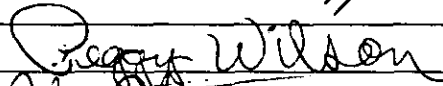
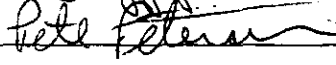
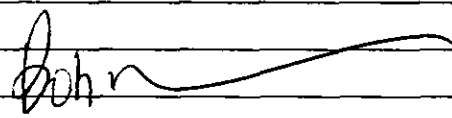
Recommends it be replaced with HCS or CS for HJR 38 (STA)
For Senate Bills with new title: Technical Title New Title: HCR _____ Same Title New Title

- attach amendments
- add new referral to _____ Committee
- Letter of Intent _____ Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts:
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
DHS
LWF
LAW
LEG
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

<u>NEW FISCAL NOTES</u>				
*Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	*FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero
OOG		X		
Legislature		X		

<u>PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES</u>				
List by Dept(s):	FN#	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero

<u>Signing with recommendations</u>	Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
	Goelto		X		
	SEATON	X			
	Grunkley	VM		NS	
	WILSON	X			
	PETERSEN	X			
Chair: 	LYNN			X	
Chair:					

Alaska State Legislature



Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Member
Judiciary Committee
Labor & Commerce Committee
Health & Social Services Committee
Military & Veterans Affairs Committee

Finance Subcommittees
Labor and Workforce Development
Military and Veterans' Affairs
Public Safety

Session:
Alaska State Capitol, #104
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A Communication From
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Juneau, AK 99801-1182

of Pages (including cover): 3

Phone: 907-465-4931

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Re FINAL CS to HJR 38 (26-LS1323\A)

2/18/10

HJR 38 Version A passed out of the House State Affairs Committee this morning amended.
Please draft a final CS with the following amendment:

Amendment #1 (Seaton)
26-LS1323\A.1 (attached)

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: HJR 38

BY REPRESENTATIVE SEATON

- 1 Page 1, line 2:
- 2 Delete "**forty-eight**"
- 3 Insert "**forty-four**"
- 4
- 5 Page 1, line 3:
- 6 Delete "**twenty-four**"
- 7 Insert "**twenty-two**"
- 8
- 9 Page 1, lines 7 - 8:
- 10 Delete "**twenty-four**"
- 11 Insert "**twenty-two**"
- 12
- 13 Page 1, line 8:
- 14 Delete "**forty-eight**"
- 15 Insert "**forty-four**"
- 16
- 17 Page 1, line 12:
- 18 Delete "**forty-eight**"
- 19 Insert "**forty-four**"
- 20
- 21 Page 1, line 13:
- 22 Delete "**twenty-four**"
- 23 Insert "**twenty-two**"

1

2

Page 2, line 7:

3

Delete "forty-eight"

4

Insert "forty-four"

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38(STA)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES PEGGY WILSON, Joule, Salmon, Kerttula, Austerman, Edgmon, Herron, Thomas

A RESOLUTION

1 Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to and
2 increasing the number of members of the house of representatives to forty-four and the
3 number of members of the senate to twenty-two.

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

5 * Section 1. Article II, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

6 Section 1. Legislative Power; Membership. The legislative power of the
7 State is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate with a membership of twenty-two
8 [TWENTY] and a house of representatives with a membership of forty-four
9 [FORTY].

10 * Sec. 2. Article VI, sec. 4, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

11 Section 4. Method of Redistricting. The Redistricting Board shall establish
12 forty-four [FORTY] house districts, with each house district to elect one member of
13 the house of representatives. The board shall establish twenty-two [TWENTY] senate
14 districts, each composed of two house districts, with each senate district to elect one
15 senator.

1 * **Sec. 3.** Article VI, sec. 6, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended to read:

2 **Section 6. District Boundaries.** The Redistricting Board shall establish the
3 size and area of house districts, subject to the limitations of this article. Each house
4 district shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as
5 practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area. Each shall contain a
6 population as near as practicable to the quotient obtained by dividing the population of
7 the state by forty-four [FORTY]. Each senate district shall be composed as near as
8 practicable of two contiguous house districts. Consideration may be given to local
9 government boundaries. Drainage and other geographic features shall be used in
10 describing boundaries wherever possible.

11 * **Sec. 4.** Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new
12 section to read:

13 **Section 30. Applicability of the 2010 Amendments Increasing the Number**
14 **of Members in the Legislature.** The 2010 amendments increasing the number of
15 members in the legislature (art. II, sec. 1, and art. VI, secs. 4 and 6) apply only to plans
16 for redistricting and proclamations of redistricting adopted on or after January 1, 2011,
17 and to the membership of legislatures subject to those redistricting plans and
18 proclamations.

19 * **Sec. 5.** The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed before the voters of
20 the state at the next general election in conformity with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the
21 State of Alaska, and the election laws of the state.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HJR38
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HJR-038-OOG-DOE-2-1-10
 Title: Constitutional amendment relating to and increasing the
number of members of the house of representatives to....
 Sponsor: House State Affairs
 Requester: Representative Peggy Wilson
 Dept. Affected: OOG
 RDU: Elections
 Component: Elections
 Component Number: 21

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Contractual			1.5					
Supplies								
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING		0.0	1.5	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								
1003 GF Match								
1004 GF			1.5					
1005 GF/Program Receipts								
1037 GF/Mental Health								
Other Interagency Receipts								
TOTAL		0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: _____

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The passage of this resolution would require the constitutional amendment to appear on the 2010 general election ballot. The cost of providing information about the constitutional amendment in the Official Election Pamphlet, as required by AS 15.58 is \$1.5. Should the addition of this question require printing an 8-1/2 by 18 inch ballot, the cost will increase to \$22.0.

Prepared by: Gail Fenuniai, Director Phone 465-4611
 Division: Division of Elections Date/Time 2/1/10, 7:30pm
 Approved by: Linda Perez, Director Date _____
Division of Administrative Services

Section 6. Redistricting

The governor may further redistrict by changing the size and area of election districts, subject to the limitations of this article. Each new district so created shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socioeconomic area. Each shall contain a population at least equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the total civilian population by forty. Consideration may be given to local government boundaries. Drainage and other geographic features shall be used in describing boundaries wherever possible.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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REPRESENTATIVE PEGGY WILSON
HOUSE DISTRICT 2

SPONSOR STATEMENT House Joint Resolution 38

“Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to and increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to 48 and the number of members of the Senate to 24.”

“...Each house district shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory containing as nearly as practicable a relatively integrated socio-economic area...” Alaska Constitution Article VI, Section 6, titled Legislative Apportionment.

HJR 38 will put a constitutional amendment before the voters in the 2010 general election that would increase the size of the legislature to 48 representatives and 24 senators. Upon voter approval, the measure would apply to the 2012 determination of new boundary's for the election district.

In the first 50 years of statehood, Alaska has not changed the 20 senator, 40 representative size of its legislative body, the smallest bicameral legislature in the nation. In this time span, the population of the state has more than tripled. Most significantly, the population increase is disproportionate, strongly favoring large urban areas over rural and small community areas. The task then of applying the proscriptions of Article VI, above, has correspondingly become more difficult and contentious. Except for the 1960 reapportionment, all subsequent reapportionments have faced successful legal challenges, requiring boundary adjustments and on several occasions, a court constructed plan.

Federal protections of the U.S. Voter Rights Act of 1965 for large minority concentrations further complicate Alaska's reapportionment process. Indeed, they can act to counter the Section 6 requirements. Rural election district distortions are evident in the current plan. There is a probability that the new population distribution of the 2010 census cannot reconcile Section 6 and the Voter Rights Act without increasing the size of the legislature.

Between 1960 and 2006, twenty nine states have changed the size of their legislative body. For the nine states with small populations similar to Alaska (509,000 to 1,429,000), the average size of their legislative bodies is 134 members.

Another measure of the effect of the state's growth and complexity on the work of the legislature is its budget responsibilities. Legislative expenditures for government programs and projects has risen from a figure of \$104 million in FY 61 to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7 billion currently. This is an increase from \$2700 per capita in 1961 nominal dollars to \$10,000 per capita today.

For these reasons, putting a proposal to increase the size of the legislature before the voters is timely and merited.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: HJR 38
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): HJR38-LEG-COU-1-29-10 Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: "Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to and increasing the number of members..." RDU: All
Sponsor: Representative Peggy Wilson Component: Various
Requester: House State Affairs Component Number: Various

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services				3,600.0	3,600.0	3,600.0	3,600.0	
Travel				350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	
Contractual				520.0	520.0	520.0	520.0	
Supplies				170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Equipment				1,500.0				
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,140.0	4,470.0	4,470.0	4,470.0	4,470.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
1002 Federal Receipts							
1003 GF Match							
1004 GF				6,140.0	4,470.0	4,470.0	4,470.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts							
1037 GF/Mental Health							
Other Interagency Receipts							
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,140.0	4,470.0	4,470.0	4,470.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: _____

POSITIONS

	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Full-time				35	35	35	35
Part-time				16	16	16	16
Temporary							

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

HJR 38 proposes amending the Constitution of the State of Alaska by ballot proposition in the next general election which would increase the membership of the Alaska Senate by four Senators and the Alaska House of Representatives by eight Representatives. If this resolution passes, the ballot proposition would be voted on in the November 2010 general election. If the ballot proposition passes, the Redistricting Board would create their redistricting plan using the new number of districts. For purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that the number of Legislators elected to office for the 28th Legislature would total 72. Please note the figure included for capital outlay is for the remodeling cost to accommodate the increased number of Legislators in the Capitol. If a decision were made to create an addition to the Capitol or to construct a new building the figure would be much higher and would likely be included in a capital appropriation.

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

Phone 465-6626
Date/Time 1/29/10 1:14 PM
Date 1/29/2010

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 38

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Personal Services - 12 Additional Legislators - 963.0

Assume for staff allocation 1/2 Legislators are in the majority and 1/2 are in minority
34 staff to Legislators - \$2,637.0 Support staff include full time - 1 attorney; session only - 2 LIO Officers,
1 Enroller or Help Desk Technician, 1 custodian. Total increase in Personal Service - 3,600.00.

Travel - Assume 1 Legislator from Juneau - Cost to move 11 Legislators and families - 60.0

Cost to relocate an additional 34 staff - 30.0; Cost of increased session per diem - 200.0;
Increase in Legislature's travel budget related to 12 new Legislators - 60.0; Total increase in Travel - 350.0.

Contractual - Allowance Accounts for 4 Senators at 10.0 and 8 Representatives at 8.0 = \$104.0;

Connectivity for computers, phones, faxes, and printers - 66.0. Increase in office space for either expanding
existing Legislative Information Offices or establishing new offices - 350.0. Total increase in contractual - 520.0.

Supplies - Cost to equip two offices per Legislator and their staff, one office in the district and one office in the Capitol.

Items include desktop computers, one laptop per office, printers, hardware, software, which will be shipped
to and from the Capital City each year, and one set of furniture for a district office and one set for the Capitol.
Furniture items include desks, chairs, phones, file cabinets, fax machines - Total cost to equip offices - 170.0.

Capital Outlay - Cost to remodel the existing chambers in the Capitol and reconfigure space in the Capitol

Complex to accommodate 12 new offices would likely, at a minimum, be at least 1,500.0. The cost could
be much higher if the Legislature decided to build an addition to the Capitol or construct a new building.



NCSL Changes in the Sizes of Legislatures 1960-2006

State	Size in 1960	Size in 2006	Year(s) of Change(s)*
Alabama	141	140	1974
Alaska	60	60	No change
Arizona	108	90	1966
Arkansas	135	135	No change
California	120	120	No change
Colorado	100	100	No change
Connecticut	330	187	1966, 1972
Delaware	52	62	1964, 1968, 1972
Florida	133	160	1962, 1964, 1966, 1972
Georgia	259	236	1968, 1972
Hawaii	76	76	No change
Idaho	103	105	1962, 1964, 1966, 1984, 1992
Illinois	235	177	1972, 1982
Indiana	150	150	No change
Iowa	158	150	1964, 1966, 1970
Kansas	165	165	No change
Kentucky	138	138	No change
Louisiana	144	144	No change
Maine	184	186	1962, 1968, 1972, 1984
Maryland	152	188	1962, 1966, 1974
Massachusetts	280	200	1978
Michigan	144	148	1964
Minnesota	202	201	1972
Mississippi	189	174	1962
Missouri	191	197	1962
Montana	150	150	1966, 1972
Nebraska	43	49	1964
Nevada	64	63	1962, 1966, 1982
New Hampshire	424	424	No change
New Jersey	81	120	1966, 1968
New Mexico	98	112	1964, 1966
New York	208	212	1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 2004
North Carolina	170	170	No change
North Dakota	164	141	1962, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1976, 1982, 1992, 2004
Ohio	177	132	1962, 1964, 1966
Oklahoma	165	149	1964, 1972
Oregon	90	90	No change
Pennsylvania	260	253	1964, 1966
Rhode Island	144	113	1962, 1966, 2004
South Carolina	170	170	No change
South Dakota	110	105	1972
Tennessee	132	132	No change
Texas	181	181	No change
Utah	89	104	1964, 1966, 1972
Vermont	276	180	1966
Virginia	140	140	No change
Washington	148	147	1972
West Virginia	132	134	1964
Wisconsin	133	132	1972
Wyoming	83	90	1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992

* The year is the election year in which a change took effect, not necessarily the year that the change was adopted.

Two legislative redistrictings - one in 2012 and perhaps another in 2014

Alaska could go through two legislative reapportionments after the 2010 census. The first would be the result of our own state districting process. Inclusive within this process will be contentious litigation that always results. And in Alaska, it has not been infrequent that the Court has taken control and redrawn the plan by appointed court masters.

Now comes the test! Any Alaska plan, or even election laws must be pre-cleared by the U.S. Justice Department civil rights division to ensure it complies with the requirements of the federal U.S. Voters Rights Act of 1965, and subsequent revisions. Alaska is in a special category with nine others states (*all in the Old South*). There were a number of reasons why we earned inclusion, but one was an "English language" test for voting in our state constitution. This was never implemented, and subsequently repealed. **Note:** In fact, Alaska did not even implement voter registration until the election of 1968.

Nevertheless, getting tangled up with U.S. Justice preclearance on the state 2012 plan could cause delay preventing resolution and implementation prior to the 2012 elections. The result of delay would be some kind of interim plan for 2012, i.e. use of the existing plan, the state proposed plan, or temporary court imposed plan.

The problem been with us since before statehood, and is built into the small size of our House and Senate

Alaska's increasingly skewered districting map is a natural result of a very small but fixed number of our 20 member Senate and 40 member House (*smallest in the nation*). The size of the House and Senate is fixed. However, the state's population has grown much faster in the urban areas, along the railbelt, and in coastal cities like Juneau, than in the smaller communities scattered along the extensive Alaska coastline and in the vast rural Interior of the state. This means districts in urban centers become more numerous and compact, but rural districts become fewer and must become huge and ungainly to gather sufficient population for a district, taking in regions completely unrelated and separated from each other.

For example, Sen. Johnny Ellis, D-Anchorage, can walk his downtown Anchorage district North and South, East and West, in just a few hours. Sen. Al Kookesh, D-Angoon, must catch a plane to Juneau (or ferry), catch Alaska Airlines to Anchorage, and then fly to Aniak of the Lower Kuskokwim or Holy Cross on the Lower Yukon. This district is half the size of Alaska.

- Continued on next page

We started with an enlarged hour of 40 districts that
fit the Alaska socio-economic map perfectly

- Continued from previous page

At statehood our first district plan for the House fit the "constitutional socio-economics criteria" almost perfectly. We wonder whether constitutional crafters of this first plan (*done at the 1955 Constitutional Convention*) knew that an increase in the House from 24 members to 40 members would fit the existing socio-political map so well, making most happy. Nevertheless, it did just that "political job. It kept everyone happy, and that may have been especially important during the time of Congressional review and creation of the Statehood Act (*as well as our own Alaska local vote on statehood*).

Note: *The constitutional committee charged with drafting the scheme was not without its bit of controversy and regional politics, i.e. Anchorage against everyone else, the latter reportedly wanting a plan, at least partially, radiating out from turban centers.*

So, to avoid the "others," meaning Anchorage delegates, reportedly Fairbanks Delegate George Cooper and Nenana/Yukon Delegate Jack Coghill, put together a little mid-night caucus in Delegate George Cooper's basement. Meanwhile, one of their faith kept the Anchorage delegation busy at the Fairbanks Second Avenue Mecca Bar.

Note: *As most states did at this time Alaska had a Senate based on regional geography.*

This 1955 plan by "population count" was out-of-date by statehood, but another census was just around the corner. Further, everyone probably understood this, because the 1960 reapportionment plan had to do some serious revising, and yet produced little acrimony. *It was the only plan that has escaped court review and litigation.*

The point is that the first statehood districts fit the socio-economic map perfectly. However, from that day on every decennial redistricting forced the outlying and coastal districts into contortions, struggling to fit constitutional criteria and then the mandates of the ethnic criteria imposed by the 1965 U.S. Voters Right Act and subsequent revisions. Further, almost simultaneously the U.S. Supreme Court Tennessee case brought down the traditional regional Senates across the country. This was a political shock in itself

With a 20 member Senate and 40-member House, and a landmass that imposes huge barriers, we are now about out-of-gas in being able to meet the mandates of the U.S. Voters Rights Act. The issue is! Might the U.S. Justice Department question the size of our legislative bodies, and due to their small fixed size, our ability to provide ethnic representation required under the U.S. Voters Rights Act.

- Ongoing series of back grounders

Population trend for Election Districts in 2010

Election District	Pop. 2000	DOL 2008 Est.	2010 Extrapolation	Diff. From Average
1 Ket.	15,031	13,832	13,532	-3,777
2 Sit-Wran-Pet	14,991	14,104	13,882	-3,427
3-Jun	15,203	15,207	15,208	-2,101
4-Jun	15,508	15,220	15,148	-2,161
5 SE islands	15,048	13,368	12,948	-4,361
6 Interior Bush	14,906	14,564	14,479	-2,830
7 Fbks	15,494	16,725	17,033	-276
8 Fbks	15,552	16,597	16,858	-451
9 Fbks	15,723	17,323	17,723	414
10 Fbks	15,599	17,017	17,372	63
11.N. Pole	15,904	17,129	17,435	126
12 Valdez-Hwys	16,303	17,465	17,756	447
13 Mat-Su	16,231	22,529	24,104	6,795
14 Mat-Su	16,119	22,384	23,950	6,641
15 Mat-Su	16,137	22,477	24,062	6,753
16 Mat-Su	16,104	20,015	20,993	3,684
17 Anch	15,819	17,171	17,509	200
18 Anch	15,639	17,032	17,380	71
19 Anch	15,841	17,394	17,782	473
20 Anch	15,837	17,330	17,703	394
21 Anch	15,850	17,321	17,689	380
22 Anch	15,831	17,353	17,734	425
23 Anch	15,847	17,671	18,127	818
24 Anch	15,812	17,415	17,816	507
25 Anch	15,836	17,464	17,871	562
26 Anch	15,823	17,443	17,848	539
27 Anch	15,820	17,261	17,621	312
28 Anch	15,839	17,279	17,639	330
29 Anch	15,846	17,322	17,691	382
30 Anch	15,839	17,229	17,577	268
31 Anch	15,811	17,216	17,567	258
32 Anch	15,839	16,717	16,937	-372
33 Kenai	16,466	17,488	17,744	435
34 Kenai	16,409	17,477	17,744	435
35 Kenai	16,436	17,613	17,907	598
36 Kodiak	14,928	14,240	14,068	-3,241
37 Bristol B- Chain	15,150	13,623	13,241	-4,068
38 Bethel-YK	14,921	15,793	16,011	-1,298
39 Nome	14,966	15,862	16,086	-1,223
40 Kotz-Barrow	15,155	14,693	14,578	-2,731
TOTAL	627,413	679,363	692,351	
Average Population	15,673	16,993	17,309	

Table 3.4 Alaska Population by House and Senate District 2000, 2008.

				July 1, 2008 Population by Age Group						April 1, 2000					
Area Name	Representative	Senator	House	% of				% of			% of		% of		
			District	Total	Under 5	5-17	18+	Total	18-64	65+	Total	18+	Total		
Total			679,720	100.00	56,242	140,642	482,836	100.00	433,384	49,452	626,932	100.00	436,215	100.00	
Average Population			16,993		1,406	3,516	12,071		10,835	1,236	15,673		10,905		
HD 1	SD A	Kyle Johansen (R)	Bert Stedman (R)	13,832	2.03	967	2,561	10,304	2.13	8,899	1,405	15,031	2.40	10,817	2.48
HD 2	SD A	Peggy Wilson (R)		14,104	2.07	880	2,559	10,665	2.21	8,974	1,691	14,991	2.39	10,809	2.48
HD 3	SD B	Beth Kerttula (D)	Dennis Eagan (D) ²	15,207	2.24	936	2,424	11,847	2.45	10,206	1,641	15,203	2.42	11,459	2.63
HD 4	SD B	Cathy Kertstrom Munoz (R)		15,220	2.24	1,143	3,051	11,026	2.28	10,174	852	15,508	2.47	10,835	2.48
HD 5	SD C	Bill Thomas (R)	Albert Kookesh (D)	13,368	1.97	819	2,516	10,033	2.08	8,584	1,449	15,048	2.40	10,669	2.45
HD 6	SD C	Woodie Salmon (D)		14,564	2.14	1,236	3,364	9,964	2.06	8,621	1,343	14,905	2.38	9,774	2.24
HD 7	SD D	Mike Kelly (R)	Joe Thomas (D)	16,725	2.46	1,143	3,542	12,040	2.49	11,059	981	15,494	2.47	10,899	2.50
HD 8	SD D	David Guttenberg (D)		16,597	2.44	1,055	2,974	12,568	2.60	11,773	795	15,552	2.48	11,572	2.65
HD 9	SD E	Scott Kawasaki (D)	Joe Paskvan (D)	17,323	2.55	1,554	3,086	12,683	2.63	10,687	1,996	15,723	2.51	11,261	2.68
HD 10	SD E	Jay Ramras (R)		17,017	2.50	2,100	2,935	11,982	2.48	11,010	972	15,599	2.49	10,847	2.49
HD 11	SD F	John Coghill (R)	Gene Therriault (R)	17,129	2.52	1,449	3,769	11,911	2.47	11,134	777	15,904	2.54	10,826	2.48
HD 12	SD F	John Harris (R)		17,792	2.62	1,700	3,883	12,209	2.53	11,314	895	16,303	2.60	10,861	2.49
HD 13	SD G	Carl Gatto (R)	Linda Menard (R)	22,559	3.32	1,843	5,101	15,615	3.23	13,859	1,756	16,231	2.59	10,835	2.48
HD 14	SD G	Wes Keller (R)		22,384	3.29	2,123	5,081	15,180	3.14	13,745	1,435	16,119	2.57	10,567	2.42
HD 15	SD H	Mark Neuman (R)	Charlie Huggins (R)	22,477	3.31	1,632	4,668	16,177	3.35	14,455	1,722	16,137	2.57	11,235	2.58
HD 16	SD H	Bill Stoltze (R)		20,015	2.94	1,493	4,416	14,106	2.92	12,743	1,363	16,104	2.57	11,082	2.54
HD 17	SD I	Anna Fairclough (R)	Fred Dyson (R)	17,171	2.53	1,242	4,239	11,690	2.42	11,035	655	15,819	2.52	10,642	2.44
HD 18	SD I	Nancy Dahlstrom (R)		17,032	2.51	2,376	3,428	11,228	2.33	10,858	370	15,639	2.49	10,266	2.35
HD 19	SD J	Pete Petersen (D)	Bill Wielechowski (D)	17,394	2.56	1,455	3,682	12,257	2.54	10,796	1,461	15,841	2.53	11,020	2.53
HD 20	SD J	Max Gruenberg (D)		17,330	2.55	1,971	3,860	11,499	2.38	10,454	1,045	15,837	2.53	10,397	2.38
HD 21	SD K	Harry Crawford (D)	Bettye Davis (D)	17,321	2.55	1,330	3,735	12,256	2.54	11,179	1,077	15,850	2.53	11,086	2.54
HD 22	SD K	Sharon Cissna (D)		17,353	2.55	1,393	3,324	12,636	2.62	11,419	1,217	15,831	2.53	11,413	2.62
HD 23	SD L	Les Gara (D)	Johnny Ellis (D)	17,671	2.60	1,075	2,289	14,307	2.96	11,700	2,607	15,847	2.53	12,703	2.91
HD 24	SD L	Berta Gardner (D)		17,415	2.56	1,375	3,028	13,012	2.69	11,447	1,565	15,812	2.52	11,696	2.68
HD 25	SD M	Mike Doogan (D)	Hollis French (D)	17,464	2.57	1,317	2,656	13,491	2.79	11,874	1,617	15,836	2.53	12,129	2.78
HD 26	SD M	Lindsey Holmes (D)		17,443	2.57	1,178	3,028	13,237	2.74	11,521	1,716	15,823	2.52	11,877	2.72
HD 27	SD N	Robert L. "Bob" Buch (D)	Lesil McGuire (R)	17,261	2.54	1,395	3,682	12,184	2.52	11,286	898	15,820	2.52	11,053	2.53
HD 28	SD N	Craig Johnson (R)		17,279	2.54	1,349	3,907	12,023	2.49	11,053	970	15,839	2.53	10,893	2.50
HD 29	SD O	Chris Tuck (D)	Kevin Meyer (R)	17,322	2.55	1,588	3,311	12,423	2.57	11,506	917	15,846	2.53	11,271	2.58
HD 30	SD O	Charisse Millett (R)		17,229	2.53	1,484	4,014	11,731	2.43	11,033	698	15,839	2.53	10,673	2.45
HD 31	SD P	Bob Lynn (R)	Con Bunde (R)	17,216	2.53	1,135	4,078	12,003	2.49	11,115	888	15,811	2.52	10,886	2.50
HD 32	SD P	Mike Hawker (R)		16,717	2.46	966	3,435	12,316	2.55	11,262	1,054	15,329	2.45	11,161	2.56
HD 33	SD Q	Kurt Olson (R)	Thomas Wagoner (R)	17,488	2.57	1,275	3,588	12,625	2.61	10,913	1,712	16,466	2.63	11,220	2.57
HD 34	SD Q	Mike Chenault (R)		17,477	2.57	1,048	3,458	12,971	2.69	11,209	1,762	16,409	2.62	11,524	2.64
HD 35	SD R	Paul Seaton (R)	Gary Stevens (R)	17,613	2.59	1,145	3,141	13,327	2.76	11,423	1,904	16,436	2.62	11,815	2.71
HD 36	SD R	Alan Austerman (R)		14,240	2.09	1,252	3,264	9,724	2.01	8,784	940	14,928	2.38	10,019	2.30
HD 37	SD S	Bryce Edgmon (D)	Lyman Hoffman (D)	13,623	2.00	854	2,365	10,404	2.15	9,733	671	15,150	2.42	11,192	2.57
HD 38	SD S	Bob Herron (D)		15,793	2.32	2,018	4,517	9,258	1.92	8,356	902	14,921	2.38	8,970	2.06
HD 39	SD T	Richard Foster (D)	Donald Olson (D)	15,862	2.33	2,079	4,666	9,117	1.89	8,192	925	14,996	2.39	8,845	2.03
HD 40	SD T	Reggie Joule (D)		14,693	2.16	1,869	4,017	8,807	1.82	7,999	808	15,155	2.42	9,116	2.09

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Demographics Unit, August 5, 2009

¹Official Returns, November 2008 General Election, State of Alaska Division of Elections²Dennis Eagan appointed to fill the unexpired term of Kim Elton.



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Peggy Wilson
House District 2

MEMORANDUM

Date: January 27, 2010

To: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair, State Affairs Committee

From: Representative Peggy Wilson *PW*

Re: HJR 38 - Constitutional Amendment: Increase Number of Legislators

I would like to request the House State Affairs Committee schedule a hearing on HJR 38.

HJR 38 will put a constitutional amendment before the voters in the 2010 general election that would increase the size of the legislature to 48 representatives and 24 senators. Upon voter approval, the measure would apply to the 2012 determination of new boundary's for the election district.

Thank you for your consideration.